

A study of the attitude of parents and teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level

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Abstract

Emotionally intelligent person is able to adjust. So, it is the responsibility of the teachers and parents to encourage the students to express their feelings. Many activities should be organized in the schools to express their feelings. Student's personality expresses his behavior, his thinking and his attitude. A student is responsible for his personality. A student can improve his personality trait. Teachers can encourage the students to make them confident and to develop the quality of good leadership. Parents provide good home environment to develop their personality. Parents themselves should have good personality because children follow them.

Keywords: emotionally intelligent, personality

Introduction

Sex has been an untouchable word in Indian society. Our society has discouraged talks about sex and considered the term sex as forbidden. Due to which our quest for the knowledge on the subject remains unsatisfied and the existing myths, misconception and ignorance continues to be there and passed from generation to generation.

Our ancestors had other views about sex. Sex was not considered as taboo in our society. In fact ancient geniuses & scholars produced masterpieces like Kama sutra, Charka, Khajuraho and Samhita etc. Sex has been discussed quite openly. Thus, it is apparent that knowledge of this subject has been in existence since times immemorial.

Sex is universal and most powerful drive among inner urges and driver of human beings. They get appropriate information for their queries from the right source. We should not allow growing sex as a subject of excessive curiosity in the mind of the youngsters. Sex is essentially a positive force in human life and youngsters should be led to appreciate direction what is good, fine and healthy about it and to understand how their sexual powers can be directed to bring them fulfillment and satisfaction children should understand that sex is subject to misuse and also that it may have negative as well as positive results. The emphasis should be on human sexuality as a positive force.

Sex and sexuality are subjects about which our Indian society has always felt in habited. Although it is an important and integral part of our life, which determines our behaviors, feelings, relationship, communication and intimacy, yet rarely one sees it in this perspective. Sexuality has a deep and significant value throughout human life, no matters what the age, gender, economic status, nationality or religion. Nowadays our society is showing rapid changes in it.

Objectives of the study

- To study the attitude of parents and teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.

- To compare the attitude of male and female parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.
- To compare the attitude of male and female teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.
- To compare the attitude of graduate and post graduate parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.
- To compare the attitude of graduate and post graduate teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.
- To compare the attitude of parents below 40 years old and above 40 years old towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.
- To compare the attitude of teachers below 40 years old and above 40 years old towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.

Hypothesis of the study

- There is significant difference in the attitude of male and female parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.
- There is significant difference in the attitude of male and female teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.
- There is significant difference in attitude of postgraduate and graduate parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.
- There is significant difference in attitude of post graduate and graduate teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.
- There is significant difference in the attitude of parents below 40 years and above age of 40 years towards imparting sex education at secondary school level
- There is significant difference in the attitude of teachers below age of 40 years and above 40 years towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.

Main findings of the study

Table 1: Attitude of parents and teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level

Variables	N	SA	A	U	D	SD
Parents	150	15.33%	82.66%	2%	0	0
Teachers	150	11.33%	65.33%	22.66%	0.66%	0

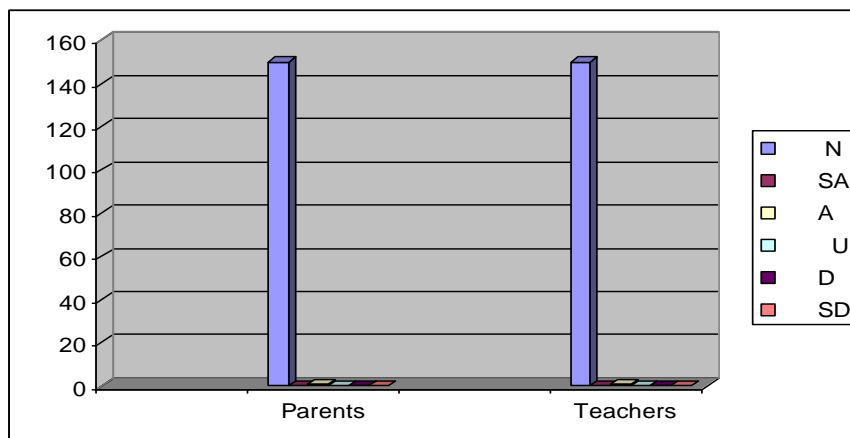


Fig 1

Interpretation

Table 1 reveals that 15.33% parents are strongly agree to give sex education; 82.66% parents are agree to provide sex education 2% parents are uncertain about it. No parents were disagree or strongly disagree to provide sex education at secondary school level.

