

A Qualitative Study of Sexual Education of Teenagers and its Underlying Factors Emphasizing on Interaction with Parents, Case Study

Dr. Sarvnaz Torbati

Dr. Somayeh Tajik Ismaili

Faculty of Communication Sciences

Nika Khosravi

PhD Student of Communication Sciences

Islamic Azad University

East Tehran Branch.

Abstract

Sexual education is to apply the methods to create healthy sexual behaviors and features removing inappropriate sexual behaviors and features from human existence. In other words, sexual education is to give a series of essential psychological, physical and religious information regarding the sexual affairs related to a person and to give information and awareness to a person to better known sexual behaviors and features of opposite gender as well. The present research aims to study sexual education of teenagers in Tehran and its underlying factors emphasizing on interactions with parents. To collect data, qualitative research method and interview technique are used. To analyze data, the ground theory is employed. The obtained results lead to categories such as awareness of religious issues on sexual education, parents, awareness of sexual issues and their physical and mental effects, parents, appropriate behaviors into family, parents, awareness of and dominance on some communication skills for better communication with children, sexual education in the form of school education and parents, education and socialization and correct transfer sexual values and norms to children, existence of emotional relationships into family, supervision of schools on adolescents activities at school and cooperation with parents in this field. These concepts are categorized into three classes: family, educational or extramarital and social. Finally, based on the results, one of the main reasons influencing on sexual education in this study is the awareness among families and especially among parents.

Keywords: Sexual education, adolescences, Parents, Awareness.

Introduction

Family as a social unit, includes the most and the deepest human relations which consist tasks such as integrity to biological, social, cultural, growth and revolution aspects of their members. One of the most important tasks of the family is sexual education. Meanwhile, in every culture sexual education has been a complex problem and it is a long process that through people get necessary knowledge and information on sexual education and form their values, believes and attitudes in this respect. The sexual education pays attention entire sexuality aspects like biological, social, cultural, psychological and religious and it is related to cognitive(knowledge/information), emotional (feelings, values and attitudes), and behavioral (making decision and communication skills) fields. Since human sexual life starts from birth and begins to grow, parents have to take an action and change their attitudes on questions and curiosity of children and improve their connections with children. Connection is not only the engine of social connections but also a necessity for all connections and play a role on parent-child connection that is development and maintaining of connections between parents and children. Taking a brief look at the situation of children, adolescents and adults in our society as well as many parts of the world, we are aware of the problems and difficulties in the field of interpersonal relationships that are caused by different variables (Abedi, 1385), because the uncorrelated relationship leads to a deep interpersonal gap that Now, in all aspects of life, including career, family, academic, social and all sectors of society are experienced. Poor communication amongst other the major sources cause conflict, and it seems that is the root of many problems and inconsistencies (Taylor and Lester, 2009)1. Rectifier, poor interpersonal relationships cause difficulties in major and main interventions in people's relationships and social relations. In order to learners' good communication skills, they need to be involved in social interventions such as educational workshops. Accordingly, the final goal of having good interpersonal relationships is awareness, creation of positive attitudes, reducing conflicts and developing agreement and helping to solve the problems of the relationships, parts.

Learning of correct interpersonal relationships has significant importance in the creation of mental health, personal development, identity, increase in job and educational productivity, increase quality of life, increase adaptability and devalues. If people do not have proper communication skills, they will be vulnerable in many aspects of life (Karimi,20:1388). On the other hand, people who have poor communication skills accept less among others and encounter many short and long term problems.

1-Taylor, S., & Lester

In terms of Hallstead and Reiss¹, one of the most conflict issues in Muslim families is how to educate sexual issues to children and young people, because these trainings play a dual role, so that lack of sexual education will cause problems and incorrect education also creates other difficulties (Hallstead and Reiss, 2003). The Vandberg also states that both formal sexual education and sexual intercourse are related by parents are concerned to delaying the necessity of sexual behaviors in adolescents, the number of less sexual margins and increased use of condoms and other methods of pregnancy control (Vandberg, 69:2016)²; Therefore, many experts agree to increase education and comprehensive sex education through official sources and through parents who contribute to adolescents in getting healthy sexual decisions and reduce high-risk sexual behaviors. However, sexual education can vary depending on the culture of each region and any country. However, while a variety of sexual training is given to teenagers, it seems that most teenagers still have not had the necessary knowledge in this field. In any amount that parents use in their sexual education, the comprehensive, proper and rational methods and programs will be performed. comprehensive sexual education can help children and teenagers to create complex and critical health and social issues in the mind. Providing accurate information about sexual relations and related issues can result in decisions that lead to healthier lives. In this regard, it should be noted that in Iran, there is no documented and appropriate educational program in the field of sexual education, and most teenagers acquire sexual awareness from inappropriate resources and incorrect methods and not enough information on this subject (Victim et al., 1394 : 200). In our society, some parents do not have an interest in talking about sexual issues and teachings. Because it is believed that providing information is to induce the sexual instinct of their children, while having to know what information and knowledge of children and adolescents about their bodies and their sexual issues are more and more correct, they will have more conscious sex behaviors. Children satisfy their curiosity through various sources, like friends, publications, media, etc.... Given that the cultural and value of the Iranian society considers sexual issues in terms of factors that can show a kind of violation and cultural incompatibility in this research, the researcher seeks to respond to the question that teenagers ' sexual education and its underlying factors emphasize the interpersonal relationship with parents among high school adolescent girls and boys living in Tehran?

