

The Development of Public Consciousness Regarding Sexual Health Care: A Study of Pondok School in Southern Thailand



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to develop the public consciousness in southern Thailand regarding the sexual health care of Muslim students. The four specific research objectives were: (1) to compare the awareness of sexual health care of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, (2) to compare the sexual health care behaviors of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, (3) to compare the sexual health care ability of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, and (4) to compare the self-confidence of Muslim students regarding sexual health care before and after the public consciousness activities.

Participatory action research was conducted from August, 2010, to February, 2011, in a private Islamic school in Songkhla province. Participants included 67 students who participated in the three phases: planning, implementing, and evaluating. Two administrators and seven teachers from this school, and also other participants outside the school, acted as facilitators, supporters, advisers, and supervisors for the students, helping them to conduct sexual health care activities throughout the study.

The results indicated the following: (1) the mean scores of the awareness scale of the student participants after the public consciousness activities was not statistically different than the mean scores before the public consciousness activities, (2) the mean scores of the behavior scale of the student participants after the public consciousness activities was statistically significant higher than the mean scores before the public consciousness activities, (3) the mean scores of the ability scale of the student participants after the public consciousness activities was statistically significant higher than the mean scores before the

public consciousness activities, and (4) the mean scores of the self-confidence scale of the student participants after the public consciousness activities was statistically significant higher than the mean scores before the public consciousness activities.

The findings suggest that the public consciousness activities regarding sexual health care were useful in strengthening some aspects of the Muslim students' behavior, ability, and self-confidence. Only the students' awareness was not statistically different, this may indicate the need for different strategies to develop the public consciousness in this area. In addition, the mean scores of the awareness scale of the student participants were at high level, both on the pre-test and the post-test.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Abstract	(2)
Acknowledgements	(4)
Table of Contents	(5)
List of Tables	(7)
List of Figures	(8)
Chapter	
1. Overview of the Study	1
Background	1
Objectives	3
Research Question	5
Significance of the Research	5
Conceptual Framework	6
Definition of Terms	9
Summary	9
2. Literature Review	11
Situation Analysis of Public Consciousness Raising on Sexual Health Care	
in School	11
Programs on Public Consciousness Raising on Sexual Health	
Care	20
Summary	23

CONTENTS (Continued)

	PAGE
3. Methodology	24
The Research Setting	24
The Study Participants	25
The Data Collection and Instruments	26
The Research Process	30
Ethical Considerations	33
Trustworthiness of the Results	33
The Data Analysis	34
Summary	35
4. Results and Discussion	36
Results	36
Discussion	51
Summary	56
5. Conclusions and Recommendations	58
Conclusions	58
Recommendations	60
Strengths and Limitations	62
References	63
Appendices	70
A. Instrument	71
B. A Four Sexual Health Care Project	78
C. A Story Telling from Student Leaders	98

LIST OF TABLES

TA	ГАВLЕ	
1	Levels of Scores Regarding Students' Awareness, Behavior, Ability, and Self-Confidence Concerning Sexual Health Care	29
2	Number and Percentage of Students Characteristics	37
3	Mean, Standard Deviation, and Level of the Students' Sexual	
	Healthcare Awareness before and after the Public Consciousness	
	Activities	45
4	Mean, Standard Deviation, and Level of the Sexual Healthcare Behavior	
	of the Muslim Students before and after the Public Consciousness	
	Activities	46
5	Mean, Standard Deviation, and Level of Sexual Healthcare Ability of	
	the Students before and after the Public Consciousness Activities	47
6	Mean, Standard Deviation, and Level of the Self-Confidence of the	
	Students Regarding Sexual Health Care before and after the Public	
	Consciousness Activities.	49
7	Comparison of the Awareness, the Behavior, the Ability, and the Self-	
	Confidence Scale of Students before and after the Public Consciousness	
	Activities	50

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE ;	PAGE
1 Conceptual Framework of the Participatory Action Research	7
2 Model for the developing of the public consciousness regarding sexual	
health care	42

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

Background

Wide gaps in health status, between childhood and adulthood, of people from different social and cultural backgrounds have been identified. Around the world, in both developed and developing countries, the high levels of sexual activity among adolescents and the low incidence of contraceptive use are directly causing several problems, including sexual identity, criminal abortions, unwanted pregnancies, and HIV-infections (Danthamrongkul et al., 2010; Muangpin, Tiansawad, Kantaruksa, Yimyam, & Vonderheid, 2010; Noonil & Aekwarangkoon, 2011; Wongpanarak, Fongkaew, Sethabouppha, Marcus, & Rujkorakarn, 2010). A cross-sectional descriptive study in Bangkok, Thailand, found that Thai adolescent females were having sex without protection (Rasamimari, Dancy, & Smith, 2008). Similarly, in Nakhon Sawan province, a survey was administered to the secondary school and extended secondary groups. The findings indicated that more than half of the respondents in the sample had sexual intercourse at parties or entertainment places. Negotiation and condom use were found to be at very low levels, and 72 percent of participants reported having had sexual intercourse during the past year (Danthamrongkul et al., 2010). Another study conducted in southern Thailand identified teenagers as a group at high risk for HIV infection. This was for many reasons, including the perception that on vulnerability to and risk of contracting HIV/STIs (sexual transmitted infections) was low. Other reasons included their frequent participation in risky sexual behaviors, low levels of AIDS knowledge, the peer norms and pressures they faced, their values and beliefs about sex, a

lack of family restraint, high consumption of alcohol, and the low price of having sexual relations (Songwathana et al., 2006).

In Islamic culture, there are major diversities within and between numerous Muslim communities. Family plays a large role in cultivating morality in children. An evidence, Mahamad and colleagues (2008) indicated that family characteristics, a mother's education, and the parents' Islamic education were factors which had a statistically significant influence on the cultivation of morality in offspring. Focused on gender and sexual health care in adolescent group, it is an import issues for parents to help and advice them in appropriate practice. In a prior study, the experiences of Thai Muslim women with HIV/AIDS who received antiretroviral drugs were examined. The self-care of these Thai Muslim women with HIV/AIDS focused on spiritual and mental strategies. These included the following two techniques: (1) adjusting the mind to accept fate and (2) finding the meaning of life in order to live worthily (Salaeh, Nilmanat, & Kong-in, 2011). With its focus on Muslim communities in Asia, the literature has indicated that misperceptions and a lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS continue to exist among many Muslims, and that this leads to the stigmatization, discrimination, and neglect of people living with HIV/AIDS (Ibrahim & Songwathana, 2009). Another study regarding to early adolescent Thais' perceptions of sexual identity, the findings revealed that girls were conflicted about female characteristics and being disadvantaged when compared to males (Wongpanarak, Fongkaew, Sethabouppha, Marcus, & Rujkorakarn, 2010).

To solve the sexual health problems of adolescents, various health education and behavioral change techniques need to be employed, so the development of a proactive health-service system should be a research goal (Hanvoravongchai & Chunharas, 2007). Systematized HIV/AIDS education for student nurses is conducted at the University of

Ibadan, Nigeria. This program emphasizes the fact that it is very important for education about HIV/AIDS to be incorporated into undergraduate and in-service training programs for Nigerian nurses (Uwakwe, 2000). Fongkaew and colleagues (2011) conducted a youth-led program on sexual and reproductive health. Three months after the completion of the program, the results showed statistically significant differences between the experimental group and the control group in the mean scores for "knowledge and attitudes toward sexual and reproductive health," "pros of sexual involvement," and "attitude toward condom use." However, no significant differences were found between the groups' mean scores regarding "attitudes toward risky sexual behaviors," "cons of sexual involvement," "safe sex self-efficacy," and "sex refusal self-efficacy" (Fongkaew, Settheekul, Fongkaew, & Surapagdee, 2011).

In addition, a systematic review of the literature on the effects of school-based drama interventions in health promotion for children and adolescents demonstrated that there is a need for well-designed drama interventions regarding health promotion for children and families. The challenge is to find or develop a theory which combines educational, drama, and health theories, and which has valid and reliable measurements, in order to examine the effects of an intervention (Joronen, Rankin, & Astedt-Kurki, 2008). Sriareporn and Prommachote (2011) presented a four-phase approach to develop health competencies in women of reproductive age. These four phases were: (1) research on women's health problems, (2) a plan for the development of teaching and activities, (3) the implementation of the plan, and (4) the analysis and evaluation of the plan. The findings showed that the development of such competencies in female leaders enhanced their knowledge and skills in promoting women's health. The participants were aware of their roles as female leaders and they were able to collaborate with health personnel in

their community. The goal was to help strengthen women's self-care in the communities so that they could adopt healthier behaviors.

The challenges of the various sexual health problems must be considered carefully for adolescent students. An important way of a successful to solve these issues is helping together among students or peers. For example, a successful model for improving student retention in physical therapist education programs, peers and student-to-student relationships are important (Noonan, Lundy, Smith, Livingston, 2012). Therefore, the development of the public consciousness regarding their sexual health care was the goal of this study. The study was conducted using participatory action research, based on a specific purpose and conceptual framework. The use of participatory processes mobilized and improved student leaders' ability to play a proactive role in the prevention of risky sexual behaviors and the promotion of sexual and reproductive health for their friends at the school.

Objectives

- 1. To compare the awareness of sexual health care of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities.
- 2. To compare the sexual healthcare behaviors of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities.
- 3. To compare the sexual healthcare ability of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities.
- 4. To compare the self-confidence of Muslim students regarding sexual health care before and after the public consciousness activities.

Research Question

Are there any differences, regarding sexual health care, between the data from before and the data from after the public consciousness activities, in terms of the following: the awareness, behavior, ability, and self-confidence of the Muslim student participants?

Significance of the Research

The purpose of this study was to develop the public consciousness in southern Thailand regarding the sexual health care of Muslim students. The knowledge gained from this participatory action research can be used as evidence for nurses and teachers in their clinical, educational, administrative, and research endeavors. The findings of this study can serve as the basis for important nursing interventions to develop the public consciousness of students and to promote their sexual and reproductive health. The research should have value for people in all levels of education, including secondary school, high school, college, and university. Teachers can use the results to guide their students and teach them about sexual and reproductive health by using several strategies. These could include demonstrations on how to protect against pregnancy and group discussions about how to avoid sexual problems.

The participatory approach used in this study will allow many parties, including healthcare providers, educators and teachers, and local personnel at the district and sub-district levels, to address the problem effectively. They will be better able to integrate resources, make good use of personnel, and appropriately time activities. This will result in high efficiency, strong teamwork, good time management, and effective use of resources. The students can become highly competent, and will be able to play active

roles once the adults provide opportunities to them. Finally, it will be useful for testing models in other Islamic schools when confirming the results of this study. Additionally, in the future, it may be important to conduct a longitudinal study to evaluate and measure the sexual behavior outcomes of the students, and to compare the results with those from other private Islamic schools with a similar context.

Conceptual Framework

The participatory action research (PAR) was conducted based on two main aspects: the concept of participation and the development of the public consciousness.

1. The concept of participation

The participation of stakeholders throughout all the phases is part of the conceptual framework of this project. This participation must consist of a strong commitment by the participants, and much responsibility on their part, as they are essential in each of the three phases: analyzing the situation and planning, implementing, and evaluating (Figure 1). The purpose of the study is to develop the public consciousness of the students at an Islamic private school in Songkhla province, in regards to sexual healthcare activities. The students will have many choices to make, and so must have the power and ability to make the decisions that will affect their lives. In sum, the decisions made through participation must have the possibility of being effective and there must be social systems in place that allow the decisions to be implemented.

Phase I: Analyzing the situation and planning. The first phase of the PAR involves the following tasks: (1) assessing and analyzing the current problems regarding sexual and reproductive health; (2) discovering, diagnosing, and investigating sexual and reproductive health problems in the school; (3) brainstorming to identify options to solve

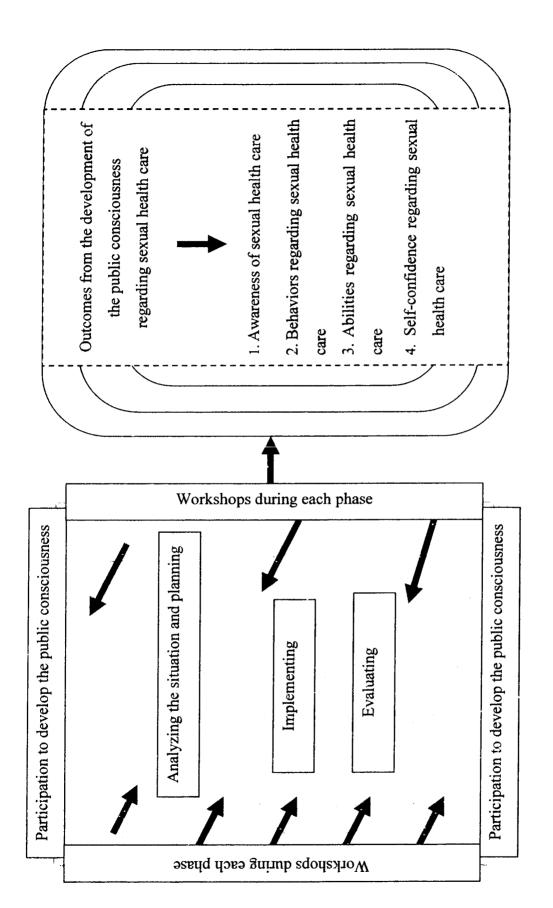


Figure 1 Conceptual framework of the participatory action research

these sexual and reproductive health problems; (4) reflecting on the feasibility of the sexual healthcare options, given the context; and (5) making decisions to create a sexual healthcare project for the school.

Phase II: Implementing. The second phase of the PAR involves the following tasks: (1) reviewing the sexual healthcare project for appropriateness and suitability to the school, the culture, and the context (from phase I); (2) enhancing the potential and capacity of the participants in terms of awareness, behavior, ability, and self-confidence regarding sexual health care; and (3) taking charge of the sexual healthcare activities in the school.

Phase III: Evaluating. The final phase of the PAR involves the following tasks: (1) sharing, learning about, and reflecting on the sexual healthcare activities (from phases I and II); (2) orally presenting the conclusions of the sexual healthcare activities to the school leaders; and (3) reporting on the development of the public consciousness, regarding sexual healthcare activities, of the students at the Islamic private school.

2. The development of the public consciousness

In this study, the public consciousness will be developed by means of the various strategies in the PAR process, including informing, educating, and empowering students regarding sexual and reproductive health issues. This process will seek to create both inner (thoughts and feelings) and outer (actions) changes in the participants, all for the public benefit. Williams and colleagues (2006) conducted an HIV/AIDS educational program involving a five-day workshop. The workshop was comprised of didactic lectures interspersed with activities designed to elicit discussion on the participants' values and personal feelings concerning HIV/AIDS.

Definition of Terms

Development of the public consciousness refers to the alterations that can occur in the thoughts, feelings, and actions of individuals, and which will benefit others in the community.

Sexual health care refers to the control of sexual behavior and reproductive health, and includes the areas of sexual development, personal and social skills, and techniques to prevent sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancies.

Awareness of sexual health care refers to a person's mental or spiritual focus on the importance of one's reproductive and sexual behavior.

Sexual healthcare behavior refers to the actions or activities a person takes to care for his or her reproductive and sexual health.

Sexual healthcare ability refers to a person's ability to use his or her knowledge to care for his or her sexual health, usually by following the systematic steps of planning, implementing, and evaluating.

Self-confidence in sexual health care refers to a person's degree of faith that he or she can care for his or her reproductive and sexual health.

Summary

Globally, the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents has emerged as a significant public health concern because of its association with the increased spread of both HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted infections, and also because of the declining socioeconomic status of women. A participatory action research study was conducted in collaboration with one private Islamic school in Songkhla province, Thailand. There is

currently no available model or strategy suitable for a Muslim cultural context which aims to enhance and then maintain the sexual health care of school students. Therefore, the purposes of this study were as follows: (1) to compare the awareness of sexual health care of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, (2) to compare the sexual healthcare behaviors of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, (3) to compare the sexual healthcare ability of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, and (4) to compare the selfconfidence of Muslim students regarding sexual health care before and after the public consciousness activities. The findings from this study allowed the creation of an intervention designed to develop the public consciousness regarding sexual health care, with the specific goals being a reduction in the number of HIV/AIDS cases and less incidence among teenagers of unintended pregnancies and abortions.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

To develop the public consciousness regarding sexual health care in the Islamic private school, Songkhla province, southern Thailand, the literature reviews and previous studies emphasize on two main topics including: (1) situation analysis of public consciousness raising on sexual health care in school, and (2) programs on public consciousness raising on sexual health care.

