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**THE ROLE OF MEDIATION SCHEMES SEX SEXUAL STEREOTYPES REGARDING
LEVEL SEXUAL AWARENESS AND SEXUAL FUNCTION IN WOMEN**

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aimed to sexual stereotypes intermediary role In relation to sexual awareness and sexual function in women was conducted. Method: The study was descriptive and correlational The study population consisted of 87 female students married National University of Isfahan, 93 in the first half year of sampling were selected For this purpose the questionnaire and Siranovsky Anderson (1994); Snell's scale of sexual awareness, Fisher and Miller (1991) And sexual function scale Rosen (2000) were completed. Results: schemas sex on the subscales varied sexual function, and sexual awareness component is effective. Conclusion: The findings suggest that women with a positive commissioning plan of consciousness and also have good sexual function and your spouse is less likely to develop sexual dysfunction.

**Keywords: sexual stereotypes, sexual awareness, sexual function, female students of
Isfahan University.**

INTRODUCTION

Sexual stereotypes associated with gender is a set of associations that the main field of information processing based on gender shows (Khamse, 2006). Gender issues need to be aware of and need to know to avoid dealing with sexual issues create problems

for communities However, very little discussion about these issues is a challenge as far as gender and sexuality and the great unknowns of the most common human contradictions (Owhadi, 2006). The most important factors affecting the strength of

family sexual performance is affected by various factors, one of which schemas sex sexual is. Assessment of emotional, cognitive and mental that a person of their own sex is (Yousefi et al., 2010). In this regard research on three variables: gender stereotypes, sexual awareness and sexual function that can be used to research the Florence and colleagues (2011), Arstad (2000), Eslosarz (2000), Yousefi et al. (2010) and research Khamse (2007) pointed out The relationship between these three variables

with other variables examined in this study. But unfortunately in the society, therefore, considerable research and documentation on the situation of women in terms of sexual stereotypes, sexual awareness, sexual function and how communication is possible that these three variables There have with each other. Now, according to discussions, this study examines the role of intermediary sexual stereotypes on women's sexual knowledge and practice.

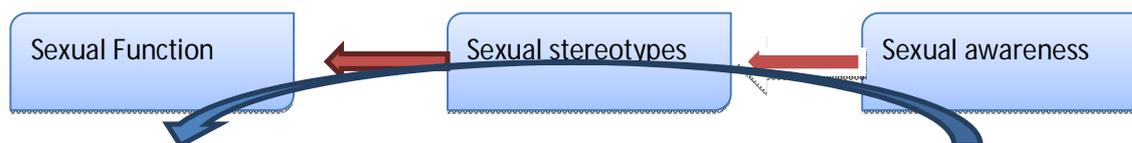


Chart 1 shows the test model research

RESEARCH METHOD

The research is descriptive and correlational analysis using the path in the direction of modeling has been done. The study population consisted of 87 married female students studying in the fields of science (first half of 93) of the National University, Which were selected by convenience sampling method. The scale of sexual awareness, sexual function and sexual schemas were completed by a sample. Finally, the data were analyzed by software AMOS18.

Measuring tool

A. Anderson and Syranovsky scale sexual stereotypes: the questionnaire and Syranovsky Anderson (1994) has been prepared and has the male and female form's Form 50 adjectives that are scored from zero to six, And components of it includes: passionate - romantic, explicit - comfortable, shy cautious. That any form of double validation of the questions. Cronbach's alpha coefficient women 0/73 it is validation by the Moradi Oregonians.

B. Snell, Fisher Miller Scale sexual awareness:

A tool that is objective and report in 1991 by Snell, Fisher and Miller to investigate the

sexual consciousness, sexual control, sexual assertiveness and awareness of sexual attraction was built. The test contains 36 words and subjects have a five-point Likert scale of agreement or disagreement with any of the terms specified. And Cronbach's alpha it is 0/74.

C. Rosen sexual function scale:

Women form the questionnaire was designed in 2000 by Rosen et al. And in 2008 by Muhammad and his colleagues are validating. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.85, 19 questions and includes six areas: desire, mental stimulation, humidity, orgasm, satisfaction and pain and its Cronbach's alpha coefficient obtained 0.94.

Analysis of Results

In this chapter, the data collected according to the hypotheses are described and analyzed. The descriptive results of the sample analyzed and then presented the results of research hypotheses. Descriptive statistics of variables and parameters of the study are as follows in Table 1 have been proposed.

To test the role of intermediary sexual stereotypes about sexual knowledge helpful to control sexual function and the regression coefficients, standard regression, than the critical significance level for variables was evaluated in Table 2:

The direct and indirect effects on the variables in Table 3 sexual knowledge, sexual stereotypes and sexual performance are on the table the following results.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of variables Research