11.33% teachers are strongly agree to provide sex education; 65.33% teachers are agree; 22.66% teachers are uncertain; 0.66% teachers are disagree; but nobody was strongly

disagree in providing sex education at secondary school level. So parents and teachers have positive attitude towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.

Table 2: Mean values of male and female teachers and parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level

Variables(sex)	Teachers	Parents
Male	160.0	180.0
Female	172.4	171.6

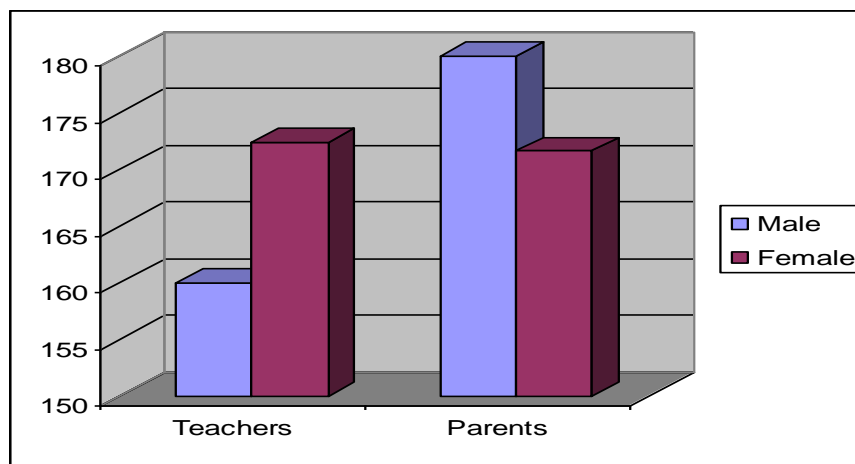


Fig 2

Interpretation

Table 2 indicates that mean value of male teachers calculated is 160 and female teachers are 172.4. It means female teachers have positive attitude towards imparting sex

education at secondary school level. Fathers show mean value 180 and mothers 171.6. It means fathers are more concerned in imparting sex education at secondary school level than mothers.

Table 3: Attitude of male and female parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level

Variable(sex)	N	Mean	S.D.	S.ED	't'	Level of Significance
Fathers	75	180.0	25.10	3.5	2.4	Significant 0.05 level
Mothers\	75	171.6	17.7			

df = 75+75-2=148

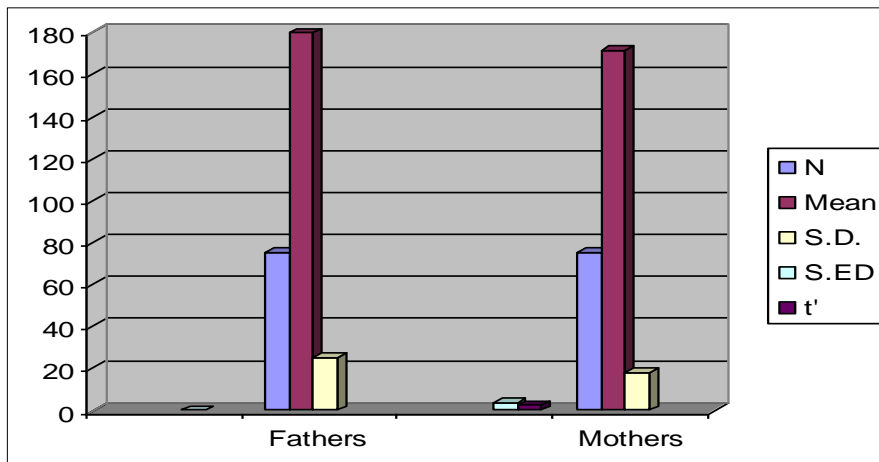


Fig 3

Interpretation

Table 3 indicates that mean value of male and female parents is 180 and 171.6 respectively. It means mothers are less interested in imparting sex education as compare to fathers. This table also show that ‘t’ ratio calculated is 2.4 that is significant at 0.05 level of significance and the needed values to be significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels are 1.96 and 2.58

respectively. So hypothesis number-2 that there is significant difference between male and female parents is accepted. It means there is difference between attitude of male and female parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level. Sex has significant impact on imparting sex education at secondary school level.

