



The effect of training of sexual pedagogy skills to parents in reducing Sexual behaviors of pre-school children

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ABSTRACT

The main concern of the present study was to examine the effect of training sexual pedagogy skills to parents in reducing sexual behaviors of pre-school children. Regarding this subjects in a form of a plan quiz experimental of 30 cases randomly chosen among parents who had 2 to 6- year old children, lived in Isfahan and reported based on observed behaviors in their child minimum scales of rarely, often true and sometimes true in sexual behavior questionnaire, and they were placed in the experimental (N=15) and control group (N=15). Then the sexual pedagogy skills trained to the experimental group in 7 sessions. A pre-test and post-test done for the two groups and a follow up test was done after ending the sessions a month later. The findings of the study didn't confirm the effectiveness of training of sexual pedagogy skills in reducing pre-school children's sexual behaviors..

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1. Introduction

In sex education, to provide a general understanding of the latest practices and dos and don'ts of training and educational needs, so that they have some sort of relevance, coherence, order, and harmony cause (Faghihi, 2012).

The lack of response to questions from the children, the anxiety of having to deal with their sexual curiosity, indifferent to his show, unreasonable fear, blame and humiliation, repression and punishment or persuasion by knowingly or unknowingly can be serious, causing major problems in our children, which, in a few years' time as unrestrained sexual impotence, Homosexuality, lost identity and gender roles, sexuality and lack of success in some trouble the other is that, as a matter of cognitive, behavioral, rooted in the treatment of childhood. (Pedram, 2009)

One of the major concerns of parents and educators, education, sex education is correct. But really, what is the nature of the sexual instinct? Are you talking about the sex instinct is there? Is the concept of sex and gender need for children's tangible and concrete? No, I thought you meant sexual instinct sexual intercourse, but sexual instinct dimensions of affective, emotional, Thriller and sexual needs. But in a child, the first three dimensions of meaning and tone, is more. (Jahanianenajafabadi et al, 2011)

The correct way to train and how to handle children, has always been one of the concerns parental caring and dedicated teachers and coaches have been responsible. This has always been important, both in terms of education; it is simple or complicated courses that have been considered. It is natural that in the course of which, as of today, Education (especially the sexual education of children and adolescents), the need to impose particular functional elegance and style and parents cannot afford to come, the need for

further training practices. Explain and teach the proper methods of sex education and how to deal with children in narrative texts, response to needs. (Faghihi, 2012).

Today, sex is one of the most important issues for parents and educational authorities and there have been many conflicts, the incidence of such behaviors in children, adolescents and young adults with parents and school officials and community. Although the sexual attitudes, different ideas have been proposed. That the one hand and control prohibits it comes to talking and that sex is dirty and ugly, and the sanctification of human existence known to leave the sexual instinct knows, On the other hand, believes in liberty and libertinism and sexual gratification are receptive to different forms. The fact is that moderation in the field, can better contribute to human adaptation, meaning that it must be adjusted by instinct, and it was satisfying in terms of legal and religious. (Ghaemi, 1994)

Art of parents in their children's answers to common questions or in the preparation or response to specific conditions such as the sexual development of children, parents and teachers menstrual problems are still normal and abnormal sexual behaviors do not open each other. Still, the family, school and social institutions do not provide accurate information and education on sexual health to the realization of whom and what is available? (Karimi, 2011)

Knowing the importance of sex education that requires extraordinary ability, a certain civility, intelligence and compassion are great Can be play a vital role in the prevention of sexual misconduct. When it comes to sex and gender from early childhood, the importance of sex education is mandatory from childhood. (Davae et al, 2006)

Meanwhile, some psychologists believe that sex education sexuality education has a broader meaning, Sexual education of the individual in the social, moral and cultural attention. Sex education

includes all the information they know that early life used to be in the proper development of the sexual instinct. In other words, it is trying to achieve perfection sexual instincts lead. (Farahani, 2007)

2. Gender identity and gender roles

When a man's sexual development from the embryonic stage to adulthood, we consider that we are faced with a dynamic process shaped by several factors, First sexual identity is determined before birth and after birth sexual response and the ability to create intimate relationships and emotional development will be created with the opposite sex. (Bancroft, 2009).

Sexual behavior in children can be divided into five categories: the first category includes behaviors example talking about sexual activity, as well as writing or drawing a sexual nature and sexual behaviors, such as embarrassment, shame on the dress. The second type of glance behavior and visual representation of the sexual parts of a woman like the kids, an attempt to see the Naked and the few people naked. The third category imitative behaviors such as imitating the sexual behavior with dolls or pets. The fourth category includes behaviors Contact your erotic zones as masturbating masturbation by hand. Five categories of behavior, such as touching others touching their breasts or other women. (Kaiser et al, 2007). Recognition of normal behavior from abnormal sexual Families should be aware of the distinction between appropriate behavior and inappropriate sexual adequate means knowing what sex the child is normal and what is considered abnormal, While experts have concerns and warnings about the risk of sexual problems in children and adolescents with respect to (Johnson, 1999).

3. Research hypothesis

Sex Education Training for parents on reducing sexual behaviors in children is effective.