1-Halstead, M, Reiss

2-Vanderberg

Main purpose

Determining factors related to adolescent sex education with emphasis on interpersonal relationships with parents

Minor objectives

-Determination of social factors related to adolescent sexual education with emphasis on interpersonal relationships with parents

-Determination of family factors related to adolescent sexual education with emphasis on interpersonal relationships with parents

-Determining educational factors related to adolescent sexual education with emphasis on interpersonal relationships with parents

Human sexual behavior and function

Behavior and sexual function in humans is the ultimate manifestation of biological problems and physiological changes. But a profound look at this manifestation indicates that this behavior is caused by a more complex and more profound process called sexual socialization. This process refers to the development of gender identity and role, skills and sexual knowledge and the outcome of sexual intercourse. Family and society are two main and potentially effective institutions in how to take this process by society and the scope of this process is different from a family to another and from society to society. In some cultures, the approach of sexual affairs is completely evident and in some other these issues are worn, inconspicuous and even unavailable. The adoption of any of these approaches in sexuality is based on interactions between social, cultural, political and religious variables in each society and ultimately the functional path of effective institutions in this field is determined. Basically, sexual education is an action that is taken from the early period of human life for the balanced and appropriate sexual instinct, and its fundamental goal, sexual awareness, evolution of sexual behaviors, help to perform sexual duties, continuity and survival of the generation, and the Peace of life.

In some cases, sexual education means "sexual learning", while sexual education has a wider meaning. Sexual education does not only make sexual sense, but also develops characteristics of the social, ethical and cultural character (Rahnama et al., 1386:26). Sexual education presents a series of essential psychological, physical and religious information about sexual issues related to each individual, as well as providing information and awareness to the person in the field of familiarity with the opposite gender characteristics. In sexual education, older people in the community, or those who are more concerned about sexual issues, are dealing with people who do not have less or no growth in this relationship to create more growth in them and this way to improve human life in terms of issues and Sexual encounters (Rahnama et al., 26:2007). The sexual education of children in family and school environment has always been a discussion. Sexual education is a complex issue in the culture of any society. The role of school and teacher in sexual health education and development are trimmed in conservative communities. The serious problem is that the fathers and mothers also feel embarrassed in discussing sexual behavior with children, explaining in this case they are uncomfortable and have no knowledge and skills to do so (MerghatiKhoei et al., 11:1392; Burke, 1393). Since issues and sexual issues are important in the field of individual and social health of the person and in the realm of ethics, therefore, the family should be exposed to the child's sexual identity in a better way. Also, in sexual education, in the most fundamental level is spoken about sexual ethics. Even the incompatibility of perspectives leads to the incompatibility of ethical beliefs that this root is in a conflict between views surrounding human nature. In principle, it is not possible to carry out the sexual education program by ignoring the values. Macki (1997) calls it ideological confrontation. As two main perspectives can be recognition: a traditional perspective and a liberal perspective with an inhibitor approach against the-holder approach (Macaki, 1997). These are called sexual ideology: The general view about sexual ethics is a preventive or traditional approach to sexual conduct should be in the framework of legal, social and ethical inhibition. Only some behaviors are accepted, and other anti-and terminator behaviors are for the individual and the society. In the face of this, the "liberal" approach is rooted in a Darwinian perspective and reflects the non-religious attitudes about humanity. The sanctity of sexual behavior, the natural means of knowing sexual behavior. Historically, after the 1980s, the approach of the holder was dominant, but in the final years of the twentieth century, it was once again the approach of inhibitor was dominant (Macaki, 1997). These two attitudes in sexual education have other approaches: a traditional or inhibitor approach, which is a sexual education that is based on pietism, but the holders consider such a program as a way of inducing a belief, and demanding a comprehensive program, while the inhibitors consider their program as promotion of ideological relativism (Macaki, 1997).

Theoretical foundations: In its view, socialization is done by learning the meanings and symbols in different stages, which is the achievement of a more coherent understanding of itself. He considers the process of socialization in particular importance. In the demo, the child will learn the role of people who are important, such as father, mother or sister. This important stage in life cycle gives a diverse perception of social life to the child. But he does not have a coherent and integrated perception of itself so that he enters the game stage. Children at this stage have the ability to obtain a more generalized view on their own position. To be interpreted, they learn another role in this stage of acceptance. Mead believes that in process of experience and social activity is growing and formed. Their formation stems from the relationship of the person with this social orientation and also with other people within this social trans community. It consists of two fundamental elements: I have a nominative and I am an accusative. I am active, the response of the organism to the attitudes of others, and I am an organized set of others ' attitudes. In other words, my other attitudes form the nominative. I have a nominative in the sense of freedom and creativity. It is caused by social process. This process in societies where gender inequality is considered an important index and its consequence is the marginal and crass of women, and deeply harm to SELF and I OF WOMEN. (Hormine far, 1392:97). The purpose of gender socialization is to educate the gender values to individuals who are given birth, according to gender, and are expected to act according to the same values and norms accepted in accordance with their gender. Children with a set of stereotypes beliefs of appropriate gender behaviors enter the nursery, school, and university, and the school's students have strengthened these beliefs and the differences in the two sexes are the expectations of the community in the field of job, family, ... The public media, with its special influence, among the audiences who are sometimes completely unsafe, have their influence on the socialization of people. According to the model of gender socialization, which is considered as value-based sportsmanship, women have function and obedient organisms in the patriarchal structure of the family and are involved in the private spheres of the family and men in the normal world. The theory of social learning is one of the theories that attention to gender socialization. According to the social learning theory, children learn by strengthening the positive and negative behaviors of gender-appropriate and inappropriate behavior. For example, when a girl children's cries, her parents hug her. This leads to strengthening this and makes the girls cry again in the future. This way, for girls and boys, are learned to be (lezfy khaki and Riahi, Bitá: 240).

Parents and adolescents' challenges about sexual education: although in research, the role of parents in speaking and communicating with their young people is considered in the case of sexual and gender issues, many parents avoid discussing about such problems as having safe sexual relations, sexual health, and or the feelings associated with sex (Warren, 1995)¹. Parents want to have a key role in their sexuality education, but they are skeptical about these issues in their effective dialogue. Parents are embarrassed about sexuality, especially in the last years of adolescence of their children (14 to 18 years old), and are experiencing anxiety, these ages are exactly the same that many young people engage in sexual behaviors (Jerman and Constantine, 2010)². In particular, due to their lack of information, self-perceived performance as a communication, the position constraints and what they have to offer their teenagers are in conflict.

