



AWARENESS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS SEX EDUCATION

Dr.Smriti Kiran Saimons¹ and Firdaus Saba²

**¹Associate Professor, Dept.of Education , Dr.C.V.Raman University ,
Kargi Road Kota Bilaspur (C.G.) India.**

² Ph.D Scholar (Education) , Dr.C.V.Raman University , Kargi Road Kota Bilaspur (C.G.) India.

ABSTRACT:

Sex awareness is the most important factor needed to lead a safe life. Usual educational practices are very easy to learn, but on the same line we can't consider sex education. It includes physiological, psychological and social issues, particularly when we consider including it as part of the academic syllabus. As these complications occur, there may be a question in people's minds about the need to provide the children with sex education. While children reach teenage levels, their unusual behavior may be led by lack of sex education. If not corrected at the exact time, it may cause problems in the life of these children with immature misbehaviours.



KEYWORDS: Awareness ,Secondary School Students ,Sex Education.

INTRODUCTION:

No other word engenders as much fear, revulsion despair and utter helplessness as AIDS.Till 1981, nobody knew about HIV/AIDS syndrome, which has now become the most common cause of death amongst young adults. The disease started firstly among the young homosexuals in the west coast of America.

The first case of AIDS was reported in the United States in 1981, amongst male homosexuals in Los Angeles and New York. India the first case of AIDS was diagnosed among sex workers in Chennai. Tamil Nadu in 1986. AIDS is the final stage

of HIV infection. It can take years for a person infected with HIV, even without treatment, to reach this stage. Having AIDS means that the virus has weak ended the immune system to the point at which the body has a difficulty to fight with infections and is no longer capable of fighting.

Generally in India children are admitted in secondary school at the age of thirteen, which is the beginning of adolescence period of boys and girls. The adolescents age with its specific psychological and social attribute is more susceptible to sexual curiosity and behaviour that make them particularly vulnerable to HIV infection. It is

estimated that about half of all people who had HIV were infected when they were between the ages of 15 and 24 years. If current trends continue, it is expected that the number of young people infected with HIV/AIDS could increase. In India, 15% HIV/AIDS patients are children under 15 years of age. The level of awareness among Indian adolescents on matter of sexuality is rock bottom and neither parents nor teachers offering any advice and information to them. On the contrary, any talk about sex is a taboo and almost prohibited subject.

Keeping in mind their age and physical development there is need to provide accurate scientific information and supportive environment in institutions. Youth are main victims of HIV/AIDS epidemic because of the limited access to scientific information and lack of appropriate life skills. The presented HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Awareness Test was developed with a view to providing a handy instrument to assess the level of HIV/AIDS awareness of secondary school students.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Sex education in schools is becoming increasingly important as gender and sexual health issues are known to inform students. It is considered important for societies to have their individuals well informed about sex, sexual practices, child sexual abuse and sexually transmitted diseases. A school plays a major role in implementing effective sex education for growing children. Several studies suggest that effective schoolbased sex education prevents teenagers from having sex. Sex education in schools can help kids understand the impact of sex in their lives. It dissipates the myths of sex and spreads its horizon.

It can also answer all the questions about their changing body and hormonal surges that they have. The other gender is often inquisitive about children. School sex education can help them understand the differences and keep in check the desire to explore things on their own. Sexual abuse of children is a social malice that affects thousands of people around the world. Sex education in schools can play an active role in curbing the incidence of abuse as the difference between good and bad touch can be made known through this medium. Teaching children about sexual health in school is much better than allowing them to use other resources, such as pornographic material and the internet. This is important because avenues like the internet have an enormous store of information that could be misleading. It's a known fact that teenagers are becoming sexually active today, so sex education can help them understand the early year's benefit of abstinence or at least teach them how to be responsible sexually active people.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"Awareness of Secondary School Students towards Sex Education".

OBJECTIVES

The study broadly examines the Awareness of Secondary School Students towards Sex Education in Bilaspur District consisting of population. The specific objectives are as under:

1. To study the significance mean difference of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and rural girls student of secondary schools.
2. To study the significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban boys student of secondary schools.
3. To study the significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban girls student of secondary schools.
4. To study the significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban boys student of secondary schools.
5. To study the significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban girls student of secondary schools.
6. To study the significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among urban boys and urban girls student of secondary schools.

HYPOTHESIS

HO-1 There is no significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and rural girls student of secondary schools.

HO-2 There is no significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban boys student of secondary schools.

HO-3 There is no significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban girls student of secondary schools.

HO-4 There is no significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban boys student of secondary schools.

HO-5 There is no significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban girls student of secondary schools.

HO-6 There is no significance mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among urban boys and urban girls student of secondary schools.

DELIMITATION

Delimitations are the boundaries of the study. The present study was undertaken in order to study the awareness of secondary school student towards sex education.

- The research is delimited to Bilaspur District.
- The research is delimited to the Secondary School Students only.