Situation analysis of public consciousness raising on sexual health care in school

To develop the public consciousness regarding sexual health care in this study, the situation analysis of public consciousness raising and learning on sexual health care in school is important to focus and present. In Thailand, the evidence-based shows that the situation analysis of public consciousness raising and learning on sexual health care in school has unfortunately not been sufficiently addressed in the past decade. This is due to various reasons including: (1) lack of commitment and involvement of all levels; national, regional, and local officials, (2) competing priorities in other issues such as drug addiction, natural disaster, (3) little recognition and lack of support for the work done by the government and non-government organizations, and (4) weaknesses of program in steps of planning, implementing, and evaluating. A literature review in this session was carried out on two important topics: (1) public consciousness raising on sexual health care in school, and (2) learning on sexual health care in school.

1. Public consciousness raising on sexual health care in school

Wide gaps in health status between childhood and adulthood from different social and cultural backgrounds have been identified. Jirojwong and Liamputtong (2009) stated the variations in health of population of different age groups can be caused by differences in immunity, developmental stage, and the aging process. They specified during adolescence period, the death rate is relatively low compared to other age groups. However, their developmental period is an underlying factor in their risk-taking behaviors. The adolescent's health problems encompass puberty changes as well as a sexual and reproductive, and psychological awakening. Wongpanarak and colleagues argued about adolescent Thais' perception of sexual identity (Wongpanarak, Fongkaew, Sethabouppha, Marcus, & Rujkorakarn, 2010). Findings revealed "sexual orientation as being sexually attracted to the opposite sex". As one female adolescent explained: "I like a funny man who is not quite serious,...... I now have a boyfriend. He fits my expectation that he must be a gentleman" (p 129). This refers to risk to have sexual intercourse and may be followed by several problems such as criminal abortions, unwanted pregnancies, and sexual transmitted infections. Another study regarding Thai adolescents' perceptions of being unmarried and pregnant, results demonstrated "Being devalued" and "Ending Adolescent Life" were the thematic meanings of being an unmarried pregnant adolescent (Muangpin, Tiansawad, Kantaruksa, Yimyam, & Vonderheid, 2010). For example, a 13 year old reflected: "I'm a child and then I get pregnant. People may say, Look at that kid, a kid having a kid. I'm shy when they stare at my face and my belly. They may think I'm a Jai-Teak" (p152). Or one adolescent recounted: "I want to keep my teen life as long as possible. But it ended, once I knew I was pregnant. I'm not a teen due to having a baby (p155). This study ensures that pregnant in adolescent life is not appropriate for all dimensions including: physical, psychological, spiritual, and social well-being.

A woman's sexuality is a basic part of her life and an important aspect of her health throughout the life span. Fogel and Woods (2008) argued that one's sexuality need not be limited by age, attractiveness, partner availability or participation, or sexual orientation. Sexual and reproductive health is one of important health issues in adolescents worldwide. Noonil and Aekwarangkoon (2011) conducted the participatory action research about "Public policy process for the improvement of children and youths' life's asset. One of the important highest-risk behaviors results amongst the children and youths studied was risky sexual behavior. Another view, a survey study was performed in the secondary school and extended secondary groups from August to September 2007, Thailand. The samples were 9,760 students, male 3,360 and female 3,753 in junior high school, and male 977 and female 1,670 in senior high schools. The findings indicated more than half of the sample had sexual intercourse under the situations of parties and entertainment places. Negotiation and condom using were very low level, and 72 percents had sexual intercourse in one year past (Danthamrongkul et al., 2010).

of consumerism society and peer group. As a result of this study, important issues and concerns raised from adolescents, parents, teachers, and researchers. They suggested that a sexual identity prototype program for Thai adolescent is greatly needed and would be started with adolescent themselves as well as creating a positive environment that enables adolescents to develop their own sexual identity with environment from all stakeholders (Fongkaew, Fongkaew, Wongpanarak, & Lirtmunlikaporn, 2007). Therefore, schools should play another major role in promoting involvement of students regarding their sexual health care. For example, health department officers can collaborate with the teachers in creating values, giving information, and creating understanding of sex education and reproductive health.

A variety of environmental problems now influence the world including health. Goldsworthy and colleagues (2009) stated for all contributors to change in societal structure and its subsequent relationship to health. They are including movement of people, agricultural, industrial, technological, economic changes, and the rising population. Differences in cultures, societal mores, behavior patterns, and religious beliefs impact on communities and their health status. In Thailand, Ministry of Public Health announced health policy in reducing underage pregnancy (age under 20 years) to be lesser than 10 percent of total pregnancy in youth and adolescence. However, underage pregnancy tended to be increased. Therefore, Department of Health has conducted research on youth reproductive health behavior and attitude. Research findings were 50 percent of the sample group had boy/girl friend, and 31 percent of the sample group had sexual intercourse. In addition, research finding showed that more than one third (34.9%) of the group did not use any protection when having first sexual intercourse. Finally, sexual information channel for the survey group was from teachers (69.7%), internet (58.8%), and television (53.9%). The survey found that youth and adolescence still have

wrong perception that contraceptive pills and contraceptive injectables could prevent sexually transmitted disease (Chansmorn, Sae jeng, and Rabeng, 2011).

In New-York, according to the reported on self-consciousness, friendship quality, and adolescent internalizing problems, friendship quality was assessed as a possible moderator of the relation between self-consciousness and maladjustment. Results indicated stronger associations between private consciousness and internalizing correlates than between public self-consciousness and internalizing problems, suggesting that private self-consciousness may be a stronger risk factor during adolescence (Bowker, Rubin, 2009). In Japan, the sense of satisfaction of volunteers was closely associated with human relations among volunteers, meal service users, and professional staff members supervising the meal delivery service. Increasing opportunities for communication may be important to promote good human relationships among volunteers and volunteer activities (Yanagisawa & Sakakibara, 2008). Another study of nursing students volunteers in Canada, the results showed: (1) most nursing students said they were likely to volunteer in the event of a pandemic if they were able to do so, (2) an even higher number said they would volunteer if provided protective garments, (3) overall, 70.7% of students supported the proposition that nursing students have a professional obligation to volunteer during a pandemic, and (4) nursing students indicated that they have had a wealth of volunteer experience in the past and they would apply this service ethic to a pandemic situation (Yonge, Rosychuk, Bailey, Lake, & Marrie, 2010).

To solve sexual health problems in youth and adolescence, all organizations including family, school, and government and non-government officers need to be aware and continuously increase conduct several activities for sexual health care education. Generally, sexual and reproductive health include the capacity to enjoy and control sexual and reproductive behavior in accordance with a social and personal ethic, freedom from

shame, fear, guilt, misconceptions that inhibit sexual response and harm sexual relationships, and freedom from disease, illness, organic disorders, and deficiencies that interfere with sexual functioning (Fogel & Woods, 2008).

2. Learning on sexual health care in school.

Even to date, much of the literature deals with sexual health care intervention in reducing the unwanted pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted disease, and AIDS. The study of comprehensive school-based health care, reproductive health was one fifth problems (11%) (Anglin, Naylor, & Kaplan, 1996). Moreover, religion is an area that is increasingly examined as to how it relates to sexual health care intervention. Religiosity has also been associated with the moral behavior of adolescents of various ethnicities including the Islamic (Frank & Kendall, 2001). To explore ethnic and generational influences among Chinese, Fillipino, and Euro American adolescents on emotional distress and risk behaviors, the results showed that ethnicity predicted depression and delinquency scores, while generation within ethnic groups predicted somatic symptoms and substance use (Willgerodt & Thompson, 2006). Pender and colleagues stated "Clients often give important cues concerning the behaviors they wish to change. For example: I feel very sad when I think of how little time our family spends together (Pender, Murdaugh & Parsons, 2002). In brief, finding reasons to enjoy the moment and allowing oneself to experience the caring of others enhances health and well-being regardless of physical diagnosis (Arnold & Boggs, 1999). Somjai and Chaipoom (2006) found that Buddhist and Muslim gynaecological cancer patients have the same high needs of psychosocial care, hope, and more information. However, the need for privacy in Muslim patients was much higher than in Buddhist. As one Muslim said, "When I arrived here, it was so strange. I worried about how I can pray. It is the most important. In brief, a meaningful and purposeful life enhances the psychological well-being of persons.

Participation is important for learning on sexual health care. It is an active process, not a process in which one group or organization imposes its values on the community, but a process of mutuality in which all have a voice. It involves choice, implying people have the right and the power to make decisions that affect their lives. Finally, the decisions made through participation must have the possibility of being effective and there must be social systems to allow decisions to be implemented (Anderson & McFarlane, 2004). Supporting by the model for solving HIV problems, it consists of two parts: (1) strengthening community relationships, and (2) developing volunteer teams and organizations to activate intervention, determine the variety of revolving capital resources, increase networking among groups, create and improve the attractiveness of activities, especially considering the solutions for both economic and HIV problems (Chanchai, Rungsisakorn & Saengchan, 2006).

Anderson (1996) stated that achieving health is not just a matter of enabling people to take more responsibility for their health: it is also about naming injustice, and taking action to address social and economic inequity. This will be the challenge for the 21st century. Also, it is spread into many disciplines not only in organization and management, but education, nursing and public health, psychology, and political sciences (Dhammasaccakarn, 2000). For example, Harvey, Bird, Galavotti, Duncan and Greenberg (2002) found that condom use was significantly higher among women who reported that they make a joint decision with their partner as compared to those who reported that their partner makes the decisions. As well as Cox and Parsons (1994) proposed the life review process as a useful strategy for helping clients to gain consciousness of their strengths and then bring them to bear on current challenges. In the life review process, an individual or group discussion of questions regarding: (1) attitudes and beliefs about being in the dependent role and (2) perceptions of historical approaches to dealing with dependency

and independence can serve to heighten awareness of the life cycle. From this approach, clients can promote consciousness regarding the status of health care in their society.

Sirisupluxana and Mungkung (2007) presented the sustainable environmental development of community that really needs the participation of the people in the communities. It depends on the awareness of resource utilization and environmental conservation. However, the environment awareness of the people in each community, to utilize the natural resources, could be different according to the differences in nationality, race or ethnicity, beliefs, rules and regulation of environmental utilization of the community and government and the characteristics of the individual. Therefore, the level of environmental awareness on resource utilization would be enhanced through the family and community practices and by receiving information about environmental and natural resource management. Furthermore, in order to implement policies and planning for promoting natural resource and environmental development and conservation in the upland areas of Thailand, the government would take into account the customs, traditions, and rules and regulations of resource utilization of each community.

A number of research approaches are available to researchers that involved local participants and contribute to empowering and improving their lives and communities (Smith, Bliss, Colliety, Vydelingum, & Gray, 2005). Participatory Action Research or PAR refers to a research approach based on the premise that the use and production of knowledge can be political and used to exert power (Polit & Beck, 2008). Action or participation is impelled by an accumulated sense of need. Polit and Beck (2008) mentioned PAR in term of a collaboration between researchers and study participants in the definition of the problem, the selection of an approach and research methods, the analysis of the data, and the use to which findings are put. Smith and colleagues (2005) proposed the central tenet of action research in term of the cyclical process of

intervention, evaluation, and feedback. In brief, most changes must aim at improving community health through active partnerships between community residents and health workers from a variety of disciplines (Shuster & Goeppinger, 2008). Similarly in school, to improve sexual health care of students, collaboration and participation with all groups including students, parents, teachers, and health care providers are important.

Furthermore, to improve health in communities, some of the skills that have been identified as necessary to undertake this role are including (Wills, 2005): first is to facilitate the development of people and learning in communities, second is to create the opportunities for learning from practice and experience, third is to support communities to plan and take collective action, fourth is to facilitate the development of community groups and networks, fifth is to enable people to address issues related to health and well-being, sixth is to enable people to improve other's health and well-being, and seventh is to work with individuals and others to minimize the effects of specific health conditions.

To learn on sexual health care of students in school, the concept of participation is very important and valuable. For example, early adolescents can be highly competent and able to an active role as "change agents" when adults provide social, cultural, and political environments that are supportive of them and recognize younger people's place as stakeholders in society (Fongkaew, Rutchanagul, & Fongkaew, 2005). Another literature of unwanted pregnancy termination, the results showed that men demonstrated different types of support for their partner such as caring with mutual love and sincerity, expiating for a shared sin, or providing financial support (Chatchawet, Sripichyakan, Kantaruksa, Nilmanat, & O'Brien, 2010). Finally, encouraging to reflect the ideas is one of the activities in every nursing program. For example, the students were assign a task, which required each student to evaluate his/her own health condition, identify his/her areas of behavioral improvement, and finally assess the task. This process helped the students to

realize the important of self-performed healthcare, necessity of self-responsibility, pride, self-esteem, improvement of problem-solving skills, and self-criticism as a means of reflecting his/her own strengths and weaknesses (Tassniyom, 2011).

Programs on public consciousness raising on sexual health care

Traditionally, development of sexual health care educational programs for students in schools have focused on cooperation of many groups including students and parents, teachers, health care providers, local government and non-government officials, and a researcher team. Suggestion from Chansmorn and colleagues (2011) regarding health policy in reducing underage pregnancy (age under 20 years) to be lesser than 10 percent of total pregnancy in youth and adolescent, collaboration with organizations in creating understanding of sex education and reproductive health was important and relevant to solve that problems. Furthermore, the meta-analysis of sex education programs for youth in Thailand was conducted from 29 studies using four inclusion criteria: (1) being experimental research or semi-experimental research, (2) with a research design consisting of a control group and an experimental group, (3) being a research report on sex education for youth's health behaviors, and (4) having been published during 1999-2008. The findings revealed that the contents, most studies used more than one theory (n = 19), social learning theories (n = 9), and teaching through group discussions (n = 20). In terms of research methodology, it was found that most independent variables of the studies were on knowledge of sex education (n = 12)followed by attitude towards sex (n = 10) while most dependent variables or the results of the studies measured knowledge of prevention behavior before having sex (n = 12), and measured life skills (n = 7). To sum up, interested researchers should design sex

educational programs that have effects on youth's health behavior and should keep in mind the characteristics of these programs that result in the success of research on sex education (Singchungchai, Tongsuk, & Muadiad, 2011).

Existing study has revealed the model of improving life's assets for the children and youths involved four steps consists of: (1) determining public policies, (2) implementing the policies, (3) assessing the implemented policies, and (4) publicizing the policies and expanding networks. A major suggestion is that local administrative organizations not only prioritize but also be leaders for the improvement of life's assets for children and youths in each sub-district. Emphasis should be placed on creating a developmental process in which children, youths, families, schools and the communities are encouraged to participate (Noonil & Aekwarangkoon, 2011). Another previous study regarding to train students to be health promotion leaders, the research showed teaching and learning activities by means of empowering both the instructors and students of three major stages: (1) empowering the instructors, (2) creating health promotion foundations for students, and (3) creating leadership experience together. During each stage, both the instructors and students took part in planning, experimenting with the activities, and assessing, creating an empowerment cycle for both the instructors and students. In addition, the majority of students became more self-confident and possessed an increased sense of leadership (Rungamornrat, Rerkluenrit, Wittayapun, & Phetrasuwan, 2011).

In a complex phenomenon such as sexual and reproductive health issues, to develop the public consciousness activities in communities, there are four main aspects to concerns as followings: (1) people from different cultures frequently communicate in different languages, (2) not only of words and sentences but also of nonverbal are important to communicate, (3) different cultures demand different social conventions in

social interactions, and (4) tend to assume that communicate holds the same basic values and beliefs (Brenkus & Narayan, 2002).

Like to promote AIDS prevention activities in Vietnam, several techniques are important in order to cater for different groups. For instance, health education programs focusing on peer education and support are necessary for protecting and empowering young migrant female sex workers (Rush, Watts & Rushing, 2005). Also, in Macao, a researcher found that HIV/AIDS materials should be diversified to allow for the assessments of target groups (Debyasuvarn, 1996). Supporting by evidence of Thailand, from the research's title "Program to improve appropriate attitudes and sexual behaviors in 8th grade Thai Northeastern youths using Moh-Lam folk dance", it aims to construct and develop the trail to build up appropriate attitudes and sexual behaviors of Thai Northeastern youths. By using local wisdom, namely Moh-Lam, the experimental group had a higher knowledge score and higher appropriate sexual intention behaviors after 1 month of the experiment. Their satisfaction toward the trial promoting appropriate attitudes and sexual behaviors by using local wisdom, Moh-Lam, was at a high rank of 97.91 percent. In brief, the trial was effective (Srinedpat, Buddhipornopas, Kaewkietpong, Kewpoung & Wannasin, 2007).

Public consciousness or in term of volunteer encompasses from internal as well as external of individual. It is triggered and stimulated by several activities, which have powerful effects on the mind and body, and lead to significant changes in emotional, behavior, and social. Relating to volunteer, the newly developed model for HIV prevention in the community was created by a partnership network operated by the local government that coordinated and supported the budget. Local health care providers provided advice and technical support, whereas, health volunteers undertook the activities

for HIV prevention in the community (Patpong, Limchaiarunruang, & Singchangchai, 2010).

