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COORDINATION BETWEEN SCHOOLS, FAMILIES AND SOCIETY IN JUVENILE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EDUCATION FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Introduction

The relationship between schools, families, and society in education has received much attention in both theory and practice. In juvenile reproductive health education in our country, previously influenced by Oriental feudalism, people only cared about sexual education and reproductive health education in moral aspect. The content, knowledge and skills related to gender, sexuality and reproductive health were negligently dealt with and even avoided, leading to many unfortunate consequences.

Minority, the transitional age between childhood and adulthood, the period in which minors develop physical force and health, marks a new sociological development trend. This is also the stage when minors escape step by step from the familial environment to the community integration. They participate in various activities to learn by themselves and mature. Therefore, reproductive health education for minors is very necessary.

Family, school and society in recent time have paid much care about reproductive health education and made efforts to improve it. This plays a key role in juvenile reproductive health education. However, the reality proves that this task still faces many challenges, which requires comprehensive solutions and active participation of all administrative levels and different social sectors.

Coordination of schools, families and society in juvenile reproductive health for high school students

Schools, families, and society in juvenile reproductive health for high school students must jointly organize activities which aim at educating students with knowledge and skills relating to reproductive health care in line with student psycho physiological characteristics in order to improve education quality and effectiveness for a comprehensive mental and physical development of students.

On basic principles, educational objectives in coordination activities must be consistent with that of families and society. Theoretically, such coordination must obtain consistency of sound, adequate and firm education requirements and create a favorable educational environment in schools, families, and society, which guides students through reproductive health consistently and synchronously.

In fact, it is currently rare for students to actively search for juvenile reproductive health care. Therefore, collaborative activities among schools, families, and society for juvenile reproductive education are very necessary and useful. Such activities not only help students equip with sound knowledge about reproductive health but also restrict and prevent them from diseases. In addition, juvenile reproductive health care should be considered as a necessity like other stages during their life course.

For juvenile students, schools must cooperate with families and communities in enhancing the organization of juvenile reproductive education in order to equip students with safe knowledge and skills of reproductive health and to orient students with healthy and scientific living-style concepts, etc. On the other hand, families should coordinate with schools, youth unions and political-social organization to promote juvenile reproductive education in terms of gender, sexuality and personal protection methods, so that they feel free and confident to take care of their health.

Promoting educational coordination aims at providing students with information and equipping them with knowledge of and skills for health care and juvenile reproductive health. This results in raising their awareness and active attitude toward reproductive health, gender equality and improving their social skills, cultural attitude in school age to live their lives.

Solutions to coordination among schools, families, and society in juvenile reproductive health for school students

Development of coordination plans among schools, families, and society in juvenile reproductive health for school students

- *Objective:* coordination plans among schools, families, and society in juvenile reproductive health education must link to the overall plans of schools.
- *Contents:* in order to gain the effectiveness, schools must play the key role in developing a detailed coordination plan:
 - developing an annual plan with proper contents and methods; Arranging schedule in line with cooperation in activities among schools, families, and society. The expected plan must fit with conditions of each school and adapt to educational mission in each academic year and political tasks of each locality. Coordination must

- be conformable to conditions of schools and living conditions of parents. In addition, it should have a schedule for observation and monitor of implementation;
- the contents of the action plan must be detailed and sent to entities in schools in order to revise and finalize them. In parents meeting at the beginning of the academic year, representatives of parents will make contributions to the plan, especially discuss of conditions for coordination;
 - schools also must collect opinions from local authorities and majors for direction and leadership;
 - in brief, it must comprise of a general plan and a specific action plan. Plans must be flexible and effective. They must be consistent with related organizations for mutual coordination;
 - upon each month, quarter, year or period, schools take responsibility for summarizing and evaluating achievements, on this basis, educational forces are enabled to adjust and supplement their experiences promptly.
 - *Implementation:* In the planning stage, management of coordination activities must be consistent with its objectives, contents, methods and organizing forms as follows:
 - organizing joint conferences to develop and discuss leadership and education. Schools play the key role in presenting the master plan including objectives and most-concerned issues;
 - organizing seminars and workshops to discuss of and exchange methods of implementation of coordination activities. In addition, inviting doctors and experts of health, psychology and reproductive health to consult students in order to improve their awareness;
 - promoting roles of teachers, communicator, partners, agents and staff in charge of population management at all levels in holding coordinative activities to educate students the reproductive health;
 - inspecting, evaluating and rewarding consistently coordinative activities among schools, families, and society.

Organization and operation of the coordination between schools, families, and society in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students

- *Objectives:* to improve management effectiveness in implementing the coordinative activity planning between schools, families and society in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students. The coordination is regularly conducted, connects closely between different actors in order to operate the juvenile reproductive health education effectively and to adjust as well as consolidate on time the coordinators in each stage.
- *Contents:* establishing and maintaining the relationships between schools, families, and society in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students closely.

