

THE ROLE OF RADIO MESSAGES TOWARDS SEX EDUCATION AWARENESS AMONG YOUTHS IN RUBAGA DIVISION

A CASE OF SUPER FM

BY

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at the role of radio messages towards sex education awareness among youths in Rubaga Division, a case of Super Fm. The study objectives were as follows; to establish how best youths can benefit from sex education programmes, To establish the barriers to the implementation of Sex Education among youths among youths in Rubaga Division, and to evaluate the role of radio messages on sex education awareness to the youths in Rubaga Division. The study used a descriptive research design. The researcher adopted the use of questionnaire as a method of data collection to the identified set of respondents. Findings revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement that sex education helps in prevention of HIV and STD's & Prevention of unintended pregnancies, Sex Education helps you understand what's normal; Adolescents do face a hard time when hitting puberty. They often confuse certain things as abnormal, Sex Education highlights hygiene issues, Sex education makes teens realize how their mood swings and hormones change over time, it was revealed that most of the respondents strongly agreed that the biggest barrier to sex education is the belief that sex education will lead to more sex, There is little training for teachers before they qualify, it was revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that Sex Education helps raise kids who know how to treat others, Encouragement of sexual intercourse by younger is related with risky sexual performances and uplifted risk of various partners, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, The study concluded that comprehensive sexuality education as a package carried weight and will be helpful to young people from childhood to adulthood. it was also concluded electronic media has done more good in promoting sex education among the youths through Media houses having different programmes concerning about sex education, The study recommends that youths should avoid untrusted and unmonitored sources such as social media that are not regulated by the government because they hold information about sex education that is wrong which in turn mislead the youths

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents background of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives and questions, scope of the study, significance, definition of key terms and conceptual framework.

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Kirangwa Charles (2006) Sex education was the concern of parents and close relatives. Parents watched carefully on developments of their children, for those who were unable to do that, entrusted the task to their close relatives. NGOs like USAID, Uganda Aids Commission, Ministry of health, UNDP, UNFPA have sponsored or are sponsoring several health and sex education programs on radios to assist the Youth live a safer life. Kirangwa continues to show that Sex education promoters say that at their tender age, many youth need a lot of special emotional and psychological support, without which they are likely to engage in unbecoming sexual behaviours that expose them to the risk of HIV infection.

Adolescents in many cultures were not given any information on sexual matters, with discussion of these issues being considered taboo. Such instruction as was given was traditionally left to a child's parents, and often this was put off until just before a child's marriage (Keneth, 2013). Despite early inroads of school-based sex education, most of the information on sexual matters in the mid-20th century was obtained informally from friends and the media, and much of this information was deficient or doubtful value, especially during the period following puberty when curiosity of sexual matters was the most acute. This deficiency became increasingly evident by the increasing incidence of teenage pregnancies, especially in Western countries after the 1960s. As part of each Uganda's efforts to reduce such pregnancies, programs of sex education were instituted, initially over strong opposition from parent and religious groups (Keneth, 2013).

This study was based on Health belief model by Rosenstock (1950), which asserts that people will change behavior depending upon their knowledge and attitudes. The Health belief model is the grandfather of all behavior change models. In the 1980s the element of self-efficacy was added, the perceived ability of an individual to effect change. According to this model, a person must hold the following beliefs in order to be able to change behavior: Perceived susceptibility to a particular health problem ("I am at risk for HN"), Perceived seriousness of the condition ("AIDS is serious. My life would be hard if I got it"), belief in effectiveness of the new behavior ("condoms are effective against HN transmission"), Cues to action ("witnessing the death or illness of a close friend or relative due to AIDS"), Perceived benefits of preventive action ("if I start using condoms, I can avoid HIV infection"), and barriers to taking action ("I don't like using condoms").