1-warren

2-Jerman & Constantine

Interpersonal communication barriers: Several factors can affect interpersonal communication and its effectiveness rather than adverse effects. The most important factors identified in communication as a barrier are as follows. Inherent barriers: perceptual (cognitive): Each person understands their own events in terms of their cultural, social and psychological, context. Therefore, when communicating, anyone refers to his or her own mind of the incident or mental map, as a result of the emergence of obstacles, because the mental maps of people are different. Social: People are addicted to their role in social organizations, as the sum of words, idioms and restrictions of social group, affect their different social behavior and needs, make the communication difficult. Cultural values: Different cultural characteristics between the two groups itself is a kind of communication problem, for example, the communication barriers between management and workers due to the dominant culture of each cortex is so great that it is an amazing observer. Meanings (language): The issues of meanings often arise in the interpretation of written documents. The subjective concept of this is for the manager that the written policy and procedures require special attention. Impact of motivation: psychological issues such as emotions, anger, pain and euphoria, affect our interpretation of the message, for example if we expect to receive or hear a particular matter, this expectation will affect the receipt of the message or if we receive a message that conflicting with our knowledge and belief, usually It is possible to avoid encouraging mental encouragement. Resource evaluation: Is the message source trustworthy? Can the message be valid and accept the message? This kind of assessments and doubts will cause disruption to the source of the message communicating. Non-verbal and contradictory symptoms: sound quality, physical expression, and physical status can help communication or delay it. Disruption: Every communication tool has weaknesses. The neutral and weak expressions of the sentences in written communication or hallucinations and expression limitations in oral communication cause disruption and thereby ineffective communication. (Cultural, 1380:164).

B) Technical barriers: including the use of communication means to transmit messages. Whether a message is written in writing-verbally, by telephone or mass communication devices and global computer networks, it will affect how the message is affected, positive or negative effect (Saemian, 76:1377). Relationships between parents and adolescents: Parents are the first to help and develop a child's and adolescent personality. The family is the first school and the main kindergarten of education and field of evolution. There is no institutional fate of the family in human life. The child learns basic and fundamental lessons in the family. The family environment is effective in the formation of human personality, and the laws and regulations in the child and adolescent have a great effect. The first vision of the world around the family and the family is open to the teen's eyes. Take important training in the family and get ready to enter the community. Parents and family help young people who are genuine to become independent and ready enter into adulthood. The need for family and especially compassionate, knowledgeable and loving parents has been proven. Due to its close contact with its members and the mutual effects of the family, it can be a positive and rich environment of affection, and respect, and a negative environment and full of malice, fear and anxiety. Children, parents and conflicts: conflict is one of the most important aspects of vindication social relations. The conflict is a social interaction. Every collaboration has an element of conflict in its own and engaging a member of the community in an almost inevitable attribute. In view of zimmel the conflict is a sign of opposition and hostility (Vandenberg 1386:77). Conflict appears when individuals or groups perform actions or behave in a way that is not tolerated for others or is a kind of confrontation. The manifestations of this conflict in micro levels can be the conflict and difference between parents and children (how to wear, behave), difference between teacher and student and organizational levels to conflict between employers and workers and in macro levels to conflicts among countries.

Previous research

In 1384, the study was conducted as a comparison of natural sexual behaviors in female and male children 7-2 years in Gonabad (KhorasanRazavi) and the manner of mothers' attitudes of these behaviors.

The parents' sexual education needs were analyzed using descriptive-analytic method and the results showed that only 9.25% of mothers were able to respond correctly to their children's questions. The results show the importance of mothers' education and empowering. In the research, which was conducted by Amini et al. (1390) as a survey of the necessity and attention to sexual education in the curriculum of the secondary school from the viewpoint of teachers and students, the results of their research showed that the average of the attention of families of Isfahan to the main areas of sexual education, sexual health, sexual ethics and sexual future, is lower than the average level. The results of this study indicate the inability of the families to educate their children. Women's perception of sexual socialization in Iran: A qualitative study, research title, was conducted by Masumei and colleagues in 1392. These participants with interpretive approach, qualitative research and content analysis method performed data through 17 non-structured individual interviews and 14 sexual life narratives with purposeful sampling among married women referred to 5 health-care centers and a health center in Tehran and Shiraz. During the content analysis process, participants of the final two classes included conservative parents of sexual matters related to the child and the passive supportive systems of society. The main themes of this study included the passive sexual socialization of the mentioned classes. The results indicate that the need for primary consciousness in the level of health care providers is to change the present socialization pattern toward sexual intercourse. The conservative and passive approach will not only contribute to the problems of this area, but with the possibility of further damage. By understanding the overall foundations of the pattern of social constructivism, sexual education is proposed in the form of a dedicated age-related educational program and providing specialized services to respond to sexual health needs of the health-care system in accordance with Islamic idealism and customary norms and with regard to educational-ethical principles (Masoumi et al., 1392:221).

Abedini et al. (1395) in research, which underwent a qualitative study of mothers' experiences of sexual education to adolescent girls with an emphasis on cultural factors, the four main themes that each containing classes and sub-classes were extracted. The main themes were: "Education about puberty and menstrual", "education about sex", "the right age for education of sexual matters" and "the right person to teach sexual issues" despite all cultural developments in the education of sexual matters in families, the customary culture in society and Families has dealt with some aspects of sexual education and the mothers in this area are inadequate. Therefore, the design and implementation of educational interventions to promote mothers' awareness and the need for coordination and cooperation of home and school are necessary for better conclusion. In the study of Kirby (2008), which was done with the title of sexual education to teenagers, concluded that two-thirds of these programs had a positive effect on changes in sexual behavior in adolescents. Programs that have been used by parents as teachers have better and more impacts on reducing sexual injuries in adolescents. Kirby et al in 2011 in a series of research titled "Reducing Adolescents' sexual risk" attempted to introduce ways to develop the related curriculum to reduce the damage that the results can be pointed out: 1. Sexual education programs do not increase the level of behaviors and sexual activity of juveniles who have sexual activity. 2. Some of the benefits of sexual education programs include: delay in establishing the first sexual relationship, reducing the sexual activities, reducing the number of sexual partners, increasing the use of condoms and other ways of contraception and reducing sexual risks. 3. Various programs of sexual education according to the topics in each program have the ability to change behavior in person. Abeid et al. (2014) in their research, as a qualitative study of society's perceptions on sexual abuse of women and children, a number of factors that cause sexual assault may be the erosion of social norms of globalization, poverty, children's vulnerability, drugs and alcohol and poor care of parents and participants in a centralized group discussion needed a comprehensive education to raise their knowledge of sexual violence and its consequences and their role as inhibitor agents were perceived.

