

Aditya Pawar
FYIT_107

WIKIPEDIA



CREATING AN ACCOUNT IN WIKIPEDIA:

← → ↺ en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:CreateAccount&returnto=Main+Page

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Create account

Consider using a username other than your real name, as usernames are public and cannot be made private later.

Username (help me choose)
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Password

It is recommended to use a unique password that you are not using on any other website.

Confirm password

Email address (recommended)
abasaheb2843@gmail.com

Please look for an email from us to verify your address.

Email is required to recover your account if you lose your password.

CAPTCHA Security check (what is this?)




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dirercots

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Wikipedia is made by people like you.

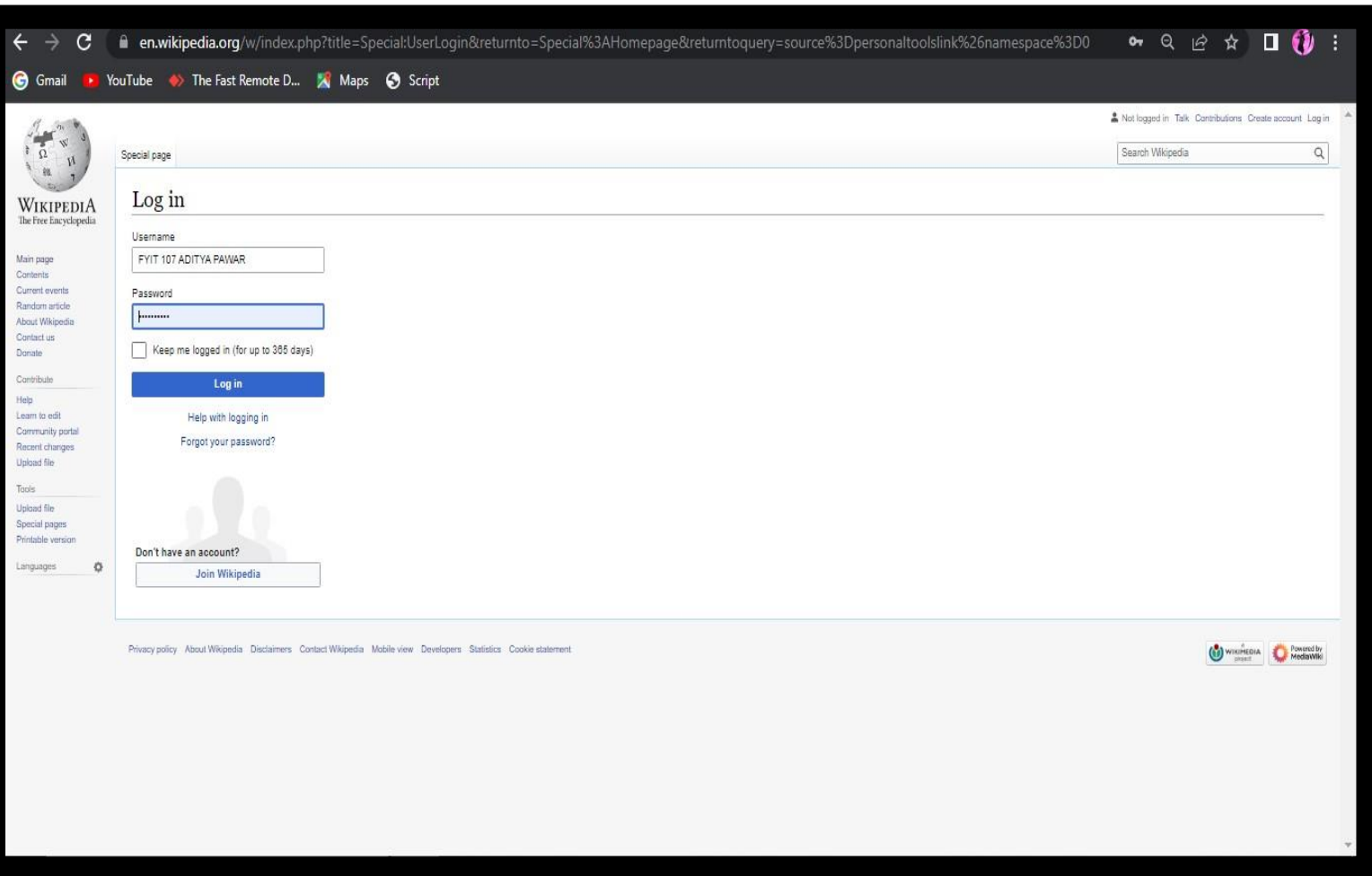
	1,073,860,514 edits
	6,471,648 articles
	127,859 recent contributors

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LOGIN PAGE:



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia login page in a web browser. The address bar displays the URL: `en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:UserLogin&returnto=Special%3AHomepage&returntoquery=source%3Dpersonaltoolslink%26namespace%3D0`. The page features a sidebar on the left with links such as 'Main page', 'Contents', 'Current events', 'Random article', 'About Wikipedia', 'Contact us', 'Donate', 'Contribute', 'Help', 'Learn to edit', 'Community portal', 'Recent changes', 'Upload file', 'Tools', 'Upload file', 'Special pages', 'Printable version', and 'Languages'. The main content area is titled 'Log in' and includes a 'Special page' tab, a search bar, and a login form. The form contains fields for 'Username' (filled with 'FYIT 107 ADITYA PAWAR') and 'Password' (masked with dots). Below the password field is a checkbox for 'Keep me logged in (for up to 365 days)'. A blue 'Log in' button is positioned below the checkbox. Links for 'Help with logging in' and 'Forgot your password?' are provided. At the bottom of the form, there is a section for users without an account, featuring a 'Join Wikipedia' button. The footer of the page includes links to 'Privacy policy', 'About Wikipedia', 'Disclaimers', 'Contact Wikipedia', 'Mobile view', 'Developers', 'Statistics', and 'Cookie statement', along with logos for 'WIKIMEDIA project' and 'Powered by MediaWiki'.

en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:UserLogin&returnto=Special%3AHomepage&returntoquery=source%3Dpersonaltoolslink%26namespace%3D0

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Special page

Search Wikipedia

Log in

Username

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Password

Keep me logged in (for up to 365 days)

Log in

Help with logging in

Forgot your password?

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ARTICLE PAGE BEFORE EDITING

CONTENT:

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Sexology" as it appeared before editing. The browser address bar shows "en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexology". The page layout includes a left sidebar with navigation links, a main content area with the article text, and a right sidebar with related topics and a "Sexual orientation" section. The article text discusses the scientific study of human sexuality, its history, and its relationship to other fields like biology and psychology. The right sidebar features a "Sexual orientation" section with a rainbow flag icon and a list of related topics including "Asexual", "Bisexual", "Heterosexual", and "Homosexual".

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexology

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Article Talk

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Sexology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the magazine, see *Sexology* (magazine).

Sexology is the scientific study of human sexuality, including human sexual interests, behaviors, and functions.^[1] The term sexology does not generally refer to the non-scientific study of sexuality, such as social criticism.^{[2][3]}

Sexologists apply tools from several academic fields, such as biology, medicine, psychology, epidemiology, sociology, and criminology.^[4] Topics of study include sexual development (puberty), sexual orientation, gender identity, sexual relationships, sexual activities, paraphilias, and atypical sexual interests. It also includes the study of sexuality across the lifespan, including child sexuality, puberty, adolescent sexuality, and sexuality among the elderly. Sexology also spans sexuality among the mentally and/or physically disabled. The sexological study of sexual dysfunctions and disorders, including erectile dysfunction and anorgasmia, are also mainstays.

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History

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Early

[edit source]

Sex manuals have existed since antiquity, such as Ovid's *Ars Amatoria*, the *Kama Sutra* of Vatsyayana, the *Ananga Ranga*, and *The Perfumed Garden for the Soul's Recreation*. *De la prostitution dans la ville de Paris* (*Prostitution in the City of Paris*), an early 1830s study on 3,558 registered prostitutes in Paris, written by Alexander Jean Baptiste Parent-Duchatelet (published in 1837, a year after he died), has been called the first work of modern sex research.^[5]

The scientific study of sexual behavior in human beings began in the 19th century with Heinrich Kaan, whose book *Psychopathia Sexualis* (1844) Michel Foucault describes as marking "the date of birth, or in any case the date of the emergence of sexuality and sexual aberrations in the psychiatric field."^[6] The term sexology was coined for the first time in the United States by Elizabeth Osgood Goodrich Willard in 1887.^[6] Roughly simultaneously a group of homophile activists, not yet identifying themselves as sexologists, were responding to shifts in Europe's national borders, a crisis that brought into conflict laws that were sexually liberal and laws that criminalized behaviors such as homosexual activity.

Victorian era to WWII

[edit source]

Despite the prevailing social attitude of sexual repression in the Victorian era, the movement towards sexual emancipation began towards the end of the nineteenth century in England and Germany. In 1886, Richard Freiherr von Krafft-Ebing published *Psychopathia Sexualis*. That work is considered as having established sexology as a scientific discipline.^[7]

In England, the founding father of sexology was the doctor and sexologist Havelock Ellis who challenged the sexual taboos of his era regarding masturbation and homosexuality and revolutionized the conception of sex in his time. His seminal work was the 1897 *Sexual Inversion*, which describes the sexual relations of homosexual males, including men with boys. Ellis wrote the first objective study of homosexuality (the term was coined by Karl-Maria Kertbeny), as he did not characterize it as a