Table 4: Attitude of male and female teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level

Variables (sex)	N	Mean	S.D.	S.ED	‘t’	Level of Significance
Male Teachers	75	160.0	30.0	4.5	2.75	Significant at 0.01 level
Female Teachers	75	172.4	25.4			

df=75+75-2=148

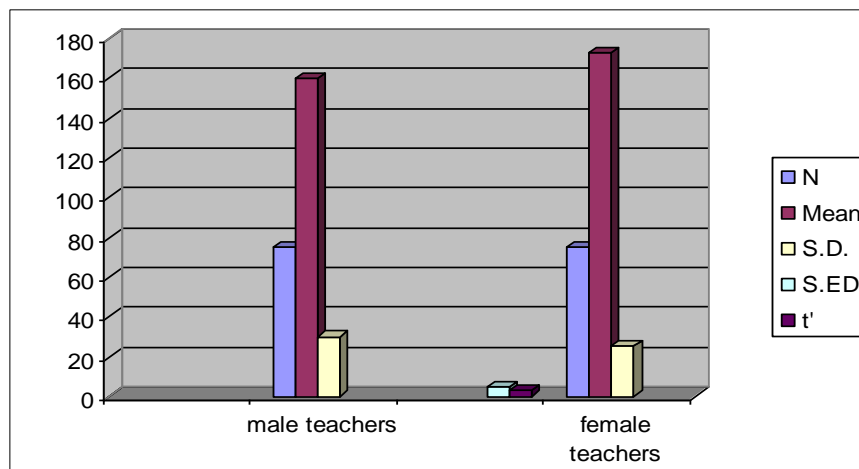


Fig 4

Interpretation

On the basis of table 4 mean values of male and female teachers is 160 and 172.4 respectively. It means female teachers are more interested in imparting sex education as compare to male teachers. Table 4 indicates that ‘t’ ratio calculated is 2.75 which is greater than standard ‘t’ values at

0.05 and 0.01 level i.e. 1.96 and 2.58 respectively. Hence ‘t’ value is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It means the hypothesis that there is significant difference between attitude of male and female teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level is significant.

Table 5: Attitude of graduate and post graduate parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level

Variables(qualification)	N	Mean	S.D.	S.ED	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Graduate Parents	75	175.0	22.6	17	1.24	Not Significant at 0.05 level
Post Graduate Parents	75	177.1	17.0			

df = 75+75-2 = 148

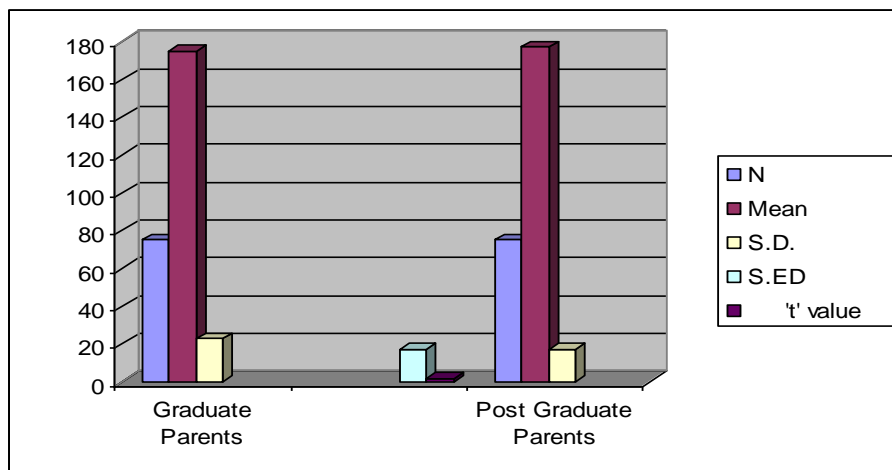


Fig 5

Interpretation

On the basis of table 5 mean values of graduate and postgraduate parents is 175 and 177.1 respectively. Table 5 indicates that 't' value calculated is 1.24 which is less than the standard value of 't' at 0.05 and 0.01 levels i.e. 1.96 and 2.58 respectively. It shows that the hypothesis that there is