Lukangaet all. (2016) presented an article titled "Participation of Parents in sexual education of children in Namibia: a framework and an educational program for advanced Action" in which the researcher described the development of conceptual framework and educational program to empower parents in the Aohangon region to participate in the education of their children.

Research method

The aim of present study is practical and then it takes advantages of the method of grounded theory. Methods of data analysis: Because the subject of this study requires observation and dialogue and is interested in examining the thoughts, emotions and feelings of the people studied, so grounded theory, which is one of the most common methods of qualitative research, is suitable for this purpose. One of the applications of grounded theory is when the goal is to understand the process and the way people experience, and how these people interpret their experience. The researcher needs some ways to explore and understand the complexity of this interpretation. Qualitative methods, especially the grounded theory, will help the researcher to achieve this goal (part 1389:50).

Statistical population and Sample: The study population included adolescents of 13 to 15 years old male and female high school students in Tehran. The subjects were selected in accordance with the principles of theoretical sampling. Theoretical sampling is a quantitative study against sampling in research methods. This means that theoretical sampling cannot be programmed before starting the research process.

The basic principle of theoretical sampling is the choice of items or groups of items based on their content and not by using abstract cognitive methods. The sampling is based on the items (with research) and not to appear. This principle is a characteristic of data collection strategies in qualitative research. The most common answer that is given in the sample size is to "continue sampling as much as possible to reach theoretical saturation". In other words, data collection should be continued until the increase of information, concepts, categories, categories and new diversity. Although full confidence may never be achieved. However, the researcher has to make a sample of the decision to ensure that he or she will convince the readers that there is nothing left (Mohammadi, 1387:72).

Lukanga

Process of data analysis:

The process of data analysis of the research has been done in three stages:

1-Open Coding 2-axial Coding 3-selective encoding. In open coding, conceptions are done, so that the notes of the field and all the collected entries from the interviews will be read out and the original sentences are drawn out in the writings. Then expressions and sentences of the same nature are merged together and formed sub categories. In the pivot coding phase, the sub-categories of the preceding step are classified and the comprehensive and obstacle classes are formed. In the last stage, the selective encoding, all the steps are discussed, and the main concept that puts data around a single axis is detected (Boret, 1389:157). The following techniques have been used for verifying the research:

1. Parallel detailed information acquisition technique: In this method, data analysis and its results are presented to experts to add to richness of reliability of the research.
2. Self-review of the researcher during the process of collecting and analyzing data is another method in which this study will be used to increase the reliability of the research.

Also, the use of structured interviews from the Convergent interview, organizing the structured processes for recording, writing and describing, and using the Help Committee to evaluate and perform the interview program to promote reliability in the qualitative method can be useful (Buddhists, 1395).

- 1 . Open coding
- 2 . Axial coding
- 3 . Selective coding
- 4 peer debriefing
- 5 self-monitoring

Findings

In a deep interview with 30 parents residing in Tehran city, the product was to obtain data about the underlying factors in the correct sexual education, which was achieved by importing them into the coding process of the concepts through which the most pivotal factors of underlying of sexual education are evident. More on separate tables are open and axial and selective coding. The process of analyzing the data obtained from the study was carried out in three stages:

1-Open Coding 2-axial Coding 3-selective coding.

1-Open coding:

In open coding, conception is performed, thus the notes of the field and all entries collected from the interviews will be recalled and the original sentences contained in the writings are drawn out. Then expressions and sentences that the same nature are merged together and are formed sub-categories.

Table 1: Open coding

Observance of Halal and Haram Making children aware of the physical and sexual differences between girls and boys according to their age	Avoiding sexual jokes in the family School principals and teachers' awareness of sexual education	Awareness of the wisdom of creating a sexual instinct Continuous emotional connection between parents and children
Know how to communicate with the opposite sex	Friendship with the people who pays attention to HALAL and HARAM	Looking at sexual needs just like other needs
Knowing the positive and negative effects of it physically and mentally	Making parents aware of the different sexual needs of their children by age	To inform the child from childhood on covering the sexual organs
Adolescent awareness of religious and religious issues RELATED TO girls and boys	Awareness of the stages of physical growth	Talking to children to avoid secrecy
Early acquaintance with sexual concepts in the family	Parents' awareness of children's sexual issues and timing of transfer of concepts	Paying attention to the sexuality of children from childhood
avoid the dominance of adults' LOOK on children's sexuality	Understanding the sexuality ISSUES of their children	The importance of parents to the sexual education of children
Understanding the sexual needs of children through the eyes of the child	Parental Awareness of the Negative Consequences of Not Informing Adolescents About Sex	Familiarizing children and adolescents with the signs of sexual maturity and sexual function
Awareness of the role of wife, husband, mother and father	Health teachers in schools	Acquiring self-care skills against sexual diseases and aberrations
Observance of health tips	Parental awareness about sexual education through the media and the school	Home-keeping by parents and older children
School and family harmony	Self-reliance and parents and nurturing in children	Keeping your home clean of inappropriate behavior
The existence of a personal executive policy in schools for sex education	Introduce children to their reproductive age	Children 's bed separation
Desensitization of talking about sex between parents and teachers	Introduction to sexual control instincts	Sexual education resources and training
The existence of a specialist teacher in the field of sex education in schools	Use clean internet and promote it in schools	Attention to how activities are planned for students in schools
Teaching parents how to properly train their children in school	Pushing youth into sports and leisure activities	Desensitization of child sex related issues with reinforcement of shame and prudence
Parental monitoring of educational status and identifying the impacts of it through school contact	Helping kids learn how to use the internet and the cyberspaces at school	Parental and school monitoring of leisure time and choice of friends
Reduce unnecessary sensitivity to sex issues in society to better deal with sexuality in children and adolescents	Extreme sensitivity and awareness of how to properly raise children in families	Monitor games and friends at school
Conduct training for parents and children to get better acquainted with proper sex education	Defining new gender rules in society in terms of the development of society and technology that has significantly reduced the scope of parental control over children.	Correctly institutionalize society's sexual values and norms in children and adolescents
Teaching sex in conversation situations	Feeling the kids comfortable with their parents	Feeling empathetic inside
friendly communication skills between parents and children	To Respect for privacy (such as separating the child from parents)	To Answer students' sexual questions in schools through specialist health teachers
	Choosing the Best Childbearing Model (Neither Parents nor Absolute Authoritarianism)	Addressing Sexual Issues in Textbooks

