

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE PREPARATION OF YOUNG WOMEN FOR THE ONSET OF SEXUAL AND FAMILY LIFE AT 35 YEARS IN TWO DIFFERENT SOCIAL PERIODS

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ABSTRACT. After a period of 50 years in which sexual problems were a topic almost "TABU" not consistent with socialist morality but also correlated with a pronatalist policy carried out in this period characterized by the absence of any means of contraception followed by a period of economic and sexual liberalism which led to an explosion of information with which the young girls are bombarded, even though 170 more abortions per day are being practiced in Romania today, a cause of this being the lack of education and family planning.

KEYWORDS: education, sexology, family

INTRODUCTION

It is moral and traditional that sexual life begins with marriage. Worldwide statistics have shown that virginity at the time of marriage is decreasing every decade.

If in 1920 over 95% of the girls were virgins and at the time of marriage, around 1950, their proportion decreased to 50-60%, around the 80s their number reaching 20-30% and after 2000 with liberalization of sexual life, computerization and access to information on the Internet, and access to specialized literature has led to a drastic decrease in the percentage of these girls' categories reaching up to less than 10% if we take into account also the marriages of probation that reach today 70% of all marriages.

Normally, sexual life should begin in girls aged 18-19 years with biological and psychological maturation, which makes it suitable for the start of sexual intercourse.

This physical, mental, and mature development of girls nowadays occurs more rapidly from the age of 12 to 14 years, which leads to an earlier appearance of secondary sexual characters and the appearance of sexual abortions and the beginning of sexual intercourse at an early age, this being also influenced by the entourage of the girl, the group to which it belongs, all of which contribute to the creation of a favorable starting sexual environment.

Against this background, ignorance combined with sexual impulse and curiosity makes it possible for young people to practice masturbation and premarital sex or lesbianism.

Starting from these realities, it is necessary to prepare the young girls for starting sexual life and family life.

The idea of the Comparative Study of Preparing Young Women for Sexual Life and Family Life in Two Different Social Periods, namely the First Socialist Period (1981) characterized by a pronatalist policy and in which the problem of sexuality was almost a subject of TABU with the period after 1990 social liberalism (2015) and which, through computerization and access to specialized magazines as well as through familiar planning offices, have access to extensive information from the field of sexology.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

This is a CROSS - SECTIONAL study that consisted of completing a questionnaire or using questionnaire forms from International Sexual Society Societies such as International Personality Item Pool 50 (IPIP50).

Scale search form V-a (SSS Form V) to assess the level of disinhibition and the revised inventory of sexual orientation, behavior, attitude, desire.

The results of the batch that completed the form in 2015 were compared with the results of a similar batch (1981) at a 35 year interval, the batch being from two different social periods, the first period since 1981 being a period when the issue of sexuality and contraception was a subject "TABU" and the second period of 2015 characterized by sexual liberalism and access to all contraceptive means (1, 2, 9). The lots were similar, both being made up of 179 of the respondent subjects. Another objective of investigating the knowledge of sexual education was to incite the interest of young people in order to complete the questionnaire to want to be informed about the problems that were made and which appeared to them to be unclear or unknown. Our investigative investigation has proved its effectiveness in

investigating not only the confessed interest of the students but also that of the teachers, which for us was an unexpected aspect. (1, 2)

From the point of view of our own sexual education, we were interested in information that outlines the mentality of young girls in terms of sexual life from a normative point of view.

Among the billing data we were interested in the environment of residence, nationality, living conditions.

The residence average of the two lots is:

67	37,43%	Urban	75	41,89%
112	62,56%	Rural	104	58,10%
179	99,99%		179	99,99%

We mention that the first lot from 1981 was made up of pupils from 5 high schools in Bucharest, where students from the villages around Bucharest were also pupils, and the second lot in 2015 was made up of high school students from Timisoara, Lugoj and neighboring villages cities in this regard, we must also take into account the differences of answers between the two lots in the urban rural area the two lots belonging to different regions of the country the first lot in the east of Romania respectively from Muntenia and the second group from the western part of Romania in Banat.