Sexual orientation

Sexual orientations

Asexual · Bisexual · Heterosexual · Homosexual

Related terms

Androphilia and gynephilia · Bivarious · Gray asexuality · Non-heterosexual · Pansexuality · Queer · Queer heterosexuality

Research

Biological (Birth order · Epigenetic · Neuroscientific · Prenatal hormones) · Demographics · Environment · Human female sexuality · Human male sexuality · Kinsey scale · Klein Grid · Queer studies · **Sexology** · Timeline of sexual orientation and medicine

Animals

Animal sexual behavior · Non-reproductive sexual behavior in animals · Homosexual behavior in animals (list)

Related topics

Romantic orientation

Category

V · T · E

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INSERTING CONTENT IN ARTICLE:

en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sexology&action=edit

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Note: Edits to this page from new or unregistered users are subject to review prior to publication (help) (show details)

Content that violates any copyrights will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be verifiable through citations to reliable sources.

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Heading Format Insert

Sexologists apply tools from several academic fields, such as [[biology]], [[medicine]], [[psychology]], [[epidemiology]], [[sociology]], [[criminology]]. ref​[Cite web][title][Sexology][interdisciplinary science][url][https://www.britannica.com/science/sexology][access-date=2028-07-30][website=Encyclopedia Britannica][language=en][ref] Topics of study include [[sexual development]] (puberty), [[sexual orientation]], [[gender identity]], [[sexual relationship]]s, sexual activities, [[paraphilia]]s, and atypical sexual interests. It also includes the study of sexuality across the lifespan, including [[child sexuality]], [[puberty]], [[adolescent sexuality]], and [[geriatric sexology]] (sexuality among the elderly). Sexology also spans sexuality among the mentally and/or physically disabled. The sexological study of [[sexual dysfunction]]s and disorders, including [[erectile dysfunction]] and [[anorgasmia]], are also mainstays. sexology, interdisciplinary science that focuses on diverse aspects of human sexual behaviour and sexuality, including sexual development, relationships, intercourse, sexual dysfunction, sexually transmitted diseases, and pathologies such as child sexual abuse or sexual addiction.

From antiquity to the Enlightenment

Although the term sexology did not come into common use until the early 20th century, the study of sex dates to ancient times. Human sexual behaviour, reproduction, sexual education, ethics, and treatment of sexual malfunctions were studied by ancient Greek philosophers and physicians such as Aristotle, Galen, Plato, and Hippocrates. Antiquity also saw the appearance of works that instructed on the arts of seduction and lovemaking, such as *Ars amatoria* (c. 1 BCE) by the Roman poet Ovid and the *Kama-sutra* of the Indian scholar Vatsyayana. Arabic and Jewish scholars preserved and expanded upon the knowledge of antiquity; Avicenna (Ibn Sīnā) spread to Europe Aristotle's idea of the inferiority of female generative power in relation to male, which was first adopted by St. Albertus Magnus and then further elaborated by his disciple St. Thomas Aquinas in the 13th century. The influence of Plato, who in his later works questioned the benefit of sexual pleasure and distinguished procreative from nonprocreative sex, helped shape the Christian approach to sexuality that began with St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans and was later elaborated in the works of St. Augustine and Aquinas. The Middle Ages witnessed the appearance of two other significant works on human sexuality: the Chinese handbook on sex titled *Sunzi Jing* ("Classic of the Unsullied Woman") and *Al-Rawḍ al-Bayṭ* ("The Perfumed Garden Concerning the Heart's Delight"), a love manual written by the Tunisian Sheikh al-Nafzawi, who dedicated one of the chapters of his work to homosexual love.

The Renaissance brought about a revolution in the field of human anatomy, including new insights into the nature and characteristics of human sexual organs and sexual behaviour. For the first time, some internal sexual organs were examined visually. The work of Renaissance anatomy pioneers such as Leonardo da Vinci was later taken up and furthered by other European scholars, who made important discoveries regarding human sex organs. For example, Reinier de Graaf discovered ovarian follicles (known as Graafian follicles), and Caspar Bartholinus Bartholin (Bartholinus) and William Cooper discovered, respectively, Bartholin's (bulbourethral) glands and Cooper's (bulbourethral) glands.

==History==

===Early===

[[Sex manual]]s have existed since antiquity, such as [[Ovid]]'s [[*Ars Amatoria*]]'', the [[*Kama Sutra*]]'' of [[Vatsyayana]], the [[*Amoro Romo*]]'', and [[*The Perfumed Garden*]]The Perfumed Garden for the Soul's Recreation]]''. [Lang-fr][Sex la prostitution dans la ville de Paris]'' ("Prostitution in the City of Paris"), an early 1830s study on 3,558 registered prostitutes in [[Paris]], written by Alexander Jean Baptiste Parent-Duchatelet (published in 1837, a year after he died),

Insert Cite your sources: [[ref]]

Edit summary (Briefly describe your changes)

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