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Access to Mobile Phone and Premarital Sexual Relationship: A Case Study of the Selected Peri- urban Areas of Munshiganj District, Bangladesh

A. I. Mahbub Uddin Ahmed
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***Abstract:** The contribution of communication technology like mobile phone on socio economic development is taken for granted. However, sexuality is a crucial ingredient of social life. Moreover, Human sexual behavior is complex, with significant variation across cultural contexts. There is a deficit in current understandings of how the communication technology like mobile phone is used in the formation and transformation of intimate, personal or emotional as well as sexual relationships. This article goes on to look into this deficiency; it empirically examines the relationship of access to mobile phone with premarital sexual relationships. Data come from a sample survey of 384 respondents from a peri-urban area of Munshiganj district in 2010. Various qualitative data through case studies are obtained mainly to deepen our understanding and to complement the quantitative data. Results show that 41.6 per cent respondents have premarital sexual experience. This study also reveals that associations between mobile phone and premarital sexuality are not straight; mobile phone has no association with premarital sexuality directly, rather it influences the premarital sexuality vis-a-vis sex talk in phoning, SMS exchange, phoning and meeting etc. Results of the logistic regression indicate that internet browsing ($\alpha = .012$), SMS exchange ($\alpha = .002$) are strongly significant with premarital sexual relation ($R^2 = .355$). The theoretical implications of the findings are deemed.*

Introduction

Currently, the world is experiencing a great boom in technological developments under the globalization process. Globalization has been transforming each and every affair of human life thoroughly. But, which aspect of life is affected first and foremost? “Among all the changes going in the world, none is more important than those happening in our personal lives –sexuality, relationships, marriage, and the family (Giddens, 2002:51).” There is a convergent notion among the media and communication researchers that mobile phone [media and technology] use is related to Parasocial attachment (Giles, 2002), which indicates that some people may use [technology] mobile phone as a way to engage others or have relational needs met without actual face-to-face interaction. A growing number of literatures reveals that one can make intimate relationships with his or her partner more easily and rapidly when they can have verbal contact though

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physically absent from one other than in face to face situation(e.g.,Solis, 2005; Archambault,2009;Hoflich,2006; Horstmanshof and Power, 2005; Proitz, 2005; Vetere et al. 2006;Ling,2007). Because, the mobile phone has multiple characteristics – immediacy, accessibility, privacy, anonymity, autonomy, regularity, convenience, affordability, redundancy. It also plays multiple roles as preserver of video or pornography, internet, browsing, camera and so on.

In recent years, there has been a welcome growth in the literature addressing an intimate association of communication technology(e.g., mobile phone) with the transformation of intimate relationships as well as sexual relationships (Lee and Lee, 1995; Aoki and Downes,2003; Raiti,2007; Archambault,2009;Horstmanshof and Power, 2005, Solis, 2005; Ganesh, 2010; Vetere et. al.,2005;Proitz,2005;Hoflich,2006) mostly in the western perspective. Mobile phoning containing sexual portrayal and contents are promoting intimacy leading to provoke sexual relationships among youths (Höflich, 2006; Prøitz, 2005; Ganesh, 2010; Solis, 2005).A male and female can keep contact all the time with his or her partner by virtue of mobile phone. Matsuda (2005) explained this situation as ‘keeping in touch’. A relation may be initiated through internet or social network or other means, but develops more easily by dint of mobile phone. Mobile phone can play the role of mediator or third party fueling intimacy to a greater extent. Thus teens and youths can avoid parental control easily. Matsuda (2005) and Holfich (2006) asserted that the mobile phone gives private sphere with absence of third party in the intimacy that renders the phone sex .Comparing to the telephone situation, it is apparent from the study that mobile phoning intimacy provides psychological and biological resources that stir-up sexual relations by the name of virtual sex ‘phone sex’. According to the study (Shirazi, Sharjanoja and Holleis, 2009), among 15 participants, 11 of them shared their feelings by writing text messages and 7 by calling. The mobile phone can also extend the interaction between lovers leading to sexual relations. A study conducted in Tokyo by Ito and Okabe (2005) revealed that mobile phone set about gearing the relationships between the partners virtually and symbolically , leading to meet physically .Thus they are compelled to have sex in turn. Prøitz (2005) examined how young Norwegian people’s mobile telephone communication influences the private/public distinction. He sketched out at least two very different worlds in terms of intimacy. In the face-to-face world, they are both shy and embarrassed, whereas they are quite self-confident and valiant in the texting world. They play with sexual issues as they express intimate and sexual desires as well as excite each other far beyond their face-to-face limits (Prøitz, 2005). A study conducted in Morocco, like a typical conservative Muslim Arab Country and markedly differently from other European countries, asserted that while family values would not allow a young man into the door of the girl’s bedroom, now he can talk with her in the bedroom unsupervised by her parents and without their knowledge in a kind of virtual dating (Bowen, Alexia and James, 2008). However, in a culture where family reputation derives from the chastity of women, male and female contact is restricted, they can pursue secret romantic relationships undetected by their parents turning their intimacy into a public place.