Table I presenting the residence environment of the two studied lots

1981	RESIDENT ENVIRONMENT	2015
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By nationality we report the following data:

Table II presenting the nationality of the two lots

NATIONALITY / YEAR	1981		2015		TOTAL	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
ROMANIAN	147	82,12	148	82,68	295	82,40
RROMA	32	17,87	24	13,40	56	15,64
HUNGARIAN	-	-	5	2,79	5	1,39
GERMAN	-	-	1	0,55	1	0,27
SERBIAN	-	-	1	0,55	1	0,27
TOTAL	179	99,99	179	99,97	358	99,97

The differences in the normality structure are related to the population structure of the two regions where the study was conducted.

The first two questions in the questionnaire or the girls' opinion on the age at which it is appropriate to begin sexual intercourse with regard to the marriage and age at which they started their sexual activity.

1981			1. Do you think it is normal for sexual life to begin before marriage?	2015		
No	152	84,91%		No	16	8,93%
Yes	17	9,49%		Yes	157	87,70%
Not answering	10	5,58%		Not answering	6	3,35%
1981			1. Have you started sexual life before 18 years of age?	2015		
Yes	2	1,11%		Yes	151	84,35%
No	177	98,88%		No	28	15,64%

The table is relevant to the fact that there is a significant difference at 35 years of age in terms of equality between women and men, the age of their life being lower.

It is shaped in an age when the woman is equal to the man and equality on the beginning of the sexual life in relation to marriage and under the age of 18 which confirms the idea of compulsory virginity to marriage in the first period and the renunciation of this moral perception in the second period in which 28 (15.64%) did not start their sexual life until the questionnaire was completed.

We mention that here the answers could be foolish about the girls' desire to look different than they want to fit into the model accepted by society.

We were still interested in the knowledge about the knowledge they think they have in the field of sexual life; 43.57% in the first period and 77.09% in the second period consider that they have sufficient knowledge of sexual life and only 9.49% in the first period and 5.02% in the second period consider not.

1981			1. 1. Do you have enough	2015		
Yes	78	43,57%		Yes	138	77,09%

No	17	9,49%	knowledge about sexual life?	No	9	5,02%
Vague knowledge	84	46,92%		Vague knowledge	32	17,87%

The information on sexual life that young girls declare to be sufficient has been obtained as follows from:

- Class leadership
- Biology teacher
- Nurses doctors

Table IV presenting the source of the main information about sexual life

Source of information	1981		2015	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Parents	82	45,81	60	33,51
Medic	59	32,96	10	5,58
Boyfriend, friends	29	16,20	15	8,37
Internet	-	-	92	51,39
Mass media	7	3,91	2	1,11
School psychologist	2	1,11	-	-
TOTAL	179	99,99	179	99,96

Regarding the support of some school education classes at school, 64.24% in the first period and 77.09% in the second period said that no such hours were held.

1981			1. Have sexual health education classes been held at school?	2015		
Yes	64	35,75%		Yes	41	22,90%
No	115	64,24%		No	138	77,09%

Among the respondents who stated that 115 (64.24%) did not have a school education in the first period and 138 (77.09%) in the second period considered that:

	1981		2015	
1. They would need such hours	69	60%	72	52,17%
2. They have no opinion	26	22,60%	42	30,43%
3. They do not want to be collectively informed in class	20	17,39%	24	17,39%
TOTAL	115	99,99%	138	99,99%

To the question "If it is good to start alive without such knowledge?" 168 (93.85%) of youngsters in the first period consider that 11 (6.14%) do not consider it important, compared to the second period 175 (97.76%) consider that it is not good and 4 (2.23%) do not consider these notions for starting sexual and family life important.

The detailing of questions about pregnancy signs, contraceptive methods, sexually transmitted diseases highlights gaps in the respondents who believe that they have enough notions of sex.

The differences between the two analyzed periods are due to the improvement of the living conditions, especially in rural areas, which have come close to those in the urban environment and because of the emancipation in this field of the young high school girls. There is a consensus on the need for methods

related to the necessary programs to be carried out in schools at least in the early years of high school. At the same time, modern ways of informing and transferring these notions to young girls should be found.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There are significant differences between the two generations at the age of 35 on the level of knowledge about the onset of sexual life and the need for preparation for a life of sexual life and preparation for family life.

2. Significant differences between the two groups arise due to the evolution of the quality of life and the early development and maturation of young girls and changes in the differences between the urban environment and the rural environment.

3. Differences in nationality between the two periods are also related to the different regions in which the studies were conducted.

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