Summary

No study could be located that has examined the development of public consciousness regarding sexual health care in the Thai Muslim by using participatory action research. Although various prior researches have investigate sexual and reproductive health program, none could be used that have focused on public consciousness raising and learning on sexual health care. Therefore, to success in this study, the literature reviews and previous studies emphasize on two main topics including: situation analysis of public consciousness raising and learning on sexual health care in school, and programs on public consciousness raising and enhance learning on sexual health care.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

The objective of this participatory action research was to develop the public consciousness regarding sexual health care in Muslim students in Songkhla province in southern Thailand. The study was conducted from August, 2010, to February, 2011. This chapter consists of seven parts, describing the following areas: (1) the research setting, (2) the study participants, (3) the data collection and instruments, (4) the research process, (5) ethical considerations, (6) the trustworthiness of the results, and (7) the data analysis.

The research setting

This participatory action research (PAR) was conducted in one private Muslim school in Songkhla province, in the far south of Thailand. It involved collaboration and participation with many groups, both inside and outside the school. The school in this study had students at the pre-school, primary school, and secondary school levels, though they were all from the same district of Songkhla province. This district is urban, and is an area where there is a high incidence of sexual and reproductive health problems such as HIV/AIDS. Therefore, the researchers needed voluntary participants to conduct several workshops, both inside and outside the school, for the purpose of creating the sexual healthcare projects. Then, the volunteers implemented and evaluated their projects for the students in the school. The researchers in this study acted as facilitators, supporters, and coordinators during the three phases of the PAR: analyzing the situation and planning, implementing, and evaluating.

In 1951, when it was founded, the school only taught religious subjects. In 1969, it was changed to be a private Islamic school which integrated both religious and secular courses. The pre-school was added in 2005. The philosophy of the school emphasizes both academics and ethics, and the vision of the school is in line with its philosophy. Classes focus on providing students with life knowledge, a basic knowledge of religion, common skills for the development of self and society, problem-solving skills, and techniques to get along with other people in the modern world. Finally, this school has five principle success pillars which comprise its vision: (1) the development of morals and ethics, (2) the improvement of the quality of education, (3) the development the high-quality lives for all personnel in the school, (4) the development of basic teaching and learning activities, and (5) the improvement of the confidence that the community has in the school, and its participation with school activities.

The study participants

This research was divided into the following three phases: (1) analyzing the situation and planning, (2) implementing, and (3) evaluating. The key participants were 67 students and nine teachers who volunteered to participate in order to help develop the public consciousness regarding the sexual health care of the students in this study. Two school administrators and seven school teachers discussed the criteria by which students would be allowed to participate in this study. Moreover, there were various groups outside the school which helped facilitate and support the project leaders, and gave consultation at each step. For instance, two healthcare providers from the district health office participated and shared their ideas concerning the implementation phase of the study. Moreover, throughout the three phases of this study, a religious expert and two

other consultants gave suggestions and advice concerning HIV/AIDS. They also made recommendations on all the steps of the sexual healthcare projects which were developed by the students.

The data collection and instruments

The various data-collection activities undertaken in this study included conducting focus groups, engaging in participant observations, conducting a workshop, and facilitating group meetings and presentations. In addition, questionnaires (open and closed), individual and group interviews, and field notes were devised in order to evaluate the public consciousness regarding sexual health care. Data was collected throughout the course of the study (August, 2010, to February, 2011), and throughout the three phases: analyzing the situation and planning, implementing, and evaluating. The data collection methods consisted of the following: (1) questionnaires on the awareness, the behavior, the ability, and the self-confidence of the students regarding sexual health care (these were provided to students who were key participants at the beginning and the end of the PAR); (2) project guidelines, which were introduced during the planning phase of the study; (3) the opinions of the students regarding their participation in the study; (4) the opinions of the teachers regarding the students' participation in the study; and (5) participant observations, which were conducted throughout the three phases. Field notes and photographs were used to gather data during the workshops in the study. The data were transcribed and analyzed simultaneously during the data analysis process.

The instruments in this study were questionnaires concerning (1) personal data, (2) sexual healthcare awareness, (3) sexual healthcare behavior, (4) sexual healthcare ability, (5) sexual healthcare self-confidence, (6) the opinion of teachers regarding the

students' participation in the study, and (7) the opinion of students regarding their own participation in the study. These instruments are described below, and can be seen in Λ ppendix Λ .

- 1. Personal data form: This form covered demographic information such as sex, age, education (level and grade), living situation, and leadership experiences in school.
- 2. Sexual healthcare awareness: This questionnaire consisted of 15 closed items; each item was worded as a statement, which had to be rated on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from "none" to "very high." Each item was summed for a total score ranging from 0 to 60. For interpretation, the total scores were categorized by using the score range divided into three levels (Table 1). In addition, the sexual healthcare awareness questionnaire consisted of open-ended items focusing on the importance of beneficial reproductive and sexual behavior. An example of an open-ended question was: "What do you think about beneficial reproductive and sexual behavior?"
- 3. Sexual healthcare behavior: This questionnaire consisted of 15 closed items; each item was worded as a statement, which had to be rated on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from "none" to "very high." Each item was summed for a total score ranging from 0 to 60. For interpretation, the total scores were categorized by using the score range divided into three levels (Table 1). In addition, the sexual healthcare behavior questionnaire consisted of open-ended items focusing on beneficial activities concerning reproductive and sexual behavior. An example of an open-ended question was: "What do you do regarding beneficial reproductive and sexual behavior?"
- 4. Sexual healthcare ability: This questionnaire consisted of 20 closed items; each item was worded as a statement, which had to be rated on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from "none" to "very high." Each item was summed for a total score ranging from 0 to 80. For interpretation, the total scores were categorized by using the score range

divided into three levels (Table 1). The sexual healthcare ability questionnaire consisted of open-ended items focusing on beneficial knowledge concerning reproductive and sexual behavior. An example of an open-ended question was: "How do you apply your knowledge regarding beneficial reproductive and sexual behavior?"

- 5. Sexual healthcare self-confidence: This questionnaire consisted of 15 closed items; each item was worded as a statement, which had to be rated on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from "none" to "very high." Each item was summed for a total score ranging from 0 to 60. For interpretation, the total scores were categorized by using the score range divided into three levels (Table 1). The sexual healthcare self-confidence questionnaire consisted of open-ended items focusing on values or faith regarding beneficial reproductive and sexual behavior. An example of an open-ended question was: "How much do you value the maintenance of beneficial reproductive and sexual health?"
- 6. The opinion of teachers regarding the students' participation in the study: This related to the objectives of the study. The teachers' opinion questionnaire consisted of open-ended items focusing on their observations and feelings about the students' participation in all three phases. Examples of questions on this questionnaire were: "What is your opinion on the students' degree of participation in this study?" and "What were the strengths and weaknesses of this study?"
- 7. The opinion of students regarding their own participation in the study: This related to the development of the public consciousness regarding sexual health care for the students in the study. The students' opinion questionnaire consisted of open-ended items focusing on their feelings about their own participation in all three phases and on the benefits from participation in the study. Examples of questions on this questionnaire were: "What benefits did you get from participating in this study?" and "What were the strengths and weaknesses of the study?"

Table 1: Levels of scores regarding students' awareness, behavior, ability, and self-confidence concerning sexual health care

Sexual health care	health care Item Score range Low		Low	Moderate	High		
Awareness	15	0 - 60	0 - 20	> 20 - 40	> 40 - 60		
Behavior	15	0 - 60	0 - 20	> 20 - 40	> 40 - 60		
Ability	20	0 - 80	0 - 26.66	> 26.66 - 53.32	> 53.32 - 80		
Self-confidence	15	0 - 60	0 - 20	> 20 - 40	> 40 - 60		

The questionnaires were developed from the literature review by the researchers in this study. Then, five experts reviewed the questionnaires for content validity. The four scales regarding sexual health care were as follows: (1) awareness, (2) behavior, (3) ability, and (4) self-confidence. These four scales were tested for reliability (using Cronbach's alpha coefficient), with the results being 0.84, 0.86, 0.83, and 0.91, respectively. Also, the open-ended instruments were critically reviewed by a five-expert panel. These questions were used to develop the public consciousness regarding sexual health care of the students in the study.

The research process

Using the PAR method, the study involved three phases, which were conducted over a period of seven months, from August, 2010, to February, 2011. Each phase of the PAR involved a different group of participants for its specific purpose. Before the first phase of the PAR, the research team, the consultants for the study, and an educator who had responsibility to take care of the private Islamic school in Songkhla province all discussed the topic of which school to choose. Then, the PAR was accomplished over the following three phases.

Phase I: Analyzing the situation and planning. Efforts during the first phase of the PAR aimed to accomplish several things. Firstly, the aim was to introduce the research project, including the objectives and the methodology, to the school administrators and teachers. Then, more details on the PAR were presented to all participants to help highlight the purpose of the study and the need for cooperation during the research stage. One of the details presented was the criteria used to recruit the students to participate in the study. In addition, there was a group discussion and several debates,

as well as an exchange of opinions, all on the topic of how to conduct sexual healthcare activities for the students in the school. Finally, in this first step, two teachers were chosen to serve as collaborators with the research team to develop the public consciousness of the students regarding sexual health care.

Secondly, the aim was to recruit students to be leaders in conducting the sexual healthcare activities. This step involved consideration of student levels and the criteria for students to participate throughout the study. According to the selection criteria, the leaders participating in this study were divided into two groups, a group of students from Mattayom 2 (grade 8) and a group of students from Mattayom 5 (grade 11). They were judged to have leadership ability due to their high intelligence quotient (IQ) and emotional quotient (EQ) scores, as well as the fact that they had no problems concerning grade point average. Also, they were confident in thinking, taking action, and expressing themselves.

Thirdly, the aim was to discuss, analyze, and present the two main important topics: the public consciousness and the sexual health problems. The public consciousness involved the areas of meaning, components, and strategies. The sexual health problems included sexual development, unwanted pregnancies, abortion, HIV/AIDS, and other STIs. Moreover, additional skills which were necessary for the leader students to conduct their sexual healthcare activities in the school were taught to them. These included the skills, and accompanying knowledge, necessary to develop sexual health plans and instruments, create a SWOT analysis, and collect and analyze data.

Lastly, the aim was to enhance the ability of the participants in terms of knowledge, skill development, awareness, self-confidence, and teamwork. This was done using various methods, such as group discussions, lectures, debates, brainstorming

sessions, and oral presentations. Finally, at the end of phase I, four sexual healthcare projects were developed by four different groups of students. The project names were as follows: (1) "Safe myself then safe yourself," (2) "Sexual education volunteer," (3) "Teenage care for healthy sex," and (4) "Secured sexual relationship from the heart of friends" (Appendix B).

Phase II: Implementing. The second phase of the PAR involved carrying out the four sexual healthcare plans which were created by the students in the first phase; this was supervised by the teachers and researchers. Before implementation of the four plans, a group discussion and oral presentation were arranged and conducted so all parties could reconsider the various aspects of the plans. For example, the content of each project and its feasibility were debated and argued. Also, the necessary time and resources were decided upon for each project. Therefore, the student leaders gained a clear understanding of what was involved with their project. This was an effort to ensure the successful implementation of the programs in this study. The student leaders implemented their sexual healthcare projects for their friends in the school. This was an opportunity for them to practice implementing constructive, creative ideas on their own.

Phase III: Evaluating. During the PAR in this study, evaluation of the student's projects occurred continuously and consistently. Projects were evaluated on their success at developing the public consciousness regarding sexual health care. The evaluation was carried out rigorously in order to gain information from the students and teachers. Evaluation methods included reflection sessions, experience-sharing sessions, individual and group interviews, observations by participants, workshops, and questionnaires (both pre-test and post-test). The evaluation covered both processes and outcomes (for example, the strengths and weaknesses of the study). The credibility of the evaluation phase was established by prolonged participation with participants, the triangulation of information

from multiple data sources, and reflection and feedback sessions. In these sessions, the participants had the opportunity to confirm, rethink, and verify their ideas about the accuracy of the processes by which sexual healthcare activities were conducted in the school.

Ethical considerations

After ethical review and approval from the Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, the teachers, healthcare providers, and two educators (one from the provincial level and one from the district level) were contacted for permission to conduct the study on the Islamic school. Also, the potential key participants and student leaders were contacted to obtain their consent to participate in the research study. The students' parents were informed of the objectives and processes of the PAR, and their permission was obtained with an oral consent form. Protection of subjects' rights was maintained, as a full oral explanation was given to them. It addressed the following areas: (1) the title of the study, (2) the purpose of the study, (3) an assurance of their anonymity, (4) the fact that participation was voluntary and that withdrawal was an option at any time, (5) the usefulness of the results of the study to the school, and (6) the names, telephone numbers, and addresses of the researchers.

Trustworthiness of the results

This study was approved and revised at all steps by various groups, including the participants, teachers and students, healthcare providers, consultants, and the researchers themselves. The credibility, appropriateness, auditability, and conformability of the study

were handled by the researchers. Credibility in this study was strengthened by its prolonged, seven-month timeframe (from August, 2010, to February, 2011), and by the persistent observation. In addition, multiple data sources were used to confirm the accuracy of the findings, which bolstered the trustworthiness of this study. Data sources included workshops, individual and group interviews, and a research diary. Before writing the final paper, the researchers had the participants ensure that the research findings matched their feelings, opinions, and experiences.

The data analysis

Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected in this study. Concerning quantitative data, questionnaires were used to measure the sexual healthcare pre-test and post-test scores of the students, and these were compared with a t-test. Concerning qualitative data, content analysis was conducted in order to support the purpose of the study in terms of the following: (1) the sexual healthcare awareness of Muslim students after the public consciousness activities, (2) the sexual healthcare behavior of Muslim students after the public consciousness activities, (3) the sexual healthcare ability of Muslim students after the public consciousness activities, and (4) the sexual healthcare self-confidence of Muslim students after the public consciousness activities. The process of qualitative data analysis included five phases, in which the researchers had to perform the following tasks: (1) identify the main themes, (2) assign codes to the main themes, (3) classify the responses into the main theme categories, (4) check for agreement, and (5) integrate the themes and responses into the text of the report. At the end of this study, the analyzed data were presented to the school leaders so that they could further explore the information and apply the results to other issues or contexts.

Summary

The purpose of this study was to develop the public consciousness regarding sexual health care in Muslim students in southern Thailand. Participatory action research was conducted from August, 2010, to February, 2011, in a private Islamic school in Songkhla province. Sixty-seven students acted as key participants throughout the three phases: planning, implementing, and evaluating. Also, two administrators and seven teachers from this school, and other participants outside the school, acted as facilitators. supporters, advisers, and supervisors for the students as they conducted sexual healthcare activities throughout the study. Data was collected from the start to the end of the study. The collection methods consisted of the following: (1) questionnaires on the students' awareness, behavior, ability, and self-confidence regarding sexual health care (administered at the beginning and the end of the PAR), (2) collection of the opinions of the students regarding participation in this study, (3) collection of the opinions of the teachers regarding the students' participation in this study, and (4) participant observations conducted throughout the three phases. Field notes and photographs were taken to gather data during the workshops in this study. The data were transcribed and analyzed simultaneously as part of the data analysis process.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main objective of this study was to develop the public consciousness regarding sexual health care in Muslim students, southern Thailand. Four specific research objectives were proposed in this study namely: (1) to compare the awareness of sexual health care in Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, (2) to compare the behavior of sexual health care in Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, (3) to compare the ability of sexual health care in Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, and (4) to compare the self-confidence of sexual health care in Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities. This chapter consists of the results of the study and a discussion regarding the specific research objectives of the study.

Results

The results in this chapter consist of: (1) The student characteristics, (2) The context and the process of the public consciousness activities regarding the sexual health care in Muslim students, and (3) Outcomes from the development of the public consciousness regarding sexual health care in Muslim students.

1. The student characteristics

The key participants were 67 students who volunteered and involved in all steps of participatory action research. Also, the head of the school, the manager of the school, and 7 teachers from one private Islamic school in a southern border province of Thailand, cooperated, involved, participated and worked together with the research team during the

three phases of planning, implementation, and evaluation. In addition, there were several groups of participants involved in each phase of participatory action research. There was a health care provider with responsibility for this school, a non-government local officer of this district, and a two consultant who was the cooperator, recommendatory, and evaluator in this study.

The majority of the students were female (77.60%) and between 13-17 years old. The mean age was 15.01 years old. Fifty percent of them were studying at the secondary or tertiary level, and 63.50% had an educational grade point average (GPA) of more than 3. The majority of the students reported that they were living with their parents (83.50%). Furthermore, most had no prior leadership experience in situations similar to this study (97.00%) (Table 2).