2- Axial coding:

At this stage, the sub-categories of the previous stage are categorized and the comprehensive and barrier categories are formed.

Table 2- Axial Coding

Open coding	Axial coding
Informing and teaching about HALAL and HARAM matters regarding sexuality, restraint of parents and its transmission and other issues such as hijab and chastity to children, awareness of sexual instinct wisdom, INFORMING adolescents of observance of religious matters by girls and Boys, friendships and relationships with people who are ethical and religious	Awareness of religious issues related to sexual education
Awareness of a child from an early age to fully cover the sexual organs, parental awareness of the positive and negative effects of the child's physical and mental needs, parental awareness of the different sexual needs of children by age, looking at sexual needs as other needs, Informing the child about how to deal with the opposite sex, awareness of the child and parents about the stages of physical growth and how to deal with it, familiarizing the child with basic sexual concepts in the family, parental awareness of children's sexual issues, paying attention to the sexual abilities of their children from Childhood, informing children of physical differences and sexuality of Girls and boys according to their age, knowing their children's sexual characteristics, parental awareness of the importance of their children's sexual education, parental awareness of the negative consequences of not informing children about sex, acquainting children and adolescents with the signs of sexual maturity and body function. Getting to know the sexual needs of children through the eyes of the child	Parental awareness of sexuality and its physical and psychological effects
Observance of privacy by Parents and learning children from them at home, respecting each other's privacy, observing health tips about body parts and transmitting these concepts to children, keeping the home atmosphere free from inappropriate behaviors, to avoid telling Sexual jokes at home and between family members and separating the children's bed.	To display Parental appropriate behaviors in the family
Friendly communication between parents and children, talking to children in a friendly environment about ways to control and satisfy their sexual needs, answering children's sexual questions through continuous communication with the child, choosing the best educative model (not parenting, not absolute authoritarianism).	Parental awareness and dominance on some communication skills to better communicate with children
Addressing sex issues in textbooks, school and family harmony, school principals and teachers' awareness of sexuality education, sex education resources and training, sex education policies in place, school health educators , Focus on how to schedule activities for students in schools, to de-sensitize talking of parent-teacher about sexual issues, to inform parents about sexual education through the media and school, to have a sex education consultant	Sexual education in the form of school education
To reduce unnecessary sensitivity to gender issues in society to better deal with sexuality in children and adolescents, to raise public awareness among families, to properly institutionalize community values and norms regarding sexuality, to hold training sessions for parents and children in this regard, defining new rules of sex in society as society progresses, even if parents use the satellite in the family should not watch programs that have sexually explicit images.	Parental education and socialization and proper transfer of gender norms and values to children
To Continue emotional communication between parents and children, teaching sexuality in conversational situations, making children comfortable with parents about expressing sexuality, having a sympathetic introspective sense of parents about their child's sexuality issues, and avoiding the dominance look of adult on sexual issues of Children.	Emotional connection in the family
Parental and school monitoring on leisure time and choice of adolescent friends, monitoring of friends in school based on age, pathology of school dropouts of students, and counseling to parents, and education Use of cyberspace and internet in schools for children.	school Monitoring on activities of children and adolescents in school and cooperation with parents in this respect

3.Selective coding

At this point, the categories come together as a network. Finding common codes and axial categorization also requires the use of a constant comparative method. At this point, the theory will gradually emerge. The purpose of this step of coding is to restore order and consistency to coded data, to categorize, combine and organize large amounts of data and to retrieve them in a new way. So in this section, after understanding the concepts, we will refer to categories that have a higher level of abstraction. These categories are the cornerstone of theory building. The findings show that the general concepts proposed by the respondents include the following categories:

Family factors (emotional connection between family members): One of the important factors that lead to proper sexual education in a family is the emotional relationship between parents and children. In fact, it provides the intimate relationships between parents and children that allow for the proper transfer of concepts in all fields, especially sex. In fact, the more intimate the relationship between parents and children, and this intimacy with the development of adolescence and adolescence causes children and adolescents to ask questions and questions about sexuality and this amount of sexual deviation among Reduces adolescents.. In other words, this intimacy prevents secrecy and saves the individual from going astray. According to interviews, they believed that if the family had a sincere seed and that parents and their children could be better informed about their problems or problems, they could help adolescents better. . One respondent says: "We have to reach out to the children of today with companionship and friendship to talk to them and find out about their problems. I think mothers should have this relationship with their daughters and fathers with their sons. Especially nowadays, it is much easier for children and adolescents to access sexually explicit images and movies and multiply this problem. In our time, because of these things, there was no early maturity because of these things. But nowadays parents need to be close friends with them, in addition to being a mother and a father, so that the kids can ask us questions about it, and that's where the intimacy is at home. "

Nowadays, given the wide range of aberrations, especially sexual aberration through factors such as television, cinema, internet and satellite, and the severity of the influence of children, adolescents and youth on these factors, it is necessary to pay attention to the proper practices of parents and to explain the practices that parents are familiar with. Divine and conscious teachings of the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects of the human being have arisen in various stages of development, and have become more and more necessary. In fact, it deals more with the indirect dimension of sexual education. In indirect sex education, there are aspects that somehow influence sexual behaviors, such as loving a child, satisfying psychological needs, and things like that. Indirect sex issues, although general in nature and not directly related to sex education, but because they are related to sexual issues, facilitate natural sexual development in girls and boys and prevent them from abnormalities and sexual disorders. They hold. According to the teachings of Islam and from the point of view of sociologists and psychologists, parents are obliged, from the very beginning of their child's birth, to provide for the development of natural education, including sexual education.