In the case of Bangladesh, friendship between a young male and female is restricted: “Nearly 90% of Bangladeshi is Muslim. Societal norms act to discourage and even to deny the existence of sexual relations outside of marriage. The tenets of religion strongly condemn any sorts of sex out of marriage... and any overt expression of sexuality... Women who are judged to be too open in their relations with men are likely to be condemned as immoral ... (Caldwell and Pieris, 1999; Nashid and Olsson, 2007)”. Despite this, there is clear evidence of significant extent of sex out of marriage. Under these circumstances, it can be stated that sexual relationships out of marriage were not absent when the building blocks of para social attachments (e.g., mobile phone) were absent. A mounting of literature has revealed the prevalence of premarital sexual relationships in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh before the appearance of para social intimacy (Aziz and Maloney, 1985; Caldwell and Pieris, 1999; Khan et al, 2005). Thereby, it is high time to consider what is the condition of sexual relationships in the age of para social world ? A study revealing empirical relationship between mobile phone and premarital sexuality is hardly found globally.

In Western societies, the plethora of disclosing intimacy was both recorded and fuelled by a particular theoretical approach within the social sciences since 1990s. Three light and leading sociologists: Anthony Giddens (1984, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1998, 2002) and Ulrich Beck and Elizabeth Beck Gernsheim (1995, 2002), and Zygmunt Bauman (2003) have attempted to document the emergence of a new social order of ‘reflexive modernity’. They claim that it has led to a transformation in the experience of the personal vis-a-vis the backdrop of rapidly changing world. This study has attempted to assess their theoretical constructions in the respect of Bangladesh with special references to the reflexive modernity, detraditionalization and individualism in terms of communication technology like mobile phone. Giddens (1992) notes how the fragmenting of established social structures combined with the uncoupling of sex and reproduction have prompted the emergence of a new kind of ‘*plastic sexuality*’ expressed outside of conventional boundaries or orthodoxies. Bauman (2003) asserted that the ‘frailty of human bonds’ inherited from the liquid or late modernity, the intimate relationships have been loosely knotted in the detraditionalized or modern world. As a result, love as well as emotional or intimate relationships has been liquidated from romantic or solid love. Beck and Beck-Gernsheim (1995, 2002) argue that these changes have fundamentally altered the experience of love, sexuality and family life, placing intimacy at the heart of detraditionalised life. Castells, et.al. (2007) unearthed the impact of mobile communication on public and private or family life. They asserted that mobile communication strengthens ties among friends and other intimate contacts through distinctive new form of interaction, such as text messaging to maintain ongoing background interaction between face to face visits. They coined this culture as a mobile youth culture which is “a typical networked culture (2007:168)” and which develops connections to both reinforce and extend selective networked sociability.

Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the relationship between the use of mobile phone and premarital sexual relationship. With a view to examining relationships, this study tests the hypothesis: ‘The more use of mobile phone, the greater extent of premarital sexuality’.

Study Design

This exploratory research utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods including semi structured survey and case studies to collect data. The use of multiple methods permitted the data to improve the validity of the findings and enabled greater inferences from the results. In addition, a naive observation was conducted for 3 months. During that time, the researcher made a rapport with the people of the study area. The researchers talked with the key informants who deal with such illicit (illicit at the eye of Bangladesh society) sexual behavior from their own position such as local traditional birth attendants (TBA), local gynaecologists, women family planning workers, locally known commercial sex workers. The aim of the naive observation was to gain an insight that helped to decide research method and develop hypothesis, interview schedule, in social mapping of sampling design and to select the right person to collect data from the desired respondents.