Table 2 Numbers and percentages for student characteristics (n = 67)

Demographic data	Number	Percent	
Sex	······································		
Male	15	22.40	
Female	52	77.60	
Age (Years), Mean = $15.01 \text{ SD} = 1.571$	_		
13	16	23.90	
14	17	25.40	
16	18	26.90	
. 17	16	23.90	
Educational level			
Secondary level (Mattayomsuksa 2 or grade 8)	33	49.30	
Tertiary level (Mattayomsuksa 5 or grade 11)	34	50.70	

Table 2 (continued)

Demographic data	Number	Percent
Educational Grade Point Average, Mean = 3.17		
SD = 0.516		
1.50 – 1.99	2	3.20
2.00 - 2.99	16	25.80
3.00 - 3.84	44	63.50
Missing	5	7.50
Living with:	56	83.50
Father and mother	6	9.00
Father or mother	4	6.00
Relative(s)	1	1.50
Missing		
Leadership experience		
No	65	97.00
Yes	2	3.00

2. The context and the process of the public consciousness activities regarding the sexual health care of the Muslim students.

Before the four specific research objectives were proposed in this study, the context and the process of the public consciousness activities regarding the sexual health care of the Muslim students were formulated. They are given below.

2.1 The private Muslim school in this study is located in an urban area where there is a high incidence of sexual and reproductive health problems, such as HIV/AIDS. In addition, the school enrolls students at all levels, including the pre-school, primary school, and secondary school levels. Students at the primary school and secondary school levels are considered at risk of having sexual intercourse. They are vulnerable to several problems, including criminal abortions, unwanted pregnancies, and HIV infections. The school in this study is Muslim, and its leaders have an educational philosophy which

emphasizes both academics and ethics. In addition, the contents of the classes focus on providing students with life knowledge, a basic knowledge of religion, common skills for the development of self and society, problem-solving skills, and techniques to get along with other people in the modern world. Finally, this school has following goals: (1) The development of morals and ethics, (2) The improvement of the quality of education, (3) The development of high-quality lives for all personnel in the school, (4) The development of basic teaching and learning activities, and (5) The improvement of the confidence that the community has in the school, and the frequency of community participation in school activities.

2.2 The PAR in this study was the framework used to develop the public consciousness activities regarding sexual health care in the Muslim students. All participants, throughout all three phases (analyzing the situation and planning, implementing, and evaluating), worked with a strong commitment and took on big responsibilities. More details on the three phases are given as follows.

Analyzing the situation and planning. The first phase of the PAR was to introduce the research project, including the objectives and the methodology, to the school administrators and teachers. Then, more details on the PAR were presented to all participants to help highlight the purpose of the study and the need for cooperation during the research stage. In addition, there was a group discussion and several debates, as well as an exchange of opinions, all on the topic of how to conduct sexual healthcare activities for the students in the school. In this first step, two teachers were chosen to serve as collaborators with the research team to develop the public consciousness of the students regarding sexual health care. In addition, this step involved consideration of student levels and the criteria for students to participate throughout the study. Finally, all activities, including group discussions, lectures, debates, brainstorming sessions, and oral

presentations, were taught to the student leaders so that they would be prepared to conduct the sexual healthcare activities in the school. At the end of this phase, four sexual healthcare projects had been developed by four different groups of students. The project names were as follows: (1) "Safe myself then safe yourself," (2) "Sexual education volunteer," (3) "Teenage care for healthy sex," and (4) "Secured sexual relationship from the heart of friends" (Appendix B).

Implementing. Before implementation of the four plans, a reflection, a group discussion, and an oral presentation were arranged and conducted so that all parties could reconsider the various aspects of the plans. This was supervised by the teachers and researchers. The content of each project and its feasibility were debated and argued. The necessary time and resources were decided upon for each project. In addition, the instruments and evaluation procedures necessary for each project were discussed and redesigned to match with each project's objectives. This was an effort to ensure the successful implementation of the projects in this study. The student leaders implemented their sexual healthcare projects for their friends in the school. Most of them had had no similar, prior leadership experience. This was the first time they had an opportunity to practice implementing constructive, creative ideas on their own. More than 90 percent had no experience in situations similar to this study (Table 2).

Evaluating. Several evaluation methods were used, including reflection sessions, experience-sharing sessions, individual and group interviews, observations by participants, workshops, and questionnaires. They covered both processes and outcomes (for example, the strengths and weaknesses of the study). A statement from a student in grade 8 was as follows: "The work involves both planning and presenting. The most important thing in this study was to encourage age-appropriate and gender-appropriate sexual behavior." Another similar statement from a student in grade 11 is given as

follows: "Participating in this project helped me to increase my appreciation of the importance of sexual health care. This is because I gained more knowledge by participating in this study. The knowledge I gained in each session was useful and was appropriate for all ages. I am a student leader; therefore, I need to think and cooperate with other friends when planning. Finally, volunteering in this study gave me a lot of benefits, such as happiness, reduced selfishness, friendship with others, and greater harmony with my friends."

On the last day of the study, a student in grade 11 told a story and recited a poem, as follows:

Part of the story: (Appendix D)

"At the beginning, I only sat and listened to the information given in this study. I did not care too much. But then, my thoughts changed. The material seemed innovative, not like the regular information that we hear in our classroom. I was very fortunate to hear about real situations, such as when the two HIV-infected people told us about their life stories. These were really good. I think the opportunity to have this experience is very rare. Such an opportunity is important for all teenagers to have."

Part of the poem: (Appendix D)

"When I do not think It's wrong to do Difficulty is coming

Problems are happening Seeing through a trick Problems disappear"

3. Outcomes from the development of the public consciousness regarding sexual health care in Muslim students.

The outcomes from the development of the public consciousness regarding sexual health care in Muslim students in this section consist of four parts as followings. Additionally substantive knowledge is also presented in this study (Figure 2).

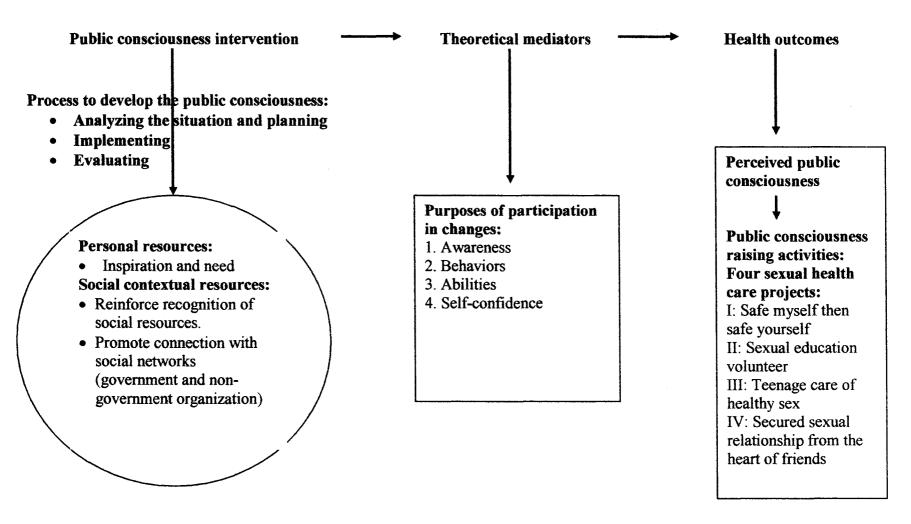


Figure 2 Model for the developing of the public consciousness regarding sexual health care

3.1 To compare the awareness of sexual health care in Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities.

Both before and after the public consciousness activities analysis was carried out, the awareness of sexual health care in the Muslim students was measured. The results showed that the mean scores of the awareness scale of the student leaders were at high levels, both on the pretest and the posttest. When item analysis was conducted, the results showed that the mean scores for the items on both the pretest and the posttest ranged from a moderate to a high level (Table 3). Also, the awareness of sexual health care in the Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities was measured. The results showed that the mean posttest scores of the student leaders were not statistically different from the mean pretest scores (t = 1.314, p = .194) (Table 7).

3.2 To compare the sexual healthcare behaviors of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities

Analysis was carried out, both before and after the public consciousness activities, with regards to the sexual healthcare behaviors of the Muslim students. The results showed that the mean scores of the behavior scale of the student leaders were at high levels, both on the pretest and the posttest. When item analysis was conducted, the results showed that the mean scores for the pretest items ranged from moderate to high levels. However, after the public consciousness activities, the item scores were all at high levels (Table 4). Analysis revealed that the posttest mean scores showed a statistically significant increase from the pretest mean scores (t = 3.57, p < .001) (Table 7).

3.3 To compare the sexual healthcare ability of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities

Both before and after the public consciousness activities, analysis was carried out with regards to the sexual healthcare abilities of the Muslim students. The results showed

that the mean scores for the ability scale of the student leaders before and after the public consciousness activities were both at a moderate level. When item analysis for this scale was conducted, the results showed that the mean scores of the items, both before and after the public consciousness activities, ranged from a low to a moderate level (Table 5). The mean posttest scores showed a statistically significant increase from the mean pretest scores (t = 3.377, p = .001) (Table 7).

3.4 To compare the self-confidence of Muslim students regarding sexual health care before and after the public consciousness activities

Both before and after the public consciousness activities, analysis was carried out with regards to the self-confidence of the Muslim students regarding sexual health care. The results showed that both the pretest and posttest mean scores of the student leaders on the self-confidence scale were at a high level. When conducting item analysis for this scale, it was found that the mean scores of the items on both the pretest and posttest ranged from a moderate to a high level (Table 6). The results showed that the posttest mean scores showed a statistically significant increase from the pretest mean scores (t = 2.939, p = .005) (Table 7).

4. The opinions of the student leaders in this study

During this study, open-ended questions were asked to the student leaders. Most appreciated and enjoyed being involved in this project. They stated their feelings as follows:

"I'm impressed, and appreciate the opportunity I must to participate in this study. Sexual and reproductive health problems are very serious for teenagers at present. Participation in all the activities of this study helped me to increase my public consciousness regarding sexual health care."

[&]quot;I understand more about public consciousness and sexual health care."

Table 3 Mean, standard deviation, and level of the students' sexual healthcare awareness before and after the public consciousness activities (n = 64)

The awareness of sexual health care		efore the p	•	After the public consciousness activities		
·· .	M	SD	Level	M	SD	Level
1. To consult with teachers about friends of the opposite sex	1.97	.93	Moderate	1.91	1.08	Moderate
2. To talk with friends (opposite sex) about being free from sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS	1.98	1.39	Moderate	2.31	1.27	Moderate
3. To talk to parents about friends of the opposite sex	2.41	1.07	Moderate	2.55	1.17	Moderate
4. To read a book about being free from sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS	2.50	.96	Moderate	2.61	.99	Moderate
5. To follow the news from radio/TV/Internet about being free from sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS	2.52	.93	Moderate	2.78	.90	High
6. To talk with friends (same sex) about being free from sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS	2.69	1.04	High	2.63	.97	Moderate
7. To learn about the rights of women and men	2.92	.86	High	3.03	.67	High
8. To learn about the differences between men and women	2.94	.73	High	3.22	.60	High
9. To follow the information about diseases in adolescents	3.03	.94	High	2.97	.84	High
10. To tell a parent/family member when visiting with friends of the opposite sex	3.17	1.05	High	3.31	.97	High
11. To obey the teacher and refrain from nightlife activities with friends of the opposite sex	3.30	.83	High	3.30	.87	High
12. To be concerned with the safety of the opposite sex in private	3.33	.84	High	3.47	.73	High
13. To tell a parent/family member about nightlife activities	3.33	.93	High	3.56	.73	High
14. To obey parents/family members and abstain from nightlife activities with friends of the opposite sex	3.39	.94	High	3.44	.96	High
15. To be concerned with nightlife safety	3.52	.71	High	3.56	.64	High
Total	42.98	8.65	High	44.64	9.54	High

Table 4 Mean, standard deviation, and level of the sexual healthcare behavior of the Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities (n = 64)

The sexual healthcare behaviors Before the public After the public consciousness activities consciousness activities SD M SD M Level Level 1. Follow the information regarding sexual problems 2.34 .88 Moderate 3.70 .87 High 2. Help opposite-sex friends. 2.44 .96 Moderate 3.45 .92 High 3. Use movies, the TV, or the Internet to help remind you to be careful 2.64 .98 Moderate 2.72 1.13 High regarding sexual harassment. 4. Observe the reproductive organs for abnormalities on a regular basis 2.75 .93 2.89 .93 High High 5. Perform gender roles according to customs and traditions, such as cleaning .96 3.03 .78 3.06 High High the classroom. 6. Select clothing suitable for gender and that fits .77 3.08 .86 3.38 High High 7. Refuse to leave the house at night. 3.09 1.03 3.27 1.03 High High 8. Help the family by acting as a male/female role model. 3.11 .76 3.22 .86 High High 9. If you must leave the house at night, have a family member with you. 3.11 1.20 High 3.17 1.18 High 10. Be careful not to touch others in a way that could lead to unintended sexual 3,25 .75 High 3.50 .82 High intercourse. 11. Help same-sex friends. 3.31 .69 High 3.27 .80 High 12. Select a safe place to avoid sexual harassment/rape. 3.41 .77 3.44 .81 High High 13. Change clethes when dirty. 3.42 .79 3.48 .80 High High 14. Take care of body smells by using deodorant products, showering, and 3.44 .85 High 3.61 .75 High changing clothes 15. Do not stay in a place alone with a member of the opposite sex. 3.50 .89 3.45 .83 High High Total 7.32 45.86 7.61 High 48.66 High

Table 5 Mean, standard deviation, and level of sexual healthcare ability of the students before and after the public consciousness activities (n = 64)

Sexual healthcare ability		Before the public			After the public		
	Consciousness activities			Consciousness activities			
	M	Sd	Level	M	Sd	Level	
1. Leadership in school activities regarding sexual health care.	1.25	1.11	Low	1.36	1.20	Low	
2. Writing the programs/projects regarding sexual health care.	1.59	1.11	Moderate	1.67	1.10	Moderate	
3. Implementing the programs/projects regarding sexual health care.	1.70	1.12	Moderate	1.80	1.16	Moderate	
4. Educating friends in school about sexual health care.	1.89	.99	Moderate	2.05	1.08	Moderate	
5. Helping a friend in school who is confronting a sexual healthcare problem.	2.06	1.05	Moderate	2.19	1.11	Moderate	
6. Sharing knowledge of sexual health care with friends.	2.06	1.05	Moderate	2.20	1.10	Moderate	
7. The sexual healthcare plan for determining the activities involving friends in school.	2.22	1.03	Moderate	2.23	.97	Moderate	
8. The knowledge of sexual health care that is given to friends in school.	2.39	.95	Moderate	2.16	.821	Moderate	
9. Ability to access information on sexual health care for planning activities with friends in school.	2.41	.92	Moderate	2.44	.83	Moderate	
10. The data analysis for planning regarding sexual health care.	2.50	.91	Moderate	2.47	.85	Moderate	

Table 5 (Continued)

Sexual healthcare ability		fore the p		After the public		
	consciousness activities			consciousness activities		
	M	SD	Level	M	SD	Level
11. To create a tool for evaluating the performance of sexual health care.	1.47	1.08	Moderate	1.61	1.19	Moderate
12. Writing the report on sexual healthcare activities.	1.55	1.18	Moderate	1.66	1.20	Moderate
13. The analysis of the performance of sexual healthcare activities.	1.62	1.19	Moderate	1,63	1.19	Moderate
14. The collection of data from the sexual healthcare activities.	1.63	1.19	Moderate	1.75	1.23	Moderate
15. The conclusion of sexual healthcare activities.	1.75	1.17	Moderate	1.84	1.24	Moderate
16. Improve the sexual healthcare activities by using the evaluation technique.	1.91	1.24	Moderate	2.13	1.15	Moderate
17. To monitor and follow up with sexual healthcare activities.	2.02	.95	Moderate	2.17	1.06	Moderate
18. Providing advice to friends in school when they have sexual healthcare problems.	2.09	.96	Moderate	2.19	.97	Moderate
19. Being a good member of the working group on sexual health care.	2.27	.90	Moderate	2.33	.91	Moderate
20. To persuade friends to recognize appropriate sexual health care.	2.27	1.06	Moderate	2.34	1.12	Moderate
Total	37.95	14.33	Moderate	40.22	13.60	Moderate

Table 6 Mean, standard deviation, and level of the self-confidence of the students regarding sexual health care before and after the public consciousness activities (n = 64)

Self-confidence regarding sexual health care	Before the public consciousness activities			After the public consciousness activities		
	M	SD	Level	M	SD	Level
1. Consulting with a teacher if there are abnormalities of the reproductive organs, such as genital itching.	1.45	1.10	Moderate	1.86	1.58	Moderate
2. Consulting with a teacher when there are problems with the opposite sex.	2.11	.99	Moderate	2.38	1.06	Moderate
3. Consulting with a parent or family member when there are problems with the opposite sex.	2.38	1.24	Moderate	2.72	1.12	High
4. Consulting with a teacher when there are problems with the same sex.	2.55	1.05	Moderate	3.09	1.02	High
5. Finding more information when in doubt about disorders of the reproductive organs, such as genital itching.	2.58	.81	Moderate	2.73	.86	High
6. Not having lovers while still a student.	2.72	.98	High	3.02	.93	High
7. Ability to solve problems regarding the opposite sex when in doubt of safety.	2.75	.85	High	2.92	.91	High
8. Consulting with a parent or person in the family if there are abnormalities of the reproductive organs, such as genital itching,	2.78	1.11	High	2.91	1.12	High
9. Intending to study and not get involved with lovers.	2.83	.94	High	2.97	.98	Moderate
10. Consulting with a parent or family member when there are problems with the same sex.	2.83	1.14	High	2.94	1.07	High
11. Not allowing yourself to be with someone of the opposite sex alone.	2.88	1.05	High	3.11	.93	High
12. Knowing how to protect yourself from sexual harassment.	3.08	1.03	High	3.41	.79	High
13. Not having sexual intercourse if I have a lover.	3.53	.82	High	3.66	.62	High
14. Taking care of yourself in regards to sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS.	3.58	.66	High	3.60	.60	High
15. Ability to have friends who do not pressure you to have sexual intercourse.	3.59	.68	High	3.54	.73	High
Total	41.63	7.93	High	44.72	7.73	High

Table 7: A comparison of the sexual healthcare awareness, behavior, ability, and self-confidence scales for the students, both before and after the public consciousness activities (n = 64)

Scale	Mean	SD	t	p
I: The awareness of sexual health care			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Before the public consciousness activities	42.98	8.65	1.314	.194
After the public consciousness activities	44.64	9.54	1,51	.17,
II: Behavior regarding sexual health care				
Before the public consciousness activities	45.86	7.61	3.578	.001
After the public consciousness activities	48.66	7.32	3.376	.001
III: Ability regarding sexual health care				
Before the public consciousness activities	37.95	14.33	3.377	.001
After the public consciousness activities	40.22	13.60	3.311	.001
IV: Self-confidence regarding sexual				
health care				
Before the public consciousness activities	41.63	7.93	2.939	.005
After the public consciousness activities	44.72	7.73		

[&]quot;I learned more about sexual health problems in teenagers. Also, I was shocked by the statistics concerning sexual health problems in Thailand."

