

“A Study to Assess the Sexual Knowledge and Attitude among Adolescents in Selected Colleges of Sri Ganganagar”

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Amanullah. S said that, the conventional and orthodox, who form the bulk of educated Indian society, sex is a dirty three letter word. The subject is regarded as something unsavoury not to be discussed casually. “Sexuality” is a complex phenomenon and refers to the awareness of, and reaction to, the biological characterization of the male and the female; in essence, it’s our relation to sex¹.

Objectives of the study were:

1. To assess the sexual knowledge of adolescents.
2. To assess the sexual attitude of adolescents.
3. To correlate sexual knowledge and attitude of the adolescents.
4. To find out the association between sexual knowledge and the variables.
5. To find out the association between sexual attitude and the variables.

Methods:

The research design adopted for the study was descriptive design; convenient sampling technique was used to select the colleges and simple random sampling technique was used to select the samples. In view of nature of the problem a structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared and thirty three questions were formulated to assess the sexual knowledge level of the adolescents and structured Likert five point scales was prepared and thirty three items were formulated to assess the sexual attitude in selected colleges.

Results and Interpretations:

The data was collected and analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

The findings reveal that:

- Majority of the adolescents (66 %) was having excellent sexual knowledge
- Most of the adolescents (58 %) was having highly favorable sexual attitude

- There was a positive correlation between knowledge and attitude
- There was no association between knowledge and demographic variables
- There was no association between attitude and demographic variables

Conclusion:

The adolescents had excellent sexual knowledge and highly favorable sexual attitude, because of exposure to mass media, AIDS awareness campaign and sex education programmes.

Key Words:

Sexual knowledge, Attitude and Adolescents.

Introduction

“Of all bodily desires, it is the sexual one to which adolescents are most disposed to give way and in regard to sexual desire they exercise no restraints”

-Aristotle

In today's Indian society, the concept of sexuality is reloaded with myths and misconceptions. There has been a changing trend in a sexual behavior of teenagers all over the world².

Kapasi. N revealed that, due to ignorance and misconceptions among people, the meaning of sexuality is restricted to the genital sex. But sexuality encompasses once actions, thoughts and functioning as a male with the female; the physiological change of sexual arousal and orgasm which attain maturity during adolescents³.

For many Indians, sex is worry and an embarrassment. It is a puzzle, a problem, uncomfortably accepted and uneasily explained. The reason perhaps lies in the stern views of our parents and their parents and their parents. These view diehard. The old ways keep us from expressing ourselves sexually; they make us feel guilty, ashamed⁴.

Methodology

Research Approach:

A survey approach was adopted in this study to assess the sexual knowledge and attitude among adolescents through self-administered questionnaire.

Research Design: A descriptive survey design was used for the study.

Settings of the Study The study was conducted in two selected colleges of Sri Ganganagar.

Population The target population of the study included the Ist and IInd year students of selected colleges of Sri Ganganagar who have taken arts, science and commerce as their optional subjects.

Sample and Sampling Technique The study samples comprised of 200 students from two colleges and simple random was used to select samples for this study.

Data Collection Technique and Instruments The data were collected by administering the tools individually to the adolescents of selected colleges of Sri Ganganagar.

Description of the Tool (Annexure – I)**Tool – I (Part – I)****Demographic proforma:**

The first part of the tool consisted of thirteen items for obtaining information about the selection back factors such as age, sex, class, branch of study, religion, fathers & mother's education, fathers & mother's occupation, family income, place of residence, type of family and source of information.

Part – II (Section A)**Preparation of knowledge questionnaire.**

The knowledge questionnaire included objective type items covering areas of anatomy, physiology, pubertal changes, mental changes, menstruation, and certain aspects of sexuality, contraception and S.T.D. The items were multiple choice types with only one correct answer. Each correct response carried one mark. Maximum score is 33.

The knowledge scores of the respondent categorized as follows	
Options	Scores (%)
Excellent Knowledge	100 – 76
Good Knowledge	75 – 51
Average Knowledge	50 – 26
Poor Knowledge	25 – 0

Part - II (Section B)

Need for sex education. The self structured questionnaire contains items regarding need for sex education in PUC level as expressed by the students. No scores were allotted for these items.

