

Case study on premarital education

[Family](#), [Divorce](#)



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Question 1

Marriage institution has existed for many years and plays a pivotal in the society. However, it is one of the most sophisticated institutions as it faces many challenges, which tarnish its reputation. Divorce has remained the main challenge facing the marriage institution in the last few years, thus evoking a concern from various quotas. Marriage counselors and policy makers have proposed the introduction of premarital education before the state issues a marriage license (Schacht, Caroline &David Knox, 176).

However, to what extent should premarital education exist prior to the issuance of marriage license, remains the question under discussion.

Professionals offering premarital education should be authorized by state to issue credential documents, which prove that a couple has completed premarital education/course. The couple should present the valid document before the state issues a marriage license. Only couples who have attained 18 years and above, and have agreed to get married should undertake a premarital education before issuance of marriage license.

However, people remain receptive about premarital education because of various reasons. Firstly, existence of love myths influence the way people

perceive premarital education because they believe that divorce takes place to only a segment of people; an idea that holds no truth. Secondly, couples believe that their love was meant to last forever, and it can overcome marital challenges including divorce. Therefore, love myths and love deception influence people to become receptive about premarital education.

Question two

Effective way of reducing STDs

Sexually transmitted diseases denoted, as STDs are contagious infections passed from one person to the other through sexual contact (body fluids, skin contact, genitals, and mouth). Sexually transmitted diseases are bacterial and viral infections, which cause mild and severe impact on the body such as cold, flu, fever, and death in severe situation. There are many types of STDs, but the common ones include; Chlamydia, genital herpes, syphilis, hepatitis B, vaginitis, and gonorrhea. However, various methods can be used in preventing and reducing STDs transmission.

Use condoms: The use of latex condoms during sexual intercourse reduce and prevent STDs transmission from one person to the other. One should use protection when engaging in sexual behavior all the time.

Immunization: Some of the STDs can be prevented through immunization, while majority cannot be prevented through immunization and vaccination. In this case, one should be immunized against hepatitis B; an idea that will reduce and prevent the transmission (Stanberry & Susan, 56).

Refrain from risky sexual behavior: One should avoid using unsterilized equipment because they increase chance of contracting STDs. Additionally, one should avoid engaging in anal sex because it increases the risk of

contracting STDs. Anal tissues are soft and they tear easily thus increasing STDs transmission.

Works cited

Schacht, Caroline, and David Knox. Choices in Relationships: An Introduction to Marriage and the Family, 11th ed.: An Introduction to Marriage and the Family. New York: Cengage Learning, 2011. Print.

Stanberry, Lawrence , and Susan Rosenthal. Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Vaccines, Prevention, and Control. New York: Academic Press, 2012. Print.