Furthermore, the student leaders wrote down their feelings and stories regarding this study (Appendix C).

5. The opinions of the teachers in this study

The teachers reflected on the study and shared their opinions in terms of the benefits to their students. Their quotes are given as follows:

"In this study, students had the opportunity to express themselves in the right way.

They got to do activities together and gain knowledge about sex and protection. This helped the students to think about more than just themselves. They learned to consider the public too. I would like to see this study be continued indefinitely."

"This study enhanced the student leaders' capabilities regarding sexual health care."

Discussion

The study's findings highlight the comparison of the four main objectives: the awareness, the behavior, the ability, and the self-confidence of the Muslim students regarding sexual health care, both before and after the public consciousness activities. However, the context and the process of the public consciousness activities regarding the sexual health care of the Muslim students are important, and they contributed to the understanding and clarification of the findings. Therefore, this discussion was focused on five main issues as follows:

1. The context and the process of the public consciousness activities in this study both had an enormous influence on the opinions and behaviors of the Muslim students regarding sexual health care. One goal of the school in this study is the development of morals and ethics. This is congruent with an exploratory study of Muslim adolescents' views on sexuality (Smerrecnik, Schaalma, Gerjo, Meijer, & Poelman, 2010). In that study, Muslim participants argued that sex before marriage is a sin in Islam. In addition,

according to the Muslim participants, the mothers-to-be are to blame for their unintended pregnancies; they should have anticipated the consequences before acting upon their impulses or desires. In contrast, non-Muslims argued that this may not always be possible and that not all consequences can be predicted. In this study, discussion, teaching, and learning about sex, sexuality, and sexual health were not considered taboo, or in opposition to Islam, by the school leaders. Participants could freely talk, share ideas, and present their sexual healthcare projects. Likewise, a sex education program among Thai secondary school students emphasized Thai values and culture toward premarital sex, especially the maintenance of virginity until marriage (Thato, Jenkins, & Dusitsin, 2008).

The PAR in this study was designed to involve the participants for a period of seven months. The process involved three interactive phases: analyzing the situation and planning, implementing, and evaluating. Throughout each phase, the participants and researchers worked collaboratively. This process was meant to encourage the creation of thoughts, feelings, and changes in the participants, all for the public benefit. Thassri and colleagues (2008) recommended a PAR involving the enhancement of teenagers' ability to promote AIDS prevention activities in southern Thailand. In this study, the student leaders learned to do various things by participating, including the following: (1) analyzing the current AIDS situation, (2) creating AIDS-prevention projects and activities, (3) conducting an AIDS education program, and (4) evaluating the AIDS projects. In addition, Williams and colleagues (2006) conducted an HIV/AIDS educational program involving a five-day workshop. The workshop was comprised of didactic lectures interspersed with activities designed to elicit discussion on the participants' values and personal feelings concerning HIV/AIDS. This program is similar to the one used in this study, in terms of the activities which aim to enhance the capacity of the participants. In Thailand, several researchers used PAR as the methodology to

develop a program for health promotion (Chotibang, Fongkaew, Mo-suwan, Meininger, & Klunklin, 2009; Sukwatjanee et al., 2011; Thassri et al., 2000).

2. The results showed that after completion of the seven-month public consciousness activities, both the pretest and posttest mean scores of the awareness scale for the student leaders were at a high level. This may be due to the increased number of sexual health problems among adolescents around the world. For example, Rasamimari and colleagues (2008) found that Thai adolescent females were having sex without protection. However, when item analysis of this scale was conducted, the results showed that the mean scores of the items on both the pretest and the posttest ranged from a moderate to a high level. This may be due to the fact that some items were not relevant to real-life situations, such as items five through eight (Table 3).

Regarding the awareness of sexual health care in the Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, the results showed that the mean posttest scores were not statistically different than the mean pretest scores. This may be due to the fact that the public consciousness activities focused not on the student participants, but on the other students in the school-their friends and classmates. Throughout the participatory action research used in this study, the participants were encouraged, supported, and advised in creating a sexual healthcare plan, implementing it, and evaluating its effectiveness on the students in the school. Fongkaew and colleagues suggested that a youth-led education program on sexual and reproductive health for Thai adolescents could be beneficial in strengthening some aspects of adolescents' understanding of sexual and reproductive health (Fongkaew, Settheekul, Fongkaew, & Surapagdee, 2011: 81). Finally, the mean pretest and posttest scores regarding student leader awareness were at a high level. For the scores to be increased significantly, further would require more time and other strategies to develop their awareness of sexual health care. One strategy could be a

model or intervention regarding sexual health care in students. As a review of the HIV/AIDS research, the authors stated, "Much work remains if AIDS is to be dissociated from moral connotations" (Valimaki, Suominen, & Peate, 1998).

3. In regards to the sexual healthcare behavior of the Muslim students, the results showed that both the pretest and posttest mean scores were at a high level. However, when item analysis for this scale was conducted, the results showed that the mean pretest item scores ranged from a moderate to a high level. After the public consciousness activities, item scores were at a high level. This may be due to the various strategies involved, such as that of inviting an HIV-infected person to share personal experiences with the participants.

Furthermore, regarding behavior, the results showed that the mean posttest scores of the student leaders showed a statistically significant increase from the mean pretest scores. A key element that affected the participants was the provision of knowledge and skills by the researchers, teachers and experts. In this study, the student participants learned much about sexual health care by conducting workshops, conferences, oral presentations, poster presentations, and games. Additionally, experts provided the participants with further information. This was similar to the effort to promote AIDS prevention activities among teenagers in Songkhla province; the strategies used for improving the teenagers' knowledge consisted of similar methods, such as group discussions and presentations (Thassri & Benjakun, 2009).

4. From the seven-month participatory action research, it was found that both the pretest and posttest mean scores for the ability of the student leaders were at a moderate level. In the item analysis, it was found that both the pretest and posttest mean scores of the items were at moderate levels. These results may due to the fact that more than 90

percent of the participants did not have prior experience participating in a study like this study (Table 2).

Regarding the sexual healthcare ability of the Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, the mean posttest scores of the ability scale of the student leaders showed a statistically significant increase from the pretest mean scores. One possible explanation is that the students participated for a long time period (seven months) and conducted all the steps (planning, implementing, and evaluating) by themselves. This would be congruent with prior research regarding the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and the prevention of HIV/AIDS in young Thai students. The findings of this project suggest that early adolescents can be highly competent, and are able to play an active role as "change agents" when adults provide social, cultural, and political environments that are supportive of youth and recognize younger people's place as stakeholders in society (Fongkaew, Rutchanagul, & Fongkaew, 2005).

5. In this study, both the pretest and posttest mean scores for the self-confidence of the student leaders were at high levels. However, item analysis showed that the mean scores of both pretest and posttest items ranged from a moderate to a high level.

Concerning the sexual healthcare self-confidence of the Muslim students, the results showed that the posttest mean scores of the student leaders showed a statistically significant increase from the pretest mean scores. This can be explained by two main reasons. First, all the public consciousness activities were conducted by the student participants, including the planning, implementing, and evaluating phases; the teachers and the research team only served as facilitators and consultants. Rattanagreethakul and colleagues (2010) stated that having school officials in these roles is the key to the success of such a model, as it enhances the sustainability of the model. Second, a possible reason is that several techniques and strategies, such as workshops, conferences, oral

presentations, poster presentations, and games, stimulated and encouraged the students in the participatory action research. Thassri and colleagues (2008) proposed a model for a program to enhance the ability of teenagers to promote AIDS-prevention activities in southern Thailand. In addition, recommended was the use of PAR as a methodological approach to increase the self-confidence of student leaders after an AIDS education program. Finally, Fongkaew, Rutchanagul, and Fongkaew (2005) stated that participatory techniques help young Thai adolescents develop a secure sense of sexual responsibility and a concern about their reproductive health rights, and also strengthen their capacity to play a major role in educating their peers.

Summary

The results in this PAR are as follows: (1) Both the pretest and posttest mean scores for the awareness scale of the student leaders were at a high level. The results also showed that the posttest mean score for the awareness of the student leaders was not statistically different than the corresponding pretest mean score (t = 1.314, p = .194). (2) Both the pretest and posttest mean scores for the behavior scale of the student leaders were at a high level. Additionally, the mean posttest score from the behavior scale of the student leaders showed a statistically significant increase from the corresponding pretest mean score (t = 3.578, p = .001). (3) Both the pretest and posttest mean scores for the ability of the student leaders were at a moderate level. The mean posttest scores from the corresponding pretest mean score (t = 3.377, p = .001). (4) Finally, both the pretest and posttest mean scores of the self-confidence scale for the student leaders were at a high level. The mean posttest score from the self-confidence scale for the student leaders

showed a statistically significant increase from the corresponding pretest mean score (t = 2.939, p = .005) (Table 7).

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, a conclusion of the study which was divided into the following two parts was presented including: (1) conclusions based on the objectives of this study, and (2) recommendations for future health practice, education, administration, and research. Finally, strengths and limitations of the study were described respectively.

Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to develop the public consciousness in southern Thailand regarding the sexual health care of Muslim students. The four specific research objectives were: (1) to compare the awareness of sexual health care of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, (2) to compare the sexual health care behaviors of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, (3) to compare the sexual health care ability of Muslim students before and after the public consciousness activities, and (4) to compare the self-confidence of Muslim students regarding sexual health care before and after the public consciousness activities.

Regarding the purpose of the study, the participatory action research was conducted from August, 2010 to February, 2011 in a private Islamic school of Songkhla province. Participants included 67 students who participated in the three phases: planning, implementing, and evaluating. Two administrators and seven teachers from this school, and also other participants outside the school, acted as facilitators, supporters, advisers, and supervisors for the students, helping them to conduct sexual health care activities throughout the study.

The results in this PAR are as follows: (1) Both the pretest and posttest mean scores for the awareness scale of the student leaders were at a high level. The results also showed that the posttest mean score for the awareness of the student leaders was not statistically different than the corresponding pretest mean score (t = 1.314, p = .194). (2) Both the pretest and posttest mean scores for the behavior scale of the student leaders were at a high level. Additionally, the mean posttest score from the behavior scale of the student leaders showed a statistically significant increase from the corresponding pretest mean score (t = 3.578, p = .001). (3) Both the pretest and posttest mean scores for the ability of the student leaders were at a moderate level. The mean posttest scores from the ability scale for the student leaders showed a statistically significant increase from the corresponding pretest mean score (t = 3.377, p = .001). (4) Finally, both the pretest and posttest mean scores of the self-confidence scale for the student leaders were at a high level. The mean posttest score from the self-confidence scale for the student leaders showed a statistically significant increase from the corresponding pretest mean score (t = 2.939, p = .005).

The findings suggest that the public consciousness activities regarding sexual health care were useful in strengthening some aspects of the Muslim students' behavior, ability, and self-confidence. Only the students' awareness was not statistically different, this may indicate the need for different strategies to develop the public consciousness in this area. Furthermore, the mean scores of the awareness scale of the student participants were at high level, both on the pretest and the posttest.

Finally, the opinion of the student leaders and teachers in this study indicated that they were happy, glad, appreciate, and enjoy to involving in all phases of PAR project.

They took more advantage in all aspects particularly sexual health care.

Recommendations

The development of public consciousness regarding sexual health care of the students in Pondok school of southern border province, Thailand was created and developed for the students who were at secondary and tertiary level of education. This study was based on the participation of inside and outside school stakeholders, for examples students, teachers, school administrators, health care provider, and religious non-government officer. There were significant differences in the public consciousness activities regarding sexual health care of the behavior, ability, and self-confidence. The outcomes from this PAR will be useful for young people and teenagers in school, if modified the process to suit and appropriate other settings where there are similar contexts. For example, there are teachers and administrators at the school in an excellent position and vision to provide, advice, support, and facilitate resources such as timing, material, room and space for sexual health care activities in schools. Additionally, budget management of sexual health care activities should be considered and supported by local sub-district officers. Although, there was no significant improvement in the public consciousness activities regarding sexual health care of the awareness in this study. Finally, the initial creative study can also be applied for health practice, education, administration, and research.

1. Health practice

This study can be used as an intervention for sexual health care in school, especially teenager students. For example, leader students in the school can develop their capacity to conduct other sexual health care projects by using participation approach and a team working process consisting of analyzing and planning, implementing, and

evaluating. Finally, supporters and facilitators both inside and outside the school need to be included among the period of their activities.

2 Education

In education, the school can integrate these study techniques into the curriculum of study. For example, the subject of health or conduct it in terms of extracurricular activities and learner development activities. Teachers must have positive thinking towards giving sex education and have their confidence in adjusting roles to serve as a mentor and consultant. At present, participatory learning is the most appropriate, fit, and correct method for providing sex education. With regards to this study, particularly nursing students at graduate level in the university can learn from this study as evidence base to guide them in thesis or dissertation.

3 Administration

At present, the major concepts of participation and public consciousness with a strong multisectoral approach including health care provider, educator, local sub-district personnel, teacher and student, they can integrate all resources, use of personnel, timing of activities that resulted in high efficiency, working together, appropriate time and resource usage, to promote sexual health care for students in school. Administrators must share a common belief that sexual health care is important for all, no matter whether they are adults or children.

4. Research

Using the PAR technique to develop public consciousness regarding sexual health care for students in this study, the researchers who are interested in research and development (R&D) can modify and apply it to similar settings, populations, and

contexts. Participation of stakeholders both inside and outside the school such as students and teachers is essential and important for this project.

Strengths and limitations

The application of participation approach provided a valuable process for developing public consciousness of students and its outcome. Using student leaders who are trained by various strategies to convey and transfer knowledge to their friends in school will help more comfortable than teachers do. It will succeed if the evidence based policy environment both inside and outside the school is created and supported to make services more responsive to the needs of the target groups. Teachers must be having their mind and spiritual to support, advice, encourage, and consult the students who volunteer to be a leader and act for sexual health care activities in the school.

The present study was based on the specific context, private Islamic school. Applicability of the findings to other cultural setting or religion is limited. Like all studies, this PAR has limitations. The student leaders came from only one school in southern Thailand. Thus generalizability of the findings across Thailand is somewhat limited. Finally, this study is limited by the single group design.

