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Attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education

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Abstract

Sex education as teach in dissimilar physiological, psychological and sociological aspects of sexual response and reproduction. Because, it is help to students understand the anatomical factors of men and women and to obtain the knowledge about birth and reproduction. The aims of the study were to analyze the level and significant difference in attitude on sex education among prospective teachers based on their Gender, Locality of prospective teachers, Stream of study, Medium of instruction and Marital status. Survey method was employed in this study. The sample of the study comprised 200 prospective teachers at B.Ed., level from Salem district in Tamilnadu and the purposive sampling technique was used for data collection. After analyses of the data, results were found that the prospective teachers have above average attitude towards sex Education and there was no significant difference in attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education with respect to their Gender, Locality of prospective teachers, Stream of the study, Medium of instruction and Marital status.

Keywords: Sex education, prospective teachers and attitude

Introduction

Sex education provides the proper knowledge about the close relationship developed between adult man and women through marriage, it is essential for all adolescent as a preparation for marriage. It is quite common for all human being to inquire about bodily pleasures which make them quite excited and feel happy and all adolescent are hunger to know about marital happiness. But the adolescents have there is a number of problems that can occurs in the area of adolescent sexuality. Thus the majority of adolescents have unhealthy sexual attitude and engage in sexual behavior.

Sex education is not just physical health education and it also consists of more aspects which have to involve the adaptation between social development and social adjustment behavior for children and adolescents. So, sex education as teach in dissimilar physiological, psychological and sociological aspects of sexual response and reproduction. Because it is help to students understand the anatomical factors of men and women and to obtain the knowledge about birth and reproduction.

In our education system has been teaching sex education through science subject especially biology subject. Though it has not enough proper sex education to adolescent boys and girls. The most of the adolescents push to prey to yellow pages/ journals and fake sex stories/ tales, then who exploit the youth / adolescent reliable the half-baked information about sex. Thus the adolescents may stealthily acquire the same through unethical channels (media) like peer groups, journals, films, obscene books and photos. These sources abuse our adolescents and their youth and life. These sources ruined the adolescents' future. These generate the sexual problems in adolescents include adolescent pregnancy, sexual transmitted infections and forcible sexual behavior and sexual harassment. Therefore the investigator selected the study entitled as "Attitude of Prospective Teachers towards Sex Education".

Objectives of the Study

- To find out the level of attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education.
- To find out the significant difference in attitude on sex education among prospective teachers with respect to their following demographic variables such as gender, locality of prospective teachers, stream of the study, medium of instruction and marital status.

Hypotheses of the Study

- The attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education is high.
- There is no significant difference in attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education with respect to their following demographic variables such as gender, locality of prospective teachers, stream of the study, medium of instruction and marital status.

Research Design of the Study

Method: For this research survey method was adopted.

Variables: The variables of the study involves two types, namely main variable (sex education) and Demographic variables (Gender-male / female, Locality of prospective teachers – rural / urban, Stream of study – Arts / science, Medium of instruction – Tamil / English and Marital status – married / unmarried).

Population: The population of the study comprises the prospective teachers those who have studied B.Ed., course in Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

Sample: The sample of the study includes 200 prospective teachers those who have studied B.Ed., course in Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

Tool: For the present study the researcher used questionnaire for attitude on sex education (Four point scale). The tool has consists 30 items and constructed based on positive and negative statements. The reliability value was 0.68.

Statistical techniques: The required data were collected by administered the tool on the representative sample. The data

were analyzed by both descriptive analysis (Mean and Standard Deviation) and differential analysis ('t'- test).

Testing Of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

The attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education is high.

Table 1: Mean score of level of attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education

Max. Score: 120

Variables	Sample	Mean	S.D	
Gender	Male	93	95.22	9.18
	Female	107	94.41	6.41
Locality of Prospective Teachers	Rural	114	94.31	5.92
	Urban	86	94.97	8.89
Stream of Study	Arts	83	95.39	7.91
	Science	117	94.82	5.63
Medium of Instruction	Tamil	124	94.44	6.42
	English	76	95.33	9.87
Marital Status	Married	53	94.25	6.76
	Unmarried	147	95.45	6.34
Total			94.86	7.33

From the table (1) denoted that the prospective teachers have above average attitude towards sex education.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference in attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education with respect to their following demographic variables such as gender, locality of prospective teacher, stream of the study, medium of instruction and marital status.

Table 2: Significant difference in attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education with respect to their demographic variables

Variables	Sample	Mean	S.D	't'- Value	Level of significance	
Gender	Male	93	95.22	9.18	0.716	NS
	Female	107	94.41	6.41		
Locality of Prospective Teachers	Rural	114	94.31	5.92	0.594	NS
	Urban	86	94.97	8.89		
Stream of Study	Arts	83	95.39	7.91	0.59	NS
	Science	117	94.82	5.63		
Medium of Instruction	Tamil	124	94.44	6.42	0.702	NS
	English	76	95.33	9.87		
Marital Status	Married	53	94.25	6.76	1.128	NS
	Unmarried	147	95.45	6.34		

NS- Not Significant @ 0.05 level

From the table (2) showed that the calculated't'- values (0.716, 0.594, 0.59, 0.702 & 1.128) are less than the tabulated value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significant. So the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference in attitude of prospective teachers towards sex education with respect to their gender, locality of prospective teachers, stream of the study, medium of instruction and marital status.

Sum Up and Conclusion

From the analyses, the prospective teachers have above average attitude towards sex education. The results found that the gender wise analysis showed that the male prospective teachers' attitude (95.22) is higher than female prospective teachers' attitude (94.41) towards sex

Education. The locality of prospective teachers' wise analysis revealed that the urban area prospective teachers' attitude (94.97) is greater than rural area prospective teachers' attitude (94.31) towards sex Education. The stream of study wise analysis indicated that the Arts stream prospective teachers' attitude (95.39) is better than Science stream prospective teachers' attitude (94.82) towards sex Education. The medium of instruction wise analysis denoted that the English medium prospective teachers' attitude (95.33) is superior to Tamil medium prospective teachers' attitude (94.44) towards sex Education. The Marital status wise analysis revealed that the unmarried prospective teachers' attitude (95.45) is greater than married prospective teachers' attitude (94.25) towards sex Education. Based on

the study results concluded that the prospective teachers have knowledge in sex Education.

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