

Original Paper

Investigation on the Sex Education Status of Children in Minority' Areas—Take Dehong Dai Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture as an Example

Yunyan Shao^{1*}, Jiaojiao Guo¹ & Dan Luo¹

¹ China Women's University, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100101, China

* Yunyan Shao, China Women's University, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100101, China

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Abstract

In order to grasp the actual situation of sex education of ethnic minority children in the border areas, this study takes children as the main object to understand the situation of sex education. 140 children aged 9-12 years in Dehong Prefecture were investigated by questionnaire. Through investigation and research, it is found that ethnic minority children have a low level of cognition of sexual knowledge, and lack of knowledge of sexual morality and sexual psychology. From the perspective of ethnic distribution, Lisu and De'ang children are most concerned about sexual related physiological knowledge, while Dai children are less concerned about it. Ethnic minority children's access to sexual education is mainly through media, family education and learning. School education comes next. And boys are more willing to learn some sexual knowledge through their friends and classmates than girls. In family life, parents talk about sexual topics with their parents and children less frequently, but most children believe that parents can give them useful help in sex, and children are more inclined to consult their parents when facing sexual questions.

Keywords

sex education, minority, children

1. Introduction

In recent years, the frequent exposure of children's sexual abuse has aroused widespread concern and discussion from all walks of life, and more and more attention has been paid to children's sex education. Sex education is not only conducive to children's physical and mental health development, but also helps children form correct sexual concept, correctly understand themselves, and learn effective

self-protection.

However, due to the unbalanced development of education level in China, there are great differences in the level of children's education between urban areas and rural areas, Han concentrated areas and areas inhabited by ethnic minorities. On the basis of a large number of literature and related materials, it can be found that there is a lack of investigation and Research on the sexual education of ethnic minority children in China, which needs further exploration and research.

Therefore, based on the literature review of Chinese children's sex education, this study takes Dehong Dai Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province as an example to carry out an investigation and Research on the sex education of minority children. In order to further understand the behavior of ethnic minority children's sexual questions and sex related behaviors in the family and their understanding of sex education knowledge, in order to better grasp the actual situation of ethnic minority children's sex education, enrich and improve the education research for ethnic minority children, and provide a certain research basis for the development of ethnic minority children's sex education.

2. Research Methods and Objects

This study adopts the method of questionnaire. The objects of this survey are ethnic minority children in Dehong Dai Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture. By sampling survey, 9-12-year-old children from three primary schools in Dehong Prefecture were randomly selected to fill in the questionnaire.

153 questionnaires were sent out and 140 were effectively recovered. In the sample, there are 74 boys, accounting for 52.14%, 67 girls, accounting for 47.86%, and the gender ratio is 1:1.089. Among them, the 10-year-old group has the most people, 66 people, accounting for 47.14%; the 11-year-old group has 51 people, accounting for 36%; the 9-year-old group has 19 people, accounting for 14%; the 12-year-old group has the least people, accounting for 4%. From the ethnic perspective, the Dai nationality is the largest, accounting for 51.43%; the Jingpo nationality is the second, accounting for 19.29%; the De'ang Nationality is the least, accounting for only 2.14%. Among them, most of the respondents are from urban areas, accounting for 87.14%, and only 12.86% are from rural areas.

3. Results and Analysis

3.1 Children's Awareness of Sexual Knowledge

Regarding the degree of understanding of sexual knowledge, more than 30% of the samples chose "less understanding", accounting for 35%, the proportion of "general understanding" samples was 32.14%, and the proportion of "nothing to know" samples was 20.71%. The sample accounted for 10.71%, and "very well understood" accounted for 1.43%.

In the question "What do you already know about sex", for "knowledge of AIDS prevention", "prevention of sexual assault and sexual diseases, strengthen self-protection awareness", "privacy awareness of special parts of the body", "human body In terms of sex organ characteristics, names,

characteristics”, the odds of being selected are the largest, at 45%, 44.29%, 40.71%, and 30.71%, respectively.

In terms of the content that children want to know most about sex, “prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS”, “sex-related moral knowledge”, and “sex-related psychological knowledge” are most likely to be selected, respectively 52.14% and 51.43%, 42.86%, and “Contraception Knowledge” has the lowest chance of being selected, at 7.86%.

In analyzing the influence of ethnicity on sex-related physiological knowledge, chi-square test showed that $\chi^2 = 12.673$, $P = 0.027$, $P < 0.05$, indicating that the ethnicity of the respondents had significant differences in sexual-related physiological knowledge. Different people pay different attention to sexually related physiological knowledge. From the proportion of the selection, the Lisu, Deang, Achang, Jingpo and Dai people are 75%, 66.67%, 33.33%, 25.93%, 25 %.

After comprehensive data analysis, it can be found that minority children have a low level of awareness of sexual knowledge, and their understanding of sex stays in the pathology, limbs and organs, and less involved in physiology; although their knowledge of “preventing sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS” With understanding, they still want to get a deeper understanding. At the same time, they lacked moral and psychological knowledge related to sex and wanted to understand it. Among them, from the perspective of ethnic distribution, Lisu and Deang children pay the most attention to sexually related physiological knowledge, while Dai children pay less attention.