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APPENDIX A:

Instrument

เครื่องมือเก็บข้อมูลนี้ใช้ในโครงการการวิจัย เรื่อง <u>การพัฒนาจิตสาธารณะเพื่อการดูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ</u>
<u>กรณีศึกษาในโรงเรียนเอกชนสอนศาสนาอิสลามในจังหวัดชายแดนใต้</u> โดยสุขภาพทางเพศในที่นี้
หมายถึง การทำหน้าที่และการควบคุมพฤติกรรมทางเพศ ตลอดจนสุขภาพการเจริญพันธุ์ ประกอบด้วย
5 ตอน ดังนี้
ตอนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป
ตอนที่ 2 ความตระหนักในการดูแ อฮุขภาพ ทางเพศ
ตอนที่ 3 พฤติกรรมในการคูแฉซุขภาพทางเพศ
ตอนที่ 4 ความสามารถในการนำความรู้ไปใช้เพื่อการคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ
ตอนที่ 5 ความมั่นใจในการคูแถสุขภาพทางเพศ
<u>ตอนที่ 1 ช้อมูลทั่วไป</u> โปรดเติมช้อความหรือเครื่องหมายถูก (✔) ลงในช่องว่างให้ตรงกับความเป็น จริง
1. เพศ
2. อายุปี (อายุเต็ม)
3. กำลังศึกษาชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่เกรคเฉลี่ยล่าสุคเกรคเฉลี่ยล่าสุด
4. อาศัยอยู่กับ
5. เคยเข้าร่วมประชุม อบรม หรือได้รับความรู้เกี่ยวกับ <u>การดูแลตุขภาพทางเพศ</u>
() ไม่เคย
() เคย จากหน่วยงาน คือ
() โรงเรียน
() โรงพยาบาลหรือสาธารณสุข
() อื่น ๆ โปรคระบุ
5. เคยเป็นแกนนำหร ื อทำกิจกรรมเกี่ยวกับ <u>การดูแฉญชภาพทางเพศ</u>
() ไม่เคย
() เคย โดยทำที่ใด
() โรงเรียน
() อื่น ๆ โปรคระบุ

<u>ตอนที่ 2 ความตระหนักในการดูแฉสุขภาพทางเพศ</u> นักเรียนคิดว่าเรื่องต่อไปนี้มีความสำคัญต่อนักเรียนเพียงใด โดยโปรดทำเครื่องหมายถูก (✓) ลงในช่องที่ ตรงกับความคิดเห็นของนักเรียน

ข้อความ/ประเด็น	ระดับความสำคัญที่มีต่อนักเรียน				
	มากที่สุด	มาก	ปานกลาง	น้อย	ไม่มี
	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(0)
1. การเรียนรู้เรื่องความแตกต่างของหญิงและชาย					
2. การเรียนรู้เรื่องสิทธิของหญิงและชาย					
3. การติดตามข่าวสารโรกที่พบในวัยรุ่น เช่น กามโรก					
หนองใน เอคส์					
4. การพูดกุขกับเพื่อนเพศเดียวกันเกี่ยวกับวิธีป้องกันตนเองให้ปลอด					
จากโรคคิดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์และเอดส์					
5. การพูดกุขกับเพื่อนต่างเพสเกี่ยวกับวิธีป้องกันตนเองให้ปลอดจาก					
โรกติดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์และเอดส์					
6. การพู ค กุยกับพ่อแม่หรือบุคคลในครอบครัวเกี่ยวกับการคบเพื่อน					
ต่างเพศ					
7. การปรึกษาหารือกับครูเกี่ยวกับการคบเพื่อนต่างเพศ					
8. การอ่านหนังสือเกี่ยวกับการป้องกันคนเองให้ปลอดจาก					
โรกติคต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์และเอคส์					
9. การติคตามข่าวจากวิทยุหรือทีวีหรืออินเตอร์เน็ตเกี่ยวกับการ					
ป้องกันตนเองให้ปลอดจากโรกติดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์และเอดส์					
10. การเชื่อฟังพ่อแม่หรือบุคคลในครอบครัวเกี่ยวกับการงคเที่ยว					
กลางคืนกับเพื่อนต่างเพศ					
11. การเชื่อฟังครูเกี่ยวกับการงคเที่ยวกลางคืนกับเพื่อนต่างเพศ					
12. การคำนึงถึงความปลอคภัยเมื่ออยู่กับเพศตรงข้าม สองต่อสอง					
13. การคำนึงถึงความปลอคภัย เมื่อไปเที่ยวกลางคืน					
14. การบอกพ่อแม่หรือบุคคลในครอบครัว เมื่อไปเที่ยวกับเพื่อน					
ต่างเพศ					
15. การบอกพ่อแม่หรือบุคคลในครอบครัว เมื่อไปเที่ยวกลางคืน					

<u>ตอนที่ 3 พฤติกรรมในการดูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ</u>
 นักเรียนมีการปฏิบัติในเรื่องต่อไปนี้เพียงใด โดยโปรดทำเครื่องหมายถูก (✓) ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับการกระทำ
 ของนักเรียน

ข้อความ/ประเด็น	ระคับการปฏิบัติของนักเรียน				
	บ่อย ที่สุด	บ่อย มาก	บ่อย ปานกลาง	บาง ครั้ง	ไม่ ทำ
	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(0)
1. ดูแลไม่ให้มีกลิ่นตัว เช่น ใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์เพื่อคับกลิ่นตัว อาบน้ำ เปลี่ยนเสื้อผ้า					
2. สังเกตความผิดปกติอวัยวะสืบพันธุ์อย่างสม่ำเสมอ					
3. คิดตามข่าวสารปัญหาเกี่ยวกับเรื่องเพศ					
4. เลือกเสื้อผ้าตามความเป็นผู้หญิง/ผู้ชายที่เหมาะสมกับกาละเทศะ					
5. เปลี่ยนเสื้อผ้า เมื่อสกปรก					
6. ช่วยเหลือเพื่อนเพศเคียวกัน					
7. ช่วยเหลือเพื่อนต่างเพศ					
8. แสคงออกตามความเป็นผู้หญิง/ผู้ชายที่เหมาะสมตาม					
ขนบธรรมเนียมและประเพณี เช่น ช่วยทำความสะอาคห้องเรียน				- ,	
9. ช่วยเหลือครอบครัวอย่างเหมาะสมตามความเป็นผู้หญิง/ผู้ชาย					
10. เลือกอยู่ในที่ที่ปลอคภัยจากการถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ					
11. ระมัคระวังการสัมผัสที่อาจนำไปสู่การมีเพศสัมพันธ์โคยไม่ได้ ตั้งใจ					
12. ไม่อยู่ในที่ที่ลับตาคนกับเพื่อนต่างเพศ					
13. ปฏิเสธการออกนอกบ้านเวลากลางคืน					
14. หากจำเป็นต้องออกนอกบ้านกลางคืน ต้องชวนสมาชิกใน ครอบครัวไปด้วย					
15. คูหนังหรือทีวีหรืออินเตอร์เน็ตที่ช่วยเตือนให้ระวังตัวจากการถูก ล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ					

<u>ตอนที่ 4 ความสามารถในการนำความรู้ไปใช้เพื่อการคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ</u> นักเรียนมีความสามารถต่อไปนี้เพียงใด โดยโปรดทำเครื่องหมายถูก (√) องในช่องที่ตรงกับความคิดเห็น ของนักเรียน

ข้อความ/ประเด็น	ระดับความสามารถของนักเรียน				าน
	มาก	มาก	ปานกลาง	น้อย	ไม่มี
	ที่สุด				
	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(0)
 การนำความรู้เรื่องการคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศไปวางแผนเพื่อ 					
ใช้เป็นประโยชน์กับเพื่อนในโรงเรียน					
2. การเข้าถึงแหล่งข้อมูลความรู้เรื่องการคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ					:
เพื่อใช้วางแผนในการทำกิจกรรมกับเพื่อนในโรงเรียน					~
3. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเพื่อใช้วางแผนการคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ					
4. การวางแผนเรื่องการคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ เพื่อก้าหนด					
กิจกรรมที่จะทำกับเพื่อนในโรงเรียน					
5. การเขียนแผนงาน/โครงการเรื่องการดูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ					
6. การทำกิจกรรมตามแผนงาน/โครงการเรื่องการคูแลสุขภาพ					
ทางเพศ					
7. การถ่ายทอคความรู้เรื่องการคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศแก่เพื่อน					
ในโรงเรียน					
8. การเป็นแกนนำของโรงเรียนในการจัดกิจกรรมเพื่อการคูแล					
สุขภาพทางเพศ					
9. การให้ความช่วยเหลือเพื่อนในโรงเรียน เมื่อมีปัญหาเรื่อง			-		
การคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ					
10. การร่วมแลกเปลี่ยนเรียนรู้กับเพื่อนเรื่องการคูแลสุขภาพ					
ทางเพศ					

ข้อความ/ประเด็น	ระคับความสามารถของนักเรียน				มน
	มาก ที่สุค	มาก	ปานกลาง	น้อย	ไม่มี
	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(0)
11. การให้คำปรึกษาแก่เพื่อนในโรงเรียน เมื่อมีปัญหาเรื่อง					•
การคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ					
12. การเป็นสมาชิกที่คีของกลุ่มในการทำงานเพื่อการคูแล					
สุขภาพทางเพศ					
13. การชักชวนเพื่อนเพื่อให้มีการคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศที่					1
เหมาะสม					
14. การตรวจสอบและติดตามการทำงานเพื่อการคูแลสุขภาพ				:	
ทางเพศ					
15. การสร้างเครื่องมือเพื่อประเมินผลการทำงานเรื่องการคูแล					
สุขภาพทางเพศ				·	
16. การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากผลการทำงานเรื่องการดูแล					
สุขภาพทางเพศ					
17. การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลจากผลการทำงานเรื่องการคูแลสุขภาพ					
ทางเพศ					
18. การสรุปผลการทำงานเพื่อการคูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ					
19. การจัดทำเอกสารเพื่อรายงานผลการทำงานเรื่องการดูแล					
สุขภาพทางเพศ					
20. ใช้ผลการประเมินจากการทำงานเรื่องการคูแลสุขภาพทาง					
IMA					
มาปรับปรุงการทำงานครั้งต่อไป					

<u>ตอนที่ 5 ความมั่นใจในการดูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ</u> นักเรียนมีความมั่นใจในเรื่องต่อไปนี้เพียงใด โดยโปรคทำเครื่องหมายถูก (✔) ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความ คิดเห็นของนักเรียน

ข้อความ/ประเด็น	ระคับความมั่นใจที่นักเรียนมีอยู่				
	มาก	มาก	ปานกลาง	น้อย	ไม่มี
	ที่สุด				
	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(0)
1. เมื่อสงสัยเกี่ยวกับความผิคปกติของระบบอวัยวะสืบพันธุ์ เช่น กัน					
บริเวณอวัยวะเพศ สามารถหาข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมได้					
2. หากมีความผิดปกติของระบบอวัยวะสืบพันธุ์ เช่น คันบริเวณ					
อวัยวะเพศ สามารถปรึกษาพ่อแม่หรือบุคคลในครอบครัวได้					
3. หากมีความผิดปกติของระบบอวัยวะสืบพันธุ์ เช่น คันบริเวณ					
อวัยวะเพศ สามารถปรึกษาครูได้					
4. เมื่อสงสัยว่าอาจไม่ปลอคภัยจากเพศตรงข้าม สามารถหา					
ทางแก้ไขได้					
5. เมื่อมีปัญหากับเพื่อนเพศเคียวกัน สามารถปรึกษากับพ่อแม่หรือ					
บุคกลในครอบครัวได้					
6. เมื่อมีปัญหากับเพื่อนต่างเพศ สามารถปรึกษากับพ่อแม่หรือ					
บุคคลในครอบครัวได้					
7. เมื่อมีปัญหากับเพื่อนเพศเคียวกัน สามารถปรึกษากับครูได้					
8. เมื่อมีปัญหากับเพื่อนต่างเพศ สามารถปรึกษากับครูได้					
9. ไม่เปิดโอกาสให้ตนเองอยู่กับเพื่อนต่างเพศตามลำพัง					
10. รู้จักวิธีการป้องกันตัวจากถูกถ่วงละเมิดทางเพศ					
10. รู้จักวิธีการป้องกันตัวจากถูกล่วงละเมิดทางเพศ 11. ตั้งใจเรียนหนังสือ โดยไม่ยุ่งเกี่ยวเรื่องคนรัก					
12. คูแลตนเองให้ปลอดจากโรคติดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์และเอคส์					
13. สามารถเลือกคบเพื่อนที่ไม่ชักจูงให้เกิดการมีเพศสัมพันธ์					
14. สามารถปฏิเสธความรักในวัยเรียน					
15. หากมีคนรัก สามารถยับยั้งใจ ไม่ให้มีเพศสัมพันธ์ได้					

A Four Sexual Health Care Project

APPENDIX B:

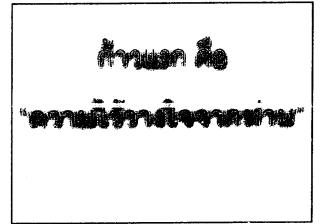
PROJECT I:

Safe myself then Safe yourself



self myself

SAVE YOURSELF



SAFE MYSELF SAFE YOURSELF

มีก้าวที่สอง ที่เริ่มต้นจาก ของเราทุก คน

ทำให้

จนก้าวสู่ก้าวที่ 3,4,5...
เพื่อให้ทุกคนตระหนักถึง
การอยู่ร่วมกันตามดำพัง
กับเพศตรงข้าม

จากวันนั้น...

จนวันนี้

SAFE MYSELF SAFE YOURSELF

ก็ได้เปลี่ยนความคิดผิด ๆของใครหลายคน และทำให้เขาเข้าใจอะไร ๆมากขึ้น

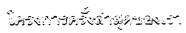
เราจะก้าวต่อไปเรื่อย ๆ พร้อมเปล่งเสียงให้ทุกคนรู้ว่า

"รักตัวเอง ต้อง safe myself รัก ตัวเขาห้ามเราเป็นแฟน" ก้าวแต่ละก้าวของพวกเรา

โครงการ**ธดร์ ตพรองิร์ รณะ yourself** เป็นโครงการ เกี่ยวกับทักระการวงตัวเมื่ออยู่กับเทศตรงข้าม ในปัจจุบันข่าวที่อง หนังสือพิมพ์ที่อาชมหนังจอที่วีนั้น ฮ่วนหนึ่งก็เน้นข่าวอาชญากรรมต่างๆ มากมาย ข่าวการท่าแห็ง ข่าวที่นักเรียนหญิงตั้งท้องในวัยเรียน ซึ่งกับว่าเป็น ปัญหาที่เกิดขึ้นในกลุ่มเยาวขุนเด็กไทย และสังเกตเห็นว่ามันค่อยถูกลามไป เรื่อยๆ ซึ่งถ้าปล่อยไร้อย่างนั้นแล้ว แน่นอนที่สุดประเทศชาติอาจไม่เจริญเป็นแน่ เพราะเยาวชนคนไทยนั้นต่างไม่สนใจใชติคอการศึกษาแล่เรียน แต่กลับไป หมกมุ่นวุ่นวายทันข้องรัก ในวัยหนุ่มสาวซึ่งเยาวชนะกล่านี้แหละนับว่าเป็นแรง อำหัญ ที่จะช่วยพัฒนาประเทศชาติให้เจริญต่อไปในอนาคุกคณะผู้จัดทำ ไข ฐานะที่เป็นเขาวชนคนไทยได้ เร็งเห็นจริงการเข่าตัญในเรื่องนี้ จึงได้จัดทำ โครงการนี้จีนมา เพื่อรถเราที่ต้อนนักเรียนขาย หญิง นั้นรู้จักการวางตัว ค่อเมื่ออยู่กับเทศตรงข้าม เพราะแน่นอนที่สุดว่าสังคมทุกสังคม อัวแล้วแล้ม การประประกรรจาย หญิง เพราะละนั้นการว่างตัวจังเป็นสิ่งอำคัญซึ่งในการที่ จะอยู่ในสังคมในลักษณะเช่นนี้

safe myself safe yourself

ในวันนี้



- ประชุมกลุ่มเพื่อคำเนินโครงการ
- ทำให้ไก้และศิคลใดแกน เพื่อให้นักเรียนภายในโรงเรียนรู้จักกับ SAFE MYSELF SAFE YOURSELF มากขึ้น
- มีการสัมภาษณ์นักเรียนและบุคลากรภายในโรงเรียนเกี่ยวกับเรื่องการมีแฟน และ
 วิธีการป้องกันตนเองให้พ้นจากภอันตรายต่างๆ จากเพศตรงร้าม รวมถึงโรคที่
 ตามมาจากการมีเพศตัมพันธ์





- น้ำบทสัมภาษณ์ดังกล่าวมาทำเป็นวีดีโอถ่ายทอดให้นักเรียนภายใน โรงเรียน
- ให้นักเรียนเขียนคำขวัญในหัวข้อ "NO FAN" เพื่อจะได้เข้าร่วม อบรมโครงการและจัดอบรม
- ประมวลภาพ จัดบอร์คสรุปโครงการ ประเมินโครงการ



L MIII

"ใม่มีสิ่งใด

จะได้มา

โดยไม่ม<u>ีอุปสรรค</u>"

อุปสรรคในการทำโครงการ

และแล้ว

ด้วยใจที่มุ่งมั่นของเรา

Safe myself safe yourself

ก็ถึงเส้นชัย

ผลการดำเนินงาน

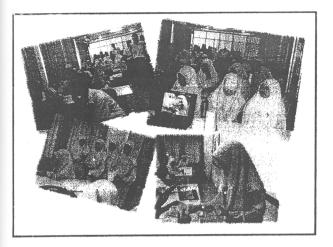
- ได้รับการตอบรับที่ดีจากกลุ่มเป้าหมาย
 นั่นคือนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนดัน
 อีกทั้งนักเรียนกุ่มดังกล่าวได้ตระหนักถึงการวางตัวเมื่ออยู่กับเพศตรงข้
 ามมากขึ้นและให้ความลำคัญกับเรื่องนี้มากขึ้น
 ลังเกตได้จากพฤติกรรมหลังเข้าร่วมโครงการ
- นอกจากได้รับการตอบรับที่ดีจากนักเรียนกลุ่มเป้าหมายแล้ว
 ยังได้รับความสนใจจากนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลายและบุคลากร
 ภายในโรงเรียนอีกด้วย
 ลังเกตได้จากมีเสียงเรียกร้องให้คณะผู้จัดทำได้จัดทำกิจกรรมแก่นักเรีย
 นกลุ่มเหล่านี้บ้าง

เสียงเรียกร้อง

ที่หลายคนบอกพวกเรา







ขอขอบคุณอย่าง**อิ่**ง

คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์

โรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทยามูลนิธิ

คณะครู อาจารย์และนักเรียนโรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทยามูลนิธิ

อาจารย์กาญจนา หมัดศิริ

อาจารย์มาลิวรรณ คำอ่าง

อาจารย์ทุกท่านที่เชื้อเพื้อเวลาเรียนอับมีค่า
เพื่อนๆม.5/3 และน้องทุกคน
สมาชิกsafe myself safe yourself ทุกคน
เอื้อเพื้อสถานที่
โรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทยามูลนิธิ
สวนสาธารณะเทศบาลนครหาดใหญ่



PROJECT II:

Sexual Education Volunteer

YOU
READY?

