A Study of Problems Related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of High School Students

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Abstract: In the 21st century we find that today’s children are naturally curious about sex and attracted towards the opposite sex. Therefore, we are scared of talking about sex. This drives some of our parents, teachers and education ministers to protect children from sex education, and perpetuate the cultural taboo and misinformation. The present study is related with the Problems related to Sex and Marriage of students. Here, the researcher has taken two separate board for her study i.e. Maharashtra state board and CBSC board. In this study, researcher realizes that the need of sex education in their early stage is very important so that it can stop the early marriage of the child. Therefore, we can say that education plays an important role in reducing the child marriage in our society. As we find that the education of the parents reduces the chances of giving early marriage to their children.

Keywords: Problems, Sex, Marriage, Maharashtra board, CBSE, High School Students.

I. Introduction
There are many misconceptions about the sex education in India. Still some of the parents of the modern time feel that sex education for their children in not right at their early age. As we deny them the correct scientific information leads them to seek knowledge from other sources such as: friends, movies, internet etc. sex education does not teach children how to have sex but teaches them about physiological, social, and biological aspects of leading a healthy sexual life. Sex education gives the knowledge about the gender identity physical changes, awareness about sexual abuse, good and bad touch, birth control and prevention of AIDS and STDs. Child marriage is one of the burning issues of our society. In India we still this practice in going on from centuries and large numbers of children and getting married before reaching the age of 18 years. In India we see that girl child is more likely to get married than the boy. The impact of education also plays the great role in the marriage of a girl child. If the girl is weak in study, she has the more chances of getting married in her early age. Here, also the factor such as educational status of the parents plays an important role in child marriage. We see large numbers of uneducated parents are interested in marrying their children in early ages. Therefore, we see the education of parents also plays the important role in education of their children in India. Similarly, the less academic ability of the girl also may lead to their early marriage and might have dropped out of school.

II. Need & Justification of the Study
An individual’s needs and problems influence his development to a great extent. Any period of development is likely to be accompanied by many potential difficulties. But adolescence is considered to be the most crucial one as it is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. It consists of variety of problems which need to be catered simultaneously for the proper development of the children. Otherwise these problems may pose a threat to the growth & development of the individual as well as of the society. The personal characteristics and emotional needs of children can also be contributing factors to criminal patterns of problem. By contrast engaging in more serious criminal activity i.e. likely to lead to arrest during adolescence may indicate psychological problems rather that social continuity (Ratter & Gamey, 1983). The present study focuses on the problems of the students studying in CBSE-affiliated & Maharashtra Board-affiliated schools.

III. Objectives of the Study
The present study was carried out with the following objectives-
1. To Study the difference between Types of Board and Problems related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students.
2. To Study the difference between Gender and Problems related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students.
IV. Hypotheses of the Study
The present study was carried out with the following hypothesis-
1) There is no significant difference between Types of Board and Problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students.
2) There is no significant difference between Gender and Problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students.

V. Delimitation of the Study
The present study is delimited only to the students of CBSE affiliated and Maharashtra State Board Schools of Gondia district of Maharashtra.

VI. Research Methodology
Method of the study:
In the present study the Descriptive Survey Method has been used.

Population:
The population of the study includes students of CBSE Affiliated and Maharashtra State Board affiliated Schools situated in Maharashtra state.

Sample:
In the present study, researcher has use Random Sampling Technique for selection of sample. 600 high school students studying in std. IX of Gondia district have been taken for the study, out of which 300 high school students has chosen from each Board (CBSE & Maharashtra State Board affiliated high schools).

Tool: In this study, problem check list has been used as the tool for the research, prepared and standardized by Dr M. C. Joshi and Dr. Jagdish Pandey.

VII. Collection of Data
In the present study, data has been collected by using problem check list, prepared and standardized by Dr M. C. Joshi and Dr. Jagdish Pandey.

VIII. Analysis of Data
The collected data has been analysed by using the Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test statistical techniques.

Table No. 01
Table showing the Mean, S.D, and t-value for the problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of CBSE & State Board students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Calculated t-value</th>
<th>Table t-value</th>
<th>significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CBSE Student</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>33.73</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>State Board Student</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>27.70</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = (300 + 300) - 2 = 598 \]

From the above table it is seen that the mean score of problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students of secondary CBSE School is 33.73 while the mean score of problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students of secondary state board school is 27.70.

Similarly standard deviation of problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students of secondary CBSE School is 7.12 and the standard deviation problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students of secondary state board School is 6.67. It means that there is variability in the mean scores of problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of CBSE and state board students.

The above table also indicates that the calculated t-value is 10.71 while the table t-value at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of significance are 1.96 and 2.59 respectively for df = 598 It means that the calculated t-value is greater than the table t-value at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance the calculated t-value is significance at both of level significance. Therefore there is significant difference in problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of CBSE and state board students therefore the above said the null hypothesis is rejected.

In this way, there is a significant difference between statement CBSE student and problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students. It is also inferred that the students of CBSE secondary school are facing problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage as compare to students of Maharashtra state board secondary school.

Table No. 02
Table showing the Means, S.D. and t-value for the problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of male and female students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>Calculated t-value</th>
<th>Table t-value</th>
<th>significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>29.39</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>32.02</td>
<td>7.62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = (300 + 300) - 2 = 600 - 2 = 598 \]
From the above table it is revealed that the mean score of problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of male students of secondary school is 29.39 while the mean score of problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of female student’s secondary school is 32.02.
Similarly standard deviation of problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of male student’s secondary school is 7.20 and the standard deviation problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of female students secondary school is 7.62. It means that there is variability in the mean scores of problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of male and female students of secondary school.
The above table also indicates that the calculated t-value is 4.34 while the table t-value at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of significance are 1.96 and 2.59 respectively for df = 598. It means that the calculated t-value is greater than the table t-value at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore there is significant difference in problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of male and female students of secondary school therefore the above said null hypothesis is rejected.
In this way, there is a significant difference between statement male and female students and problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage of students. It is also inferred that female student of secondary school are facing problem related to Courtship-Sex and Marriage as compare to male students of secondary school.

IX. Conclusions

1. The t-value of obtained 10.71 which is significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis No.1 is rejected. It is therefore, concluded that the CBSE and Maharashtra state board students differ significantly in Courtship-Sex and Marriage problems. The CBSE students are facing problem of higher order in this area.
2. The t-value of obtained 4.34 which is significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis No.2 is rejected. It is therefore, concluded that the Male and Female students of secondary school differ significantly in Courtship-Sex and Marriage problems. The female students of secondary school are facing problem of higher order in this area.

References