
The Results of Sex Abuse Prevention Education For Ethnic Minority Junior High School Students In Ha Giang Province Regarding Awareness

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Abstract

Education activities on prevention of sexual abuse for junior high school students who are ethnic minorities aim to prevent students from having attitudes and behaviors that are inconsistent with social standards, and keep the educational environment. healthy education, in order to implement the movement of building friendly schools, effective students, contributing to the achievement of education goals of the Party and State in the stage of industrialization and modernization of the land. country. Sexual abuse prevention education for students aims to help students see the consequences of sexual abuse, have dissatisfied attitudes towards the above actions, and consciously fight against behaviors. wrong; actively detect abusive manifestations, promptly inform teachers and parents of students to prevent sexual abuse from happening. The article analyzes and finds some suitable solutions to help a better school environment.

Keywords: sex education, students, school environment, solutions

1. INTRODUCTION

Prevention of sexual abuse education for students contributes to strengthening discipline and discipline in schools, building a healthy educational environment, building teacher-student, student-student relationships that are increasingly close and close to school. Learning is truly "friendly school and positive students" for the school to fulfill its educational goals [1].

prevention of sexual abuse education will help students who are ethnic minorities to recognize their wrong behaviors, self-correct their mistakes, and form standard attitudes and behaviors. This brings benefits to families, schools and the society to lessen potential uncertainties in the future, and contributes to building the trust of students' parents and families in the school. At the same time, prevention of sexual abuse for students contributes to creating confidence in society, because social order and safety are guaranteed, reducing the frustration of public opinion, and people trust in a friendly educational environment. Human beings are trained to be talented, virtuous, and have personality [2].

Prevention of sexual abuse education is an issue that is concerned by the whole society, a global problem, not of any country. In order to find out the current situation, causes, consequences and solutions to prevention of sexual abuse, many researchers have learned about the problem but have not been widely publicized. The following are some researches on the issue of prevention of sexual abuse in general and prevention of sexual abuse for students in particular [1].

Since 1999, the World Health Organization (WHO) has produced a consultation report on the prevention of child sexual abuse and defined child sexual abuse, which is well documented and well-documented. Other studies refer, quote again, that is: "Child sexual abuse is the enticing of a child to participate in sexual activities that such child does not fully understand, is unable to make a decision. informed consent, or action that takes place between a child and an adult or with another child whose age and level of development have a relationship of responsibility, belief or rights acts with the child, and the actions caused to satisfy the needs of that person. The urgent need to review and supervise the implementation of legal provisions on child protection and child abuse prevention so that there is a basis for identifying the causes and developments. child sexual abuse crimes [3].

At the same time, it is necessary to promulgate legal documents on ethical standards and judicial record conditions for persons working in the fields of care and regular contact with children; on that basis, it is necessary to establish a system to regularly supervise child protection and issue cards or certificates to those who are eligible to work in child care and education; It is necessary to add gender education content to the curriculum at schools and provide defense skills against abusive behaviors for children aged 4-5 years and older. In addition, it is necessary to promote propaganda and education on laws related to the prevention and control of sexual crimes for parents, family members and guardians of children. The author also pointed out the need to strengthen communication and dissemination of policies and laws on child protection and prevention and control of crimes of child abuse through many mass media in order to contribute to public education. ensure general precautions and separate precautions [2].

Thus, prevention of sexual abuse and its education have been studied by many scientists and authors in different aspects. In the research works, the authors have pointed out the role and the importance of prevention of sexual abuse, how to organize prevention of sexual abuse for students, and also proposed some measures to organize and manage prevention of sexual abuse.

However, the research on prevention of sexual abuse activities in lower secondary schools has not paid much attention, especially in junior high schools where many students are ethnic minorities in a poor mountainous province like Ha Giang, with economic conditions. economic, social difficulties, have a long border with China. In addition, the negative impacts of market mechanisms, information technology boom, and low literacy levels also lead to many risks of children being sexually abused [3].

In this study, we focus on research and in-depth understanding of the current status of prevention of sexual abuse education for junior high school students who are ethnic minorities at junior high schools in Ha Giang province, then point out the Limited shortcomings and factors affecting the management of prevention of sexual abuse education for junior high school students who are ethnic minorities, thereby proposing recommendations to improve the effectiveness of prevention of sexual abuse education for students. The lower secondary school is an ethnic minority [4].