Awareness of religious issues in the family in relation to sexuality

According to the interview conducted during the interview, it seemed that while parents recognized the role of religion in helping families with sexual education, they sometimes felt that they were religiously speaking. You should not talk to children about sex. But the narrations and hadiths show that all our leaders did not condemn the need to be the main means of reproduction and population growth, and emphasized its proper training and control by the families and the individual himself. Of course, this contradiction among some families may be due to lack of information and awareness on religious and sexual issues. Islam does not oppose the supply of sexual instincts but considers it to be a life of peace and depends on human generational survival (Sobhaninejad et al., 2013: 30). Concerning the emphasis on religious instruction among boys and girls, some commented during the interview that: "I think because our society is Islamic and there are many things in our religion that can help parents to get their child upright. Factors such as hijab, separate rulings for boys and girls, how to communicate the opposite sex and ... can help us. "Or in another interview, one of the parents interviewed said, "I'm a religious person myself and I'm really sensitive to things like that, even when I'm out with my daughter or son and meet someone who doesn't respect the norms, on the street, I'm afraid my children will have a contradiction and I can't answer their questions and ... ". Or another states: "If parents can properly convey religious concepts to their children and act on religious teachings on how to deal with sexual issues and they should seek the help of a religious counselor,they will succeed and ... ". Islam is a religion that has dealt with all aspects of human life and brought shame and prudence, chastity and purity on issues such as sex.

Parental awareness of sex and its physical and mental effects

As sexual education shapes one's sexual identity, parental awareness and subsequent awareness of children and adolescents about sex play an important role in shaping one's sexual identity. In other words, parents need to be aware of the upbringing of their children and, in particular, of their sexual needs, in order to change their children's attitudes about sexuality in order to change their child's sexual behaviors.

In fact, one's behaviors are a function of one's identity and personality, and the extent to which one's identity is properly structured will change that behavior. And identity itself is subjected to a number of other factors, including one's awareness of the dominant social paradigm and attitude change. As to the importance of this, parents cannot be indifferent to the sexual instinct of their children on the pretext of lack of awareness, and so on, because sex education is one of the most difficult and sensitive of which even little mistake may lead to children corruption (Amini, 2007). In fact, many adult sexual difficulties are basic to childhood (War, 1999).

Parents appropriate behaviors in the family

The role of parents is important in providing awareness to children, and is essential in providing appropriate behaviors in the field of education and modeling to children. This process can be discussed through Bandura's learning theory. Albert Bandura's theory of social learning states that learning occurs through observation, imitation, and modeling. According to observation and imitation, many people are subconsciously learning positively and negatively and will have fruitful, detrimental or harmful consequences. "It is very important for mothers and fathers how to behave towards their children," says one interviewee. I mean, for example, sexual behaviors. Well some don't really care and when the kids see them they get really excited and come on and answer it. In my opinion, both parents need to be careful and don't take their children to the parties isn't proper for children. In my opinion, this behavior should be observed at home, such as: Avoiding sexual intercourse with children, children have to enter the parental room with permission, avoiding kissing and hugging unmarried children after a certain age, separating the child's bed, preventing from children's sex games and ... ".Parental Communication Skills for Better Communication with Children Familiarizing parents with some of the communication skills facilitates their work in the sexual education of children. Parents should be able to communicate with their children. Today, with the expansion of urbanization and the division of labor and the spread of women's employment in society, it seems that the family institution does not perform its duties properly because parents do not have enough time to spend time with children. This has made families more reluctant to perform their primary task and entrusted this task to another educational institution Given these problems, along with the orientation toward individualism among young people with the use of the Internet and the virtual world, the potential for greater vulnerability in the field of sexual deviance has become more pronounced. Parents' awareness of their own circumstances and that of their community and their children should lead them to spend more time with their children. But spending time may not merely help parents in the way of sexual education, so they need to be equipped with some communication skills so they can talk to their child about various life issues, including sexuality. This can be done by creating a family atmosphere of conversation and empathetic introspection. Children in the family should feel comfortable and recognize the family as a place where they can answer all their questions and problems.

In this regard, one parent tells us: "It is important that parents be able to talk to their children about a variety of issues, including sex. But I think unfortunately in our society this is not the case for various reasons in families and children get most information from outside the family which is often associated with deviance, so the lack of effective communication between parents and children causes confidentiality and It will continue to the end ... "2- Factors related to education and school (school monitoring of children's and adolescent activities in school and cooperation with parents in this respect, sexual education in the form of school education) School is an environment that can influence the personality of students in a variety of aspects. Coaches, classmates, and other factors can play a valuable role in proper training. One of the concerns of families and schools is the sexual education of students in accordance with Islamic knowledge and values governing society. And by changing the way of life and the expansion of mass media such as mobile phones containing unlimited movies, pictures and internet access, it seems necessary to address that. The subject of sex education along with breeding has been one of the goals of the schools despite the presence of teachers and counselors and educational programs that are a sign of the need, necessity and importance of this issue in schools and can be effective in controlling and preventing moral deviations.

The first step in sexual education is the prevention of diversion in schools. The slip prevention step takes precedence over diversion because one cannot easily be led if one is diverted, especially if one is young, because it requires a certain way of dealing with deviant people, their art, their patience and their capacity. That only a handful of coaches can help with these people.