Sex Education teaches about abstinence as the best method for avoiding STDs and unintended pregnancy, but also teaches about condoms and contraception to reduce the risk of unintended pregnancy and of infection with STDs, including HIV. It also teaches interpersonal and communication skills and helps young people explore their own values, goals, and options.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Basing on the high prevalence of teenage pregnancy because of young people becoming sexually active before marriage and because of lack of adequate knowledge on sexual and reproductive health; but yet consider themselves grown up and mature enough to have sex. Teenage pregnancy thus still remains a burden. Sex education was among the solutions that were proved effective in curbing teenage pregnancy by the government.

In February 2022, the New Vision came up with a striking head line “Museveni calls for Sex Education” (New Vision 4th February 2012). The article stated that ‘President Yoweri Museveni has said that he will formally write to the Ministry of Education officials instructing them to implement the teaching of sex education in schools.

Despite the fact that the Government of Uganda and NGO’s intervention to reduce teenage pregnancy through education and awareness campaign of youths as the possible solution. But still, awareness through sex education is not satisfying; one wonders whether radio messages has to do with educating youths on sex education.

This therefore, this study aimed at determining the role of radio messages in educating youths on sex education in Rubaga division Kampala District.

1.3 Objectives of Study

1.3.1 Main Objective

To assess the effectiveness of radio messages in creating sex education awareness among youths in Rubaga Division

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- i. To establish how best youths can benefit from sex education programmes
- ii. To establish the barriers to the implementation of Sex Education among youths among youths in Rubaga Division
- iii. To evaluate the role of radio messages on sex education awareness to the youths in Rubaga Division

1.4 Research Questions

- i. How best can youths benefit from sex education programmes in Rubaga Division?

- ii. What are the barriers to the implementation of Sex Education among youths among youths in Rubaga Division?
- iii. What are the roles of radio messages on sex education awareness to the youths in Rubaga Division?

1.5. Scope of the study

1.5.1 Content scope

The study determined the how best can youths benefit from sex education programmes in Rubaga Division, barriers to the implementation of Sex Education among youths among youths, and assessing roles of radio messages on sex education awareness to the youths in Rubaga Division.

1.5.2 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Lubaga Division, but specifically focusing on Super Fm programmes in relation to sex education.

1.5.3 Time scope

The study covered information for the last 10 years that is from 2016 – 2024. The study will be conducted with in a period of 5 months that is being effective from February, 2024 and ended in July, 2024.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The following disciplines will benefit from the findings of the study;

- i. The youths will get a wider understanding of what sex education and premarital sex is all about.
- ii. The ministry of Education will also benefit from the information got from this research and therefore it will be used by the ministry of education to inculcate morals in schools and prevent youths from engaging in sex activities before they finish school and before they get married.
- iii. The study will help the media companies to be equipped with the information about sex education and dangers of premarital sex hence helping the students to live quality life,
- iv. The policy makers in relevant agencies and Government to assess the effective of introducing sex education on the premarital sex among adolescents
- v. The future researchers will utilize the findings of this study to embark on a related study and improve on it to benefit other readers and researcher.

1.7 JUSTIFICATION

The researcher choose this topic of study because in Kampala district, many electronic medias including radio stations and televisions are doing nothing towards educating the youth on matters concerning sex, this has created many immoral behaviour among the youths in the area and therefore, this motivated the researcher to investigate the relationship between electronic media and sex education among the youth in Kampala district.

1.8 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

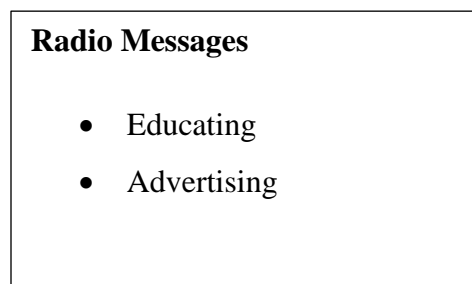
Electronic Media: Means communication of any message to the public by means of any electronic apparatus.

Sex Education: This is formal instruction program to provide children and young adults with an objective understanding of sex as a biological, psychological, and social life force.