2. RESEARCH METHODS AND RESULTS

In this study, we surveyed 15 administrators, 125 teachers and 250 ethnic minority students from 5 schools: Yen Bien Junior High School, Phuong Thien Secondary School, Secondary School. Department of Phuong Do, Quan Ba District Boarding School for Boarding and Secondary Education, Nghia Thuan Secondary School, Ha Giang Province. We used active product research methods, questionnaire investigations, combined with in-depth interviews and used a number of software to process statistics. When using the survey method by questionnaire, we determine the points to make the assessment as follows: Level 1: $4.2 \leq \leq 5$: Good; $3.4 \leq \leq 4.19$: Fair; $2.6 \leq \leq 3.39$: Average; $1.8 \leq \leq 2.59$: Weak; $1 \leq \leq 1.79$: Poor.

2.1 Current status of results of sexual abuse prevention education for lower secondary school students who are ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province in terms of perception

Research results on the status of ethnic minority middle school students in Ha Giang province about the concept of sexual abuse are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Awareness situation of ethnic minority secondary school students in Ha Giang province about the concept of sexual abuse

No	Evaluation content	Student evaluation										\bar{X}	Ave rage
		Complete ly disagree		Mostly disagree		Confused		Mostly agree		Completely agree			
		Qua ntity	%	Qua ntity	%	Qua ntit y	%	Qua ntity	%	Qua ntity	%		
1	Child sexual abuse is a global problem	6	4.3	13	9.3	28	20.0	49	35.0	44	31.4	3.8	1
2	All children (boys, girls or gay) can be victims of sexual abuse	15	10.7	25	17.9	26	18.6	38	27.1	36	25.7	3.39	3
3	Children often know the culprit	43	30.7	41	29.3	18	12.9	20	14.3	18	12.9	2.49	8
4	The perpetrator had a close relationship with the victim and his family	28	20.0	46	32.9	27	19.3	23	16.4	16	11.4	2.66	7
5	Children often dare not speak up about abuse	21	15.0	38	27.1	26	18.6	34	24.3	21	15.0	2.97	6
6	Child sexual abuse is against the law	15	10.7	24	17.1	21	15.0	45	32.1	35	25.0	3.44	4
7	All children have the right to protection	0	0	25	17.9	28	20.0	56	40.0	31	22.1	3.66	2
8	Child sexual abuse is any act of engaging a child in sexually related activities, for which the child is incapable of (or not understanding), or incapable of making decisions about the behavior.	19	13.6	24	17.1	29	20.7	41	29.3	27	19.3	3.24	5

Through the survey results, the content "All children have the right to be protected", "Child sexual abuse is a global issue", "Sexual abuse is a violation of the law. "The level of approval is very high, which shows that students have made a change in awareness, are aware of their rights and obligations towards prevention of sexual abuse education activities; Through this, they can propagate to their families, relatives and villages to avoid unfortunate events [1].

In addition, the contents "Children often know the culprit", "The perpetrator has a close relationship with the victim and his family", which is highly disapproved also reflects the reality of students who are students. Ethnic minorities, children often live with families according to lineages, villages, all activities in life are usually only families together, so they trust each other very much. When talking with a few students about whether they have doubts or be wary of people in the village, their families and lineages about harming or harming them, most of them "shake their heads". and assume that will not happen [5].

Through this, the fact that they think that their acquaintances, those who live in the same village will not endanger themselves is essential to educating, seeing, warning them, helping them to change their awareness so that they can have self-protection skills when living in the locality, when their parents are almost always working in the field every day, and they stay home alone. Educating and alerting them are not that they do not trust and lose confidence in their loved ones, but for them to have more knowledge, knowledge and skills to prevent and fight signs, behaviors that pose a risk of sexual abuse against themselves [6].