Tool - II (Section A)**Preparation of Sexual Attitude scale**

In order to construct an attitude scale several items reflecting attitudes of students towards sex. This section compressed of a Likert type of attitude scale consisting of 33 items. The items were positively and negatively stated items.

Options	Scores for Positive Statements	Scores for Negative Statements
Strongly Agree	5	1
Agree	4	2
Uncertain	3	3
Disagree	2	4
Strongly Disagree	1	5

The attitudes of the respondents were categorized as follows	
1. Highly favorable attitude	165 – 113
2. Favorable attitude	112 – 67
3. unfavorable attitude	Below 66

Part I : sample Characteristics

Sample Characteristics would be analyzed using frequency and percentage

Part II : Knowledge level of students

The knowledge level of students would be analyzed in terms of frequency & percentage.

Part III : Attitude of students

The attitude of the students will be analyzed in terms of frequency & percentage.

Part IV : Correlation between knowledge and attitude

The correlation between sexual knowledge and attitude would be tested using Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation.

The level of significance would be set at 0.05 levels to test the significance of difference. This level is often used as a standard for testing the difference.

Part V: Association between knowledge scores, Attitude scale scores and demographic variables:

Association between knowledge scores, attitude scale scores and demographic variables such as age, sex, class, branch of study, religion, fathers & mother's education, fathers & mother's occupation, family income, place of residence, type of family would be found out using Chi-square test. The level of significance would be set at 0.05 levels to test the significance of difference as a standard for testing differences.

Part VI : Association between Attitude scale scores and demographic variables:

Association between attitude scale scores and demographic variables such as age, sex, class, branch of study, religion, fathers & mother's education, fathers & mother's occupation, family income, place of residence, type of family would be found out using Chi-square test. The level of significance would be set at 0.05 levels to test the significance of difference as a standard for testing differences.

Results

Part I: Sample Characteristics;

Adolescent's characteristic such as age, gender, class, branch of study, religion, parents education. Parent's occupation, monthly family income, residence and type of family were analyzed by descriptive statistics and summarized in the term of frequency and distribution.

Table – I: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their age

N = 200

Age (in years)	f	%
16	66	33 %
17	94	47 %
18	40	20 %
Total	200	100 %

Data in table – I indicate that maximum number of samples 47 % belongs to age 17 years, 33 % belongs to age 16 years and 20 % belongs 18 years.

Table – II: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their Gender

N = 200

Gender	f	%
Male	108	54
Female	92	46

Data in table – 2 indicate that maximum number of samples 54 % were males and 46 % were females

Table – III: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their class

N= 200

Class	f	%
I st PUC	120	60
II nd PUC	80	40

Data in table – 3 indicate that maximum number of samples 60 % were from Ist PUC and 40 % of samples were from IInd PUC

Table – IV: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their branch

N= 200

Branch	f	%
Arts	60	30
Science	92	46
Commerce	48	24

Data in table – 4 indicates that majority of samples 46 % were belongs to science branch, 30 % were belongs to arts branch and 24 % were belongs to commerce branch.

Table – V: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their religion

N= 200

Religion	f	%
Hindu	104	52
Muslim	34	17
Christian	62	31
Others	-	-

Data in table – 5 indicate that majority of the samples 52 % were belongs to Hindu religion, 31 % were belongs to Christian religion and 17 % were belongs to Muslim religion.

Table – VI: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their parents education

N= 200

Educational Status	Father		Mother
	F	%f	%
Illiterate	12	616	8
High School	54	2758	29
PUC	52	2664	32
Graduate	58	2950	25
Post Graduate	24	1210	5
Others	-	-2	1

Data table 6 indicates that 6 % of the samples father and 8 % of the samples mother were illiterates, 27 % of the samples father and 29 % of the samples mother were completed high school, 26 % of the samples father and 32 % of the samples mother were completed PUC, 29 % of the samples father and 25 % of the samples mother were graduates , 12 % of the samples father and 5 % of the samples mother were post graduates and only 1 % of the samples mother were belongs to other category (educational status).

