ARTICLE CRITIQUE
Abstract

Modern society has undergone a transformative state in which human relationships have greatly been changed either by technologic advancement or the general evolutionary changes. The emergence of many people claiming to be homosexuals has taken the cultural setup with a surprise. With the continued acceptance by the conservative society of sexual orientations that are generally considered abnormal calls for an examination in the way men and women experience sex drive. Arguably, the sex drive plays an essential role in the changing landscape of human relationship. This is especially so when it comes to matters of sex. Studies that have explored the differences in sex drive between men and women have come up with interesting findings that could help explain the current shift in sexual relationships where more and more people are now ascribing to the concept of homosexuality. This paper is a critique to an article that seeks to find out whether higher sex drive is associated with sexual attraction.

Key words: sex drive, homosexual, heterosexual, gay, lesbian
Introduction

The understanding of the differences in sex drive can help to explain the changes in human relationships, especially when it comes to sex. The growing number of gays and lesbians in the recent years has made social scientists and psychologists come up with an explanation of the proliferation of people who are ascribing to homosexuality than ever. The understanding of sex drive in both men and women can help to bring out the conundrum in the shifting relationship boundaries. Several studies have already indicated that men’s sex drive was more leaned towards the opposite sex while women tended to lean with equal intensity to both sexes. This paper is a critic of an article that seeks to find out whether higher sex drive is associated with the increased sexual attraction in both men and women.

The primary problem of the article which formed the basis of the research was to find out whether sex drive was related to the increase of sexual attraction of individuals towards both men and women. The problem of the study is based on the literature review presenting a number of findings on the problem. Obtained data revealed that, indeed, men and women differ in their sex drive when it comes to the attraction towards the representatives of both sexes. In particular, the reviewed literature indicated that women show sex drive of equal intensity when they see an attractive man as much as an attractive woman; in other words, women have more bisexual nature than their counterparts man whose sex drive to either same-sex partner or the opposite sex partner was unwavering. Understanding of this issue was important in forming the basis of the study.

The author of the article provided a strong argument concerning the existence of differences in sex drive among men and women. The article provides an
insight on the previous researches that have been conducted in the area of sex drive between men and women. Furthermore, the writer provides a strong argument to the question of whether sex drive is identical in sexual attraction between men and women, and how it influences the perception of men and women. A hypothesis that the researcher attempts to build is the assertion that women’s sex drives are inclined to vary depending on whether a person is heterosexual or homosexual while men’s sex drive was more inclined to the heterosexuality of a person.

However, the researcher does not provide an explicit reason as to why this study can contribute to the understanding of the dynamics of sexual relationships among people of the same sex, in both men and women. Thus, the study does not bring out a clear distinction between the sex drive of men, as opposed to the sex drive of women and how this is going to contribute to the understanding of the development of sexuality among people of different sexes.

The sample population was, however, representative since the researchers used a large number of participants. In the first study, the sample included 1735 college students of both sexes. The characteristics that defined the participants included their sex orientation, preferences and the finger-length ratio. These characteristics were randomly selected by the researcher to present the specific features of the participants. This is because the researcher does not provide any evidence in the reviewed literature that indicated that sex orientation and finger-length ratio could be used to determine the sex drive and how someone was likely to be influenced by these characteristics in their sexual attractions. It is as though the researcher arbitrarily picked these characteristics to present a peculiar feature of the participants and assumed that the identified features could help to determine the sex drive of the participants.

Similarly, the researcher views racial identity as another factor that could be
used to determine the sex drive and the effect it has on the sexual attraction of an individual. The researcher uses a scale measuring that includes only three variables to determine the sexual attractiveness of one person to the other whether of the opposite sex, same sex, or both sexes. The 7 points in the Likert scale means that the variance of the responses to the three variables that were being asked by the researcher produced a wide range of variables. The larger the range of the responses the more difficult it becomes to deduce reliability of the findings and valid conclusion in a study.