2.2. Perceptions of junior high school students are ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province about risks and signs of sexual abuse

To assess the status of perception of junior high school students who are ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province about the dangers and signs of consumer society, I conducted a survey with 03 groups of content as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The real status of junior high school students who are ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province about risks and signs of sexual abuse

No	Evaluation content	Student evaluation										\bar{X}	Average
		Completely disagree		Mostly disagree		Confused		Mostly agree		Completely agree			
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%		
Situation group at risk of sexual abuse													
1	Going alone in a quiet, dark place	28	20.0	46	32.9	27	19.3	23	16.4	16	11.4	2.66	2
2	Getting money, gifts or help from someone else for no reason	43	30.7	41	29.3	32	22.9	15	10.7	9	6.4	2.33	7
3	Hitchhiking someone	41	29.3	39	27.9	36	25.7	19	13.6	5	3.6	2.34	6

	else's car without parental consent													
4	Letting someone else in when you are alone	35	25.0	39	27.9	27	19.3	26	18.6	13	9.3	2.59	3	
5	Staying in a room alone with someone else	25	17.9	32	22.9	38	27.1	26	18.6	19	13.6	2.87	1	
6	Going to public spaces (parks, wharves, buses)	43	30.7	38	27.1	27	19.3	19	13.6	13	9.3	2.44	4	
7	Children play at neighbors' houses, acquaintances	42	30.0	43	30.7	31	22.1	12	8.6	12	8.6	2.35	5	
8	Children attend tutoring at the teacher's home or tutor tutoring	54	38.6	48	34.3	30	21.4	6	4.3	2	1.4	1.96	8	
Group of manifestations of sexual abuse														
1	Adults show too much concern for their children (kissing, cuddling, etc.)	31	22.1	36	25.7	51	36.4	13	9.3	9	6.4	2.52	10	
2	Show children pornographic pictures, pictures, and movies (including online chat)	12	8.6	23	16.4	37	26.4	35	25.0	33	23.6	3.39	3	
3	Pornographic chat (including live chat and through media such as phone, computer, etc.)	12	8.6	24	17.1	32	22.9	37	26.4	35	25.0	3.42	2	
4	Touching, touching sensitive parts (chest, genitals, etc.) of the child	15	10.7	21	15.0	40	28.6	34	24.3	30	21.4	3.31	4	
5	Getting children to touch and touch sensitive parts of others	3	2.1	43	30.7	35	25.0	32	22.9	27	19.3	3.26	5	
6	Engaging in sexual intercourse with children or engaging in sexual activities	0	0	23	16.4	27	19.3	40	28.6	50	35.7	3.84	1	
7	Getting children to work too much affects	27	19.3	38	27.1	43	30.7	20	14.3	12	8.6	2.66	8	

	their learning and playing													
8	Neglect, not supervise children	15	10.7	51	36.4	42	30.0	24	17.1	8	5.7	2.71	7	
9	Beat and ridicule children at school	8	5.7	43	30.7	36	25.7	31	22.1	22	15.7	3.11	6	
10	Infringing a child's privacy	35	25.0	51	36.4	28	20.0	18	12.9	8	5.7	2.38	11	
11	Ignore your child's needs for love	28	20.0	42	30.0	39	27.9	21	15.0	10	7.1	2.59	9	
Group of abused children														
1	Changes in the child's behavior (irritability, unusual anger, depression, sadness, insecurity)	38	27.1	29	20.7	36	25.7	26	18.6	11	7.9	2.59	7	
2	Children are afraid to go to school and drop out of school for a long time or decline in performance	39	27.9	29	20.7	36	25.7	28	20.0	8	5.7	2.55	8	
3	Children leave home or are absent for a long time	8	5.7	32	22.9	28	20.0	40	28.6	32	22.9	3.40	1	
4	Children have inappropriate gender speech and behavior	12	8.6	47	33.6	45	32.1	22	15.7	14	10.0	2.85	5	
5	Children with many unusual physical signs (injury, enuresis, self-destruction, sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy)	17	12.1	21	15.0	31	22.1	36	25.7	35	25.0	3.36	2	
6	The child is scared or angry at quarreling with others	20	14.3	43	30.7	35	25.0	24	17.1	18	12.9	2.84	6	
7	Children who abuse substances (drugs and alcohol)	18	12.9	36	25.7	37	26.4	31	22.1	18	12.9	2.96	4	
8	Children are still learning and playing as usual	62	44.3	28	20.0	39	27.9	11	7.9	0	0	1.99	10	
9	Children have money,	10	7.1	47	33.6	37	26.4	28	20.0	18	12.9	2.98	3	

	gifts, phones, etc. from unknown origin													
10	Other signs	41	29.3	48	34.3	38	27.1	11	7.9	2	1.4	2.18	9	

