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SOME ASPECTS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF CHINESE AND BELARUSIAN STUDENTS

The article presents the results of the study of some aspects of sexual behavior of Chinese and Belarusian students. The author presents data from an empirical research that revealed cross-cultural differences in the sexual behavior of Chinese and Belarusian students in terms of sexual concern, fear, and satisfaction.

Keywords: sexual behavior, internal control, external control, sexual motivation, concern, fear, satisfaction, Chinese students, Republic of Belarusian students.

У ЦЗЫМО

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ СЕКСУАЛЬНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ КИТАЙСКИХ И БЕЛОРУССКИХ СТУДЕНТОВ

В статье представлены результаты исследования некоторых аспектов сексуального поведения китайских и белорусских студентов. Автором приводятся данные эмпирического исследования, в котором были выявлены кросскультурные различия в сексуальном поведении китайских и белорусских студентов по параметрам сексуальной озабоченности, страха, удовлетворенности.

Ключевые слова: сексуальное поведение, внутренний контроль, внешний контроль, сексуальная мотивация, озабоченность, страх, удовлетворенность, китайские студенты, белорусские студенты.

Jiang, a state-level ideological and political education teacher, has offered sex health education to more than 180,000 students at universities in Fujian province since 2001, according to a new study, this fully shows the urgent need of college students for sexual health education. This article mainly introduces the factors that affect college students' sexual behavior [1].

Materials and methods. This analysis aims to explore the sexual psychological characteristics and differences in internal control locus, sexual motivation, concern, external control locus, fear and satisfaction by comparing the results of Chinese and Belarus residents on the multi-dimensional Sex Questionnaire, MMSQ, by W. Snell, T. Fisher, A. Walters [2]. The following is a detailed analysis and comparison of the two data sets using descriptive statistics.

Results and discussion. College students are in the transition from adolescence to adulthood, sexual health is one of the important problems they face. At this stage, college students' sexual psychology gradually mature, sexual behavior also gradually increased.

However, due to the lack of sex knowledge and sex education, many college students have a variety of problems in sexual behavior, such as sexual dysfunction, sexually transmitted diseases and so on. For the purpose of this study, we aim to understand the characteristics of college students' sexual psychology and behavior and their influencing factors, by comparing the results of a multidimensional questionnaire on sexual psychology between Chinese and Belarusian responders, to explore the sexual psychological characteristics and differences in internal control locus, sexual motivation, concern, external control locus, fear and satisfaction of the residents in the two countries, (figure 1).

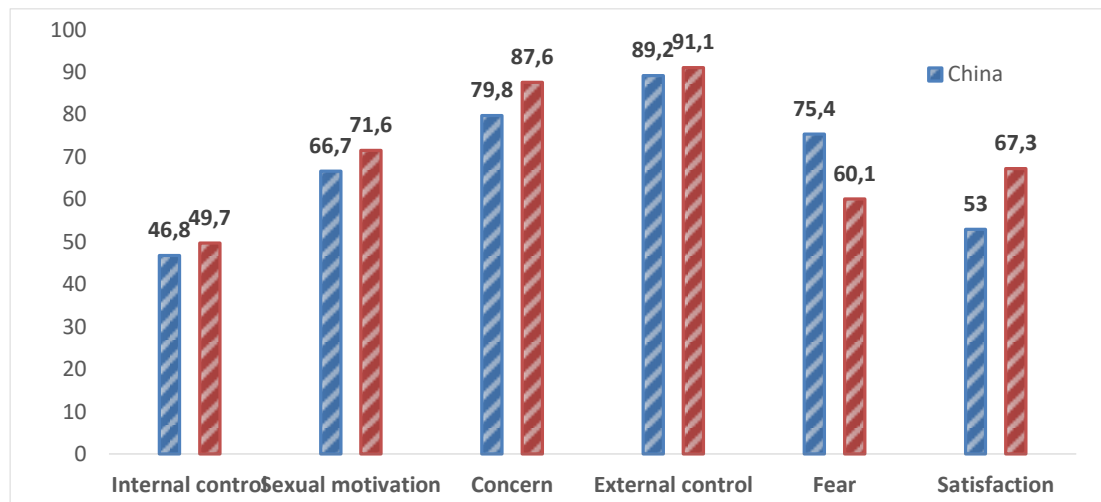


Figure 1 – Parameters of sexual behavior of Chinese and Belarusian students

According to the data presented in figure 1 in the Chinese sample, internal control averaged 46,8 % and sexual motivation averaged 66,7 %; while in the Belarusian sample, internal control averaged 49,7 %, and sexual motivation – 71,6 %. While internal control locus reflects a person's sense of control over their behavior and decisions, sexual motivation is a person's desire and desire for sexual behavior. These data show that residents of Belarus have a slightly stronger sense of self-control and a higher desire for sexual motivation. This may be due to differences in sexual culture, education and social values between the two countries.