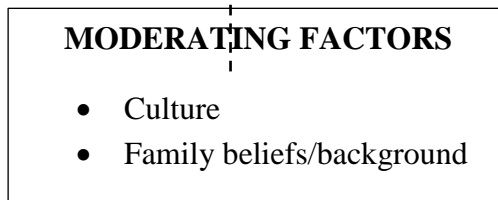
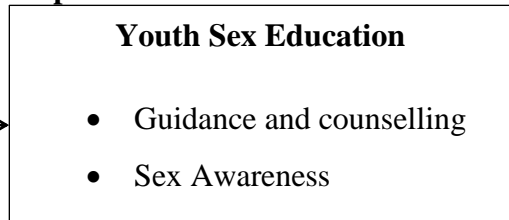
Youth: According to Uganda National Youth Policy defines youth as those aged between 18 and 30 years and this study as well will consider the same.

1.9 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable



Dependent Variable



Source; Adolf (2009) & modified by the researcher

The conceptual framework above depicts the relationship between radio messages and sex education among the youths. The study independent variable were radio messages with dimensions like education and advertising, then study dependent variable was youth sex education with its dimensions like guidance and counseling, sex awareness among others. Radio messages through educating programs can help to create sex awareness among the youth. However, not only radio messages that can affect youth sex education but there are other factors (moderating factors) such as culture of the society, and family background which can also influence youth sex education.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter entails the description of how the research is to be carried out. It represents research design, area of study, study population, sampling procedures, sample size, sampling techniques, data sources, data collection methods and instruments, quality control, validity, reliability, measurement of variables, data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

3.1 Research Design

Research design refers to overall strategy utilized to answer research questions; This study used a descriptive research design, the rationale for selecting the research design to enable a deeper understanding and knowledge of the role of electronic media in educating youth on sex education. The study employed this research design as a qualitative analysis which involves careful and in-depth investigation of a particular unit or event under study for purposes of generalization.

3.2 Area of study

Area of study refers to specific geographical location where a research project is conducted. This study was centered in Rubaga Division which is one of the divisions that make up Kampala district. This is because Rubaga Division is one of the divisions with many youths and has many radio stations such as Super fm.

3.3 Study population

Population refers to an entire group of individual, events or objects having common observable characteristics. The study population constituted of 60 Youths and community members from Rubaga division, radio personalities such as news anchors, news reporters were included.

3.4 Sampling Procedures

3.4.1 Sample size

Sample size is the number of items involved in the study as the respondents in the study. Sampling procedure on the other hand is the scientific process through which the sample elements are selected. This researcher used stratified random sampling procedure to select a sample to represent the entire population. According to Krejcie & Morgan (1970) the study used a sample size of 52 Youths and community members from Rubaga division; radio personalities such as news anchors, news reporters were included.

Types of respondents	Sample size	Sampling procedure
Youths	20	Simple random sampling
Community members	17	Simple random sampling
Presenters	4	Purposive sampling
News reporters	11	Purposive sampling
Total	52	

3.4.2 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is the process of selecting a random subset of individual observation for the purposes of making projections based on statistical inference. The researcher used a stratified sampling technique to all population groups of the study. Stratified sampling means that the research partitions the population into sub populations with their common characteristics that can be easily sampled. This technique allowed the researcher to have required information basing on the set objectives of the study. The sampling procedure was applied to enable the researcher to obtain accurate and reliable samples.

3.5 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

3.5.1 Data Collection Methods

Data collection is a means by which information is obtained from selected subjects of an investigation

3.5.1.1 Questionnaire Method

The researcher adopted the use of questionnaire as a method of data collection to the identified set of respondents. Questionnaire is useful because it is efficient use of time that is information can be collected from a large number of people and the questions can be easily analyzed, anonymity is possible and everyone gets the same questions that is, it is standardized. The study used the questionnaire method. This is because the mentioned method was cheap in the collection of data and also provided a wide range of data

3.5.2 Data Collection Tools/Instruments

The instruments of data collection are tools used to collect both primary data. Suitable, usable and adequate data for the study was collected through administering questionnaires.