1. familiarizing students with the effects and consequences of sexual abuse One of the causes of perversions and deviations is due to the ignorance of the students about their ill effects and consequences;
2. Appropriate school space The instructor should provide a healthy atmosphere in the classroom; otherwise, hearing a word or story of inappropriate photos or videos may cause students to have premature sexual instincts, sometimes passive and Diversion.

3. The role of school and teachers

The teacher and the teacher should not be free and indifferent to his / her ethics and behavior, because the ethical scope is beyond any person. So the teacher is also responsible for some of the innocent people who have to think about this heavy, valuable, amount and amount of influence on good students, and by modifying their ethics and behavior, the best models are given to students or students. (Amini, 2005: 101). Because what is transferred to the student in the process of education is not only the teacher's knowledge and skills, but also all of his or her attributes, morals, physical states, and physical appearance. A student who is an outspoken teacher of classroom content who has no habit of thinking, critiquing, analyzing, or commenting, and is only a listener to teacher speeches and, at times, a teacher, at an earlier age, such as the Internet and the satellite will have the same spirit, imitating it every day by following a new fashion without thinking about it. The teacher's mastery over the content of the curriculum can be the best way to attract students, and an exemplary teacher can teach his students about the consequences of some sin in the world and the hereafter, while teaching them in friendly situations, by teaching them in friendly situations. Radiofrequency ablation for all types of aberrations. teachers can teach students how to take care of their privacy and minimize the likelihood of adolescent distractions by their peers through counseling and educational courses tailored to their age. Any experienced and proficient teacher can influence students in the cognitive and emotional dimension. In the cognitive domain, through scientific and cognitive nutrition, it can influence the behavior and attitudes of the student, and in the emotional domain, it can also change the motivation of the individual and create a new motivation in the emotional domain.

4. The Role of Friends and Peers

Certainly, the group of friends has a positive and negative impact on each other; relationships with people who raise sexual issues openly, takes away shame from children, and reduces their moral and religious values, and ultimately draws them to sexual aberrations. With the onset of sexual maturity, new issues for students are raised as questions or discussions, and may come up favorably by asking a question and they may gain their favorable by asking a question and hearing the answer, or by saying a sentence in the form of a joke or sexual harassment. Due to students' sexual ambiguities, people in the school or classroom environment may be corrupted and distorted by creating relationships, pointless and misleading conversations, and showing vulgar photos and videos.

5. The role of textbooks

It is necessary to use learning experts at all levels to compile textbooks to incorporate useful and tailor-made content into the textbooks of students. Education by authoring new books such as getting to know the life of the Imams (AS) and incorporating them into the curriculum can provide students with the right criteria and role models for them to tailor their life plans.

6. Controlling student relationships outside the school

Many of the hostile relationships between students occur outside the school because one suspects that someone outside the school does not care about their actions and behaviors and freely conducts any activity. At times, the privileged academic and ethical student has been problematic outside of the school, so parents and teachers should not ignore monitoring outside the school. So, if possible, teachers alert some students to the dangers of dealing with offenders by consulting sessions and take measures to minimize the potential for adolescent moral deviance to prevent the spread of perverted and biased students.

Stage Two: Ways to Reform Ethical Deviations in Schools

Whenever we come across a student with moral corruption, we are not allowed to force him to confess and ask him to tell all that has happened; because Islam does not allow to do this and on the other hand, he may also feel inferior. so just if instructor knows it, it will be enough. In addition to resolving the problem, the instructor rebuilds the student's damaged personality, and if the instructor forces him or her to fully explain what has happened, he or she will have problems during the rebuilding process because the teenager feels inferior in front of the instructor and the instructor cannot communicate with him. If this sense of inferiority is coupled with the taunts of the instructor, the person will be completely brainwashed and may violate all socially accepted values and hence become the more shameless, leading to all kinds of gross sins. In such a situation, this person lacks the prestige to defend and hope for it; therefore, instructors are advised to treat these individuals with special tact and elegance in order to succeed in their reformation (Salim Gandemi, 2011). : 78). In this regard, one parent says: "I think now schools can be more effective than the family in raising our children. Now the social and economic conditions are such that most families really don't have time for their kids so their schools and their role will become more prominent.

Schools can be truly educational, culturally and socially influential. For example, I feel My son pays attention a lot to one of his teachers and has set a role model for himself. We get help from him whenever we can't communicate well with our son or talk to him or worry about him and I'm really grateful to him for all his attempts for training him. In addition, by bringing families together with their children, the school can provide us with scientific ways to solve our problems and raise awareness and help families find the right path to sexual education. ».

3- Social factors: Parental education and proper socialization of children

From the sociologists' point of view, in all cultures, the family is the fundamental construct of socialization in childhood. The family is the first institution to teach socialization. The family is a small group whose basic and indivisible character is intimate. Socializing the next generation is one of the most obvious and essential tasks of the family. Love is the foundation of the family center. According to functionalism, the socialization system includes smaller subsystems such as the family system, education, media, peers, and so on. The task of this system is to produce the values and norms that are essential for the legitimacy and survival of the whole system. The family as a small system consists of individuals who work with each other within certain relationships. For example, parents are in charge of guidance and children are in charge of obedience (Goodarzi, 1993: 7). Inglehart's view of social change is based on changing values, in particular inter-generational value change, which has two fundamental assumptions: 1. The scarcity hypothesis implies that a person's priorities reflect his or her economic and social environment. Socialization hypothesis: It is based on the premise that the relationship between the socio-economic environment and the value priorities is not an instantaneous adaptation but is influenced by the individual's socialization conditions (Inglehart, 1997: 33).