Sampling Procedure and Sample size Determination

Probability sampling approach was followed for conducting survey for the quantitative part of this study. Particularly systematic random sampling procedure was adopted to draw sample for the survey. The unit of analysis was the all male and female of family members whose age ranged 10-49 years of the household. This age group is specified in this rationale that the reproductive age of male and female in Bangladesh is 15-49 years, and median age at first of marriage in rural areas is 14.4 years for male and 14.7 for females respectively (BDHS, 2007) .It implies that the possibility to practice of premarital sex before 14 years of age .The total number of households under study area is 1265 and all these households were considered as the sampling frame from which the required number of sample was drawn. The sample size was estimated through an approach based on confidence level and precision rate. Using Fisher’s (Sarantakos, 2005) exact formula we got a sample size of 383. Dividing the total number of households by the desired sample size of 383, we got the sampling interval of $1265/383 \approx 3.30 \approx 3$ and this interval became a quasi-random selection criterion, that is to say, every 3rd household was selected for interview starting from a randomly selected household as there is an average family size is 5 . For 383 respondents, 96 households were visited with following 3 interval because all of the family members in desired age ranged were supposed to be respondents but among them only four members (father and mother + daughter and son) were targeted whatever exiting numbers of family member found under age criteria. Thereby, albeit 96 households were supposed to visit until the having desired number of respondents, more than 96 households were visited to draw

(4x96=384)384 respondents. Once the household was selected, the required number of respondents would be selected using simple random sampling from that house hold .If there were no found the characteristics of the target group, then the next and nearest household was selected. If the sample respondent was not available at the time of interview, then at least two revisits would make to interview the sample respondents. However, there were cases of non-response from respondents including cases of non-availability of members/respondents in selected households. In this situation, the interviewer selected alternative respondent from the next third household so that the overall sample size is achieved. Therefore, the overall non-response rate in this study is virtually zero. Although this sample size was determined for a broad research project, this article deems only the out come of the unmarried respondents obtained from the aforementioned sampling procedure.

The present study is conducted among the people of a peri-urban area of Bangladesh located in Gazaria, Munshiganj. Among the sampled population, 51.3% was male and 48.7% was female .The maximum age was 45 years and minimum age was 10 years with average 23 years and standard deviation 7years. The majority of the respondents (50.8%) are 20-30 years old. In terms of respondent's level of education, most of the respondents (46.1%) have passed secondary school certificate exam (SSC). On the contrary, a considerable number of respondents (16.4%) have completed graduation and only2.3 % respondents have completed postgraduation. In terms of respondents' occupations, most of the respondents (55.2%) are students. In terms of total monthly family income, the majority of the respondents' (53.1%) family income ranges between less than Tk.10, 000-Tk.20, 000 per month. On the contrary, a significant number of respondents' (33.9%) monthly family income is between Tk.20, 000-Tk.30, 000. Of the respondents surveyed, in terms of their religious affiliation, majority of the respondents (84.4%) are Muslim. In the case of respondent's religiosity, majority of the respondents (49.7%) practice religious activities everyday.

Administering the Interview

The fieldwork for present study was conducted for a period of four months during June – September 2010. There were 20 interviewers including the researcher self responsible for data collection from sampled households. All of the field interviewers were recruited from the study area. In addition 2 female and 3 male were recruited including researcher self as the field supervisors. Some of them had the experience of conducting survey-interview and case study. Besides, they were trained on the data collection mechanism, the art of data collection and briefed comprehensively on the data collection instruments (e.g. interview schedule, case study guideline etc.) would be used. After getting the training, the interviewers went to the field. The researcher himself along with other interviewers administered the survey among the respondents according to the sampling plan set out earlier. The time limit of the accomplishment of an interview was not specified because it depended upon the rapport they could build. Before approaching the

sample respondents, the interviewers informed them about the purpose of this study, topics under study and the need for collecting data. The data collection team then sought their cooperation and formal permission to administer survey.

Findings of the Study

A. Access to Mobile Phone: Dynamics of Mobile Phone Use

In 384, Majority (91.1%) of the respondents have access to mobile phone. In terms of the purpose of the use of mobile phone accept phoning, majority of the respondents (54.1%) use mobile phone as means to watch pornography. In terms of the frequency of the watching pornography on mobile phone, majority of the respondents(34.88%) watch pornography through mobile phone occasionally .On the contrary a significant number of respondents(32%) watch pornography using mobile phone every day. In terms of mobile phone as means of internet browsing, a significant number of respondent (39.7%) browse internet on mobile phone. Again, among the respondents who browse internet, majority of them (89%) browse with a view to watching pornography.

