

## Childhood Sexuality Education An Inducer of Traditional Sexual Orientation

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**Sufficient sexuality education, counseling, and intervention can accurately determine traditional sexual orientation. As a result, people are less likely to be misunderstood and criticized later in life due to their sexual orientation. Educating young people about sexuality is important for many social and practical reasons. Early sex education is required to help young people create the right gender ideas and acquire the traditional correct sexual orientation. The direction of children's sexual education has become vital. Nobody denies the existence of LGBTQ people, but we do not actively promote it, especially among kids. Society's traditional familial roots will be damaged if an orientation deviates from norms.**

**Keywords:** Sexuality Education; Sexual Orientation; LGBTQ; Childhood; Society

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A persistent pattern of romantic or sexual attraction toward individuals of opposing, same, or both sexes is defined as sexual orientation. In addition to the classic heterosexual orientation, LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning) should be the most comprehensive summary of the current classification of sexual orientation based on the aforementioned definition. While studies have established a strong link between sexual orientation and individual genetic inheritance, the external environment in which an individual matures is also critical (1). Whether it be their home environment, school environment, or social environment, when an individual receives or sustains a degree of same-sex or opposite-sex harm during development, their subsequent sexual orientation will vary considerably, if not reverse (2).

Is it conceivable, then, to effectively steer an individual and shape their traditional sexual orientation through external sex education? Yes, it is. Consider an individual who is doubtful

about their sexual orientation; if appropriate knowledge, counseling, and intervention are provided in a timely manner, the individual will inevitably develop a correct sexual orientation in the traditional sense. This also reduces the likelihood that they will face numerous misunderstandings and critiques as a result of their sexual orientation in later life, as well as psychological distortions and probable abuse (3). In the long run, proper sex education for youngsters is critical for social and practical reasons.

Not only that, with the goal of assuring the proper direction of childhood sex education toward individual traditional sexual orientation, the manner in which sex education is delivered has become a critical issue. Naturally, the goal of early sex education is to assist youngsters in developing an accurate gender concept and guide them toward developing the traditional correct sexual orientation (4). Thus, the educational institution should have the proper educational orientation rather than one

that leads students to believe that LGBTQ is likewise a traditional sexual orientation. What needs to be stressed here is that while the presence of LGBTQ is unavoidable and has its own underlying reasons, they do not reflect traditional male and female heterosexual values (5). At the same time, while we do not deny the existence of LGBTQ people, and we do not promote them particularly in childhood. There is no question that when an orientation departs from traditional values, an individual's sexual orientation changes to meet the demands of the times. In the long run, the traditional family foundations of society as a whole will be shattered, resulting in societal unrest and instability.

Additionally, sex education for youngsters should be complete and methodical, and it is inescapable to overlook the key ones. Rather than that, teachers with traditional sexual orientations should be hired and retained to avoid sexual orienta-

tion recommendations based on teachers' personal preferences, which is unproductive. While education should be politically neutral, the reality is quite the opposite. Teachers with divergent political beliefs will naturally infuse their classroom instruction with their own political ideas, resulting in drastically differing educational outcomes (6). Furthermore, if political dissidents are more radical, they will advocate and promote their own political opinion formation bills on a large scale. One may imagine the probable negative repercussions.

In sum, while we know that childhood sex education has a favorable effect on developing traditional sexual orientation, when this positive effect is twisted and abused, the negative consequences are even more immeasurable. Thus, it is straightforward to select whether to educate or not to educate, but determining whether to educate successfully or not is a complicated and far from straightforward procedure. ■

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