

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ATTITUDE OF TEACHERS TOWARDS THE INTRODUCTION OF SEX EDUCATION AT COLLEGE LEVEL

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### ABSTRACT

*Young people want to know more about the pros and cons of marriage, premarital and extramarital sexual relationships, masturbation, venereal diseases etc. youth counselors find that question of the meaning of sex is central in young people's troubled thinking. How human sexuality differs from animal mating; how males differ from females in sex interest and responsiveness. Adolescents, even in urban areas know surprisingly little and are confused. In today's society with its constant emphasis on sex, ignorance of true facts and lack of the right attitude can create unhealthy curiosity, which can sometimes lead a young boy or girl to experiment recklessly.*

*Education is the best defense against the tragic situations that result not so much from an ignorance of anatomy and physiology, but rather from a lack of awareness of the power of sexual emotions. Although some form of sex education is part of the curriculum at many colleges, it remains a controversial issue in several countries, particularly with regard to the age at which children should start receiving such education, the amount of detail which is revealed, and topics dealing with human sexuality and behavior.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Each year, many teens and youth suffer from sexually transmitted infections. Since Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was first reported with great surprise and fear in 1981, it influenced not only the medical world, but also any other fields, including education. Also lack of information on the part of youth, leads to unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Colleges as a result, are obliged to reconsider the sex education. So, present study is aimed at the attitude of the teachers that whether the sex education be imparted in colleges, are they aware of the felt need of the hour. Do they think that the sex and forming Attitude and beliefs about sex, sexual identity, relationships and intimacy.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To compare the attitude of rural and urban teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
2. To compare the attitude of male and female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
3. To compare the attitude of rural male and female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.

4. To compare the attitude of urban male and female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
5. To compare the attitude of rural male and urban male towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
6. To compare the attitude of rural female and urban female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
7. To compare the attitude of rural male and urban female towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
8. To compare the attitude of urban male and rural female towards the introduction of sex education at college level.

### HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference between the attitude of rural and urban teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
2. There is no significant difference between the attitude of males and female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.

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3. There is no significant difference between the attitude of rural male and female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
4. There is no significant difference between the attitude of urban male and female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
5. There is no significant difference between the attitude of rural male and urban male teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
6. There is no significant difference between the attitude of rural female and urban female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
7. There is no significant difference between the attitude of rural male and urban female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.
8. There is no significant difference between the attitude of urban male and rural female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.

t-value at .05 level = 1.98  
 t-value at .01 level = 2.63

The 't' ratio calculated was found to be 2.66 and the needed values to be significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level are 1.98 and 2.63 respectively. So it can be interpreted that there is significant difference between the attitude of male and female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level

**Table 2**  
**Attitude of Urban and Rural Teachers towards the Introduction of Sex Education at College Level**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	SE	't'	Level of Significance
Male	50	171.36	11.06			
Female	50	162.4	13.41	2.45	3.65	Significance

The 't' ratio calculated is found to be 3.65. There is significant difference between the attitude of Urban and Rural teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.

**Sample:** A non-probability sampling technique known as "purposive sampling method" was used. From different colleges of education belonging to Maharshi Dayanand University 100 teachers were taken as sample of the study.

**Methodology:** The present study was conducted with the help of "Descriptive method".

**Tools used:** The questionnaire, which was used in the present study, consisted of 40 statements with 5 point scale. 1.Strongly agree 2.Agree 3.Undecided 4.Disagree 5.Strongly disagree

**Statistical Techniques Adopted:** Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), Standard Error (S.E.) and t-value.

**ANALYSIS OF DATA**  
**Table 1**

**Attitude of Male and Female Teachers towards the Introduction of Sex Education at College Level**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	SE	't'	Level of Significance
Male	50	162.40	14.34			
Female	50	156.62	7.57	2.17	2.66	Significance

**Table 3**  
**Attitude of Rural Male and Rural Female towards the introduction of sex education at college level**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	SE	't'	Level of Significance
Rural Male	25	162	15.54			
Rural Female	25	156.96	10.107	3.71	1.36	N.S.

The 't' ratio calculated was found to be 1.36 So it can be interpreted that there is no significant difference between the attitude of rural male and rural female teachers towards the introduction of sex education.

**Table 4**  
**Attitude of Urban Males and Urban Females teacher towards the introduction of sex education at college level**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	SE	't'	Level of Significance
Urban Male	25	181.24	12.78			
Urban Female	25	176.48	7.73	2.97	1.60	N.S.

The 't' ratio calculated was found to be 1.60. So it can be interpreted that there is no significant difference between the attitude of urban males and urban females teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.

**Table 5**  
**Attitude of Urban Males and Rural Males towards the Introduction of Sex Education at College Level**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	SE	't'	Level of Significance
Urban Males	25	176.48	15.23			
Urban Males	25	164.24	17.0	4.56	2.68	Significance

The 't' ratio calculated was found to be 2.68. So it can be interpreted that there is significant difference of scores between the attitude of urban male and rural male teachers towards the introduction of sex education at College Level.

**Table 6**  
**Attitude of Urban Females and Rural Females towards the Introduction of Sex Education at College Level**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	SE	't'	Level of Significance
Urban Females	25	175.84	8.38			
Rural Females	25	160.76	15.3	3.57	4.22	Significance

The 't' ratio calculated was found to be 4.22. So it can be concluded that there is significant difference between the attitude of urban females and rural females teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.

**Table 7**  
**Attitude of Rural Males and Urban Females towards the Introduction of Sex Education at College Level**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	SE	't'	Level of Significance
Rural Males	25	166.76	15.48			
Urban Females	25	171.72	7.74	3.46	1.43	N.S.

The 't' ratio calculated was found to be 1.43. So it can be interpreted that there is no significant difference between the attitude of rural males and urban females teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.

**Table 8**  
**Attitude of Urban Males and Rural Females towards the Introduction of Sex Education at College Level**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	SE	't'	Level of Significance
Urban Male	25	167.12	12.74			
Rural Female	25	150.2	10.03	3.24	5.22	Significance

The 't' ratio calculated was found to be 5.22. So it can be interpreted that there is significant difference between the attitude of urban males and rural females teachers towards the introduction of sex education in college level

**MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

1. The male teachers have comparatively positive attitude than female teachers towards the introduction of sex education at college level.

2. The urban teachers have comparatively more positive attitude than the rural teachers towards the introduction of sex education in college level.
3. There is no significant difference between the attitude of rural male and rural female teachers towards the introduction of sex education in college level.
4. There is no significant difference between the attitude of urban male and urban female teachers towards the introduction of sex education in college level.
5. The urban males have comparatively more positive attitude than rural males towards the introduction of sex education in college level.
6. The urban females have comparatively more positive attitude than rural females towards the introduction of sex education in college level.
7. There is no significant difference between the attitude of rural male and urban female teachers towards the introduction of sex education in college level.
8. The urban males have comparatively positive attitude than rural females teachers towards the introduction of sex education in college level.

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