Table 1: Access to Mobile Phone: Dynamics of Mobile Phone Use

Access to Mobile Phone: Dynamics of Mobile Phone Use	Per cent
I. Access to Mobile Phone(N=384)	91.1
II. Watching Pornography on Mobile Phone (N=350)	54.1
III. Frequency of Watching Pornography (N=350)	
Every day	32
Once in week	21
Once in a month	12.20
Occasionally	34.88
IV. Browsing Internet (N =350)	39.7
Total	100
V. Purpose of Internet Browsing (N=350)	Per cent *
E- mail	67.0
Social network : Face book	81.0
Pornography	89.0
Business purpose : stock market	26.0
Study purpose	10.2

* These percentages add up to more than 100 because of respondents appeared in more than one category.

B. Mobile Phone and Dynamics of Intimacy

Table 2: Dynamics of Intimacy (N=238)

Dynamics of Intimacy	Per cent
i. Phoning with Friends	95.80
ii. Having Intimate Friends or Relations	71.84
iii. Exchanged Sexual Appealing SMS and Picture Message	57.98
iv. Meeting with Partner Face to Face along with Phoning	66.8
v. Having Experience Holding Hand of Partner	57.56
vi. Having Experience of Kissing to Partner	65.54
Total	100.0

In Case of mobile phoning with their friends and intimate partner, majority of the respondents (95.80%) talks over phone with their intimate partner. In the case of texting, majority of the respondents (57.98%) exchanges sexual appealing SMS and picture message. In terms of the respondents meeting along with phoning, majority of the respondents (66.8%) meet with their partner along with phoning. It is found that majority of the respondents (57.56%) reported that they have experience of holding hand of their partner. The table 2 also demonstrates unmarried respondents’ having experience of kissing to partner. It is found that majority of the respondents (65.54%) reported that they have experience of kissing to partner.

C. Premarital Sexual Relationships

Table: 3 Premarital Sexual Relationship

Premarital Sexual Relationship	Per cent
i. Having Premarital Sexual Experience (N=238)	41.6
Total	100
The Partner with whom they have Premarital Sexual Experience (N=99)	Per cent *
Friend	29.14
Younger or elder brother’s wife	32.4
Brother’s wife or sister’s husband’s brother (beai)	10.92
Brother’s wife or sister’s husband’s sister (bea in)	10.08
Cousin related brothers or sisters	20.8
Commercial sex worker	23.4
Friend’s young sister	5.8

Friend’s elder brother	5.04
Friend’s elder sister	1.68
Friend’s young sister	1.26
Teacher or house tutors	2.94
Friend’s wife	4.62
Friend’s wife’s young sister	7.56
Neighbor’s son	1.2
Factors behind Increasing Premarital Sexuality (N=238)	Per cent *
Availability of contraceptives	93.69
Availability of mobile phone	41.17
Influence of satellite television	22.68
Decline of religious practices	7.56
Degradation of social values	8.88
Absence of abortion related risks	65.54

*These percentages add up to more than 100 because of respondents appeared in more than one category

In terms of the respondents’ premarital sexual experience (PMS), a significant number of respondents (41.6%) have premarital sexual experience. In the case of the partners with home respondents have premarital sexual experience (PMS), it is found from the table 3 that a significant number of the respondents (29.14%) have premarital sexual experience with their friends and 23, % respondents have premarital sexual experience with commercial sex workers. On the other hand, a considerable number of respondents have premarital sexual experience with cousin related brother or sisters (20.8%), brother’s wife or sister’s husband’s brother (10.92 %), brother’s wife or sister’s husband’s sister (10.08%),younger or elder brother’s wife(32.4%), . younger or elder brother’s wife(7.98%),younger or elder brother’s wife(16.08%).As the factors for being more easy and safe of premarital sexuality, majority of the respondents(93.69%) reported that premarital sexuality is more easy and safe because of availability of contraception, and 65.54% respondents reported that it is because of no fear of unsafe abortion or absence of abortion related risks and availability of abortion pill. The table also reveals that it is more safe and easy because of availability of mobile phone (41.17%) and influence of satellite television (22.68%).On the contrary only 7.56 % respondents reported that it is for the decline of religious practices.

D. Factors Affecting Premarital Sexual Relationship

To get a closer look at the possible influence of the various factors associated with premarital sexuality, we need to analyze the interrelationships operative among the

variables. At the same time it must be in position to asses their independent and combined impact on sexuality. One can easily estimate the influence of any one of the factors, independent of others, on sexual relationships. But such bi-variate scheme of analysis excludes a lot more unexplained than it can possibly explain. The very existence of any bi-variate relationships brings into question the possibility of third factors influencing it. For that why, “the analysis must go beyond the examination of the two variables relationships. Social world itself is a complicated a “multivariate’ world: No single factor in it can be solely either the cause or the result of another factor (Islam,1984)”. Therefore, sexual relationships were treated as the result of a number of interrelated factors to explain the relationships through bi-variate model in this study.

