

A Study of Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students in Relation to Socioeconomic Status

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to investigate the values and sex behavior attitude among Medical college students of Jalgaon city. Kamal Dvivedi and Shagufta Hafeez (1995) Values Scale was use to measure the Values. In this test consists of 30 items. This test has split half reliability of 0.87 and validity is 0.55 which is age group wise Validity is 0.45., Dr Yashvir Singh (2004) sex Behavior attitude inventory was use to measure the sex behavior attitude. In this test consists of 40 items in two dimensions one is Permissiveness and second is Restrictiveness. This test has split half reliability which is 0.57 Validity is 0.35. For this study of a sample of 90 students of age range 18-22 years studying in Medical students were selected from different college of Jalgaon City.

Keywords: *Values, Sex Behavior Attitude, Socioeconomic Status and Medical College Students.*

Today 21th century the value and sex behavior attitude is the importance role play of communities. Hence value and sex behavior attitude is part of human behavior. Human values depend on our family culture and environment then values are developing their attitude of various approaches. Values are learn, developed and are also likely to change in one's life. Persons acquire experiences they grow and learn. Out of experiences may come certain general guides to behaviors, these guides tend to give direction to life and may be called values. Individuals internalize values as result of their experiences and experiments in life, through socio-cultural interactions and interpretations.

Therefore, values are constantly related to the experiences that shape them and test them. They are not, for any one person, so much rigid. As a result of a sufficient amount of influence, certain patterns of evaluating and behaving tend to develop. Certain things are treated as right, desirable or worthy. These tend to become our values.

The sexuality is a basic human experience. Apart from its anatomical, physiological, biochemical and psychological components, it has a personal component which gives it a

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A Study of Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students in Relation to Socioeconomic Status

private meaning and thus, it has been a topic not discussed openly. Sexual attitude refers to how accepting people are of sexual activity for themselves or others. Sexual attitude have been identified as a central concept in the studies of sexuality because it affects many other aspects of sexuality including sexual behavior, sexual fantasies and responses to sexual cues in the environment. The sexual attitudes have changed in the last half a century, as previously sex was mainly for reproductive purposes with emphasis on pleasure not as important. Sexual attitudes have become more permissive over the recent decades. Many youngsters are engaging in premarital sexual practices with the changing times.

Nowadays, the news-media reports violent sexual assaults everyday and many go unreported. Rapes and murders do not surprise us anymore. As a researcher in psychology it important to investigate the psychological – Social reasons behind aggressive sexual behaviors. Both educated and uneducated people hold similar view of sexual behaviors. It is misunderstood by both the classes. Their minds are filling of prejudices. Human values have disintegrated. In such a situation it becomes necessary to study the problem systematically and scientifically.

Basic Concept in the Present Study

Value: Values contain cognitive and affective elements. They have a selective or directional quality and are internalized. Preference, judgment, and action are commonly explained in terms of values.

Sex Behavior attitude: These are a person's beliefs about sexuality shown by a person's behavior and are based on views.

Medical Students: Students studying in under graduate level in Medical colleges of Jalgaon city in the year 2015-16.

Socioeconomic Status: Socioeconomic status is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gee (1959) surveyed some personality differences among medical students group on Values. His study depicted that students were high on theoretical and low on economic scale scores. He also found differences in the major value orientation among the students choosing the various specialties with the greatest diversity appearing on the aesthetic and economic values.

Jain (1977) studied the work value pattern of only medical students of various classes and reported that medical students valued social-oriented work the most. The least preference was for economic values. Rastogi (1974) undertook a comparative study to find out the value system of students belonging to different professional courses i.e. Engineering, Medicines, Pharmacy and Draftsmanship. The investigator found that all the four groups were high in science values and low in aesthetic values.

Review of Literature in Sex Behavior attitude

Stamatis Papaharitou, Evangelia Nakopoulou, Martha Moraitou Zoi Tsimtsiou, Eleni Konstantinidou, and Dimitrios Hatzichristou,(2008) A total of 714 students (81.9% females) participated in the study: 48.5% 1st year students and 51.5% seniors with a mean age of 20.17 years (SD = 1.87, range 17–25). Using iterative cluster analysis on DSFI scores, participants were divided in conservative (N = 167), liberal (N = 224), and neutral (N = 323) clusters. A significant gender difference on sexual attitudes was obtained (P < 0.001) with

A Study of Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students in Relation to Socioeconomic Status

male students being more liberal compared to females (mean = 18.26 and mean = 11.13, respectively). Differences were also revealed for the field but not for the year of study. Analysis also revealed that liberalism in sexual attitudes is more likely to be affected by a liberal stance toward religion (OR: 2.39), receiving information for sexual matters mainly from peers (OR: 1.86), and media influence on students' sexual life (OR: 1.68). Gender, personal values, and experiences influence students' attitudes toward sexual issues. Since negative attitudes can impede effective sexual health consultations, it is imperative to incorporate courses on effective communication and human sexuality in the medical and allied health professions curricula that will enhance students' awareness of their own values and prejudices

Mudd JW, Siegel R.J. (1969) The frequency of sexual encounters was relatively higher in medical compared to non medical students, which is in line with the finding from a previous study in which male medical students from the University of Pennsylvania were found to be more sexually experienced compared to college-educated males.