significant difference between attitude of graduate and P.G. parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level is rejected. It means level of education of parents does not play any role to develop attitude of parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.

Table 6: Attitude of graduate and post graduate teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level

Variable(qualification)	N	Mean	S.D.	S.ED	't' Value	Level of Significance
Graduate Teachers	75	155	31.2	4.55	4.39	Significant at 0.01 level
Post Graduate Teachers	75	175	24.2			

df = 75+75-2=148

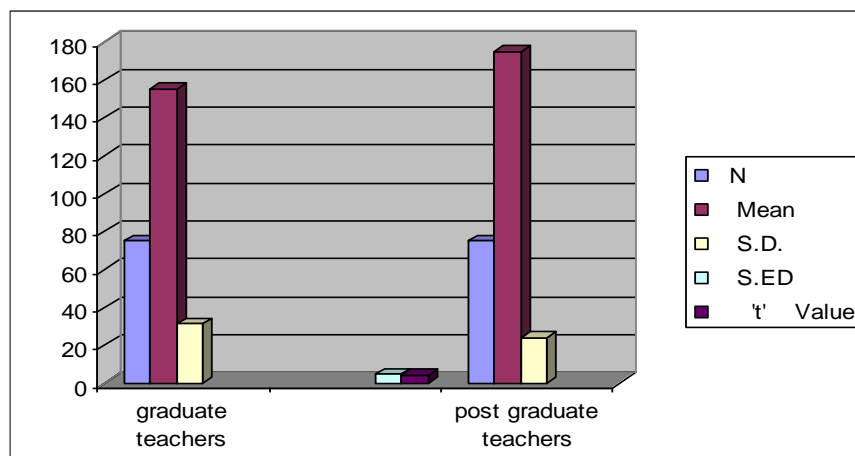


Fig 6

Interpretation

In table 6 mean values of graduate and postgraduate teachers is 155 and 175 respectively. It means postgraduate teachers are more interested in imparting sex education to students at secondary school level. Table 6 indicates that 't' ratio calculated is 4.39 which is greater than standard 't' value at 0.05 and 0.01 level i.e. 1.96 and 2.58 respectively. Hence 't'

value is significant at 0.01 level of significance. It means the hypothesis that there is significant difference between the attitudes of graduate and postgraduate teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level is accepted. It means qualification of teachers has significant impact on their attitude towards imparting sex education at secondary school students.

Table 7: Attitude of parents below 40 years and above 40 years towards imparting sex education at secondary school level

Variable(age)	N	Mean	S.D.	S.ED	't' Value	Level of Significance
Parents below 40 years	75	178	23.5	3.3	1.21	Not Significant
Parents above 40 years	75	174	16.6			