3.5.2.1 Self-Administered Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a tool for data collection in which respondents provide written answers to written questions. A questionnaire is a document that contains a set of questions, answers to which are to be provided personally by the respondents. The questionnaires were designed in

strategic way comprising of statements to be agreed on by the respondents. Questionnaires were chosen because the sampled population is literate and they are able to read interpret and write. Closed ended questionnaires were preferred because it enabled the researcher to get feedback according to the research objectives.

3.6 Quality Control methods

3.6.1 Validity

Validity has to do with how accurately the data that will be obtained in the study represents the variables of the study. If such data was a true reflection of the variable, then inferences based on such data was accurate and meaningful. To ensure validity of the questionnaire, the researcher sought the expert opinion of the supervisors before going to the field to collect data.

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which research instrument yield consistent results or data after repeated trials. Reliability is the degree to which a particular measuring procedure gives equivalent results over a number of repeated trials. Reliability was based on the extent to which the items in an instrument generate consistent responses over several trials with different audiences in the same setting or circumstances. Reliability was considered reliable when measured at least 0.9 (90%).

3.7 Data management and processing

The variables were measured using a Likert-scale. A scale consists of a number of statements which express either favorable or unfavorable attitude towards the given object to which the respondents are asked to respond. Each response is given a numerical score, indicating its favorableness or unfavorableness and the scores are totaled to measure the respondents' attitudes. The scale of 1-5 was used to help the researcher measure the extent to which research objectives are achieved whereby 1 represented strong agreement, 2= Agree with the statement, 3= undecided, 4= Disagree and 5= strongly disagree

The study variables that are both independent and dependent variables were measured using the five point Likert type scale. This scale was used because it assumed for important in establishing numerical strength of study variables and understanding the perception of respondents.

3.8 Data Analysis

Data collected from respondents were presented, deduced and analyzed through descriptive narration, graphs, tables and pie charts. The qualitative data was collected from interviews and documentary reviews were analyzed by content analysis. The initial step involved sorting the content into themes, which depends on the content. During analysis, themes were generated from the responses and categories. The researcher employed Microsoft Excel during data analysis.

3.9 Ethical consideration

- The researcher attained an introductory letter from the university to be used for accessing different targeted respondents. The researcher also obtained informed consent of the respondents on the arrival at the data collection sites. The researcher observed and respected the privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of all the participants.

3.10 Limitations of the study

1. The researcher faced non-response of some questions especially where the respondents selected had little knowledge about particular questions. To overcome this limitation, the research tried to encourage all respondents to fill the questionnaire and encouraging them to ask her when they met an area that they didn't understand well.
2. The researcher also experienced time constraints during data collection due to the delays from respondents, analyzing of data and in the final presentation of the report which took a lot of time. To overcome this limitation, the research politely kept reminding those respondents who were delaying to fill the questionnaires, to do so that she is able to beat the research deadline.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the presentation and interpretation of findings as revealed from the field study. This presents analysis and interprets the data in three sections in line with the objectives of the study. The findings have been collected from self-administered questionnaires from 50 respondents.

4.1 Response Rate

Table 4.1 showing the response rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Returned	50	96.15
Never returned	2	3.85
Total	52	100

From the table 4.1, from the total of 52 questionnaires distributed, only 50(96.15%) were filled and returned however, 2(3.85%) copies of the questionnaires were not filled. This implies that data obtained was adequate and sufficient to find to the research problem.

4.2 Background information of respondents

The researchers used the help of respondents during the study who gave relevant information. The background information of these respondents was considered and this comprised of their gender, age group and education level. Responses on these were as shown in tables below;