Among 9 independents variables, all of the 7 variables have significant association accept mobile phone and internet browsing at the bi-variate level(Figure:1). And the other two variables influence pre-marital sexuality via some mediator factors. For example, although Internet browsing does not act upon premarital sexuality, it influences premarital sexuality via pornography because pornography has significant association with girl / boy friend, phoning and meeting, sexual talk, SMS exchange, and these mediator factors have significant association with premarital sexuality(Figure:1). There by, internet browsing also influences the premarital sexuality indirectly .Similarly, although mobile phone has no direct relation to premarital sexuality, it has influenced premarital sexuality via two mediator factors like sex talk and SMS exchange (Figure: 1). The association of direct factors and mediator factors with premarital sexuality is shown in figure: 1.

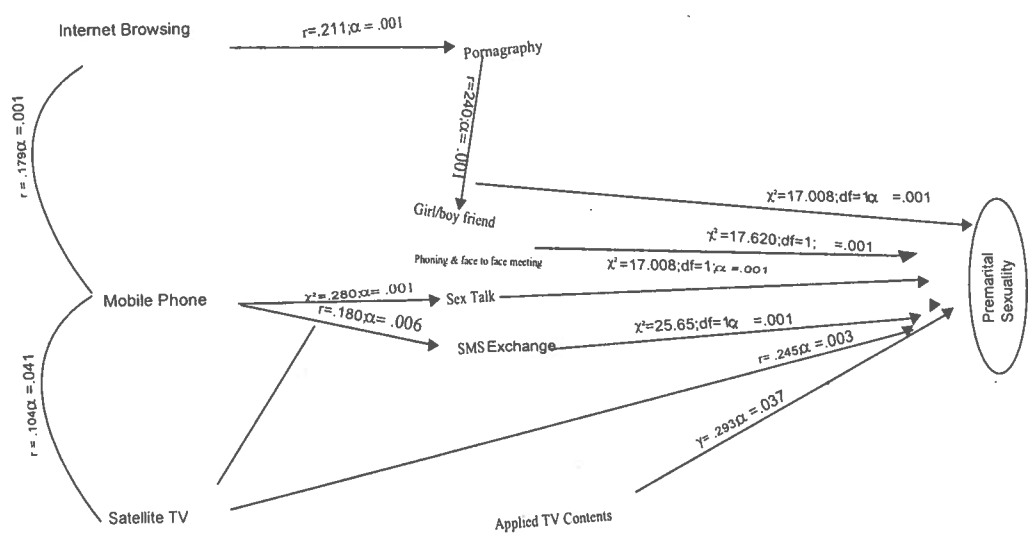


Figure-1: Factors Affecting Premarital Sexuality

Table 4: Factors Affecting Premarital Sexuality

NO.	Factors Affecting Premarital Sexuality
1.	Access to Mobile Phone
2.	Internet Browsing
3.	Watching Pornography
4.	Having Boy/Girl Friend
5.	Meeting face to face along with phoning
6.	Sex Talk (Sexual Contents in Phoning)
7.	SMS Exchange (Sexual Appealing SMS and Picture Message)

The results of logistic regression analysis to predict the influence of the factors on premarital sexuality are presented in the figure: 2. Overall, the regression was statistically significant in predicting premarital sexuality with Nagelkerke $R^2 = .355$. The model is good fitted with the Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fittest ($\chi^2 = 28.199$; $df = 8$; $\alpha = .001$).