df = 75+75-2=148

Interpretation

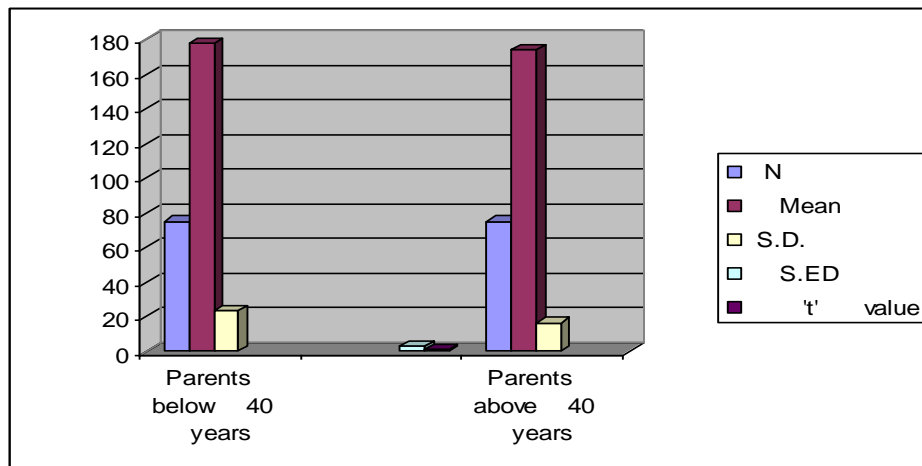


Fig 7

Table 7 indicates that mean value of parents below age 40 and above age 40 is 178 and 174 respectively. This table also shows that 't' value calculated is 1.21 which is less than the standard value of 't' at 0.05 and 0.01 level i.e. 1.96 and 2.58 respectively. It shows that the hypothesis that there is

significance difference between attitude of parents above 40 years and below 40 years towards imparting sex education at secondary school level is rejected. It means age does not matter in development of attitude of parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.

Table 8: Attitude of teachers below 40 years and above 40 years towards imparting sex education at secondary school level

Variable(age)	N	Mean	S.D.	S.ED	't' Value	Level of Significance
Teachers below 40 years	75	170	44.5	6.2	1.29	Not Significant
Teachers above 40 years	75	162	30.0			

df = 75+75-2=148

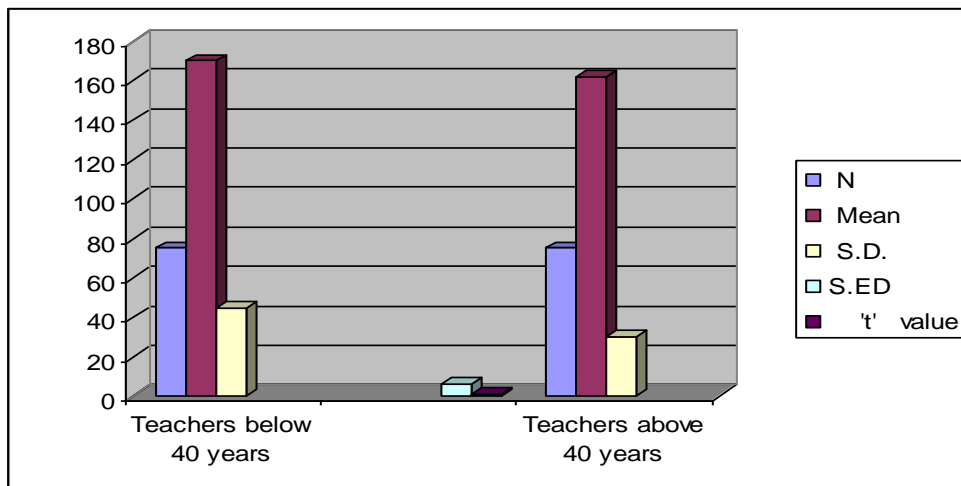


Fig 8

Interpretation

Table 8 indicates that mean values of teachers below 40 years and above 40 years of age is 170 and 162 respectively. This table indicates that 't' ratio calculated is 1.29 which is less than the standard value of 't' at 0.05 and 0.01 level i.e. 1.96 and 2.58 respectively. It shows that the hypothesis that this is significant difference between attitude of teachers above 40 years and below 40 years towards imparting sex education at secondary school level is rejected. It means age of teachers does show any impact on development of attitude towards imparting sex education at secondary school level.

Conclusion

Parents and teachers of Karnal have positive attitude towards imparting sex education at secondary school level. Female teachers have more positive attitude than male teachers towards imparting sex education at secondary school level. Fathers are more concerned in imparting sex education at secondary school level than mothers. Postgraduate teachers are more interested in imparting sex education to students at secondary school level. Age does not matter in development of attitude of parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level. Age of teachers does not show any

impact on development of attitude towards imparting sex education at secondary school level of education of parents does not play any role to develop attitude of parents towards imparting sex education at secondary school level of karnal.

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