

## The Study Of Awareness Regarding Sex Education At SMK Khir Johari

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### ABSTRACT

*The title of this research is a study of awareness of sex education at SMK Khir Johari, Sg Petani, Kedah. Globalization and the rapid development of country is one of the factors which lead to the social changes. These changes can affect the moral, norms, perception as well as the human behavior in order to adopt the technological changes respectively. Nonetheless, the bad impact was affecting to our society especially to the teenagers. Younger becoming sexually active early then suppose to be. From this perspective, this article offers a conceptual framework on the study of awareness of sex education, the relationship between sex education in school (Abstinence and comprehensive method), parenting roles, peers pressure with awareness of sex education. Total respondents of 150 students from form 1 until form 5 in SMK Khir Johari to fill the set of questionnaire that consist of section which are demographic data (Section A), peer pressure (Section B), parenting role (Section C), abstinence (Section D), comprehensive (Section E) and awareness of sex education (Section F). This research used quantitative method. The research conducted by using chi square of statistical of package for social science SPSS version 16.0 and the data was analysed with the Pearson Correlation. The result indicated that there were positive correlation between parenting role and awareness of sex education, sex education program (abstinence and comprehensive method) and awareness of sex education. However, there has been found that to be no correlation between peers, pressure and awareness of sex education. It was designed to examine the purpose of the study, the types of investigation, the extent of researcher interference, the study setting, the unit of analysis, and the time horizon of the study that is essential to conduct the study of awareness regarding sex education.*

**Keywords:** Abstinence, Awareness, Comprehensive, Parenting roles, Peer pressures, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Khir Johari, Sex education

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### INTRODUCTION

Globalization and the rapid development of country is one of the

factors which lead to the social changes. These changes can affect the moral, norms, perception as well as the human behavior

in order to adopt the technological changes respectively. Nonetheless, the bad impact was affecting to our society especially to the teenagers. Wellings<sup>1</sup> mentioned that the young people at the start of 1990's were becoming sexually active some four years earlier than those making their sexual debut in the early 1950's. Nevertheless the topic of sexuality has largely remained a taboo subject in Malaysia. Despite this, the topic on sexuality has largely remained a taboo subject in Malaysia. One of the social issues that are commonly being heard was adultery and free sex activities among student. This statement was shore up by the article adapted from Harian Metro Malaysia, on 14th July 2008.

According to Low<sup>2</sup>, there are 16 of teenagers at the early age of 13 years old was caught for having sex party at Kajang, Selangor. Meanwhile, on 25th and 30th of July 2008, the article reported that was sex intercourse at the early age of 10 years old children. The kid having sex after watching pornographic movies and rape his own sister. As the consequences, it must be a mechanism in controlling the free sex activity which is vital in our environment. One of the method is create the awareness of sex education among teenagers. This maybe involve by the roles of parents, school education and also peers.

## MATERIALS AND METHOD

The researchers have discussed the result of the finding in the study. The researchers have analyze the results of profile respondents which consists of information like gender, age, race, family income and number of girls sibling and number of boys sibling. The discussion of

this topic also covered the analysis of independent and dependent variables based on hypothesis.

**Data collection:** The data for this research is primary data. The researcher had decided to choose questionnaires as the method in collecting data.

**Data analysis:** Morgan<sup>3</sup> defined data analysis as a process of classification, summarizing, organized and manipulated data that has been received from respondents. Hence, data analysis involves in this studies only emphasized on the Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha, Descriptive Analysis and Correlations Analysis. The researchers will use the statistic package for social science version 16.0 in order to process data received, dat analysis and to show overall of data that collected. Other than that, the researcher also used Pearson Correlation and descriptive statistic in order to interpret the data collected.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Cronbach coefficient alphas (pre-test of questionnaire):** According to Zikmund<sup>4</sup>, a Cronbach's Alpha value above 0.9 is excellent. Sekaran<sup>5</sup> stated that, the closer the reliability coefficient gets to 1.0, the better the goodness of a measure. In general, reliabilities less than 0.6 are considered to be poor, those in the 0.7 range, acceptable and those over 0.8 good. So for this research, Cronbach Alpha has been used to test the reliability and the result is 0.743 that shows the reliability of the questions in the questionnaire is good.