Nathawat (2002) also suggested that senior medical students had much higher frequency of sexual intercourse as compared to the junior medical students.¹⁴ It might be explained by fact that more medical students (70%) compared to non medical students (22.5%) were hosteller and thus, may experience more peer pressure regarding sexual intercourse. The non medical students were not sexually active and reasons might be their fear to get pregnant, parental pressure and fear of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. Previous literature on graduate students found that reasons for being sexually more active were peer/social pressure (20.34%), on trend with time (18.64%), impressed their peers (10.17%), and sexual pleasure (8.47%.); whereas reasons for not being sexually active were afraid to get pregnant (43.14%), morally unacceptable (31.37%), discouragement from parents and friends (15.69%), afraid to have STD (13.73%), not yet ready (3.92%), and dignity (1.69%).

Eysenck, H J. (1990) the sexual attitudes of medical students appear to be more liberal compared to their non medical counterparts. The scores on Eysenck Sexual Attitude Questionnaire suggested that medical students had significantly higher acceptability of pornographic writings, books, films and educating children about sex compared to the non medical students. It is further substantiated with the findings that medical students have given frequent consented to sexual affairs, acceptability of dual standard in it, permission of elders for their wards to stay out at night and easy availability of contraceptive pills compared to non medical students. The medical students have less sex-related guilt than their non medical counterparts and finally, they endorsed the view that virginity of girl should not be considered important in the contemporary context. This study also found less sexual myths in the medical students than non medical students. Therefore, it can be inferred that medical students had a more permissive attitude towards sexuality and less sexual myths than nonmedical students, which is in line with previous study.

Aim of the Study

Study of the Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students, in Relation to Socioeconomic Status.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the difference between aesthetic, economic, moral, political, religious, social and theoretical values of boys and girls in Medical College students.

A Study of Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students in Relation to Socioeconomic Status

2. To study the difference between aesthetic economic, moral, Political, religious, social and theoretical values of high and low socioeconomic status in Medical College students.
3. To study the difference between in Restrictiveness and permissiveness of sex behavior attitude between boys and girls in Medical college students.
4. To study the difference between in permissiveness and Restrictiveness of sex behavior attitude High and Low socioeconomic statuses in Medical college students.

Hypotheses of Research

1. There is no significant mean difference among aesthetic, economic, moral, political, religious, social and theoretical values of boys and girls in Medical college students.
2. There is no significant mean difference among aesthetic economic, moral, Political, religious, social and theoretical values of high and low socioeconomic status in Medical College students.
3. There is no significant difference in Restrictiveness and permissiveness of sex behavior attitude between boys and girls in Medical college students.
4. There is no significant difference in permissiveness and Restrictiveness of sex behavior attitude between High and Low socioeconomic statuses in Medical college students.

Variables

1. Independent Variables

- A- Medical college Students.
- B- Gender: Male and Female.
- C- Socioeconomic Status High and Low.

2. Dependent Variables

- A) Scores on Values Scale
- B) Scores on Sex Behavior attitude Inventory.

METHODOLOGY

Sample

Simple random sampling method is used. The sample of 40 students studying in Engineering College in Jalgaon City is taken.

Experimental Design

In the present research, 2x2 factorial design is used.

Tools of the Study

- **Values Scale (1995):** This test constructed by Kamal Divedi and Shagufta Hafeez. In this test consists of 30 items. This test has split half reliability of .87 and validity is .55 which is age group wise Validity is .45.
- **Sex Behavior Attitude Inventory (2004):** This test constructed by Yashvir Singh in this test consists of 40 items in two dimensions is permissiveness and restrictiveness. This test has split half reliability which is .57 Validity is .35.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part investigator has explained the result related to statistical analysis and hypothesis.

A Study of Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students in Relation to Socioeconomic Status

Hypothesis no -1

There is no significant mean difference among aesthetic, economic, moral, political, religious, social and theoretical values of boys and girls in Medical college students.