The concern dimension reflects the concern of the individual to the surrounding environment and the needs of others, while the external control locus is the individual's perception of external factors (such as fate, others, etc.) that control their own lives. In the Chinese sample, the mean score was 79,8 % and external controls 89,2 %; in the Belarusian sample, it was 87,6 % and external controls 91,1 %. These data suggest that Belarusian residents are more prominent in their concern for others, and that they are more inclined to believe that external factors will affect their own lives. This may reflect the differences in the social culture and interpersonal relationships between the two countries.

Fear is the emotional response of an individual in the face of threat or danger, while satisfaction is the degree of satisfaction of the individual with the current life state. In the Chinese sample, the mean score for fear was 75,4 % and satisfaction was 53 %; while in the Belarusian sample, fear was 60,1 % and 67,3 %. These data suggest that Chinese residents may be more worried and afraid about sexual psychology, while having relatively less satisfaction with sexual life. In contrast, Republic of Belarusian residents showed lower feelings of fear and higher satisfaction. This may be related to the concept of sexual health, the level of sex education, and the social environment in both countries.

Table 1 – Results of statistical processing of data on parameters of sexual behavior of students in China and Belarus

Parameters of sexual behavior	Average values for a sample of Chinese students ($n = 50$)	Average values for a sample of Belarusian students ($n = 50$)	Significance of differences according to Student's T-test	Hypothesis $t_{0,01} = 2,6275$ $t_{0,05} = 1,9847$
Internal control	46,8	49,7	$t_{emp.} = -0,74245$	H₀
Sexual motivation	66,7	71,6	$t_{emp.} = -1,15918$	H₀
Concern	79,8	87,6	$t_{emp.} = -2,31044$	H₁ at $\rho \leq 0,05$
External control	89,2	91,1	$t_{emp.} = -0,73477$	H₀
Fear	75,4	60,1	$t_{emp.} = 2,75344$	H₁ at $\rho \leq 0,01$
Satisfaction	53	67,3	$t_{emp.} = -3,07946$	H₁ at $\rho \leq 0,01$

According to the data presented in the table 1, as a result of applying the student's t-test ($t_{0,01} = 2,6275 < t_{emp.} = 2,75344$ at $\rho \leq 0,01$), it can be statistically reliably stated that fear is more characteristic of chinese students, concern ($t_{0,05} = 1,9847 < t_{emp.} = 2,31044$ at $\rho \leq 0,05$) and satisfaction ($t_{0,01} = 2,6275 < t_{emp.} = 3,07946$ at $\rho \leq 0,01$) are more characteristic of belarusian students. according to the parameters internal control, sexual motivation and external control, no statistically significant differences were found in the two samples, that is, both chinese and belarusian students are equally characterized by these features of sexual behavior.

By comparing the results of China and Belarus in the multidimensional sexual psychology questionnaire, we can find that there are some differences in the sexual psychology characteristics between the residents of the two countries. These differences may be closely related to factors such as the cultural background, social values, sexual culture, and the level of sexual education in both countries. In China, there are significant differences in the four dimensions of permissibility, prevention, intimacy and function. There is a serious lack of sexual education, sexual openness and social shame. Therefore, sex education curriculum is very important. Schools should incorporate it as a public elective in the curriculum and ensure that students have access to the core content of sex education. Psychological consultation and Counseling Service is an indispensable part of the sex education system. Finally, campus cultural activities are also an important carrier of sex education, schools should start from the curriculum, psychological counseling and counseling services, campus cultural activities and other dimensions, to construct a comprehensive and systematic sexual health education system to provide strong support for students' all-round development.

In order to better promote sexual mental health, the two countries should strengthen the popularization and improvement of sex education, and improve the residents' sexual health awareness and self-protection ability. At the same time, the two countries should also strengthen the research of sexual psychology, and deeply explore the relationship between sexual psychological characteristics and sexual behavior, so as to provide more scientific guidance for sexual health.

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