

**DAILY LIFE AND SEXUALITY IN HETEROSEXUAL LOVE
RELATION OF FEMALE STUDENTS: EXPERIENCES FROM A
UNIVERSITY IN BEIJING, CHINA**

CAI YING

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CAI YING 4838030 SHHS / M

M.A. (HEALTH SOCIAL SCIENCE)

THESIS ADVISORS: SUREE KANJANAWONG, Ph.D., LUECHAI SRINGERNYUANG, Ph.D., SIRIWAN GRISURAPONG, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

Female students face unwanted pregnancy/induced abortion, STIs and even HIV, and behind these phenomena, the rate and ratio of premarital sex is increasing and unsafe and unprotected sex is common among premarital sex in China.

This research was conducted to look for the dynamics of female students' sexuality in heterosexual love relations, their sexuality as explained under the context of daily life, and social-cultural context constructing female students' sexuality and daily life related to sexuality. The concept of socio-cultural construction and gender ideology was adopted for the conceptual framework. Fieldwork was carried out through an ethnographic approach. Several data collection methods—*In-Depth Interview, Participant and Non-participant Observation, Informal Conversation Document Analysis, and Web Log Viewing*, —were applied.

Research results show that female students' sexuality, including sexual meaning, sexual practice, sexual partnership and sexual drive and consequences, is diverse, but generally speaking, each elements of sexuality influence each other and some female students play a relatively strong role in their sexual partnership, comparing historically. Sexuality is based on the love history and daily life experience, and the expectations for the future and ideas of the boyfriend influences sexuality. Social context, including parents, the missing of sibling in family structure, school, peers, media, and boyfriends contribute to the sexuality construction. Both traditional and sexual revolution culture influence female students' sexuality, but in different levels among different persons. Because of the special era they occupy in Chinese society, female students are named as 80 *hou* (post-80); One-Child Policy, and Economic Reform influence their sexuality directly, and the Cultural Revolution influences it indirectly through female students' parents.

This research recommends that gender and rights should be the key message and changing traditional social cultural bias should be the main target for intervention; government policy should give support, and the media and education system should play a main role in culture change. At the same time, except female students themselves, all the social structure elements should be involved, especially young men and female students' parents. Basic sexual information should be given from primary school, and developed at every level of education, and creating a healthy and honest internet environment is very important as well.

KEY WORDS: FEMALE STUDENT / SEXUALITY / 80 HOU/ SOCIAL CULTURE CONTEXT/ CHINA

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