Through the results of the assessment of students' awareness level with 03 groups of content, including: "Group of situations at risk of sexual abuse"; "The group of signs of sexual abuse" and "Group of signs of child abuse" show that:

- For the group of situations at risk of sexual abuse, the content with the highest risk rating is "Staying in a room alone with others" with an average score of 3.03, they think this is The highest risk is due to the terrain and geography of the locality where the children live, the households are far away from each other, meanwhile parents and relatives go to work from morning to night. No one knows what happened; While they themselves do not have phones, it is difficult to get help and protect themselves. The next content with a high risk rating is "Going alone in a dark, deserted place", the children think that going alone to a dark place is very dangerous, due to the terrain and geography. Therefore, ethnic minorities mainly move on foot, from village to family, it takes a long time to walk on the trail, no electricity, no house, so the risk of invasion. harm is very high [7].

The content that the children considered less at risk of abuse were "Children taking tutoring at the teacher's house or tutoring with a tutor" with an average score of 2.03 and the content "Children playing in the neighbor's house or acquaintance" with points average 2.46. For students who are ethnic minorities when going to school, their beliefs for teachers, feelings for teachers like parents, it is very peaceful to go with teachers or go to teachers' homes to ask questions. mind, believe. In fact, for teachers in upland and remote areas who teach at boarding and semi-boarding high schools outside the task of teaching, the teachers replace their parents to teach and take care of each meal, sleep for the children [8].

- For the group of manifestations of sexual abuse: The content with the most recognizable signs assessed is "Having acts of having sex with children or engaging the child in sex-related activities" with scores the average is 3.94, showing that the ability of junior high school students who are ethnic minorities to predict and predict the social credit signals is not good, due to their honest and shy nature only until they are dragged into the sexual acts they have just realized, this is a content that deserves attention to overcome. The next content they recognize is "Touching, touching sensitive parts (chest, genitals, etc.) of the child" with an average score of 3.71, for the subject to touch, touch the parts Physical sensitivity is a high risk of abuse and it is difficult for them to resist and get out of the subject [9].

The content that the children did not assess the recognition of sexual abuse expressions were "Ignoring the loved needs of the children" and "Forcing children to work too much affects their learning and playing". Here, it reflects the reality of the living conditions, customs of ethnic minorities, the fact that they have to work every day, from an early age, is a normal job of ethnic

minorities; "The fact that children love the way, getting married, getting married early is a happy and lucky home", so not knowing it is a sign of susceptibility to sexual abuse.

- For the group of signs of abuse of children: The assessed content for easy recognition of sexual abuse signs is "Children with many strange physical signs (injury, enuresis, self-destruction, sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy)" had an average score of 3.45 and "Child leaving home or being absent for a long time" with an average score of 3.40. Students who are ethnic minorities believe that only when their friends show signs of distortion, strange body or leave home to take the exam will they discover that you have abnormal signs in life. Ethnic minorities' nature of nature is quiet, less sharing, often tolerated by themselves, it is difficult for them to speak out the melodies in them if it is not someone they really trust, especially such as H'mong people, they have very high stamina. For teachers, it is very difficult to grasp the psychology of ethnic minority students, due to language differences, different customs and practices, due to difficulties and lack of courage, confidently share with teachers about private matters [11].

However, with the content "Children are afraid to go to school and drop out of school for a long time or the results of learning decline" for ethnic minorities, they do not think that it is a sign of sexual abuse. Because, in their locality, the fact that students often miss school in the middle to participate in family work, to work as hired labor, especially on the occasion before and after the Lunar New Year holiday often occurs. A fact is happening for ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province in particular and some provinces in the Northern mountainous region in general, the situation of students going to school indifferently and dropping out of school is happening with billions [10].