- jointly organizing and operating the coordination between forces. Organizing and directing the diversification and synchronization of coordinative programs and activities between school and parents; between parents and the community; between school, local governments and social organizations;
- directing the activities of educational institutions such as teaching, learning, and management of human resources, finance, and material facilities, etc...;
- proposing activity forms for the coordination of educational forces.
- *Implementation:* The content and organization of coordinative activities between school and family are very diverse. Therefore, in order to ensure the management of coordinative activities and to organize a number of activities with high efficiency, the school needs to strengthen the leading role to direct its components to organize well the coordinative activities:
- developing a mechanism for coordinative activities between school and society in education generally and in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students particularly. In fact, these are methods for the coordination of educational impacts between school and social educational forces in the residential area where the school is located and students are living. The purpose of developing this mechanism is to build good social relationships in social life, acting as educational relationships. For this reason, it would create a good and widespread educational environment in the community;
- establishing the Steering Committee on coordinating educational forces in each locality, of which the members are managers of school, representatives of local governments and organizations. Task and responsibility of each member are assigned to ensure a proper fulfillment of the state administration's objectives of training and education as well as contents of the educational objective of students.
- the school and society coordinate to build a safe and healthy educational environment in the community. In fact, in order to build a healthy educational environment, it is needed to build cultural families first. This is necessary because a warm and harmonious family atmosphere where adults are exemplaries in daily life and at work always caring for children would be a cradle of good care and education for students;
- building a healthy education environment is also possibly conducted through the coordination between school and local authorities, public security departments, health care stations and cultural and social organizations, etc. in various organizational forms of coordination in educational activities.

Renovation of content, methods of the coordination between schools, families, and society in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students

- *Objectives:* This solution aims to find new and flexible coordination contents and methods suitable for practical conditions of educational institutions, localities and

educational subjects to meet the requirement of juvenile reproductive health education for high school students in the new period.

- *Contents:* In order to achieve high efficiency in the coordinative activity of juvenile reproductive health education for high school students, one of the first requirements is the diversity, abundance, and assurance of the educational principles of organizational forms of coordinative activities between schools, families, and society in this work.
- establishment of the mechanism of coordination management and direction;
- building and renovating actively the new management methods that are suitable for practical conditions (standard management, innovation management in schools, etc...);
- directing the innovation of teaching method, assessment method, in which the access of new knowledge and methods in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students is emphasized;
- directing the building of school quality culture (Administrative reform in education and training such as financial transparency, implementation of the regulations on democracy, meeting, management renovation, etc.);
- introducing educational contents and objectives of the school into local social organizations, creating an initial understanding of educational objectives and then a good response and a consensus in the later coordination process;
- using flexible and diversified coordination forms and methods to bring high efficiency in the management process.

Implementation:

- consolidating the Educational Steering Committee at all levels, also improving the documentary system which clearly regulates synchronous coordination operation mechanism;
- strengthening the coordination in professional work, attaching responsibilities and roles of the Board of Directors in ensuring the motivation of teachers and staffs thus it would promote the role, activeness, initiative, and creativity in the teacher's job;
- creating a multi-dimensional information network from school to family, social community and vice versa;
- there should be a satisfactory financial investment to collaborative activities, especially to material facilities and technology;
- the implementation of the coordinative activities should be creative and flexible. The application should not be mechanical. Regular examination and assessment are required to learn experience.

Regular examination and assessment of the results of coordination between schools, families, and society in juvenile reproductive health education for students

- *Objectives:* improvement of quality, effectiveness of evaluation and assessment of the coordination between school, family and society in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students.
- *Measures:*
 - setting up a system of standards for examination and assessment: The standards and contents of the process of examining and evaluating the coordination between school, familie and society are the targets and objectives of juvenile reproductive health education for high school students;
 - innovation of examination forms: It may be conducted in various forms including comprehensive examination, special examination, unexpected examination, monthly, semestral and annual examination;
 - development of an examination plan in a process in accordance with examination forms. Setting up a plan to check the entire process from planning, preparation, and implementation; Checking periodically the coordination; Preliminary and comprehensive summing up to evaluate the effectiveness of the coordination in order to find out the reasons for success and causes of restriction; Regular and prompt encouragement and commendation. Deviations in coordination should be adjusted and good practices in coordination should be developed.
- *Implementation:*

It is to well prepare the contents of the examination and evaluation and formulate a plan for examination and assessment according to the time course in the school year. It is also essential to organize training, seminars and conferences to agree on the contents, examination forms and evaluation; to prepare the contents and conduct a summation conference; and to evaluate the effectiveness of coordination of different actors in juvenile reproductive health education. Advantages and disadvantages should be figured out and analyzed to find the subjective and objective reasons, thence the experience can be learned to improve the direction of coordination in the coming time.

To effectively carry out this coordination, managers have to set up a clear mechanism of examination by school, family and community during the implementation.

Conclusion

The coordination between schools, families, and society plays an important role in the education of juvenile reproductive health for high school students. To achieve better quality and effectiveness of this work and make contributions to the improvement of comprehensive education, we suggest some measures to improve the quality of coordination between schools, families, and society in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students as stated above. These measures will be only effective if related actors cleverly choose and apply them flexible and conformable to the condi-

tions of the community, the development of socio-economy, student's families, organizations, individuals, etc. in each locality.

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Coordination between schools, families and society in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students

Summary: The coordination between schools, families and society in juvenile reproductive health education for high school students plays an important role in modern societies. We should make a lot of effort to achieve better quality and effectiveness in this field. The article emphasizes some conditions that should be done to reach the above aim. According to the Authors such a widely understood coordination should be planned and properly managed on the base of deep relationships. The education should be based on modern knowledge and methods.

Keywords: high school students, reproductive health education, coordination in education

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