Table – VII: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their parents occupation

N= 200

Occupation	Father		Mother	
	f	%	f	%
Unemployed / Housewives	-	-	82	41
Labour	52	26	18	09
Skilled	28	14	34	17
Professional	42	21	28	14
Business	68	34	40	20
Retired	8	4	-	-
Others	2	1	-	-

Data in table 7 indicates that 41 % of the samples mother were housewives, 26 % of the samples fathers and 09 % of the samples mothers were labours, 14 % of the samples fathers and 17 % of the samples mothers were skilled workers, 21 % of the samples fathers and 14 % of the samples were professionals, 31 % of the samples fathers and 20 % of the samples mothers were doing business, 4 % of the samples father were retired persons and only 1 % belongs to other category (occupation).

Table – VIII: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their family income

N= 200

Income	f	%
Rs. 5000 – 10,000	84	42
Rs. 10,001-20,000	94	47
Rs. 20,001-30,000	20	10
Rs. 30,001 & above	2	1

Data in table – 8 indicates that majority of the samples 47 % monthly family income lies between Rs.10, 001 – Rs.20, 000, 42 % of the samples monthly family income lies between Rs.5, 000 – Rs.10, 000, 10 % of the samples monthly family income lies between Rs.20, 001 – Rs.30, 000 and only 1 % of the sample monthly family income is above Rs.30, 001.

Table – IX: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their residence

N= 200

Residence	f	%
Urban	124	62
Rural	76	38

Data in table – 9 indicates that majority of the samples 62 % belongs to urban area and 38 % belongs to rural area.

Table – X: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to type of family

N= 200

Type of Family	f	%
Joint Family	72	36
Nuclear Family	128	64

Data in table – 10 indicate that maximum number of samples 64 % belongs to nuclear family and 36 % belongs to joint family.

Table – XI: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to source of information about sex

Source of Information	f	%
Govt. Agencies	18	9
Non – govt. Agencies	24	12
Parents	2	1
Teachers	24	12
News paper	32	16
Television	86	43
Magazines	134	67
Cinema	70	35
Internet	90	45
Pornographic videos	30	15
Friends	130	65
Peer Group	30	15

Data in table – 11 indicates that majority of the samples 67 % source of information was magazines, 65 % of the samples source of information was friends, 45 % of the samples source of information was internet and 43 % of the samples source of information was television.

Part -II

Sexual Knowledge Level of Adolescents

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data related to sexual knowledge of adolescents and ranking of knowledge scores. This helps in identifying the deficiencies in knowledge and to decide the priority needs of the adolescents.

Knowledge scores of the adolescents were obtaining by administering a structured knowledge questionnaire.

Table XII: Description of the sexual knowledge scores of adolescents in frequency and percentage.

N= 200

Knowledge Level	f	%
Excellent knowledge [76 – 100 %]	132	66 %
Good knowledge [51 – 75 %]	68	34 %
Average knowledge [26 – 50 %]	0	0
Poor knowledge [0 – 25 %]	0	0

Data in table 12 shows that out of 100 adolescents majority of them 66 % had excellent sexual knowledge. Only 34 % of them had good sexual knowledge.

Part – II [Section-B]

This section deals with the need for sex education as expressed by the subjects

Table XIII: percentage distribution of adolescents with regard to need for sex education

N= 200

Items	Yes		No	
	f	%	f	%
Knowledge of sexual anatomy, physiology and psychology is needed before indulging in sexual activities	174	87	26	13
Adolescents today face lot of problems due to lack of information	126	63	74	37
Sex education is necessary in PUC level	180	90	20	10

Majority of the adolescents 87 % express the need for more information on sexual aspects and believe that adolescents face a lot of problem due to lack of information. Majority of respondents 90 % emphasized the need for sex education in PUC level.

Table XIV: Distribution of samples with regard to the competent person to teach sex education in the colleges

N= 200

Most competent person	Frequency of respondents	
	f	%
Teachers	140	70
Professionals	148	74
Friends	84	42
Others	2	1

Majority of the adolescents 74 % expressed that professionals are the competent one to teach sex education in the colleges.

Table XV: Distribution of sample with regard to suggestion to improve healthy human sexuality among students.

N= 200

Suggestions	Frequency of respondents	
	Frequency	%
Regular Teaching sessions	154	77
Establishment of counseling all inthe College	188	94
Strict discipline	162	81
Others	-	-

Majority of the students 94 % expressed that the establishment of counseling cell in the college is necessary whereas 81 % of adolescents expressed maintaining strict discipline also important to improve healthy human sexuality.