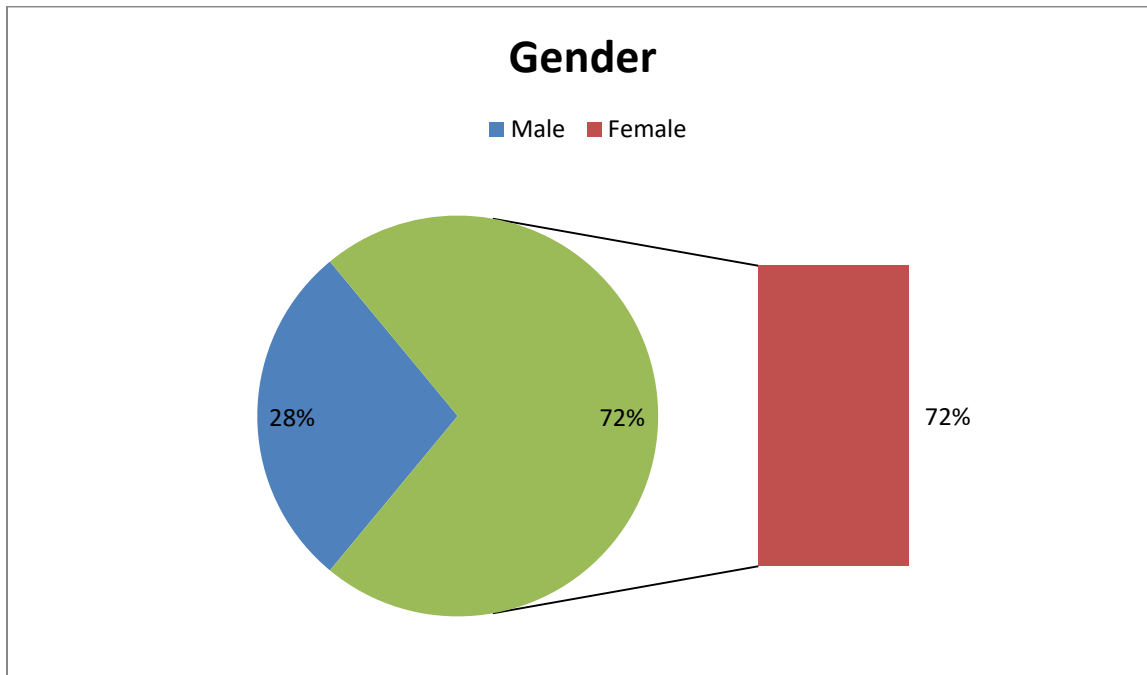
4.2.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

The study sought to ascertain the gender of the respondents that participated in the study and results obtained are summarized in table 4.2 below;

Table 4.2 Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	14	28
Female	36	72

Total	50	100
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Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 4.2 above shows that out of the total respondents who participated in the study, 14(28%) of them were male respondents and other 36(72%) were female. This could be interpreted that the researchers were gender sensitive as they collected views from both types of gender.

4.2.2 Age bracket

The sought to ascertain the age of the respondents that participated in the study and results obtained are summarized in table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3 age bracket

Age bracket in yrs	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below 20 years	2	4
20-35 years	30	60
above 35 years	18	36
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 4.3 above shows that, only 2(4%) were below 20 years, 30(60%) of the respondents were between 20-35 years, and 18(36%) were above 35 years. This implies that all types of age bracket were at least covered which makes findings reliable.

4.2.4 Level of Education

The study also further sought to ascertain the level of education of the respondents and results obtained are summarized in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Level of Education

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Master's level	6	12
Certificate	12	24
Diploma	10	20
Degree	22	44
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 4.4 above shows the level of education respondents were holding. Results obtained show that 22(44%) were holding bachelor's degrees, 12(24%) were having diplomas certificates, 20% were holding diplomas and 12% were having master's degree; this implies that all respondents were educated and can read and write which makes findings to be relied on.

4.3 Findings on the benefits of sex education to the youths and community

Table 4.5 showing findings on the benefits of sex education to the youths and community

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Prevention of HIV and STD's & Prevention of unintended pregnancies	32(64%)	18(36%)			-	50(100%)
Sex Education helps you understand what's normal; Adolescents do face a hard time when hitting puberty. They often confuse certain things as abnormal	12(24%)	28(56%)	2(4%)	8(16%)	-	50(100%)

Sex Education highlights hygiene issues	42(84%)	8(16%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Sex education makes teens realize how their mood swings and hormones change over time	15(30%)	14(28%)	12(24%)	7(14%)	-	50(100%)
Sex Education helps raise kids who know how to treat others;	14(28%)	28(56%)	8(16%)	-	-	50(100%)
Sex Education help create long-lasting relationships	33(66%)	17(34%)				50(100%)

Source; Primary Data, 2024

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 32(64%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that prevention of HIV and STD's & Prevention of unintended pregnancies as a benefit of sex education to the youths and community, 18(36%) agreed, this implies that prevention of HIV and STD's & Prevention of unintended pregnancies as a benefit of sex education to the youths and community as revealed in the findings of Lindley & Walsemann (2015).