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically investigate a research problem. A research problem can be genuinely solved only if it follows a set procedure and a systematic way. It is the plan and procedure of a study which gives objectivity and reliability to the result. In the context of plan and procedure, Dalen(1979) stated, "Research is often confused, floundering process rather than a logical, orderly one."

METHOD:

Special technique is used by researcher to collect data before it intellectual and statistical analysis is called "method ". The system of collecting data for research project is known as research methodology. The researcher uses **survey method** for his research work or investigation.

SAMPLING:

Something is the most important aspect of any necessary study. It is impossible for any researcher to collect data about the whole population. So he has to select the small portion, which is the true representative of the whole population.

It has been reported that if a small representative sample is drawn from the entire population. The parameters are represented and estimated by the sample statistics. In this present study, the investigator selected a sample of 300 Secondary School Students in which 150 urban Boys and 150 rural Girls of Bilaspur District.

VARIABLES

- **Independent variable – Awareness**
- **Dependent variable – Sex Education**
- **Intervening variables – Secondary School students**

TOOL USED IN THE STUDY

HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Awareness Test by Anup Kumar , H.P.Bhargava Book House , Agra. "Awareness of secondary school students towards sex education". HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Awareness Test (HA-KAT-KA) consists of 50 highly discriminating 'Yes, Undecided and No' type item.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

HO-1 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and rural girls student of secondary schools.

Table-4.1

Awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and rural girls student of secondary schools.

Category.	N	Mean	SD	S _{ED}	t-test Value	df	Significance Level	interpretation
Rural Boys	125	54.38	5.63	0.75	2.37	248	0.05=1.97	HO -1 Accepted at .01 level
Rural Girls	125	56.16	6.27				0.01=2.59	

Interpretation

The above table shows that, the obtained ‘t’ value i.e.2.37 is more than the table value with df - 248 at .05 level i.e.1.97 but less than the table value with df - 248 at .01 level i.e. 2.59. It means boys and girls student of rural area do not differs significantly in their awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education. Hence the Hypotheses No-1 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and rural girls student of secondary schools is accepted.

Result

It has been found that, there is no significant mean difference of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and rural girls student of secondary schools. The finding shows that rural girls are more aware than boys student of secondary schools.

HO-2 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban boys student of secondary schools.

Table-4.2
Awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban boys student of secondary schools.

Category.	N	Mean	SD	S _{ED}	t-test Value	df	Significance Level	interpretation
Rural Boys	125	54.38	5.63	0.82	13.69	248	0.05=1.97	HO -2 Rejected
Urban Boys	125	65.61	7.27				0.01=2.59	

Interpretation

The above table shows that, the obtained ‘t’ value i.e.13.69 is more than the table value with df - 248 at .05 level i.e.1.97 and .01 level i.e. 2.59. It means boys student of rural and urban area differs significantly in their awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education. Hence the Hypotheses No-2 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban boys student of secondary schools is rejected.

Result

It has been found that, there is a significant mean difference of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban boys student of secondary schools. The finding shows that urban boys are more aware than rural boys student of secondary schools.

HO-3 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban girls student of secondary schools.

Table-4.3
Awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban girls student of secondary schools.

Category.	N	Mean	SD	S _{ED}	t-test Value	df	Significance Level	interpretation
Rural Boys	125	54.38	5.63	0.86	13.62	248	0.05=1.97	HO -3 Rejected
Urban Girls	125	66.09	7.78				0.01=2.59	

Interpretation

The above table shows that, the obtained 't' value i.e.13.62 is more than the table value with df - 248 at .05 level i.e.1.97 and .01 level i.e. 2.59. It means rural boys and urban girls student differs significantly in their awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education. Hence the Hypotheses No-3 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban girls student of secondary schools is rejected.

Result

It has been found that, there is a significant mean difference of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural boys and urban girls student of secondary schools. The finding shows that urban girls are more aware than rural boys student of secondary schools.

HO-4 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban boys student of secondary schools.

Table-4.4
Awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban boys student of secondary schools.

Category.	N	Mean	SD	S _{ED}	t-test Value	df	Significance Level	interpretation
Rural Girls	125	56.16	6.27	0.86	10.99	248	0.05=1.97	HO -4 Rejected
Urban Boys	125	65.61	7.27				0.01=2.59	

Interpretation

The above table shows that, the obtained 't' value i.e.10.99 is more than the table value with df - 248 at .05 level i.e.1.97 and .01 level i.e. 2.59. It means rural girls and urban boys student differs significantly in their awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education. Hence the Hypotheses No-4 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban boys student of secondary schools is rejected.

Result

It has been found that, there is a significant mean difference of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban boys student of secondary schools. The finding shows that urban boys are more aware than rural girls student of secondary schools.

HO-5 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban girls student of secondary schools.

Table-4.5
Awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban girls student of secondary schools.