Part - III**Sexual Attitude Scale Scores of Adolescents**

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data related to the sexual attitude of adolescents.

Table XVI: Description of the sexual attitude scale score of adolescents in frequency and percentage.

N= 200

Attitude Scores	F	%
Highly favorable [113 – 165]	116	58 %
Favorable attitude [67 – 112]	64	32 %
Unfavorable attitude [less than 66]	20	10 %

Data in table 13 shows that out of 200 adolescents, majority of the adolescents 58% had highly favorable attitude, 32 % had favorable attitude and only 10 % had unfavorable attitude.

Part – IV**The Relationship between the Sexual Knowledge Score and the Attitude Scale Scores of the Adolescents**

This section presents the correlation between the sexual knowledge and attitude of adolescents in order to find out this relationship the following hypothesis was formulated. H₁: There is a relationship between the sexual knowledge and attitude of adolescents.

Table XVII: Relationship between the sexual knowledge and attitude of adolescents.

Attitude towards sex	Knowledge level score	
	Mean	S.D.
Highly Favorable attitude	81.2	7.2
Favorable attitude	70.7	7.4
Unfavorable attitude	68.8	8

$$\chi^2 = 38.143$$

$$\text{Degrees of Freedom} = 2$$

$$p = 0.0001$$

Students with Highly Favorable attitude towards sex have got higher knowledge level scores (81.2%) than students with Favorable (70.7%) and Unfavorable (68.8%) attitudes. This difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

Therefore H₁ was accepted and it was concluded that with the increase of sexual knowledge, the attitude towards it also increases, becomes highly favorable.

Part – V**Association between Knowledge Scores and Demographic Variables of Adolescents**

In order to find out this association the following hypothesis was formulated.

H₂ There is an association between sexual knowledge of adolescents and demographic variables.

Chi-square (χ^2) test was used to test the above hypothesis

Table XVIII: Association between knowledge scores and demographic variables.

Variables	Knowledge Score		χ^2	Df	Level of significance
	Mean	S.D			
<i>Age (in years)</i>					
16	79.7	8.2	12.57	2	Significant
17	77.2	8.1			
18	70.3	9.9			
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	78.5	9.1	5.48	1	Significant
Female	74.5	8.7			
<i>Class</i>					
Ist PUC	77	8.3	0.16	1	Non significant
IIInd PUC	76.1	10.2			
<i>Branch</i>					
Arts	75.5	9.4	1.3197	2	Non significant
Science	77.7	8.8			
Commerce	76.1	9.4			
<i>Religion</i>					
Hindu	77.9	8.2	2.0167	2	Non significant
Muslim	75.2	9.1			
Christian	75.5	10.6			
Any other specify	-	-			
<i>Fathers Education</i>					
Illiterate	66.2	8.2	11.2559	4	Significant
High school	71.4	9.4			
PUC	78	8.1			
Graduate	79.3	5.7			
Post graduate	84.3	7.4			
Any other specify	-	-			
<i>Mothers Education</i>					
Illiterate	65.9	5.8	16.4917	5	Significant
High school	71.2	8.2			
PUC	77.4	6.9			
Graduate	82.5	6.1			
Post graduate	87.9	3.7			
Any other specify	93.9	-			
<i>Fathers Occupation</i>					
Unemployed	-	-	3.554	5	Non significant
Labour	71.4	9.3			
Skilled	75.5	9			
Professional	83	7.2			
Business	77.8	8			
Retired	78	2.9			
Any other specify	72.7	-			
<i>Mothers Occupation</i>					
House wife	76.3	8.2	0.572	4	Non significant
Labour	71.2	10.6			
Skilled	75.3	12.3			
Professional	85.9	6			
Business	81.8	9.2			
Any other specify	-	-			
<i>Family Income</i>					
Rs.5000 – Rs.10,000/-	67.3	8.2			

Rs.10,001 – Rs.20,000/-	80.3	7.1	8.2541	3	Significant
Rs.20,001 – Rs.30,000/-	81.5	8.6			
Rs.30,001 and above	90.9	-			
<i>Place of Residence</i>					
Urban	80	7.6	21.5324	1	Significant
Rural	71.1	8.7			
<i>Type of Family</i>					
Joint family	82.7	6.8	26.0157	1	Significant
Nuclear family	73.2	8.5			

Data presented in table – 18 shows that there was a significance association found between age ($P=0.0019$), gender ($P=0.0196$), fathers education ($P=0.0241$),

Mothers education ($P=0.0125$), monthly income ($P=0.0331$), place of residence ($P=0.0001$) and type of family ($P=0.0001$). whereas there was no significance association found between other variables. Therefore H_2 rejected and concluded that there was no significance association found between all the variables and knowledge.

