

## Parent child Interaction and child sexual attitude

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**Abstract:** - Parent child interaction on the sex education and attitude conducted in Akola City on the teenagers as the individual sexual attitude is known as values and believes about the sex and sexuality. Sexual attitude typically ranges between liberal and conservative. The liberal attitudes are typically more accepting of sexuality and practices on the study. Individuals with liberal attitudes are accepting multiple sexual partners for pleasure. While in the conservative only one. The present study on the sexual attitude conducted in teenagers carries mini because these teenagers are the transition from home to college which is the crucial development period for you merging as adults. The analysis of the data concludes that sex education for children is essential for changing their attitude. Children's song high education social economic class gathering information for different sources. While the children's form ruler areas and belonging to the low economic class are not sufficiently equipo the knowledge. Mothers are the main source of contributed to the children on the sex education. However father's role is not observed. Sex education should be included in the school curriculum at a high school level.

**Keywords:** - Quality of Communication, Advancement in Knowledge, Sex Education, Attitude, Parents Interactions.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sexual attitudes typically range between liberal, or permissive, and conservative, or restrictive. Those with liberal or permissive attitudes are typically more accepting of sexuality and sexual practices, including the purpose, frequency, responsibilities and uses of sex. Conservative or restrictive attitudes are typically more in line of traditional norms, such as waiting until marriage to engage in intercourse or considering sex as a means mainly for reproduction. Families make up a portion of an individual's micro system, which also includes the people associated with their educational and work institutions this exemplifies that the family is a complex system of relationships that are being influenced by the mere presence of others. Eco-developmental theory also suggests that adolescents rely on the reactions from their micro system interactions as a basis for forming their value systems, including sexual attitudes and behaviors.

Literature shows that communication between the parent and child is essential to developing healthy and safe sexual attitudes and knowledge. The “sex talk” is often considered a single occurrence during adolescence approaching their sexual debut in which parents provide knowledge on sex or related topics, which could include discussions on the act of sex itself, reproduction, male or female anatomy, contraception, or sexually transmitted infections, among various other related matters. However, repetition is suggested to be more effective in increasing knowledge and comprehension of the specific messages parents attempt to spread. Parents often avoid discussing topics that make them uncomfortable, such as masturbation or experiencing an orgasm. These conversations tend to be a one-sided lecture versus a place for open communication where questions and concerns could be addressed. Parents with a greater range of sexual knowledge, as perceived by their children, are typically deemed more trustworthy, and thus, having a greater influence on their children’s sexual socialization. Found that adolescents reported having a more positive, open and close relationship with parents who had repeated conversations about sexual related topics. So, Martino’s study suggests that increasing the amount and range of sex-related communication occurring within the family would result in the parents making a larger impact on their children’s sexual value system.

Parents’ characteristics, including warmth, trust, and connectedness and monitoring, are associated with supportive quality parent-child relationships, which is suggested by research findings to aid in the delaying of sexual activity for adolescents. Researched the effects of perceived parental support, sibling and peer influence and media usage on the sexual attitudes of middle scholars in the Southern United States. Sexual attitudes of adolescents tended to be more conservative when they experienced high monitoring, open communication, and a warm caring environment in their parental relationships. These results were stronger with males, who typically held more conservative views when they described their relationship with their parents as supportive. However, for adolescents with more liberal attitudes, strong parental support did not strengthen or weaken those attitudes. These results suggest that liberal sexual attitudes are formed through peer interactions and social norms learned from their environment while conservative views are formed in supportive families.

Transitioning from living at home to beginning college is a crucial developmental period for emerging adults. Researcher how a quality relationship, specifically measures of perceived awareness and caring, impacted sexual values during this transitional period for 17-19-years old. There was a negative correlation between parent and peer influences and the sexual behaviors of the participants. However, those who perceived high levels of caring and awareness from their parents engaged in less sexual risk taking, suggesting that quality parent-child relationships continue to impact the values of emerging adults through this transitional period.