In order for ethnic minority students to be more aware of the signs and risks of sexual abuse, strong involvement of local authorities at all levels in advocacy and advocacy is required. students at school age to be educated about knowledge and skills on prevention of sexual abuse, helping them to have a safer, healthier, and better developed life; In order to be effective, it is necessary to have the help of the village cadres, who are reputable to the people: the village patriarch, the border guards, etc. They have better awareness, especially gradually eliminate backward customs that affect their future.

2.3. Perceptions of junior high school students are ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province about some contents of knowledge and skills to prevent and control sexual abuse.

Perceptions of junior high school students are ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province about some contents of knowledge, skills on prevention and control of sexual abuse, awareness of body, gender and reproductive health with average score of 2.86. When asked about these contents, most of the students were very confident in answering and had a relatively good understanding of the knowledge of gender, body, etc. To better understand the school's way of learning. Students with the above basic knowledge, I had a short exchange with GTM student (student of grade 9A, Semester High School of Nghia Thuan, Quan Ba District) said: boarding and boarding meals, children are not taught by their parents; My family does not have a television, a telephone, an internet connection, and books and articles, so I do not

know about knowledge related to gender issues or sexual abuse; parents have to go on the field from morning to night. Fortunately, when studying at school, being taught by the teachers, I myself understand and know about the above knowledge to take care of and protect myself”.

The next most appreciated content was "Swimwear Area" with an average score of 2.68, 2.81 and "signs of child sexual abuse" with an average score of 2.53, 2.55. Through this, it shows that they already have very basic knowledge of the body, recognize sensitive areas on the body to have the knowledge and skills to take care of themselves; recognize the signs of consumerism [7].

The content that is not highly appreciated is "Hotline", "Rules of underwear, the rule of 5 fingers", this reflects the reality, regional characteristics and conditions of schools and families. born. Most of the families of junior high school students are ethnic minorities with difficult family circumstances; In many families, their parents are illiterate, do not have television, internet, or even speak Vietnamese, so it is difficult to communicate information about the “Hotline” phone number and know the above skills. ; even, when it comes to the above rules, the teacher is still dreamy and unaware [4].

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Through practical research, we found that: there are many contents that secondary school students who are ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province are taught relatively well by the school such as the contents "Swimming Area", "The signs of child sexual abuse ", " Knowledge of body awareness, sex, and reproductive health "are very important knowledge in the process of children's development at this stage. shows that the schools have paid attention to and direct the organization of educational activities for prevention of sexual abuse and adolescent reproductive health. In addition, some of the contents that students are assessed are not taught such as "underwear rules, rule of turn 05", information about "hot line to protect children". Through research and observations at the surveyed schools, there is no information on the child protection hotline phone number on the school posters or palos. When talking with leaders and teachers, schools recognize a lack of this content.

For junior high school students who are ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province, updating information and knowledge through the internet and television is quite limited due to the ethnic minority people's river life. In some localities, family conditions are still very difficult. daily life; There are families who live according to the custom of "free migration" that often change places, so their houses are temporary, there is no electricity grid, so there is no communication device, teachers go to campaigners. It was very difficult to return to school due to the family's unwillingness to meet, so the propaganda is very difficult; Exchange through friends is not appreciated because the characteristics of the students of ethnic minorities are quite shy, difficult to open up, so things happen, but roommates and classmates do not know.

Besides, in order to put them in order, to help them have time to study, most schools have their own regulations on the use of telephones, internet, and television for students; The time is mainly for

studying due to the lack of good knowledge base at lower levels of education. This is one of the limitations in schools, not paying much attention to activities of information, propaganda and education on knowledge and skills of prevention of sexual abuse for students.

Therefore, in recent years, due to lack of understanding, many ethnic minority secondary school students have had to quit school halfway to build a family, because for the ethnic customs and habits, getting married from 12, 13 years old, having sex at a very early stage is normal, custom and custom, so they do not react, dare not share, reflect with teachers, with the local authorities to tell them. protect yourself, protect children's rights.

Facing the above situation, junior high schools in Ha Giang province need to pay attention to sexual abuse prevention education for students through different ways: through teaching activities, through experiential activities with the coordination of forces: school, family and special social organizations in the locality.

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