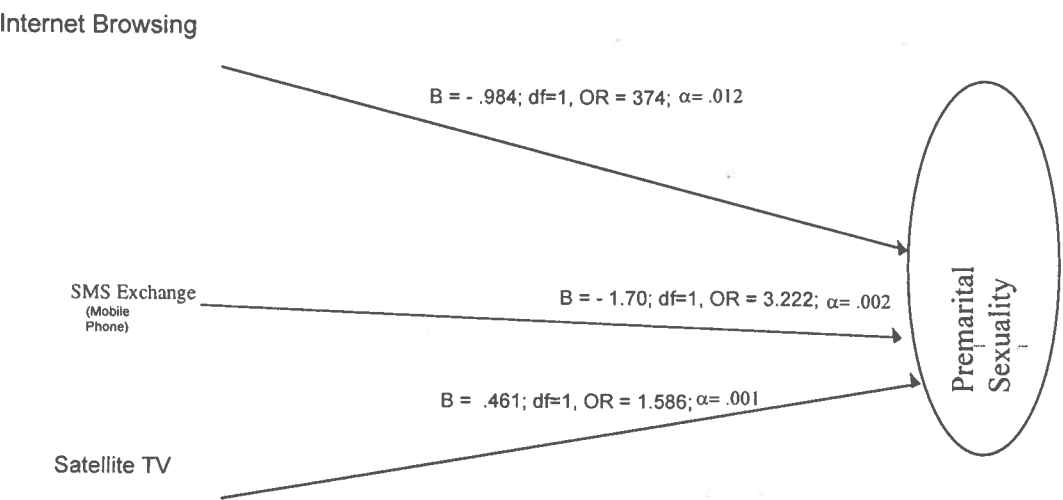


Figure 2: Results of Logistic Regression on Factors Affecting Premarital Sexuality

The figure: 2 show that among 9 variables, only 3 retained its significant in a rigorous multivariate test like logistic regression of the factors influencing pre-marital sexuality. Internet browsing ($\alpha = .012$), SMS exchange ($\alpha = .002$) are significantly associated with premarital sexual relationships. The model also shows that unmarried respondents who exchange SMS are three times more likely to have premarital sexuality (OR = 3.222, $\alpha = .002$). The higher level of SMS exchange being associated with greater likelihood of

variables. At the same time it must be in position to asses their independent and combined impact on sexuality. One can easily estimate the influence of any one of the factors, independent of others, on sexual relationships. But such bi-variate scheme of analysis excludes a lot more unexplained than it can possibly explain. The very existence of any bi-variate relationships brings into question the possibility of third factors influencing it. For that why, “the analysis must go beyond the examination of the two variables relationships. Social world itself is a complicated a “multivariate’ world: No single factor in it can be solely either the cause or the result of another factor (Islam,1984)”. Therefore, sexual relationships were treated as the result of a number of interrelated factors to explain the relationships through bi-variate model in this study.

Among 9 independents variables, all of the 7 variables have significant association accept mobile phone and internet browsing at the bi-variate level(Figure:1). And the other two variables influence pre-marital sexuality via some mediator factors. For example, although Internet browsing does not act upon premarital sexuality, it influences premarital sexuality via pornography because pornography has significant association with girl / boy friend, phoning and meeting, sexual talk, SMS exchange, and these mediator factors have significant association with premarital sexuality(Figure:1). There by, internet browsing also influences the premarital sexuality indirectly .Similarly, although mobile phone has no direct relation to premarital sexuality, it has influenced premarital sexuality via two mediator factors like sex talk and SMS exchange (Figure: 1). The association of direct factors and mediator factors with premarital sexuality is shown in figure: 1.

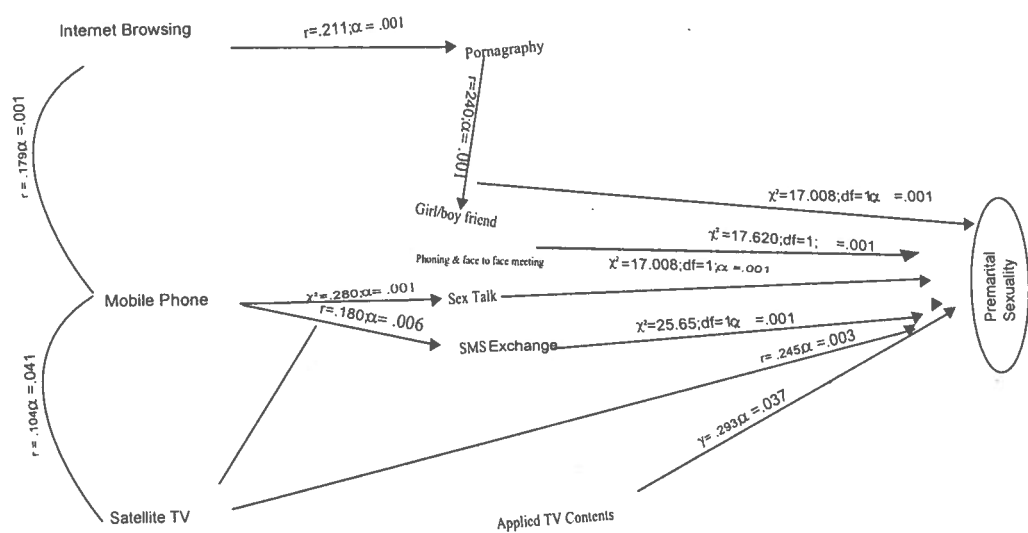


Figure-1: Factors Affecting Premarital Sexuality

experience of premarital sex. The possibility of having premarital sexuality is more than 3 times (OR= 3.22) higher than for those of other significant factors- internet browsing. Thereby, It can be concluded that a causal relation exist between these factors and premarital sexuality.