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 12(24%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Sex Education helps you understand what's normal; Adolescents do face a hard time when hitting puberty. They often confuse certain things as abnormal, 28(56%) agreed, 2(4%) were not sure, 8(16%) disagreed, this implies that Sex Education helps you understand what's normal; Adolescents do face a hard time when hitting puberty. They often confuse certain things as abnormal as evidenced by Truong, N. L. (2018).

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 42(84%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Sex Education highlights hygiene issues, 8(16%) agreed, this implies that Sex Education highlights hygiene issues as it is in line with findings of Alford, S. (2010).

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 15(30%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Sex education makes teens realize how their mood swings and hormones change over time, 14(28%) agreed, 12(24%) were not sure, 7(14%) disagreed, this implies that Sex education makes teens realize how their mood swings and hormones change over time and this was in line with the findings of Mellins, C. A. (2018)

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 14(28%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Sex Education helps raise kids who know how to treat others,

28(56%) agreed, 8(16%) were not sure, this implies that Sex Education helps raise kids who know how to treat others as found out by Basch, C. E. (2011).

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 33(66%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Sex Education help create long-lasting relationships, 17(34%) agreed, this implies that Sex Education help create long-lasting relationships as cited by Advocates for Youth (2009).

4.4 Findings on the barriers to the implementation of sex education among youths

Table 4.6 showing findings on the barriers to the implementation of sex education among youths

	Strongly agree	agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
The biggest barrier to sex education is the belief that sex education will lead to more sex	39(78%)	11(22%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
There is little training for teachers before they qualify and also following qualification that specifically covers teaching sex	14(28%)	28(56%)	8(16%)	-	-	50(100%)
Parent's lack of information is also a barrier to sex education	12(24%)	34(74%)	4(8%)	-	-	50(100%)
Abstinence only remains popular in many schools	-	-	12(24%)	23(46%)	15(30%)	50(100%)

Source; Primary Data, 2024

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 39(78%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that the biggest barrier to sex education is the belief that sex education will lead to more sex, 11(22%) agreed, this implies that the biggest barrier to sex education is the belief that sex education will lead to more sex which is in line with findings of Bednar, M. (2013)

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 14(28%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that There is little training for teachers before they qualify and also following qualification that specifically covers teaching sex, 28(56%) agreed, 8(16%) were not sure, this implies that There is little training for teachers before they qualify and also following qualification that specifically covers teaching sex as found out by King, G. (2007).

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 12(24%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Parent’s lack of information is also a barrier to sex education, 34(74%) agreed, 4(8%) were not sure, this implies that Parent’s lack of information is also a barrier to sex education.

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 12(24%) of the total respondents were not sure that Abstinence only remains popular in many schools, 23(46%) disagreed, 15(30%) strongly disagreed, this implies that Abstinence has not remained popular in many schools which is in line with findings of Bednar, M. (2013).

4.4 Findings on the roles played by radio messages in educating youths about sex education

Table 4.7 showing findings on the roles played by radio messages in educating youths about sex education

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Encouragement of sexual intercourse by younger is related with risky sexual performances and uplifted risk of various partners, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and pubic provocative disease	33(66%)	17(34%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Hosting of counselors and they put more light on sex education	15(30%)	14(28%)	12(24%)	7(14%)	-	50(100%)
Media houses have different programmes concerning about sex education	14(28%)	28(56%)	8(16%)	-	-	50(100%)
Exposure to sexual content in music, movies, television and publications accelerates young sexual activity	14(28%)	28(56%)	8(16%)	-	-	50(100%)
Electronic Media is playing an important role in the systems of current life	7(15%)	38(76%)	5(10%)	-	-	50(100%)

Source; Primary Data, 2024

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 14(28%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Sex Education helps raise kids who know how to treat others, 28(56%) agreed, 8(16%) were not sure, this implies that Sex Education helps raise kids who know how to treat others.

