

## A Study of Attitude of Higher Secondary School Teacher towards Sex Education

Prashant K. Chauhan

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### Abstract

*Our learned persons and philosophers accepted 'Dharma', 'Arth', 'Kama' and 'Mocksh' as aim of life. This attempt is valuable in olden Indian philosophy; this philosophy has not been challenged yet. It is accepted all over. Maharshi Vatsayan created 'Kamsutra' 2000 years ago this volume is a basic fundamental of Sex education. Sex education is more challengeable due to our different language, customs and culture in our country starting of 1970 people started coming to psychologists for their internal marriage issue-dissatisfied with sexual life during this period planning and salutation of sexual problems. Sexual education became neceroary because of family planning and solution of sexual problems. In 20<sup>th</sup> century when ADIS is identities and said it is incurable, at that time sex education is only treatment of ADIS at proper time. Sex education covers all the attempts which is also helpful to the person where personal relation and better understanding. It prepares for experience of life besides, it give the sight of physical as well as mental. More over the role of men and women in the society.*

**Keywords:** Teacher towards Sex Education,

Importance and requirement of sexual education is mentioned in the health policy of 1996. In this policy, it is cleared children should be given the education for health which solver the sexual problems as well as the social. By 2000, government of India cannot achieve the goal because human sex is important factor for human health.

In our country misconception come to, existence, so our attempts, determination, direction and proper sight control this.

In this way sex education is requirement in present. This is important time. So it is necessary to know the attitude of the concern teachers. Who will educate the children in the school? So researcher research the inclination of the teacher for sex education.

### 1.Statement of the problem:

The title of research is given below;

A Study of Attitude of Higher Secondary school Teacher towards Sex Education

### 2.Objectives:

The aims of the said research are as given under;

- 1.To form survey of attitude by attitude scale of Likart method among the teachers of the higher secondary schools.
- 2.To check the effect of gender of the teachers higher secondary schools on sex education attitude scale.
- 3.To check the effect of area of the teachers higher secondary schools on sex education attitude scale.

4.To check the effect of vocational experience of the teachers higher secondary schools on sex education attitude scale.

5.To check the effect of science stream and general stream of the teachers higher secondary schools on sex education attitude scale.

**3. Hypothesis:**

It hypothesis of the said study are as under.

**HO: 1** There will be no significant different between the mean score of male teacher and female teacher of higher secondary school towards attitude scale of Sex Education.

**HO: 2** There will be no significant different between the mean score of rural area teacher and urban area teacher of higher secondary school towards attitude scale of Sex Education.

**HO: 3** There will be no significant different between the mean score of experience more than ten year and less than ten year working teacher of higher secondary school towards attitude scale of Sex Education.

**HO: 4** There will be no significant different between the mean score of science stream teacher and general stream teacher of higher secondary school towards attitude scale of Sex Education.

**4.Limitations of the study:**

1.The study is only for Bhavnagar district.

2.The said study is only for Gujarati medium and the teacher working in the granted and non-granted higher secondary school.

3.The research has created own measurement of attitude scale.

**5.Variables involved in the study:**

The variables, which are included in this study, are shown in the table

**Table**

**The list of Variables involved in study**

No.	Types of variables	Variables involved in study	Qualification of variables	
1.	Independent variables	Gender Area Experience Stream	Female Urban Less than ten year General	Male Rural More than ten year Science
2.	Dependent variables	Attitude	Positive	Negative
3.	Control variables	Teachers of Higher Secondary school		

**6.Population:**In the population, all the teachers who are working in the common and science stream higher secondary schools Bhavnagar district are included.

**7.Sample:**In the sample, 10 schools from 198 schools of Bhavnagar District were selected as a sample. The schools were selected randomly. 6 schools were granted and 4 schools were non-granted. 70 teachers were selected as a sample.

**8.Research Method:**In this research, what is attitude of the teachers towards the sex education was checked. In short, the method, which was used in the research, was survey.

**9. Tool:** The researcher constructed a Attitude scale for the data collection.

**10. Method of Data collection:**

In this research, meeting was used as a method of data collection. First of all, the information about higher secondary school was gathered from the district education office. 10 schools from 198 schools of Bhavnagar District were selected as a sample. The schools were selected randomly. 6 schools were granted and 4 schools were non-granted. 70 teachers were selected as a sample. Permission was taken from the principal of the school. The attitude school was given to the teachers of the school. Enough time was given was given to give the responses. After checking the scale, it was taken back. Thus, the scale was taken from the 70 teachers.

**12. Data Analysis and Interpretation:**

This research was quantitative. So, the methods used for the analysis and Interpretation of the data were quantitative. First of all, the scale was checked on the basis of five point scale. Attitude score was decided on the basis of the score got by the teachers. The attitude score was arranged in the frequency distribution. After deciding attitude quotient, frequency distribution was prepared according to the marks obtained. Mean, standard deviation, t- test and standard error was counted. Hypothesis was checked on 0.01 and 0.05 levels.

**13. Finding:**

In the present research, the outcomes are given based on the collection, analysis and interpretation of the data.

1. There is a significant difference between the attitude of male and female teachers where the female teachers have more positive attitudes than the male teachers. Thus, there is a big difference between the male and female teachers.
2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban teachers on the attitude scale. So, it can be told the rural and urban teachers possess the same attitude.
3. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards the sex education of experience less than 10 years experience and experience more than ten years.
4. There is no significant difference in the attitude of science stream teachers and common stream teachers towards the sex education. So, it can be told the rural and urban teachers possess the same attitude.

**Bibliography**

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