Discussion and Conclusion

The analysis follows a general scheme of simple description at the univariate and bivariate level leading to multivariate synthesis that articulates the full scope of factors considered in the explanation of the trends/patterns observed in the data. Data were analyzed in two stages using SPSS software version 12. Analyses involved from running simple measures of association to logistic regression. Differences were tested by chi-square and Cramer’s V, Lambda, Gamma, and Sommers’D, Pearson’s r. After that, logistic regression was performed to identify the key determinants of premarital sexuality.

The present study considered a number of independent variables to determine the sexual relationships. The factors, which are found to influence sexual relationships, do so both directly and indirectly .For example, internet browsing has no significant influence on premarital sexual relationships directly, but premarital sexuality is influenced by internet browsing vis-a-vis some factors such as pornography, Girl /boy friend, phoning &meeting(Figure:1). Similarly Mobile phone has no significant influence on premarital sexual relationships directly, but mobile phone has influenced premarital sexuality via some factors such as SMS exchange, sex Talk, phoning &meeting. In this study premarital sexuality was predicted with logistic regression analysis. All of these logistic regression models are statistically significant. Logistic regression results suggest that among the 7 variables such as mobile phone, internet browsing, Girl/boy friend, phoning &meeting, sexual Talk, SMS exchange, found significant at bi-variate level directly or indirectly (Figure:1), only 2 factors such as internet browsing, mobile phone retained its significant in a rigorous multivariate test (Figure:1), have substantial level of influence upon predicting premarital sexuality. *“I talk over phone with a girl, albeit I had no intention but my mind is inquisitive. I had to call her again. Thus, this contact went in to deep, albeit I frequently regretted about it. It was possible to contact frequently by dint of mobile phone which made the relation in deeper up to coitus”*

In this study, a considerable number of respondents (41.6%) reported that they have experience of premarital sexual relationship. The study shows that a considerable number of respondents(39.7%) use mobile phone for internet browsing while 89.0% respondents browse internet to watch pornography. It is possible because internet browsing has significant association to pornography and sex talk, by which internet browsing has influenced premarital sexuality (Figure: 1). *“...At the outset, we hugged, kissed and had sex in turn .We stayed there 1.30 minutes. I tried to take the best pleasure, for that why, I tried to perform as I saw in the western movies and as the sequence of X- XX- XXX.”* And this study reveals that 59.21% respondents have sex talk in phoning(Table:4), 57.98 % respondents exchanged SMS(Table:3),66.8% respondents meet along with phoning with their partner which all have significant association to premarital sexual

relationship (Figure:1). Thereby, mobile phone is an important determinant of premarital sexual relationships. SMS exchange is found as important determinate of premarital sexual relationship, sending SMS is not made possible without access to mobile phone. Such finding of this study is also relevant to the study by (Reid&Reid, 2004) conducted among the students of the University of Plymouth, UK that the greater possibility of contact is possible by texting that facilitate a deeper, more intimate relationships(Castells, et. al., 2007). Mckenna et al (2002) is also relevant in terms of internet browsing revealing the notion ‘as a relatively safe environment in forming and maintain intimate or sexual relationship.

“Initially he sent me the picture message containing sexual organ, sexual intercourse, jokes and SMS containing sexuality...Minhaz(not real name) provided those pornography video which were his latest collection afterwards. Thus a video clip of a girl with a boy who was of our own areas was provided me at the out set of the spreading. Albeit at the out set, I watched pornography with boring, in a time I had been watching in a full swing. As a result, I became addicted to watching pornography...I watched and deleted immediately because my younager used the mobile phone too”

Mobile phone as a building blocks of ‘para social world’, where communication technology like mobile phone are influencing to fuel in the formation of intimate or sexual relations winking at the social, cultural and even religious barriers and obstacles, are also promoting intimacy leading to provoke premarital sexual relationships(Ganesh,2010; Solis, 2005).This ‘Para social world’ made by the mobile phone is also relevant to this study,

“Before meeting face to face, we told each other via text messages and phoning that we liked each other, and we sent lots of messages at that time. After a while, we wrote that we wanted to kiss and things like that, but when we met at school, we didn't even dare to speak or to look at each other at all. It was very embarrassing. However, when we got home, we just started messaging again. Then it wasn't that dangerous, it wasn't embarrassing... After a while we wrote “I want to have sex with you” – even though we couldn't speak together at school. ... I don't know why I dare to write such things, but it felt like two different worlds”