Category.	N	Mean	SD	S _{ED}	t-test Value	df	Significance Level	interpretation
Rural Girls	125	56.16	6.27	0.89	11.16	248	0.05=1.97	HO -5 Rejected
Urban Girls	125	66.09	7.78				0.01=2.59	

Interpretation

The above table shows that, the obtained ‘t’ value i.e.11.16 is more than the table value with df - 248 at .05 level i.e.1.97 and .01 level i.e. 2.59. It means rural girls and urban girls student are differs significantly in their awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education. Hence the Hypotheses No-5 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban girls student of secondary schools is rejected.

Result

It has been found that, there is a significant mean difference of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among rural girls and urban girls student of secondary schools. The finding shows that urban girls are more aware than rural girls student of secondary schools.

HO-6 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among urban boys and urban girls student of secondary schools.

Table-4.6
Awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among urban boys and urban girls student of secondary schools.

Category.	N	Mean	SD	S _{ED}	t-test Value	df	Significance Level	interpretation
Urban Boys	125	65.61	7.27	0.95	0.51	248	0.05=1.97	HO -6 Accepted
Urban Girls	125	66.09	7.78				0.01=2.59	

Interpretation

The above table shows that, the obtained‘t’ value i.e.0.51 is less than the table value with df - 248 at .05 level i.e.1.97 and .01 level i.e. 2.59. It means urban boys and urban girls student do not differs significantly in their awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education. Hence the Hypotheses No-6 There is no significant mean differences of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among urban boys and urban girls student of secondary schools is accepted.

Result

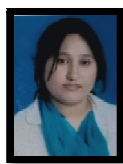
It has been found that, there is no significant mean difference of awareness towards HIV/AIDS component of sex education among urban boys and urban girl’s student of secondary schools. The finding shows that urban girls are more aware than urban boys student of secondary schools.

CONCLUSION

Schools that use sexuality education well to promote and support their students' wellbeing. It is encouraging to see leaders, trustees and teachers show their commitment to implementing comprehensive sexuality education in these schools, well informed by genuine community consultation, and regularly updated through internal evaluation cycles. One of the common themes is that students consistently say they want more coverage of issues such as consent, pornography, and relationship dynamics. When students have opportunities to engage with sexuality education critically, they are able to think with a high degree of sophistication through these issues. They display a strong ethical commitment to social justice, and care for one another.

REFERENCE

- Akande, A. (1994). "AIDS-related beliefs and behaviours of students: evidence from two countries Zimbabwe and Nigeria". *International Journal of Adolescence and youth*, p.43-44.
- Ambati, B.K. (1997). "Dynamics of knowledge and attitudes about AIDS among educated in Southern India". *AIDS care*.
- Arora D.R. and Gupta, V. (2000). "Surveillance of HIV Infection in Haryana". *Indian Journal of Community Medicine*, XXV (1), Jan-Mar., 2000.
- Bhende, A. (1995). "Evolving a Model for AIDS Prevention Education among Underprivileged Adolescent Girls in Urban India." *Research Report Series No.*
- Boler, T. and Archer, D. (2008). "The Politics of Prevention: A Global Crisis in AIDS and Education", London: Pluto Press.
- Friedland, R.H. (1991). "Perceptions and knowledge about the Acquired Immuno deficiency Syndrome among students in university residences." *South African Medical Journal*, 793:pp. 149-154.
- Gray, L.A. and Debadas, R.P. (2004). "Knowledge, attitude, and belief about HIV/AIDS among Hindi students from a Government Women College OF South india". *International Journal for the advancement of counselling*. 21, pp.207-219.
- http://www.indianmba.com/Faculty_Column/FC957/fc957.html
- <https://www.daily-sun.com/magazine/details/190355/Awareness-about-sex-education/2016-12-09>
- https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Smriti_Saimons3/publication/295235496_EFFECT_OF_DOMESTIC_VOILENCE_ON_EMOTIONAL_MATURITY_OF_ADOLESCENT_FROM_JOINT_AND_NUCLEAR_FAMILY-A_STUDY/links/56c847b608ae96cdd06acc27/.
- Human Rights Watch (2004). "Awareness and Knowledge of AIDS among Indian women."
- Madhok, R.; A.K. McCallum, R. McEwan and R.S. Bhopal (1993). "Students knowledge and behaviour concerning safe sex: A UK study". *Journal of American College Health*, 42: pp 121-125.
- Naik, P. K., & Saimons, S. K. (2014). Effect of parenting on emotional and social maturity among adolescents. *European Academic Research*, 2(3), 4065-4083.
- Newmans, S. (2000). "Marriage Monogamy and HIV : A Profile of HIV-infected women in South India". *International Journal of STD and Aids*, II, pp,250-253.
- Parker, R., Aggleton, P., Attawell, K., Pulerwitz, J. and Brown, L. (2003). "HIV/AIDS- related stigma and discrimination". A conceptual framework and an agenda for action.
- Washington: International Center for Research on Women.



Firdaus Saba

Ph.D Scholar (Education) , Dr. C. V. Raman University , Kargi Road Kota Bilaspur (C.G.) India.