Values	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig
Aesthetic	Male	20	63.75	7.99	2.32	0.05
	Female	20	70.92	11.26		
Economic	Male	20	59.13	16.62	2.07	0.05
	Female	20	67.85	8.90		
Moral	Male	20	48.40	9.50	1.93	N.S
	Female	20	43.21	7.30		
Political	Male	20	56.57	10.76	0.77	N.S
	Female	20	59.09	9.76		
Religious	Male	20	63.28	11.85	1.64	N.S
	Female	20	69.22	10.98		
Social	Male	20	54.62	14.35	2.87	0.01
	Female	20	41.12	15.37		
Theoretical	Male	20	53.41	10.14	0.81	N.S
	Female	20	50.54	12.08		

Table value 0.05 = 2.02, 0.01 = 2.72

1) The results of the table No. 1 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for Values factor no. 01 Aesthetic value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed Aesthetic value was 63.75 and SD is 7.99, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed Aesthetic value is 70.92 and SD is 11.26. The calculated 't' value is 2.32. It is significant. It indicates that there is significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their Aesthetic value.

2) The results of the table No. 1 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for Values factor no. 02 Economic value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed Economic value was 59.13 and SD is 16.62 Economic value, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed Economic value is 67.85 and SD is 8.90. The calculated 't' value is 2.07. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their Economic value.

3) The results of the table No. 1 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for Values factor no. 03 Moral value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed Moral value was 48.40 and SD is 9.50, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed Moral value is 43.21 and SD is 7.30. The calculated 't' value is 1.94. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their Moral value.

4) The results of the table No. 1 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for Values factor no. 04 Political value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed Political value was 56.57 and SD is 10.76, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed Political value is 59.09 and SD is 9.76. The calculated 't' value is 0.77. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their Political value.

A Study of Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students in Relation to Socioeconomic Status

5) The results of the table No. 1 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for Values factor no. 05 Religious value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed Religious value was 63.28 and SD is 11.85, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed Religious value is 69.23 and SD is 10.99. The calculated 't' value is 1.65. It is not significant. It indicates that there no significant difference on Medical college Male and Female students in their Religious value.

6) The results of the table No. 1 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for Values factor no. 06 Social value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed Social value was 54.62 and SD is 14.35, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed Social value is 41.12 and SD is 15.37. The calculated 't' value is 2.87. It is significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their Social value.

7) The results of the table No. 1 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for Values factor no. 07 Theoretical value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed Theoretical value was 53.41 and SD is 10.14, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed Theoretical value is 50.54 and SD is 12.08. The calculated 't' value is 0.81. It is not significant. It indicates that there is significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their Theoretical value.

8)The results of the table No. 1 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for Values are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed value was 393.33 and SD is 15.24, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed value is 398.16 and SD is 6.54. The calculated 't' value is 1.30. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their values.

Hypothesis no -2

There is no significant mean difference among aesthetic economic, moral, Political, religious, social and theoretical values of high and low socioeconomic status in Medical college students.

Table No.02

Values	SES	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sing
Aesthetic	High	20	67.95	11.01	0.37	N.S
	Low	20	66.72	9.77		
Economic	High	20	68.64	10.64	2.50	0.05
	Low	20	58.35	15.06		
Moral	High	20	43.30	9.30	1.86	N.S
	Low	20	48.36	7.61		
Political	High	20	57.76	8.60	0.04	N.S
	Low	20	57.90	11.84		
Religious	High	20	67.90	11.34	0.89	N.S
	Low	20	64.60	12.05		
Social	High	20	44.36	14.49	1.39	N.S
	Low	20	51.37	17.38		
Theoretical	High	20	49.56	9.26	1.39	N.S
	Low	20	54.37	12.45		

Table value 0.05 = 2.02, 0.01 = 2.72

A Study of Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students in Relation to Socioeconomic Status

1) The results of the table No. 2 shows that Medical college high SES and low SES students for Values factor no. 01 Aesthetic value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for high SES students who showed Aesthetic value was 67.95 and SD is 11.01, Similarly the mean value for low SES students who showed Aesthetic value is 66.72 and SD is 9.77. The calculated 't' value is 0.37. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical college high SES and low SES students in their Aesthetic value.

2) The results of the table No. 2 shows that Medical college high SES and low SES students for Values factor no. 02 Economic value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for high SES students who showed Economic value was 68.64 and SD is 10.64. Economic, similarly the mean value for low SES students who showed Economic value is 58.35 and SD is 15.06. The calculated't' value is 2.50. It is significant. It indicates that there is significant difference on Medical college high SES and low SES students in their Economic value.