Table 4: Sexual Contents in Mobile Phoning (N=238)

Sexual Contents in Mobile Phoning	Per cent
i. Sexual Contents in Mobile Phoning (N=228)	59.21
Total	100
Nature of Sexual Contents in Mobile Phoning (N=228)	Per cent*
Phone sex	85.0
How to have sex with a partner	16.0

How to have sex with a partner in modern way	9.0
How to get highest pleasure in sex	51.21
Size and depth of the sexual organ	13.45
Sexual problems	55.2
Sexual diseases	11.24
Menstruation	29.14
Kissing styles and exchanges	78.54
Prior sexual experience	48.9
Experience of first sex	38.21
Sexual style of Pornography	75.0
Breast and bra size of female partner	8.0
Pleasure of homosexuality	11.0
Romantic gossiping	26.0
How to have sex in a long time	55.2
Ways to increase sexual power with modern medicine	14.0
Romantic and sexual appealing moment of movies	16.0

*These percentages add up to more than 100 because of respondents appeared in more than one category

The study conducted by Lundgren (2006) in Sweden on the purpose and impact of internet browsing about love and sexuality found that the Internet makes it possible for people to flirt, look for partners, look at or read erotica, facilitate to make sexual relations to their partner from virtual (e.g. cyber sex, phone sex) to real sex, is also relevant to this study because a considerable number of respondents have sex talk (table:4) in phoning and browsing internet for face book and watching pornography .

Giddens (1984) went on to report on the modern society and technology ‘making interactions with physically absent others a routine feature of social life for its citizenry’. In the present study it is found that 96.21 % respondents have mobile friends between the numbers ranged 1-5, whereas it is not so that all are face to face intimacy .This mobile intimacy has been accelerated by the reallocation of time, space, and place through new media. Giddens coins ‘time-space distancing’ as a prerequisite for modernity, which is described as “the conditions under which time and space are organized so as to connect presence and absence,” (Giddens, 1990:14).In this study, it is found that there is a significant association of mobile phone with various mediators factors such as SMS, sex talk with the sexual relationships (Figure: 1). Giddens (1990) also asserted that time space distancing makes happen the disembedding “lifting out from local context” and it is possible because of trust in ‘expert system’. In this study, mobile phone as modern technology or ‘expert system’ that that has ‘disembedded’ and ‘detraditionalized’ the

individuals to make sexual or intimate relations leading to sexual relations going beyond the social barriers such as ignominy at the eye of society ; if they have contact over mobile phone, none will be informed; a teen can maintain sexual relation avoiding parental control. Similarly a wife or husband can maintain relation out of married partner by dint of mobile phone. Thereby this study reveals that 41.6% have experience of premarital sexuality. In this view, Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, holding with Giddens, “this transformation of personal lives are the inevitable outcome of “New Era”(1995:1)” which has been reflected in this study. A factor is crucial in his eyes, “a progressive differentiation of sex from the exigencies of reproduction” and ushered in an era of ‘plastic sexuality’ especially for women (Giddens, 1992:27)”. In this study, 93.69% respondents asserted that premarital sexuality is increasing because of availability of contraception, “*If there was a risk of pregnancy, it might not be happened*”. Bauman (2003) narrated the metaphor ‘liquid’ to describe modern society’ liquid modernity where all relations are commented as ‘frailty of human bonds’, which is seen by constant changes and a lack of lasting bonds. In this study, it has been possible because of the access to mobile phone. Mobile phone, according to this study, has made possible for a respondent to maintain friendship and intimate relationship with a couple of partner where 96.21% have 1-5 mobile partner, even 2.1% have more than 10 mobile partner (Field Survey, 2010). This condition is explained by Giddens (2006) as “more connection, less engaged” which is enunciated as pure relationships (Giddens, 1992) “*I was phoning with a girl in the last year, in fact I had desire to have sex with a unmarried girl, I had sex with her in turn, I had negated her afterwards by changing my that SIM card*”.

In finale, there is a “sea change (Harvey, 1991:1) in the personal as well as sexual relationship by virtue of the factors associated with globalized communication technology like mobile phone. Communication technology can be used to influence the socio culturally constructed traditional values, sexual relationships confined by marriage, by dint of the deterritorialization and disembedding (Giddens, 1991) under the mechanism of time space compression as well as globalization. This is the apparent aftermath of late modernity whether one is in first world or third world; dominator or dominated.

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