From the point of view of social learning theory, social phenomena are largely the result of experiences formed by observing the behavior of others and its consequences. One's ability to learn through observation enables one to acquire general patterns of behavior. Thus, at the center of this theory is the process of 'modeling', in which one learns the cognitive and social behavior of others by observing, both randomly and consciously. In addition, observer learning is reinforced by reward and punishment. So each person gains a great deal of knowledge, skills, values, ... by observing the behavior, function and speech of parents, friends, teachers, and other role models as well as by observing the consequences of their behavior. The family as a mediator in socializing the child and his deep conformity with social norms is of particular importance. The profound and subtle aspects of human personality stem from childhood education, and since the first years of one's life are spent in the family environment, and it is during this time that personality is laid, that one can understand the importance of the family and its impact on the development of the individual and his or her moral strengths. For Talcott Parsons, the main function of the family is: early socialization and personality consolidation, socialization is the first process in which children learn about the cultural norms of the society in which they are born, and personality consolidation means the role that the family plays in helping and Emotional support for his adult members. The family institution, as the primary nucleus of the generation and education of future generations, plays the most important role in the normalization of society and is directly and indirectly involved in reducing deviance and social harm. Also, the family is the smallest social unit that holds the foundation of society and preserves human emotions. The first place for personality development is the formation of the individual's beliefs and behavior patterns.

In this regard, some parents stated during the interview: "It's very important how we parents educate our children and what we teach them. In fact, in my opinion, parents are responsible for what children do. If we teach our children the values and norms and how we deal with different issues in general and how they behave in different situations with different issues, then it will be related to our functions. "

Conclusion and Discussion

A healthy society is required healthy people with appropriate social identify and appropriate personal identify. These two form into family, then parents should pay attention to their important role in development of identify of children. As mentioned, in the selective coding stage, we turned to the categories below: Family factors: the existence of emotional connections/relationships among family members, awareness of religious issues regarding the sexual issues into family. The parents, awareness of sexual issues/problems and their physical and mental effects. Parents, appropriate behavior, the existence some communication skills in parents for better connection. The factors related to education and school: supervision of schoolon activities of teenagers at school and cooperation with parents in this respect, sexual education in the form of school. Social factors: parents, education and socialization and correct transfer of sexuality norms and values to children. The obtained core category as the latest and the most abstract concept in this research is parents, awareness. This category shows that awareness, as missing ring in the educational topics, especially in sensitive affairs like sexual affairs, can play a significant role.

In fact, self-awareness as a process, which is affected by variety of more factors, can play a key role in change of parents, attitude. Change of attitude also causes change of behavior itself. In sexual issues field and affairs related to it like education and correct transfer of norms, the existence of awareness is essential. Of course, we should consider that this is a difficult process (regarding to its being combination as mentioned above) that asks interfere of different entities. today, awareness transfers to parents and even children and creates in them in different ways such as media, academic findings, education, ...but just awareness never leads to behavioral change and educational ways change. The effective middle ring between awareness and behavior is to change peoples, attitudes towards the issues are transferred by awareness. Awareness only doesn't cause behavioral change. In the meantime, a series of other factors are effective. On the other hand, people's awareness from social issues or highlighting them is the first step for changing so that awareness is the first condition for changing attitudes among people on different issues. Changing attitudes by creating or increasing awareness conducts people towards adopting, making decision and launching (About social behavior and the role of awareness, we can say that behavioral change and affecting from awareness and change of attitude through of the following model are acquired According to the above model, behavioral change (sexual education) is the final step. In this model, the first effective stage on behavior is ecology. Ecology is the place where people or a social group live there and every ecology is of a series of conditions and facilities that form the dominant social paradigm and value orientation of that society on different issues. This dominant social paradigm that consists of the fundamental believes of every social group or a society. In fact, it forms section of that society and this culture should transfer to the next generation by correct socialization. During socialization, personality or identify of people are formed from childhood and determines how people to treat in society. Regard to the fact that we live in a religious society and our behaviors and functions are affected by religion, so values and norms of our society are affected by it as well. So peoples, awareness, specially parents, from values (awareness of correct and incorrect values) and functions and correct promotion and transfer through socialization process can help us correctly form sexual identify of children. Parents, awareness of values and spiritual section of culture and attention to material section of culture can affect their attitudes about different issues such as sexual issues of children in family. And this causes behavioral change and attitude change about sexual issues. For example, the issue of sexual desensitization as one of the most important issues indirectly emphasizes the role of awareness and reinforcement of one's knowledge of parents' up-to-date knowledge and awareness of society's sexual norms. In this category, the message is that the superstition or misunderstanding of values by individuals lies, which must be corrected or eliminated by raising awareness among parents, correcting or eliminating some of the wrong or wrong values, and It worked according to the needs of the community.

Research suggestions

1. Since the family is the most important refuge for young people, the first step is to create a suitable environment for sexual education to improve family relationships (including the emotional relationship between parents and children, the provision of appropriate behaviors in the family by parents and older siblings). .
2. Being appropriate role model for youth. When parents behave well, they can expect young people to behave appropriately. In fact, parents in the family institution, which is one of the first institutions in education and socialization, will have the greatest impact on children's behavior.
- 3- Choosing the right friends. People are obedient to their friend; so be careful with who they are. In the meantime, adolescents and children themselves must first learn about the patterns of friendliness based on what the school and family have learned, and then parents in the family and teachers in schools monitor teenager on the process and type of friend selection.
4. Social reform and favorable educational context. Reforming social laws and some sexual values and rules is one way of preventing youth aberrations. Young people sometimes do not want to follow the usual rituals and should not be forced to observe them.
5. Encouraging young people to benefit from their youth. Young people should be encouraged to make the most of this period and the necessary background should be provided by different institutions.
5. Leisure Filling: As one of the major causes of youth deviance is unemployment, leisure needs to be appropriately filled, such as participating in various sports (swimming, martial arts, shooting, etc.).
7. Paying attention to the personality factors of children. Parents should consider the personality factors and their physical-psychological characteristics in the education of their children.
8. Teaching religious issues about sexuality appropriate to the age and gender of children and informing them of their religious duties regarding sexuality and explaining why.
9. Having a plan for sexual education of students in schools and a specific policy in the country for teaching sexual issues to students in the form of textbooks.
10. Parents 'and schools' awareness of the state of society and the advances in cyberspace that have led to widespread changes in society should lead children and adolescents to learn self-control and say NO skills.

11- Desensitization of sexual issues within the family and in society, along with strengthening the veil and shame in society.

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