3.2 Children's Access to Sex Education

Regarding the ways for children to receive sex education, “mobile phones, computers, televisions, radio, books” and “teaching by parents or elders in the family” have the highest probability of selection, respectively 59.29% and 40%, and again “school education”, it accounts for 38.57%. The selection rates of “know through friends around you”, “thematic lectures or posters organized by communities and organizations”, and “other” are 25.71%, 13.57%, 2.14%. It can be seen that for children, the media and family education are the most common and most important way of sex education; the special lectures or posters posted by communities and organizations are not likely to be selected, indicating openness. Of special lectures or publicity and education are rare.

In analyzing the influence of gender on some knowledge gained by friends and classmates around us, chi-square test showed that $\chi^2 = 7.83$, $P = 0.005$, $P < 0.05$, indicating that there is a significant difference in the respondents' gender options, among which Boys prefer to learn something from friends and classmates around them than girls.

According to statistics, it can be found that minority children receive sex education mainly through the media (such as mobile phones, computers, televisions, radio, books, etc.), followed by family education and school education. Neither the family nor the school has fully played its important role in sex education; and boys are more likely to learn some sexual knowledge through friends and classmates than girls.

3.3 Interaction between Children and Parents on Sexual Topics

As for whether parents talk to you about sex or not, the frequency results show that from the highest to the lowest, they are “occasionally”, “never”, “generally” and “often”, accounting for 53.57%, 20%, 17.86% and 7.86% respectively. Generally speaking, the frequency of parents talking about sexual topics with their children is not high, and the proportion of regular communication with their children is the lowest.

As for parents’ attitude towards children’s sexual knowledge, the vast majority of parents will not take the initiative to popularize relevant knowledge to children, 48.57% of parents will give explanations when children ask; 32.86% of parents will take the initiative to impart relevant knowledge to children; 31.43% of parents rarely give guidance to children’s sexual knowledge; “it is not allowed to discuss this matter”, “never tell you sexual knowledge” And “no guidance” accounted for 7.86%, 7.14% and 6.43% respectively.

57.15% of the children choose to consult their parents when they are confused about sex, 44.29% of them think their parents will give useful help, 12.86% of them consult their parents to seek spiritual comfort; 19.29% of the children don’t choose to consult their parents when they are confused about sex, 11.43% of them believe that their parents can give useful help, 7.86% of them think it’s hard for them to speak up 22.86% of them were not sure whether their parents would explain, so they were not sure whether they would consult their parents.

4. Conclusion

Generally speaking, ethnic minority children’s cognition of sexual knowledge is relatively low, and their understanding of sex is more confined to pathology and body organs, lacking knowledge of sexual morality and sexual psychology; in terms of ethnic distribution, Lisu and De’ang children are most concerned about sexual related physiological knowledge, while Dai children are less concerned.

In addition, the way of education for ethnic minority children is mainly through media (such as mobile phones, computers, TV, radio, books, etc.), followed by family education and school education. And boys are more willing to learn some sexual knowledge through their friends and classmates than girls.

Most of the children believe that parents can give them useful help in sex, and children are more inclined to consult their parents when facing sexual questions.

5. Suggestions

5.1 Improve the Consciousness of Parents’ Sex Education and Give Full Play to the Power of Family Education

Minority parents lack consciousness and initiative in their education. Communities, schools and relevant government departments should strengthen the publicity of sex education, make parents realize the importance of children’s sex education, establish good and effective communication channels with children, and ensure the smooth exchange of information. Parents should break the shackles of

traditional concepts, actively answer children's sexual questions in family education, take the initiative to popularize sexual knowledge to children, so as to prevent children from receiving incorrect sexual concepts through illegal channels, thus affecting their physical and mental health development.

5.2 Improve School Sex Education Curriculum System Reform and Export Scientific System of Sexual Knowledge

School is an important place for children's education. In the face of the problems of ethnic minority children in Dehong Prefecture, such as low understanding of sexual knowledge and incomplete understanding of sexual knowledge content, the kindergarten, primary school and middle school in Dehong Prefecture should improve the curriculum reform of sexual education in schools, design the sexual education curriculum in line with the stage of children's physical and mental development, so as to help them better understand sex, establish a correct concept and establish a correct concept Correct gender awareness, better learn to care for and understand others.

5.3 Improve Professional Teacher Construction and Talent Training

Local governments should select excellent bilingual teachers of ethnic minorities, cultivate professional sex education teachers, build a special teaching staff, and regularly set up sex education courses for children and parents in schools or communities.

We are determined to establish a high-quality, high-level and professional sex education teachers team with good temperament and attitude, enough family life knowledge and sexual knowledge, enough ability to apply effective education methods and skills, and enough ability to solve children's sexual questions and evaluate their methods.

5.4 Based on Local Characteristics, Adopt Multiple Methods of Publicity and Education

Fully integrate the content of sex education into the music, dance, sculpture, painting, poetry, craft and novel of ethnic minorities, design relevant propaganda films, advertisements, posters, brochures, etc., and fully carry out publicity and education with the help of media.

At the same time, relevant education authorities can organize experts to create a series of books suitable for children growing up in the traditional cultural background of ethnic minorities by combining the successful experience of children's sex education books compiled by foreign countries. In addition, according to the characteristics of children's physiological and psychological development, we should develop sex education books suitable for children to read. Children's sex education books should have readability, liveliness and guidance of parents.

Note

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