3) The results of the table No. 2 shows that Medical college high SES and low SES students for Values factor no. 03 Moral value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for high SES students who showed Moral value was 43.30 and SD is 9.30, Similarly the mean value for low SES students who showed Moral value is 48.36 and SD is 7.61. The calculated't' value is 1.86. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their Moral value.

4) The results of the table No. 2 shows that Medical college high SES and low SES students for Values factor no. 04 Political value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for high SES students who showed Political value was 57.76 and SD is 8.60, Similarly the mean value for low SES students who showed Political value is 57.90 and SD is 11.84. The calculated't' value is 0.04 It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical college high SES and low SES students in their Political value.

5) The results of the table No. 2 shows that Medical college high SES and low SES students for Values factor no. 05 Religious value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for high SES students who showed Religious value was 67.90and SD is 11.34, Similarly the mean value for low SES students who showed Religious value is 64.60 and SD is 12.05. The calculated't' value is 0.08. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical college high SES and low SES students in their Religious value.

6) The results of the table No. 2 shows that Medical college high SES and low SES students for Values factor no. 06 Social value are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for high SES students who showed Social value was 44.36 and SD is 14.49, Similarly the mean value for low SES students who showed Social value is 51.37 and SD is 17.38. The calculated't' value is 1.39. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical college high SES and low SES students in their Social value.

7) The results of the table No. 2 shows that Medical college high SES and low SES students for Values factor no. 07 Theoretical value are listed above The researcher have found that the

A Study of Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students in Relation to Socioeconomic Status

mean value for high SES students who showed Theoretical value was 49.57 and SD is 9.26, Similarly the mean value for low SES students who showed Theoretical value is 54.37 and SD is 12.45. The calculated 't' value is .1.39. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical college high SES and low SES students in their Theoretical value.

Hypothesis no -3

There is no significant difference in Restrictiveness and permissiveness of sex behavior attitude between boys and girls in Medical college students.

Table No 3

Sex Behavior Attitude Factor	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig
Restrictiveness	Male	20	28.00	3.17	0.55	N.S
	Female	20	28.60	3.60		
Permissiveness	Male	20	29.40	3.08	1.73	N.S
	Female	20	27.75	2.91		

Table value 0.05 = 2.02, 0.01 = 2.72

1) The results of the table No. 3 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for sex behavior attitude factor no. 01 Restrictiveness are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed Restrictiveness was 28.00 and SD is 3.17, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed Restrictiveness is 28.60 and SD is 3.60. The calculated 't' value is 0.55. It is significant. It indicates that there is significant difference on Medical college Male and Female students in their Restrictiveness of sex behavior attitude.

2) The results of the table No. 3 shows that Medical college Male and Female students for sex behavior attitude factor no. 02 Permissiveness are listed above The researcher have found that the mean value for male students who showed Permissiveness was 29.40 and SD is 3.08, Similarly the mean value for female students who showed Permissiveness is 27.75 and SD is 2.92. The calculated 't' value is 1.74. It is significant. It indicates that there is significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their Permissiveness of sex behavior attitude.

Hypothesis no -4

There is no significant difference in permissiveness and Restrictiveness of sex behavior attitude between High and Low socioeconomic statuses in Medical college students.

Table No.4

Sex Behavior Attitude Factor	SES	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig
Restrictiveness	High	20	27.15	3.38	2.27	0.05
	Low	20	29.45	3.02		
Permissiveness	High	20	28.00	3.20	1.19	N.S
	Low	20	29.15	2.92		

Table value 0.05 = 2.02, 0.01 = 2.72

A Study of Values and Sex Behavior Attitude among Medical College Students in Relation to Socioeconomic Status

The results of the table No. 4 shows that Medical college High and Low socioeconomic status students for sex behavior attitude factor no. 01 Restrictiveness are listed above. The researcher have found that the mean value for high SES students who showed Restrictiveness was 27.15 and SD is 3.38, Similarly the mean value for low SES students who showed Restrictiveness is 29.45 and SD is 3.02. The calculated 't' value is 2.27. It is significant. It indicates that there is significant difference on Medical College Male and Female students in their Restrictiveness of sex behavior attitude.

The results of the table No. 4 shows that Medical college High and Low socioeconomic status students for sex behavior attitude factor no. 02 Permissiveness are listed above. The researcher have found that the mean value for high SES students who showed Permissiveness was 28.00 and SD is 3.20, Similarly the mean value for low SES students who showed Permissiveness is 29.15 and SD is 2.92. The calculated 't' value is 1.19. It is not significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference on Medical college High and Low socioeconomic status students in their Permissiveness of sex behavior attitude.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors colorfully declare this paper to bear not conflict of interests

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