

INCOGNIZANCE OF SEX EDUCATION IN INDIA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

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ABSTRACT

“Sex education serves as an incentive towards the healthy outcomes of human sexuality and reproductive health” sex can be an inquisitive subject for the ones who are growing into puberty " A little knowledge can be dangerous" and earning it from the erroneous sources such as porn can lead to crime like rapes secondly overpopulation Is one of the major outcomes of it, Thirdly unwanted pregnancies at a very early age this misstep can devastate the development and growth of puberty and can harm the child psyche at large. Fourth STD's (sexually transmitted diseases). The agenda of this article is to elucidate why there's incognizance, obliviousness of sex education in India? why talking about sex is still a hesitation? And most importantly what are the sources of its misuse? However, lacking sex education is the principal cause of many crises these days.

INTRODUCTION

What is sex education?

Sex education is the instruction of issues relating to human sexuality, including emotional relations and responsibilities, human sexual anatomy, sexual activity, sexual reproduction, age of consent, reproductive health, reproductive rights, safe sex, birth control and sexual abstinence.

Is sex education allowed in India?

It is allowed in India; several organizations took steps but such regulations were performed seldomly. The legislation has not made a well-built law yet.

Reasons for incognizance of sex education:

1. Culture Hesitancy
2. Reluctancy of Parents
3. Illiteracy
4. Gender Bigotry

These all are well-known reasons that have been going on for centuries And have culminated into many predicaments and illicit activities There are about a million adolescents in India - a demographic in which over 30% of people are uneducated, due to illiteracy people are unaware of using contraceptives, parents are hesitant to talk about such things with their children aforesaid sex is an inquisitive subject for the ones growing into puberty so most of them acquire it from the erroneous sources i.e porn and bad companies resulting into an incorrect and immoral knowledge of It. So, it's very important to deal with it at the right time and basically, parents should teach their children.

Gender bigotry in sex education:

This is another facet of incognizance and per se, it's a chief reason because we are living in a male dominant society and Males are not preferred to be taught, however, they need it the most

and most of them procure it by wrongful means. Both genders should be instructed in the right manner about sex education.

Aftermaths of its incognizance:

- Rape
- Overpopulation
- Unwanted pregnancies at an early age
- STD's

The long-standing tradition in which girls are married very early, especially in rural areas, often to men much older gives rise to many pregnancy-related problems. Complications arising from pregnancy and unsafe abortions are a leading cause of death among women aged 15–19 years, with 20% of the group experiencing childbearing before 17 years of age, with pregnancies often closely spaced. The risk of maternal mortality among adolescent mothers stands twice as high as that of mothers aged 25–39 years. Education about family planning, conception, and contraception could ameliorate the situation and give young women the opportunity to make their own informed decisions.[15] However, in rural areas, socioeconomic barriers such as lack of literacy and school attendance can stand as barriers to the primary level at which sex education acts as a preventive measure. For instance, data from major household surveys suggest that the prevalence of perceived importance of FLE was relatively high among the youth (81%) in India. However, only 49% of women received FLE due to vast demographic and socioeconomic differentials within the population. Only the relatively mature unmarried women (20–24 years) residing in urban areas with more than 10 years of education, engaged in a nonmanual occupation, and coming from better-off families had a higher prevalence of perceived importance of and receiving FLE than others.

Current status of reproductive health in India:

1. Sex and pregnancy:

The sex ratio in India is skewed towards males, with 943 girls born per 1000 males in 2011. This was propagated by several factors, including lower caloric intake by mothers, female infanticide, and a cultural preference for boys. However, the most plausible explanation for fewer female than male births is prenatal sex determination.

In some areas of India, many young men and women are delaying their marriages to pursue their careers, a result of rising education levels. However, most Indian households are conservative and prohibit discussions about sex. In rural areas and urban slums, girls are often married early and they don't go into marriage equipped with any knowledge of sex. This manifests itself on a larger scale. According to UNICEF, about 240 million women alive in India today were married before the age of 18 even though the average age of women at first marriage has increased to 20.6.

Adolescent fertility usually occurs within marriage because girls are encouraged to reproduce as early as they can after they are married. Therefore, 36% of children (aged 13–16) and 64% of adolescents (aged 17–19) are pregnant or already mothers. Conversely, pregnancy outside of wedlock carries a severe social stigma in India. Medical termination of pregnancy is available to few and the attitude of the providers towards such women is not amicable. As a result, they may attempt unsafe abortions or abandon the child. Such stigmatised women may also commit suicide.

Contraception is rarely used within or outside of marriage. Based on a National Family Health Survey conducted in 1992–1993, 7.1% of married women (aged 15–19) use contraception, compared to 21% among women (aged 20–24).[5] Additionally, adolescents lack access to contraceptive methods like oral contraceptives and diaphragms. Lack of contraception use is coupled with a lack of availability of safe abortions. While five million abortions occur annually in India, only 10% of those are performed within the structures of a high-quality hospital.

HIV/AIDS and other STI's:

More than four million people are estimated to be infected with HIV in India – the highest proportion of any country in the world. Slightly more than one half are men, and almost one half are women.

Types of sex Education in India:

The three categories of sex education in India are (1) the sex education courses targeted at adolescents in school, (2) family planning for adults, and (3) HIV/AIDS Prevention Education.

Initiatives:

They Think We'll Teach Them How to Have Sex': NEP 2020 Misses the Point of Sex Education. Formerly, it was discussed but yet there is no well-built law made for it. There is no obligatory provision made yet. And so is its incognizance.

CONCLUSION

As the children grow first, he learns to walk, then learn to talk as he /she grows then realizes about their body which is quite natural. And gets attracted towards the opposite gender As the growth is different among both the genders and curiosity of knowing other sex becomes more. So it's better to revamp it into a knowledgeable thing, so that understanding develops among both the genders. And also, which would be psychologically changing the mindsets and will influence others by it. Second, education is the main either the person is rich or poor. And it's a part of education. Which should be prompted, added and facilitated to every being. Which would help to curtail the crimes, also will protect the puberty, and will keep away from STD's. Legislation should Make this provision compulsory and should become a subject in the classes as per the age and class level of the students.