<sup>1</sup> Wellings K, and Wadsworth J (1994). *Provision of sex education and early sexual experience: The relation examined*.

<sup>2</sup> Low WH., Ng CJ., Fadzil KS., and Ang ES., (2007) *Sexual Issues: Let's Hear It From Malaysian Boys*. Vol.31 No.2 pp.56.

<sup>3</sup> Morgan, G.A., N.L. Leech and K.C. Barret, 2005. *SPSS for Intermediate Statistics: Use and Interpretations*. 2nd Edn., Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, New York, ISBN: 13: 978-0805847901, pp: 256.

<sup>4</sup> Zikmund, W.G., 2003. *Exploring Marketing Research*. 5th Edn., The Dryden Press.

<sup>5</sup> Sekaran, U., 2003. *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*, 4th Edn., John Wiley and Sons, USA., ISBN: 0471375136, pp: 463.

**Descriptive analysis :** As shown in Table 1, it shows the result that most of the respondent are female which embrace 74 (49.3%) respondents and male 69 (46.0%) respondents.

**Table 1: Gender of Respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	69	46.0
Female	74	49.3
Total	143	95.3

Table 2 showed the age of respondents. There are 31 (20.7%) of respondents are 13 years old, 30 (20.0%) of respondents are 14 years old, 22 (14.7%) of respondents are 15 years old 30 (20.0%) of respondents are 16 years old and 28 (18.7%) of respondents are 17 years old.

**Table 2: Age of the respondents**

Age of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
13 years old	31	20.7
14 years old	30	20.0
15 years old	22	14.7
16 years old	30	20.0
17 years old	28	18.7
Total	141	94.0

Based on Table 3, the result shows that 109 (72.7%) respondents are Malay, 5 (3.3%) are Chinese, 33(22.0%) are Indian and 3 (2.0%) are other races.

**Table 3: Races of Respondent**

	Frequency	Percent
Malay	109	72.7
Chinese	5	3.3
Indian	33	22.0
Others	3	2.0

Total	150	100
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Table 4 shows that the result that respondents have 1 sister is 45 (30.0%), while respondent have 2 sisters is 41 (27.3%), respondents have 3 sisters is 27 (18.0%), respondents have 4 sisters is 14 (9.3%), respondents have 5 sisters is 8 (5.3%) and the respondents have others number of girls siblings is 4 (2.7%).

**Table 4 : Number of Girls Sibling Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
1 sister	45	30.0
2 sisters	41	27.3
3 sisters	27	18.0
4 sisters	14	9.3
5 sisters	8	5.3
Others	11	7.3
Total	146	97.3

By referring to the Table 5, it indicated that respondents have 1 brother is 52 (34.7%), while respondents have 2 brothers is 49 (32.7%), respondents have 3 brothers is 27 (18.0%), respondents have 4 brothers is 10 (6.7%), respondents have 5 brothers is 4 (2.7%) and the respondents have others number of boys siblings is 7 (4.7%).

**Table 5: Number of Boys Sibling Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
1 brother	52	34.7
2 brothers	49	32.7
3 brothers	27	18.0
4 brothers	10	6.7
5 brothers	4	2.7
Others	7	4.7
Total	149	99.3

## CONCLUSION

As the conclusion, the researcher had determine that parents had play an important role towards their children with responsibilities. The study also shows that the best method in sex education in school are abstinence and comprehensive. Is it according to the significant of variables. However, in the study conduct the peers do not influence their colleagues by giving information on sexual issues.

## REFERENCES

### Book

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