

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**THE MODERATING EFFECT OF
QUALITY OF RELATIONSHIP IN
INFLUENCING FACTORS
CONTRIBUTING TO EFFECTIVE
COMMUNICATION ON SEXUALITY
EDUCATION**

NUR HAZIQA FILDZA BT YUZAIDY

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ABSTRACT

Sexuality education is one of the central issues in social life due to its sensitiveness to be discussed in the family or even in the public. There is an increasing concern especially on the teenagers' healthy sexual life style that is currently become an ardent debate due to the increment of social problems such as baby dumping and HIV/AIDS. This worrisome scenario is believed due to the lack of sexuality education among youth. Hence, this research focuses on the moderating effect of quality of relationship on parenting practices and effective communication on sexuality education among parents and their children in the area of Shah Alam, Rawang and Gombak. A total number of 320 parents responded to this study. The findings of this study revealed that there is a low level of effective communication on sexuality education among parents and children. Further, two dimensions of parenting practices were found significant in this study which were parental solicitation and behaviour management. Finally, quality of relationship was found significant with the behaviour management and effective communication on sexuality education.

Keywords: Sexuality education, Parenting Practices, Quality of Relationship, Effective Coomunication

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the 20th century, there is seldom a topic that creates as much ardent debate in the public as does the issue regarding sexuality education programmes in public schools (Breuner & Mattson, 2017). Debates have been paying attention on two key issues regarding sexuality education programmes. The first is whether or not to teach sexuality education at schools and the second is the category of sexuality education to be lectured (Haberland & Rogo, 2015). The subject of sexuality education has stimulated hopes and even doubts among parents, educators and politicians (Browne, 2015). Sexuality education attracts the interest of educators and community members because of the fact that students are becoming more interested in issues regarding sexuality at younger ages.

Although there are debates that give significant views, disputes are still going on as to what is the most suitable outline of sexuality education to apply in public schools and as a result, many teenagers do not receive a complete sexuality programme (Goldfarb & Constantine, 2011). Children enquire questions associated to sexuality to their parents beginning at a young age. Examples of questions include “How come is my body dissimilar from your body?” and “Where do offspring come from?”. As they grow up towards their teenage phase, children rely on their parents for information about sexual topics (Taffa, Haimanot, Desalegn, Tesfaye, & Mohammed, 2017) and assistance in making choices about sexual habits (Marques & Casqueiro, 2014). Hence, Thompson (2015) suggested that parents’ involvement in sexuality education at home help to complement the sexuality education their children receive at school. On top of that, the way or method that parents use to educate their children about sexuality is also a concern to many researchers. This is because parenting style or practice has been proven to influence communication between parents and children about sexuality.