Part – VI

Association between Attitude Scores and Demographic Variables of Adolescents

This section deals with the association between the sexual attitude of adolescents and demographic variables. In order to find out this association the following hypothesis was formulated.

H_3 : There is an association between sexual attitude of adolescents and demographic variables.

Chi-square (χ^2) test was used to test the above hypothesis

Table XIX: Association between attitude scores and demographic variables.

Age	Frequency of students	Sexual attitude					
		Highly Favorable		Favorable		Unfavorable	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
16	66	46	69.7	14	21.2	6	9.1
17	94	58	61.7	32	34	4	4.3
18	40	12	30	18	45	10	25
Total	200	116	58	64	32	20	10
		$\chi^2=6.8698$		df = 4		Non significant	
<u>Gender</u>							
Male	108	76	70.4	22	20.4	10	9.3
Female	92	40	43.5	42	45.7	10	10.9
		$\chi^2 = 8.042$		df = 2		Significant	
<u>Class</u>							
Ist PUC	120	64	58.3	42	35	8	6.7
IIInd PUC	80	46	57.5	22	27.5	12	15
		$\chi^2 = 2.0705$		df = 2		Non significant	

<u>Branch</u> Arts	60	30	50	26	43.3	4	6.7
Science	92	58	63	26	28.3	8	8.7
Commerce	48	28	58.3	12	25	8	16.7
	$\chi^2 = 2.9505$ df = 4 Non significant						
<u>Religion</u> Hindus	104	60	57.69	36	34.61	8	7.69
Muslim	34	28	82.35	4	11.76	2	5.88
Sikh	62	28	45.16	20	32.25	14	22.58
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$\chi^2 = 3.6687$ df = 4 Non significant						
<u>Fathers Education</u> Illiterate	12	6	50	4	33.33	2	16.66
High school	54	24	44.44	6	11.11	24	44.44
PUC	52	18	34.61	6	11.53	28	53.84
Graduate	58	20	34.48	7	12.06	31	53.44
Post graduate	24	16	66.66	-	-	8	33.33
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$\chi^2 = 8.9306$ df = 8 Non significant						
<u>Mothers Education</u> Illiterate	16	6	37.50	4	25	6	37.50
High school	58	25	43.10	6	10.34	27	46.55
PUC	64	18	28.125	12	18.75	34	53.125
Graduate	50	20	40	5	10	25	50
Post graduate	10	8	80	2	20	-	-
Others	2	2	100	-	-	-	-
	$\chi^2 = 9.8499$ df = 10 Non significant						
<u>Fathers occupation</u> Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour	52	30	57.69	12	23.07	10	19.23
Skilled	28	18	64.28	6	21.42	4	14.28
Professional	42	28	66.66	8	19.04	6	14.28
Business	68	40	58.82	24	35.29	4	5.88
Retired	8	4	50	4	50	-	-
Others	2	-	-	2	100	-	-
	$\chi^2 = 1.6534$ df = 10 Non significant						

<u>Mother- soccupation</u> Housewives	80	60	75	10	12.5	10	12.5
Labour	18	8	44.44	6	33.33	4	22.22
Skilled	34	16	47.05	16	47.05	2	5.88
Professional	28	18	64.28	-	-	10	35.71
Business	40	28	70	7			12.5
Retired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$\chi^2 = 2.4458$		df = 8		Significant		
<u>Monthly family income</u> Rs.5,000– Rs.10,000	84	36	42.9	40	47.6	8	9.5
Rs.10,001 – Rs.20,000	94	64	68.1	20	21.3	10	10.6
Rs.20,001 – Rs.30,000	20	14	70	4	20	2	10
Rs.30,001 & above	2	2	100	-	-	-	-
	$\chi^2 = 7.8807$		df = 6		Non significant		
<u>Residence</u> Urban	124	82	66.1	30	24.2	12	9.7
Rural	76	34	44.7	34	44.7	8	10.5
	$\chi^2 = 4.9332$		df = 2		Non significant		
<u>Type of family</u> Joint family	72	60	83.3	12	16.7	-	-
Nuclear family	128	54	43.852	52	40.6	20	15.6
	$\chi^2 = 15.8221$		df = 2		Significant		