WELCOME

first step with Sex Volunteer

A.16 since mineson mean...sanch

ทลังง แก้ได้มีการประชาสัมพันธ์กรายอะสัยพของโครงการ จิต อาสารับพงปลทาสมภาพการบทศให้แก้จักเรียนโรงปรียนศัพธ์รับ กาสมาริทยานสมิธ หลางการว่าโทงการ \$E& YQEUNTEEB โก้รับการกลางับ กันาก ภาษที่สมา ที่วา มีลงา จักกับสังได้รับการสมันสมาศักราชกาศาล จังร่วมใจกับสร้างสรรทับโลยกาสที่สังสิมาที่สถานกาทแก้มักรีสมโรงเรียน ส่งสรับกาสมาสิทสานสมัสกัลโป





Second step with Sex Yoluntees

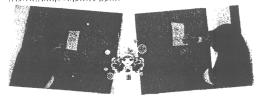
moina diministrans Sex Volunteer

อากกระดำเริกกรรักรายกรีกลาสเรียกใส่ปัญหาสุดภาพรายนที่ ชากร้องสร้างกับสมบัธกรับกร้องสิงกรสบริทยาทูลที่สีส่วนรับนักษาร บสบงความถึงเห็น

บทรับ สัยแหน่งนักเลือนสับเลือนสับเหลือบารถนายสินที่สาระะบารถนายสินสาระบารถน้วย เขาเมื่อสุดสับเทลสาร์สินสาระบารถนายสินสาระบารสินสาระยาร ยายารสินสาระยารสินสาระยารสินสาระยารสินสาระยารสินสาระยารสินสาระยารยารสินสาระยารสินสาระยารสินสาระยารสินสาระยารสิ

วิธีนกัไซ คือ

เมลี่ยนรูปหมมรากการครมก่ายามหมมตัวต่อตัว เป็นการจัดทำโบร์ชั่ว อธิมายกำคอมที่ครอมคอมทกกำคามที่เกี่ยวข้อมกัน เรายหพร่นก่ นักเรียนในโรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทยานสนิจิ และรัฐทำให้เหมิกก หนากลึกสัมในการอนเสสขนาพทางเพศแสดงชานรถคำงาที่สาควกหก่ การยำแต่อนกลากรในโรงเรียน



Third step with Sex Volunteer

ก้าวไกล ... กับการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืนกับโครงการ SEX

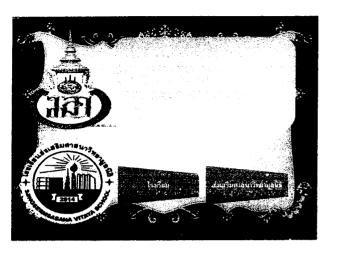
THIRD FEED MITH SEVENIMATECO

แนวนโยเทยที่กำลังจะเกิดขึ้น

- 1. WEDSITE mailinsums
- 2. จัด บูล ตามกิจกรรมต่าง ๆของโรงเรียน

PROJECT III:

Teenage Care for Healthy Sex

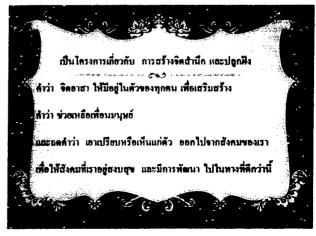




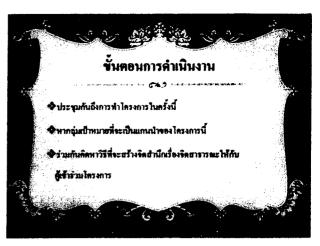


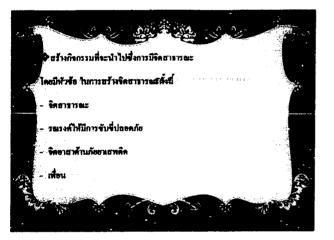




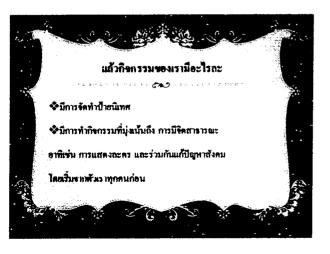






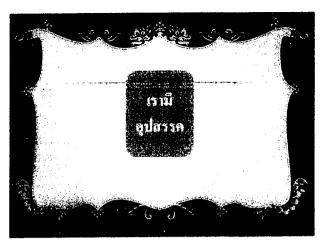


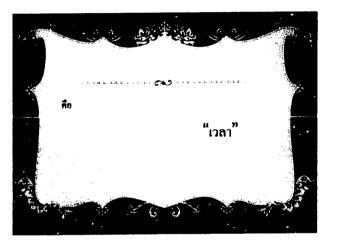




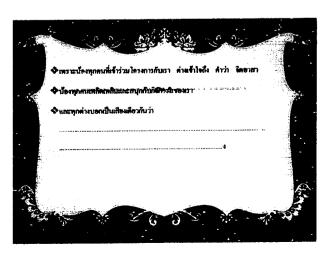


















PROJECT IV:

Secured Sexual Relationship from the Heart of Friends

สานสัมพันธ์ ป้องกันภัย จากใจ ผู้มีประสบการณ์

หลักการและเหตุผล

ปัจจุบันสังคมไทยได้ประสบกับปัญหาค่างๆมากมาย โดยเฉพาะ
ปัญหาการทำแห้งจึงเป็นข่าวใหญ่และเป็นอันดับ 1 ของโลก ซึ่ง
อาจจะเป็นเพราะเขาวรนไทยได้รับความรู้เรื่องเพศศึกษาน้อยและทำ
ให้เขาวรนไทยเจ้าใจเรื่องเพศศึกษาว่าเป็นเรื่องที่ถามกและไม่ให้
ความสำคัญกับเรื่องลังกล่าว แต่ในความเป็นจริงแล้วการศึกษาเรื่อง
เพศศึกษาเป็นสิ่งที่จำเป็นอย่างมากสำหรับเขาวรนไทย ส่วนสาเหตุที่
ทำให้เขาวรนไทยไม่ให้ความสำคัญกับการดูแลสุขภาพทางเพศ ก็
อาจจะมาจากหลายสาเหตุด้วยกันไม่ว่าจะเป็นครอบครัว เพื่อนๆ คน
รอบข้างหรือสิ่งแวคล้อมก็แล้วแต่ แต่อย่างไรก็ตามสาเหตุดังกล่าวก็
มีผลทำให้ปัญหาของสังคมตามมา

สืบเนื่องจากการจัดกิจกรรมของโครงการสานสัมพันธ์ป้องกันภัย จากใจผู้มีประสบการณ์ครั้งที่ 1 และ 2 ได้ทราบถึงความดังการของ นักเรียนขั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนดันที่สนใจจะเข้าร่วมโครงการมากขึ้น จึง ได้มีกิจกรรมครั้งที่ 3 ขึ้น เพื่อให้นักเรียนขั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนดันได้มี ควาบรู้เรื่องสุขภาพทางเพศเพื่อเป็นพื้นฐานการดำเนินชีวิตของคน และ นำความรู้ที่ได้ไปใช้อย่างถูกต้องในสังคมที่ไทญ่ขึ้น และสร้างความ คระหนักในการป้องกันและการคุณสสุขภาพทางเพศของคนให้มาก อิงขึ้น และเพื่อช่วยลดปัญหาของสังคมให้ดลีคลายในทางที่ดีขึ้น

วัตถุประสงศ์

- เพื่อให้นักเรียนมีความรู้เรื่องสุขภาพทางเพส และนำความรู้ที่ได้ไปใช้ อย่างอกด้อง เหมาะสม
- 2 เพื่อให้นักเรียนได้รู้จักป้องกันและระวังตนเองถึงภัยของสังคมที่คุกคาม อยู่ในปัจจุบัน
- 3 เพื่อให้นักเรียนได้คระหนักถึงคุณค่าของชีวิต
- 4 เพื่อช่วยลดปัญหาของสังคมให้คลี่คลายลง
- 5 เพื่อให้นักเรียนได้มีส่วนร่วมในการทำถิจกรรม

กลุ่มเป้าหมาย นักเรียนชั้นมัธยนศึกษาตอนดันโรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทยามูลนิธิ

สถานที่คำเนินงาน โรงเรียนฮ่งเฮริมศาฮนาวิทยามูลนิธิ

ระยะเวลาคำเนินงาน

1- 20 มกราคม 2554

วิธีการคำเนินงาน

- 1. ประชุมกันภายในกลุ่มเพื่อวาจแผนและรับฟังความคิดเห็นในการดำเนินงาน
- 2. แบ่งหน้าที่ให้สมาชิกภายในกลุ่มเพื่อรับผิดขอบงาน
- ฝ่ายประชาสัมพันธ์ มีการประชาสัมพันธ์ตามท้องเรียน และหน้าแถวเพื่อให้ น้องๆที่สนใจลงชื่อเข้าร่วมกิจกรรม
- 4. วางแผนกิจกรรมที่จะจัดขึ้นในวันวิชาการ
- 5. จัดเครื่อมข้อมูลและซึ่งของที่จำเป็นค้องใช้ในการจัดกิจกรรม
- 6. ประชาสันพันธ์ท้องที่จะได้ทำกิจกรรม และให้น้องเลือกรอบที่จะเข้าทำกิจกรรม ซึ่งได้แห่งออกเป็น 3 รอบ ดังนี้
 - รอบที่1 09.00 น. 10.00 น.
 - รองที่2 10.00 น. 11.00 น.
 - รอบที่3 11.00 น. 12.00 น.

- 7. ในวันที่ทำกิจกรรมได้มีการลงทะเบียนนักเรียนที่จ้าร่วมกิจกรรมพร้อมกับแจกเข็มกลัด just say no
- 8. ให้นักเรียนเข้าท้องเพื่อทำกิจกรรมโดยแต่ฉะกลุ่มมีกิจกรรมดังนี้
 แนะนำโครงการและพี่ๆที่เป็นสมาชิก
 - -พึงการบรรยายเกี่ยวกับสุขภาพทางเพศและภัยที่เกิดขึ้นในสังคมซึ่งเป็น อันคราย ต่อตัวเรา
 - -ควิดีโอการแสดงละครสั่นเกี่ยวกับแฟน
 - -เล่นเกมส์เพื่อคลายเครีย**ค**
 - -สุ่มนักเรียนเพื่อออกมาตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับสุขภาพทางเพศพร้อมกับแจกของรางวัล
 - -กล่าวขอบคุณนักเรียนที่ให้ความร่วมมือในการทำกิจกรรม

การประเมินผล

การทำโครงการในแค่ละครั้งจะมีนักเรียนที่เข้าร่วมโครงการและให้ ความสนใจโดย

- ครั้งที่ 1 มีนักเรียนเข้าร่วมโครงการไม่มากนัก
- ครั้งที่ 2 มีการจัดกิจกรรมหน้าแถวซึ่งได้รับความตอบรับเป็นอย่างดี
- ครั้งที่ 3 มีนักเรียนที่สนใจมาสมัครเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมเป็นจำนวนมาก และที่สำคัญได้มีเสียงเรียกร้องมาว่าอยากให้มีการจัดกิจกกรมขั้นอีก

ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ

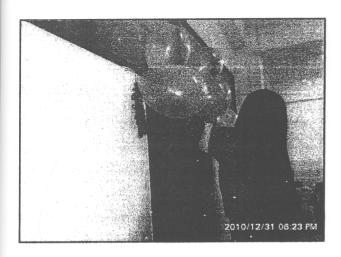
หลังจากกิจกรรมไปแล้วทางกลุ่มของคิฉันหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่า นักเรียนที่มีโอกาสเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมจะนำความรู้ที่คีรับไปปรับใช้กับ ชีวิตประจำวันและรู้จักระวังตัวเองมากขึ้น และที่สำคัญอยากให้น้องๆ ตระหนักถึงภัยที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับตัวเราให้มากที่สุด

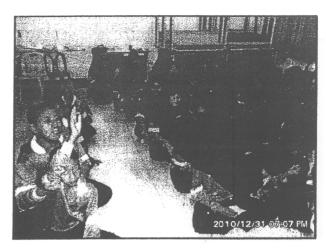
สรุป

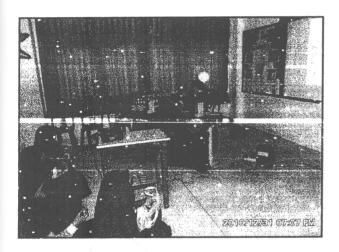
โครงการสานสัมพันธ์ป้องกันภัยจากใจผู้มีประสบการณ์ ได้จัด
กิจกรรมขึ้นในวันส.ส.ว.วิชาการซึ่งครงกับวันที่ 19 มกราคม2554
ก็ได้มีการจัดกิจกรรมตรงกับแผนงานที่ได้วางเอาไว้ แต่ก็มีการ
เปลี่ยนแปลงบ้างเพียงเล็กนีอย ซึ่งทางกลุ่มก็ได้ประสบกับปัญหาต่างๆ
ไม่มากนัก และทางกลุ่มก็สามารถแก้ไขและทำให้กิจกรรมในครั้งนี้
สำเร็จถูล่วงไปได้ด้วยดี

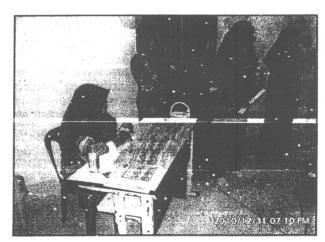




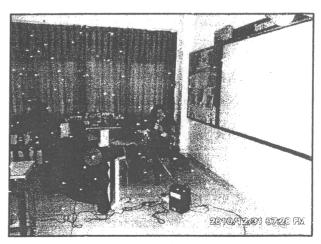


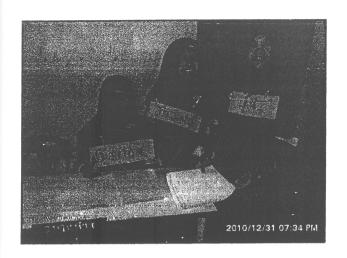






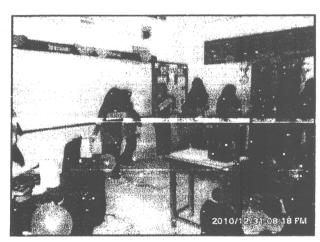
















APPENDIX C:

A Story Telling from Student Leaders

สวัสคีครับ อาจารย์

ในตอนแรกที่ผมได้รู้ข่าวว่าห้องผมได้เข้าร่วมโครงการนี้ ผมรู้สึกตื่นเต้น ดีใจเหมือนกัน เพราะรู้ ว่าเป็นเรื่องที่เกี่ยวกับการศึกษา การให้ความรู้ในเรื่องทางเพศ ในเรื่องที่เกี่ยวกับผู้ชายและผู้หญิง เกี่ยวกับ สุขภาวะทางเพศ ซึ่งเมื่อได้ยินข่าวก็รู้สึกอยากเข้าโครงการทันที