Most data	lowest data	SD	Fashion	Middle	mean	Research components
52/0	17/0	7/41	42/0	40/0	38/73	Passionate - romantic
49/0	19/0	6/58	38/0	34/0	34/36	Explicit - comfortable
36/0	13/0	5/05	22/0	24/0	24/1	Shy- cautious
126/0	58/0	12/82	104/0	99/0	97/62	The schema of sex
19/0	0/0	5/43	0/0	8/0	8/04	Sexual awareness
36/0	10/0	4/33	18/0	21/0	21/43	Sexual control
25/0	0/0	5/16	14/0	14/0	13/54	Sexual Assertiveness
12/0	0/0	3/88	8/0	6/0	6/13	Awareness of sexual attraction
76/0	25/0	11/61	41/0	49/5	48/88	
6/0	1/20	1/02	3/60	3/6	3/64	Mill
6/0	0/0	1/31	5/40	4/2	4/00	Mental stimulation
6/0	0/0	1/29	4/80	4/65	4/39	Humidity
6/0	0/0	1/38	5/20	4/8	4/37	Orgasms
6/0	0/8	1/15	6/0	5/2	4/90	Satisfaction
6/0	0/0	1/65	6/0	4/8	4/28	Sexual pain
36/0	2/0	5/97	24/10	26/9	25/85	Total score of sexual function

Table 2 Regression coefficients and regression standard than the critical significance level for variables

level of significance	critical ratio	Standard regression coefficients	Regression coefficient	Component	Component
0/33	-0/98	-0/48	-0/17	Sexual stereotypes	Sexual knowledge

0/002	-3/05	-0/78	-0/11	Sexual Function	Sexual knowledge
0/87	-0/17	-0/03	-0/01	Sexual Function	Sexual stereotypes
0/33	0/97	1/16	4/37	Passionate - romantic	Sexual stereotypes
0/15	1/44	0/29	0/89	Shy cautious	
		0/25	1/0	Explicit - comfortable	
		0/81	1/0	Sexual awareness	Sexual knowledge
0/44	-0/77	-0/11	-1/10	Sexual control	
0/000	4/46	0/61	0/67	Assertiveness	
0/002	3/05	0/42	0/37	Knowledge of attraction	
0/000	4/2	0/95	2/06	Mental stimulation	Sexual Function
		0/72	1/0	Mill	
0/002	3/12	0/86	1/76	Humidity	
0/003	2/98	0/93	2/15	Orgasms	
0/000	4/44	0/87	1/6	Satisfaction	
0/06	1/87	0/57	1/33	Sexual pain	

Table 3: direct and indirect effects of variables

Clear-comfortable	Shy, cautious	Willingness	Mental stimulation	Sexual awareness	Sexual control	Sexual Assertiveness	Knowledge of attraction	Passionate, romantic	Humidity	Orgasms	Satisfaction	Pain	Sexual Function	Sexual stereotypes	Variables	Effects, direct and indirect
0	0	0	0	0/81	0/11	0/61	0/42	0	0	0	0	0	0/78	0/48	Sexual knowledge	Standard effects Direct
0/25	0/29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/16	0	0	0	0	0/03		Sexual stereotypes	
0	0	0/72	0/94	0	0	0	0	0	0/86	0/93	0/87	0/57	0	0	Sexual Function	
0/12	0/14	0/55	0/72	0	0	0	0	0/55	0/66	0/71	0/67	0/43	0/01	0	Sexual knowledge	Standard indirect effects
0	0	0/02	0/02	0	0	0	0	0	0/02	0/02	0/02	0/01	0	0	Sexual stereotypes	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sexual Function	
0/12	0/14	0/55	0/72	0/81	0/11	0/61	0/42	0/55	0/66	0/71	0/67	0/43	0/76	0/48	Sexual knowledge	The effects of general standard
0/25	0/29	0/02	0/02	0	0	0	0	1/58	0/02	0/02	0/02	0/01	0/03	0	Sexual stereotypes	
0	0	0/72	0/94	0	0	0	0	0	0/86	0/93	0/87	0/57	0	0	Sexual Function	

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to sexual stereotypes regarding the role of intermediary helpful to control sexual function in women sexual knowledge base Science National University of Isfahan. In response to the first hypothesis that sexual awareness on women's sexual schema components, these findings were obtained: sexual knowledge on sexual stereotypes in general, the impact of these measures is variable. With these conditions, it can be said that familiarity with the principles of sexual behavior and sexual knowledge is essential. In response to the second hypothesis that sexual knowledge on factors affect sexual function. These results were obtained: knowledge of sex on the subscales variables affect sexual function. Awareness of the cycle of sexual function is very important for couples while couples are not aware of this issue and see that their lives are faced with intransigence. In the third hypothesis in this study on sexual stereotypes of sexual function were analyzed and the results show that the scheme has an impact on sexual function subscales. There are positive stereotypes of women make them more willing to experience sexual relations. In the last hypothesis of this study sexual knowledge brokering role of gender stereotypes on sexual function in mind it can be concluded that sexual knowledge and

significant direct negative impact on sexual function, but with the mediation of sexual awareness, sexual Schema no significant effect on sexual function. In explaining this hypothesis can be said with respect to previous studies of women with social status has a positive sexual stereotypes because they do not consider sex as a commodity, stock and enjoy your relationship. Another is training in sexual issues. Stone (2007) announced Mail when there are limitations in training are more likely to have positive sexual schemas, less formed. Only sex education for knowledge is not enough to provide the necessary growth of the sexual instinct. Included in this study had limitations, because of the taboo subjects of sex in our society to cooperate are ruled sentence was not fit. Finally, the researchers suggest is that And at the end of this research suggest that behavioral scientists, especially in the field of family counseling in order to improve sexual function, the role and importance of special attention for their sexual awareness and sexual schemas.

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