### **Objectives:-**

- To determine the awareness of children regarding sex education.
- To determine parent interaction with children on topic related to sex.

### **Hypothesis:-**

- Young adults with high-quality relationships with their parents will be negatively related to liberal sexual attitudes.
- Young adults with positive communication with their parents will be negatively related to liberal sexual attitudes.

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Holman and Kellas (2015) expanded on previous research by studying how different communication factors, including frequency, effectiveness and competence, impact the sexual health of Midwestern high school students. They found that frequent parent communication had only a slight negative association with the likelihood of sexual risk taking and early sexual debut, while peer communication increased those factors, meaning that increased communication between both parents and peers typically leads to sexual risk taking, with parental communication serving as a moderator. However, frequent communication in either parent or peer relationships did not have an impact on sexual attitudes.

Hong et al. (2016) reviewed the limited sexual attitudes literature from a 25-year period including only studies based on South Korea due to a high concern of sexual health issues occurring in adolescents from that country. Through the lens of the Ecodevelopmental theory, Hong et al (2016) found that family interactions in the microsystem are a primary source for shaping sexual knowledge and attitudes. Increased communication between parents and adolescents lead to more sexual knowledge, thus safer sexual practices.

## **3. Methodology**

The study on parent child interaction and child sexual attitude carries special significant as the authors research conducted focuses on the knowledge and attitude of children's towards the sexual

attitudes. Sex not only this for the reproduction but also physical mental satisfaction of every human being. In view of it the author conducted a survey on the age group of 12 to 18 (teenagers) to know their attitude about the sex and upgrade their knowledge on it. The sample was collected from the local schools and junior colleges to found 25 responses which includes 13 girls and 12 boys. The data was collected by personal interview method and use for the analysis. Age, sex, communication quality and knowledge advancement in relation to the education and discussion with parent with parents a main source of interaction for sexual education attitude simple tabular analysis and Karl Pearson correlation coefficient on workout to arrive the conclusions in light of objectives.

#### 4. Result and discussion

Sexual knowledge is in individual parts of human life. Because reproductive system is worth and to sexual knowledge they are related which each other. In Indian culture least importance is given to sexual knowledge communication and quality of it. Advancement in education they are mostly towards the least however, the virtual knowledge which affects a kid's human life it is the pride. With assumption that every period of time everyone comes to know it. Which carries beliefs and in beliefs real life believe and in believes about sexual knowledge and the sex? Researcher made an attempt focus on it as search the data record it on the quality of communication between the child and parents that is children's are both sexes and father and mother each become its responsibility are every parents to make aware about the sexual organs the fondants to their child after the age of 12 years the development of sexual organs in both the sexes takes place on there for here the communication between the child and parents begins. Researcher sent the question year and the responses of teened are the presented in the following table.

**Table No 1:- Distribution of respondent children is according to the age.**

Sr.No	Age	Frequency	Percent
1	12-13	09	36
2	14-16	07	28
3	17-18	09	36
	Total	25	100

Selected children are in the age of 12 to 18 years. 36 % are in the age of 12 to 13 years. 28% in 14 to 16 years and the remaining 36% in are 17 to 18 years old.

**Table No 2:- Distribution of respondent children according to the sex.**

This children needs to be educated adult in home or school about the sex. The respondent children sex voice distribution presented below.

Sr.No	sex	Frequency	Present
1	Male	11	44
2	Female	14	56
	Total	25	100

56% are the girls while 44% boys.

**Table No 3:- Quality of Communication.**

Table 3 Present the data on quality of communication.