เมื่ออาจารย์ที่มาทำกิจกรรมเข้ามา อาจารย์ก็แนะนำตัวให้รู้จัก แนะนำชี้แจงเหตุผลและการทำงาน ต่างๆ ทำให้ผมเข้าใจและรู้สึกโชคดีมากที่ได้เข้าร่วมทำกิจกรรมร่วมกับอาจารย์ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ อาจารย์แต่ ละท่านก็เป็นผู้ทรงความรู้กันทั้งนั้น แต่อาจารย์ทุกท่านก็ไม่ได้คุร้าย แต่ผมรู้สึกว่าอาจารย์รักและหวังคื ต่อพวกเรา อยากให้พวกเราแสดงออกในกิจกรรมให้มากๆ

หลังจากที่อาจารย์ได้มอบหมายงานมา แต่ละงานก็ให้ใช้ความคิดของนักเรียนเป็นหลัก ให้นักเรียน รู้จักคิดเอง ทำเอง อาจารย์เพียงแนะนำและให้หัวข้อเรื่องของงานมา ให้นักเรียนไปคิดประยุกต์ทำด้วย ตนเอง การทำงานก็สนุกดี มีทั้งสิ่งที่ดีที่เกิดขึ้น มีคนชอบ มีคนตำหนิ สิ่งที่ดีก็คือ น้องๆที่เข้าร่วม กิจกรรมทุกคนได้ความรู้ไปไม่มากก็น้อย ได้เข้าใจในเรื่องที่พวกเรานำเสนอ และบางคนที่ชอบก็เพราะ กิจกรรมนี้ปืนกิจกรรมที่ดี ส่วนคนตำหนิก็เพราะการทำงานของพวกผมที่นางครั้งติดขัดบ้าง กิจกรรม บางอย่างอาจจะนำเบื่อ หรือเป็นกิจกรรมที่เคยทำมาแล้ว แต่ถึงอย่างไรทั้งเรื่องดีและเรื่องไม่ดี พวกเราก็ จะรับมาเพื่อปรับปรุงตัวเองให้ดีขึ้น

จากคำแนะนำและความรู้ที่ได้จากอาจารย์ ทั้งจากอาจารย์ที่โรงเรียนของผมเองและอาจารย์จาก มอ. ทุกท่าน ผมก็ขอขอบกุณอย่างยิ่ง และรู้สึกภูมิใจมาก และวันนี้โครงการก็ใกล้จะเสร็จสิ้นแล้ว คังนั้นสิ่ง คีๆต่างๆผมก็จะเก็บไว้ และความผิดพลาดใดๆก็ตามผมก็จะพยายามกลับไปปรับปรุงให้ดีขึ้น

นาย	ม. 5/3
โรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทย	ามูลนิธิ

สวัสดีคะ อาจารย์

โดยที่หนูหวังว่าคงได้เข้าร่วมโครงการนี้อีกน่ะค่ะ

สวัสดีวิทยากรทุกท่าน

ขอบคุณค่ะ

คญ.	 ม.2/4

โรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทยามูลนิธิ

สวัสดีคะ อาจารย์

ก่อนอื่นคิฉันขอสวัคคีคณะอาจารย์ทุกท่านก่อนน่ะค่ะ คิฉันนางสาว...... นักเรียนชั้นมัชยมศึกษาปีที่5/3 ค่ะดิฉันมีความประทับใจหลายอย่างเกี่ยวกับการได้เข้าร่วมโครงการใน ครั้งนี้เช่นทำให้พวกเราโรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทยามูลนิธิตระหนักถึงความสำคัญในการดูแลสุขภาพ ทางเพศมากขึ้น เนื่องจากดิฉันและเพื่อนๆที่ได้เข้าร่วมได้รับความรู้จากที่อาจารย์ได้บอกกล่าวนำไป บอกต่อเพื่อเป็นประโยชน์แก่ผู้ที่ไม่ได้เข้าร่วมโครงการ เพราะความรู้ในแต่ละครั้งที่ได้รับนั้นมี ประโยชน์และเหมาะสมกับวัยของพวกเรามาก ต้องขอขอบคุณอาจารย์ของมอ.อย่างยิ่งน่ะค่ะ ที่ได้เลือก ให้โรงเรียนของเราได้มีกิจกรรมดีๆอย่างนี้ และเนื่องจากดิฉันก็เป็นตัวแทนแกนนำนักเรียน ทำให้ คิฉันต้องกิดกันและร่วมมื่อกับเพื่อนในการวางแผนว่าจะทำอย่างไรคื และมีวิธีไหนที่สามารถชักจูงให้ น้องๆได้รับความรู้มากที่สุดค่ะ และสุดท้ายพวกเราก็บรรลุถึงความสำเร็จจนมาถึงวันนี้ โครงการของ พวกเรามีเสียงตอบรับเป็นอย่างนี้ ด้วยการให้คำปรึกษาของอาจารย์ที่โรงเรียนด้วย ทำให้คิฉันรู้สึกว่า การเป็นจิตอาสานั้นช่างมีความสุข และทำให้มนุษย์เราลดความเห็นแก่ตัวลง และรู้สึกว่าเราสามารถ สร้างมิตรภาพต่อกันและกันได้ สร้างความสมัคคีต่อกัน สุดท้ายนี้คิฉันอยากให้มีโครงการคีๆนี้ให้แก่ รุ่นน้องอีก อยากให้เขาได้ทำกิจกรมสนุกพร้อมทั้งได้รับความรู้ ขอบคุณอาจารย์ทุกท่านอย่างยิ่งค่ะ

โรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทยามูลนิธิ

นส.....ม. 5/3

สวัสดีคะ อาจารย์

ในความรู้สึกของคิฉัน คิฉัน ไม่ค่อยมีความรู้เกี่ยวกับสุขภาพทางเพศหรือการมีจิตสาชารณะเลย เพราะคิฉันกิดว่าคงเป็นเรื่องไกลตัวมาก แต่เมื่อคิฉันได้เข้าร่วมโครงการนี้ ความรู้สึกและความกิดของ เด็กคนนี้ก็เปลี่ยนไป คิฉันคิดว่าถ้าเราไม่มีความรู้ใดๆเกี่ยวกับเรื่องแบบนี้เลย และหากคนรอบข้างของ เราก็ไม่มีความรู้ในค้านนี้เลย แล้วถ้าตัวของเราและคนรอบข้างเราต้องเจอกับสิ่งเหล่านี้ล่ะ เราจะทำ อย่างไร โดยที่ใครๆก็ไม่คาดคิด หรือรู้ส่วงหน้าได้หรอกค่ะว่าจะต้องเจอกับตัวเองหรือป่าว เราจะทำ อย่างไร แล้วเราจะช่วยกันแก้ไขยังไง ถ้าหากมันเกิดขึ้นจริง

จากการที่ได้เข้ามาอบรมรับฟังในครั้งนี้ ทำให้ดิฉันรู้ว่าเรากวรวางตัวหรือใช่คำพูด ความคิด แบบใด เพื่อหลีกเลี่ยงและป้องกันตนเองให้พ้นจากภัยอันตราย และโรคภัยต่างๆที่จะมาเยือนอย่างไม่ รู้ตัว การมีพฤติกรรมทางเพศก่อนวัยอันควร เราจะต้องเข้าใจตัวเรามากแค่ไหน ในการปรับตัวของเรา เองให้เป็นไปตามพัฒนาการของร่างกาย และอารมณ์ทางเพศ และเราจะช่วยผู้ที่กระทำผิดในเรื่องเพศ อย่างไร เพื่อไม่ให้เกิดผลกระทบต่อจิตใจของเขามากไปกว่านี้

การที่ใค้เข้าร่วมโครงการและใค้รับพังคำบรรยาย จากคณาจารย์ เกี่ยวกับโรคเยคส์ การรักร่วม เพศ และการเบี่ยงเบนทางเพศ มันทำให้ตัวคิฉันสามารถนำความรู้มาปรับใช้กับตัวเอง รวมไปถึงค้านจิต สาชารณะมาประยุกต์ใช้ให้เกิดประโยชน์ต่อส่วนรวมได้ด้วยค่ะ และตัวคิฉันเองสามารถนำความรู้ที่ได้ จากการเข้าร่วมโครงการ มาถ่ายทอดให้กับน้องๆในสถานศึกษา รวมไปถึงคนรอบข้างที่ยังขาดความรู้ ทางค้านนี้ได้อีกด้วย เป็นสิ่งที่ไม่เลยกาดคิดมาก่อนเลยว่าเด็กตัวน้อยๆอย่างฉันสามารถทำได้ค่ะ และยังทำให้คิฉันมีความตระหนักว่า เมื่อเรามีความรู้ เราต้องสามารถถ่ายทอดกวามรู้ที่ได้รับมานั้นแก่รุ่นน้อง และคนอื่นๆ เพื่อให้เกิดประโยชน์สูงสุดต่อไปได้ เพราะอาจจะเป็นอีกหนทางหนึ่งที่สามารถช่วยลด ปัญหาความวุ่นวายของวัยรุ่นทางสังคมได้ หากเรารู้จักป้องกันก่อนที่ปัญหาต่างๆจะตามมาคงเป็นอีกหนทางหนึ่งที่จะสามารถลดความวุ่นวายลงได้ เพราะเยาวชนดืออนาดตของชาตินั่นเอง

แรกเริ่มเข้าโครงการคิฉันก็คิดว่าคงมานั่งฟังเฉยๆ ไม่ได้ใส่ใจอะไรมากนัก แต่แล้วสิ่งที่คิฉันคิด มันไม่ได้เป็นไปตามที่กิดเลย ความรู้ทั้งหมดที่ได้รับมา มันเป็นความรู้ที่แปลกใหม่จากการเรียนในห้อง สี่เหลี่ยม คิฉันโชกดีมากๆที่ได้รับฟังจากเหตุการณ์จริง ที่พี่ๆจากผู้ติดเชื้อเอคส์โดยตรง มาเล่าสู่กันฟังซึ่ง จริงๆแล้วโอกาสดีๆแบบนี้หาได้ยากมากค่ะ และได้ทราบถึงสาเหตุว่า เหตุใดพี่ถึงติดเชื้อนี้ได้ แล้วเรา ควรทำอย่างไรถึงจะได้ห่างไกลโรกนี้ นี่คือสิ่งที่วัยรุ่นอย่างเราๆหลายคนต้องการค่ะ ซึ่งหากไม่มีโครงการนี้ คิฉันและอีกหลายคนก็คงไม่มีความรู้และเข้าใจกลไกของโรกเอคส์ได้เลย หรืออาจจะมีแต่ คงน้อยมาก

บางครั้งคิฉันคิคว่า แล้วทำไมวัยรุ่นสมัยนี้ถึงได้มีเพศสัมพันธ์ก่อนวัยอันควร ทำไมการผิดเพศ ถึงเกิดขึ้น ทำไมการรักร่วมเพศถึงเกิดขึ้นได้ และทำไมการทำแท้งถึงมีมากในหมู่นักเรียนนักศึกษา ทั้งที่ กำลังศึกษาอยู่ ซึ่งสิ่งเหล่านี้อาจก่อให้เกิดความตกต่ำทางสังคมได้ มันเป็นความสงสัยที่ด้องการคำตอบ มากๆค่ะ สิ่งเหล่านี้คือกำลามที่ดิฉันไม่สามารถหาคำตอบได้ด้วยตัวเอง

แต่เมื่อได้เข้าร่วมโครงการนี้ คิฉันก็ได้พบกับคำตอบแล้วละค่ะว่า หากเราไม่มีความรู้ในระดับ ด้นๆ คือ ไม่มีความรู้และทัศนคติทางรักร่วมเพศที่คื รวมถึงการดูแลรักษาสุขภาพทางเพศ การมี เพศสัมพันธ์การติดเชื้อทางเพศเกิดได้อย่างไร ปัญหาที่จะตามมาคืออะไร เราอาจจะเผชิญกับความ สูญเสีย ความเสียใจ อย่างมหาศาลก็เป็นได้ และหากขาดความตระหนักถึงปัญหาที่จะตามมาภายหลัง ไม่มีความรู้ในการป้องกันตนเองในเรื่องเพศ ไม่มีความรู้ในการจัดการอารมณ์ทางเพศของตนเอง ความ วุ่นวายทางสังคมอาจเกิดขึ้นแน่นอน และถ้าเราไม่สร้างคุณค่าและจิตสำนึกที่ดีให้กับตัวเราเอง แล้วเรา จะหาหนทางป้องกันตนเองและคนรอบข้าง ให้รอดพ้นจากการอุกคามทางเพศ ภัยอันตรายต่างๆรวมถึง ปัญหาต่างๆ ได้อย่างไรกัน ความวุ่นวายในสังคมจึงเกิดขึ้นอย่างหาที่สิ้นสุดมิได้ไงค่ะ ด้วยเหตุนี้เองที่จะ นำมาสู่ปัญหาความวุ่นวายในสังคมไทยของเราซึ่งกำลังเผชิญอยู่ ณ ปัจจุบันนี่แหละค่ะ ความรู้ทั้งหมดนี้ คิฉันก็ขอขอบคุณตณาจารย์ทุกท่านที่สละเวลามาทำโครงการ และให้ความรู้แก่เยาวชนในครั้งนี้ด้วยค่ะ

โครงการนี้เป็นโครงการที่ดีมากๆเลขนะค่ะ สามรถปลุกจิตสำนึกของความเป็นมนุษย์ในวัยรุ่น อย่างเราได้ ซึ่งวัยรุ่นนี่แหละค่ะ ที่จะเป็นอนาคตของชาติในอนาคต คิฉันอยากให้โครงการนี้เกิดขึ้นทุกๆ ปีอย่างต่อเนื่องเลยค่ะ อาจารย์ทุกท่านให้ความรู้ที่ดีมากๆค่ะ อย่างน้อยๆคิฉันเชื่อว่าสิ่งที่ได้รับจาก โครงการนี้ หลายๆคนนำมาปรับใช้กับตนเองแล้ว และที่ดียิ่งไปกว่านั้นความเห็นแก่ตัว สนใจแต่ ผลประโยชน์ส่วนตน ไม่เดยแยแสต่อส่วนรวม ซึ่งฝังสึกอยู่ในจิตใจนั้น มันสามารถลบล้างออกจากจิตใจ และความคิดไปได้อย่างน่ามหัสจรรย์จริงๆ มันเป็นสิ่งที่คิฉันประทับใจมาก บรรยากาศการให้ความรู้ ฟัง แล้วก็ไม่เครียด สนุกสนาน แถมยังสามารถนำความรู้มาใช้ได้อีกต่างหากสนุกสนานอย่างมีสาระ และยัง ทำให้เยาวชนหลายๆคนได้รู้จักการเป็นคนที่มีจิตสาชารณะ ว่ามีอย่างไร ซึ่งมันไม่ใช่แค่การเก็บขยะตาม สถานที่ต่างๆตามที่หลายๆคนเข้าใจหรอกค่ะ และอาจจะมีเพิ่มขึ้นเรื่อยๆด้วยนะค่ะ หากโครงการนี้ คำเนินไปเรื่อยๆและต่อๆไปค่ะ คิฉันไม่ผิดหวังเลยค่ะ กับโครงการดีๆแบบนี้ และอยากให้อีกหลายๆคน ที่ไม่มีโอกาสได้สัมผัสบรรยากาศภายในโครงการนี้ ได้มีโอกาสสัมผัสบ้างเหมือนดิฉัน เพื่อว่าเขาจะได้ รู้จักการมีจิตสาชารณะ และได้นำความรู้ที่ได้รับนั้น มาช่วยแก้ไข และลดปัญหาวัยรุ่น ได้อีกทางด้วย เหมือนที่คิฉันกำลังปฏิบัติอยู่ และเพื่อประเทศไทยของเรานี้จะได้มีประสิทธิภาพ ความเจริญในทุกๆ ค้าน เพราะเราอย่าถึมว่าวัยรุ่นคือตัวขับเคลื่อน และการศึกษาคือแรงขับเคลื่อน สองสิ่งนี้คืออนาคตของ ชาติ ซึ่งจะนำพาประเทศไทยเราก้าวหน้าในทุกๆค้านด้วย

ดิฉันขอฝากบทกออนบทหนึ่งนะค่ะ

"ความรู้เกิด ความผิดพลาด ยากตามมา เมื่อไม่รู้ ไม่คิด ก็ผิดไป มีความรู้ นำความรู้ นั้นมาใช้ หากปล่อยใจ และตัว ไปตามทาง เกิดปัญหา รู้เท่าทัน แก้ทันใจ
เหตุฉันใด ถึงได้ ไม่แก้ตัว
อย่าปล่อยไป ให้ความรู้ อยู่ท่วมหัว
เวลาผ่าน คนเสียใจ คือตัวเรา"

หากผิดพลาดประการใด ดิฉันก็ขออภัยไว้ ณ โอกาสนี้ด้วย

นส.....ม. 5/3

โรงเรียนส่งเสริมศาสนาวิทยามูลนิธิ