The second study bases on a more specific group of participants. It analyses gays’ and lesbians’ responses to the questions of whether their sex drive was a major factor in their sexual attractiveness. The limiting factor of the second study is that a small sample is used to come up with a finding that could be applicable to everyone across the world. The research embraced only 26 participants, which could easily lead to inaccurate conclusions of the study. Also, the researcher used the feature of racial identity in determining whether sex drive was an essential factor in the sexual attractiveness of a person. This study is similar to study “one” because the same variables were used in getting information from the respondents.

The analysis of the research findings through different computation methods provided proof that men’s sexual drive is directly correlated to the sexual attractiveness that they attach to the other person. In other words, men were more likely to be attracted either to the opposite sex when they are heterosexual or same sex when they are homosexual. The mismatch in the sexual drive and sexual attractiveness among women lesbian was consistent with the data from the reviewed literature, and findings of the second study reinforced those already reviewed in the literature.

The third study group presents several features that are essential in understanding of the sex drive among men and women and how the sex drive
relates with the sexual attraction to the same sex and the opposite sex representatives. The study is extensive and includes understanding of sexual attitudes and interests. The participants of the study are psychologists who understand what the researcher is looking for. In addition, the study embraces people from different parts of the world and utilizes the technological tools to help them feel in the questionnaires. This is important because it widens the scope of the deductions that the researcher is going to make from the analysis of the findings.

However, the use of online surveys poses a threat to the reliability and validity of the collected data, and, indeed, some participants confessed to have answered dishonestly. This indicates that the methodological approaches that the researcher employed in the study did not provide mechanisms of detection of false information and only depended on their confession of dishonesty as a means of eliminating some responses. The analysis of the findings in this research was presented through the application of analytical tools to evaluate the findings to allow the researchers come up with a valid conclusion regarding the question of the study.

The researcher has used sound research design mechanisms with an organized and structured sampling of the respondents in the three studies. The instrumentation that was used to calculate the variables and gather information, such as the use of 7 point Likert scale, provided the researcher with a possibility of collecting a vast amount of information related to the sex drive and sexual attraction of men and women.

The data analysis instruments and tools used also provided an opportunity to objectively analyze the findings of the three studies. The information obtained revealed the correlation between sex drive and the sexual attractions that both men and women demonstrate in their sexual life. It also provides an additional proof that sexual attraction between men and women as a result of
the sex drive differs significantly between men and women irrespective of whether the person is homosexual, heterosexual or transsexual.

**Conclusion**

The findings of the study provide useful information to psychologists and sociologists that have been battling with the challenge of changing sexual aspect amongst human beings. Due to this research, sociologists and sexual psychologists can identify and understand the genesis of sexual disorders in the society and perhaps come up with possible ways to help people who find themselves trapped in behavior that seems abnormal even to them. Understanding of sexual drive and how it is correlated with sexual attraction is likely to provide a solution to the question of nemesis of homosexuality in the society, whether it is something that is men triggered or women triggered. This understanding is important because it will help the scientists to have a starting point in understanding of how gender identity disorders and other sexual behaviors such as homosexuality and transsexuality can be addressed in the society.

The conclusions of the researcher are as follows: sex drive in heterosexual men related to that of women. This contrasts with the sex drive in heterosexual women where sex drive was found to correlate to both men and women with the same consideration. This, therefore, means that heterosexual women are more likely to be sexually attracted to both men and women. The study also concluded that there was a significant difference in the sex drive in either sex, with women leading the intensity of sex drive sensitivity relative to men. The researcher also made an important observation in the study “two”, where the sex drive for gay men correlated to the sexual attraction to the other men but not towards women. It contrasts lesbian women who were compared according to the same scale. The conclusions and findings of this research are important in understanding different sexual disorders or behaviors of
people. The findings of the study can also be used to explain gender identity disorders that are becoming a common phenomenon amongst many people in many societies. The findings of the study are, therefore, important in helping to understand sexual relationships among human beings and how the relationship can contribute to gender and sex disorders that are becoming more and more common.