Sr no	Question	Frequency		
		Yes	No	Can't say
1	Do you talk about sex at your home.	12	7	6
		48%	28%	24%
2	Do you teach your children good and bad touch	19	3	3
		76%	12%	12%
3	Do you talk about sexual parts in front of your children	6	16	3
		24%	64%	12%
4	Do you talk directly about sexual advertising shown on television in front of your children	4	19	2
		16%	46%	8%
5	Do your children ask about sexual advertising shown on television	4	20	1
		16%	80%	4%
6	Do you tell your children that sex is good	3	20	2
		12%	80%	8%
7	Do you tell your children that sex is bad	4	16	5
		16%	64%	20%
8	Are your children shy to talk about sex in front of you	2	21	2
		8%	84%	8%
9	Are you shy to talk about sex in front of your children	2	20	3
		8%	80%	12%
10	Do you think sex education should be included in school curriculum.	14	9	2
		56 %	36%	8%

This table consists of 10 questions on discussion on sex teaching in that bad touch, sexual parts and their function sexual advertisement on the television believes and in believes about the sex and taking on it and the concept about the sex education as a part of curriculum. The three alternatives given their yes no and can't say. The responses received to this questions presented in the table describe that learn of the questions was 100% agreed by the parents. The agreement score ranges between 8% to 76% the lowest score was obtaining for talking about the sex in front of the children's. While the highest score to the providing information on good and bad touch to children.

The negativity about the answers for this questions was in the range of 12% to 80% while to parents could not offer their specific remarks where in the range of 4% to 24% indicating sizeable number of parents they are confused whether they should talk with the child on sex and sex education. This situation needs to be improving in the interest of their child future.

**Table No 4:- Knowledge Advancement**

The following table present the scores obtain for the questions on knowledge advancement in sex education.

Sr no	Question	Frequency		
		Yes	No	Can't say
1	Do you peace your children body parts.	10	9	6
		40%	36%	24%
2	Do you face your children sexual body parts.	4	19	2
		16%	76%	8%
3	Do you share about good touch bad touch at sexual organs.	16	6	3
		64%	24%	12%
4	Do you share information About any incident of sexual harassment with your children.	8	13	4
		32%	52%	16%
5	Do you want your child to study sex education in school syllabus.	20	3	2
		80%	12%	8%
6	Do you want your child to be familiar with the reproductive system.	19	2	4
		76%	8%	16%
7	Do you think sexual education for your children is good.	19	4	2
		76%	16%	8%
8	Do you think giving sex education will improve your child.	18	3	4
		72%	12%	16%
9	Do you think sex education will make your child worth.	18	4	3
		72%	16%	12%
10	Do you think Sex education make your child responsible in future.	18	3	4
		72%	12%	16%
11	Do you teach your daughter about vaginal part.	18	4	3
		72%	16%	12%
12	Do you think sports place role in memorial dislocation.	17	3	5
		68%	12%	20%

In this table in all 12 questions where in world their scores ranges between 16% to 18% for yes while there score was 8% to 76 % for no that is they were not interested in talking about the knowledge advancement for their children while 8% to 20% parents were confused that weather they should talk with their child on the knowledge advancement in sex education for children or not. It clearly is indicating that still advancement in essential for improving parent thinking and attitude towards the sex, sexual organs and sex education.

**Table No 5:- Correlation between selected variables.**

The following table present is that is of Carl Pearson correlation coefficient between the selected variables. The variables where child age, parent age and social economic status.

	Child age	Parent age	SES
Quality of Communication	0.412**	0.245	0.402*
Knowledge Advancement	0.516**	0.412*	0.198

Child age was significantly positively associated with the quality of communication and knowledge advancement as the age increase child improves the communication about the sex education and also the knowledge using the different sources of information. Parents age was significantly positively associated with knowledge advancement. indicating that every mother teaches her daughter on the functions and virgins on sexual organs after the mensuration periods. Social economic status on the parents was associated with quality of communication that is the children's form high social economic class they wear earning/the gathering information on sex and sexual education to different sources. Concluding child and mother they are the contributors in sexual education father's roles it not much observed.

**Conclusion:** - The present study on the sexual attitude conducted in teenagers carries mini because these teenagers are the transition from home to college which is the crucial development period for you merging as adults. The analysis of the data concludes that sex education for children is essential for changing their attitude.

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