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 33(66%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Encouragement of sexual intercourse by younger is related with risky sexual performances and uplifted risk of various partners, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and pubic provocative disease, 17(34%) agreed, this implies that Encouragement of sexual intercourse by younger is related with risky sexual performances and uplifted risk of various partners, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and pubic provocative disease.

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 15(30%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that electronic media hosts counselors and they put more light on sex education, 14(28%) agreed, 12(24%) were not sure, 7(14%) disagreed, this implies that electronic media hosts counselors and they put more light on sex education.

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 14(28%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Media houses have different programmes concerning about sex education, 28(56%) agreed, 8(16%) were not sure, this implies that Media houses have different programmes concerning about sex education

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 14(28%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Exposure to sexual content in music, movies, television and publications accelerates young sexual activity, 28(56%) agreed, 8(16%) were not sure, this implies that Exposure to sexual content in music, movies, television and publications accelerates young sexual activity.

From the study findings presented in the table above, it was revealed that 7(15%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Electronic Media is playing an important role in the systems of current life, 38(76%) agreed, 5(10%) were not sure, this implies that Electronic Media is playing an important role in the systems of current life.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion drawn and recommendations made by the researcher.

5.1 Summary of Findings

5.1.1 Findings on the benefits of sex education to the youths and community

Findings revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement that sex education helps in prevention of HIV and STD's & Prevention of unintended pregnancies, Sex Education helps you understand what's normal; Adolescents do face a hard time when hitting puberty. They often confuse certain things as abnormal, Sex Education highlights hygiene issues, Sex education makes teens realize how their mood swings and hormones change over time, Sex Education helps raise kids who know how to treat others, Sex Education help create long-lasting relationships.

5.1.2 Findings on the barriers to the implementation of sex education among youths

From the study findings, it was revealed that most of the respondents strongly agreed that the biggest barrier to sex education is the belief that sex education will lead to more sex, There is little training for teachers before they qualify and also following qualification that specifically covers teaching sex, and Parent's lack of information is also a barrier to sex education,

5.1.3 Findings on the roles played by radio messages in educating youths about sex education

From the study findings, it was revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that Sex Education helps raise kids who know how to treat others, Encouragement of sexual intercourse by younger is related with risky sexual performances and uplifted risk of various partners, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and pubic provocative disease, electronic media hosts counselors and they put more light on sex education, Media houses have different programmes concerning about sex education, and exposure to sexual content in music, movies, television and publications accelerates young sexual activity.

In my view as a researcher, youths should avoid untrusted and unmonitored sources such as social media that are not regulated by the government because they hold information about sex education that is wrong which in turn mislead the youths.

5.2 Conclusion

The study concluded that comprehensive sexuality education as a package carried weight and will be helpful to young people from childhood to adulthood. It was also concluded that electronic media has done more good in promoting sex education among the youths through Media houses having different programmes concerning about sex education, and exposing of sexual content in music, movies, television and publications accelerates young sexual activity.

5.3 Recommendations

To Youth: The study recommends that youths should avoid untrusted and unmonitored sources such as social media that are not regulated by the government because they hold information about sex education that is wrong which in turn mislead the youths.

To media houses: The study recommends that electronic media should increase on hosting different counselors and they put more light on sex education, Media houses should also increase on the programmes concerning about sex education, and exposure to sexual content in music, movies, television and publications accelerates young sexual activity

To Government: The government should enact new laws and strengthen available laws concerning sex education on television and other electronic media.

5.4 Areas of further research

- Print media in reducing teenage pregnancy
- Social media content and sex education

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