4. Research Methods

Research methods, quasi-experimental pretest-posttest control group.

Table (1) Diagram of study design

Groups	Random assignment	Pretest	The independent variable	Post test	Follow up
Experimental group	RE	T1	X1	T2	T3
Control group	RC	T1	-	T2	T3

5. Statistical Society

Statistical Society this study consisted of all parents with children aged 2-6 years are 2012-2013 in Isfahan.

Sample and sampling method

This study is a randomized sampling technique, in which randomly from all kindergartens of Isfahan, 100 parents with children aged 2 to 6 years, randomly chosen and a questionnaire on their sexual behavior performed and they then lost 30 of their children than parents who reported sexual behaviors, 15 were selected and randomly divided into two groups.

Research Tools

Sexual behavior in preschool questionnaire to collect data in this study was children from sexual behavior questionnaire, Written by Kaiser in 2007. The questionnaire was standardized in 2010 by Gorji. The questionnaire consisted of 35 questions that examine sexual behavior involving children and older people who are in contact with children, the frequency of each of the 35 items with Likert scale at all, very little, somewhat, high and very high in your child respond.

6. Analysis of data

For data analysis, descriptive statistics were used to calculate the mean and graphing and inferential statistics, analysis of variance was used frequently.

7. The main findings of the descriptive theory

Table (2): Mean and standard deviation of the sexual behavior of children in the experimental and control groups in the pre-test, post-test and Follow up

Variable	Group	Test	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
The sexual behavior of children	Test	Pretest	18.23	9.43	8	41
		Post test	17.47	8.41	9	37
		Follow up	16.67	6.86	8	31
	The control	Pretest	15.33	6.04	7	26
		Post test	15.4	5.24	8	26
		Follow up	15.67	5.34	8	27

9. Inferential Findings

Using repeated measures analysis of covariance with two assumptions of normality and homogeneity of covariance data are confirmed to prove the normality of the data and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for homogeneity of covariance was used to Mauchly's sphericity test,

Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to check the normality assumption was used, the results in Table (2) states

Table (2): Results Kolomogorov-Smirovttest for normality assumption of the sexual behavior of children in pre-test

Factor	Mean	SD	K-S-Z	Significant
Sexual behavior in children	16.73	7.91	0.92	0.36

Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, considering that in the $\alpha < 0.05$ not significant, so Factor assumption of normality is accepted, to check the assumption of homogeneity of covariance was used Mauchly Test if Sphericity, the results in Table (3) is ready. If be, P in Mauchly Test if Sphericity more than 0.05 normally a conservative test of the Greenhouse- Geisser analysis of variance for repeated measures was used.

Table (3) Mauchly Test results in repeated measurements varied sexual behaviors of children in the two experimental and control groups

Effective	Mauchly 1	DF	Significance level
Tests	0.76	2	0.025

According to the results, the statistical significance level is less than level 0.05 Mauchly sphericity test is used.

After the study, two assumptions of normality and homogeneity of covariance and analysis of variance for repeated measures examined the results in Table (4) to come.

Table (4): Results of analysis of variance with repeated measures on the pre-test, post-test and follow-up tests in the two experimental and control groups varied sexual behaviors in children

Statistical Power	0.38
Squared Eta	0.06
Level Significant P	0.15
F	1.93
Mean Squares	6.14
Freedom Degree	2
Total Squares	12.28
Source of change	Groups - test (Sphericity Assumed)

F observed in the $\alpha < 0.05$ mean difference between test and control groups in Mean pre-test, post-test and follow-up test did not show. Thus it can be concluded that sex education training for parents on reducing sexual behaviors in children has not been effective.

10. Discussion and conclusions

This study examines the effects of parental education and skills training to reduce sexual education and sexual behavior were studied pre-school children and to do this quasi-experimental design with pretest - post-test and follow-up tests with an experimental group and a control group was used. By means of a questionnaire to measure sexual behaviors preschool Georgia (2010) at pre-intervention and post-test education and follow-up data obtained and were analyzed for statistical analysis in the study of analysis of variance was used, based on the research hypotheses were examined.

Research hypothesis:

Sex Education Training for parents on reducing child sexual practices influence

Conclusions

According to the results of analysis of variance with repeated measures on the pre-test, post-test and follow-up test in the two control groups showed no significant differences. ($P=0.15$ and $F=1.93$) Then it could be concluded that sex education skills training to parents of children has not been effective in reducing sexual behaviors.

Parents in this study because of concerns the disclosure of such behaviors in their children, Statistical analysis showed no significant difference in the outcome of the training sessions. On the other hand, changes in sexual behavior in humans, including children with disabilities in various conditions, and sometimes radically changed sexual behavior are practically impossible, and in other words it is too late.

Suggestions:

Given the importance of sex education for children and families in dealing with the sexual concerns of children and the importance of education professionals and parents to be aware of these behaviors, it is recommended parents to better deal with their children's use of the material in this study, because it could be of great importance in family mental health. The results of this study suggest that sex education preschool skills workshops used, Recommended that parents and child caretakers of this study, more suitable for children and with children at the time of the observed sexual use.

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