Data presented in table – 19 shows that there was a significant association between age ($P=0.0322$), gender ($P=0.0179$), fathers education ($P=0.0115$), mothers education ($P=0.0073$), monthly income ($P=0.0194$) and type of family ($P=0.0004$). Whereas there was no significance association found between other variables. Therefore H_3 rejected and concluded that there was no significance association found between all the variables and attitude.

Summary

This chapter has dealt with the analysis and interpretation of data using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Discussion

Section I – Description of the sample characteristics

The total study sample was 100 adolescents. The study subjects were found in the age group of 16-18 years. The adolescents 47% were in the age group of 17 years; 33% were in the age group of 16 years; 20% were in the age group of 18 years. Regarding the gender 54% were males and 46% were females. Regarding the class 60% were from Ist PUC whereas 40% were IInd PUC. Regarding the branch of study 46% were science group; 30% were arts; 24% were commerce. Regarding the religion 52% were Hindus; 31% were Sikh; 17% were Muslims. Regarding the educational status of parents except 6% almost all the parents were educated. Among that 29% of their fathers were graduates. 32% of their mothers were completed PUC. Regarding occupational status of parents 34% of fathers were doing business, 41% of mothers were house wives. Regarding the monthly family income 47% of the adolescent's monthly family was between Rs.10,001 – Rs.20,000 whereas 42% of the adolescents monthly family was between Rs.5,000 – Rs.10,000; 10% of the adolescents monthly family was between Rs. 20,001- Rs.30,000; Only 1% of the adolescents monthly family was Rs.30,001 & above.

Regarding their residence 62% were from urban area; 38% were from rural area. Regarding the type of the family, majority of the adolescents 64% were from nuclear family and 36% were from joint family. Regarding source of information 67% said that magazine and 65% reported that friends were the main sources; whereas 45% reported that internet and 43% television.

Section II – (A) description of sexual knowledge of adolescents

The present study concluded that the majority of the adolescents 66% had excellent knowledge; the rest of the adolescents 34% had good knowledge scores. The level of existing knowledge may be adequate in terms of prevention of pre mature involvement in sexual practices.

Section II – (B) need for sex education

The present study revealed that 87% of the adolescents expressed that knowledge of sexual anatomy, physiology and psychology is needed before indulging in sexual activities. Majority of the adolescents 63 % confessed that adolescent's today face lots of problem due to lack of correct information and almost all 90 % indicated sex education is necessary in PUC level. Most of the adolescents 74 % felt that professionals are competent enough to teach sex education. Majority of the adolescents 94 % suggested establishment of counseling cell in the college could improve healthy human sexuality among students and 81 % of adolescents reported that maintaining strict discipline only should prevent from AIDS & STD, premature involvement in sex.

Section (III): Sexual attitude of adolescents:

Most of the adolescents 58 % had highly favorable sexual attitude, 32 % of adolescents had favorable sexual attitude and only a few adolescents 10 % had unfavorable sexual attitude.

Section (IV): The relationship between knowledge scores and attitude scale scores of adolescents:

A significant relationship (positive correlation) between sexual knowledge and sexual attitude of adolescents ($\chi^2 = 38.143$) 'P' = 0.0001.

Two variables are said to be correlated if the value of correlation coefficient is more than ± 0.5 .

Section (V): Association between knowledge and demographic variables:

The current study determined that association between knowledge and demographic variables.

Section (VI): Association between sexual attitude and demographic variable:

The current study determined that association between attitude and demographic variables. The corresponding hypothesis was: there is a significant association between the attitude and demographic variables. This hypothesis was not supported there was no significant relationship between the attitude and demographic variables.

Conclusion

The findings of the present study have implications not only in the field of nursing, but also in allied areas. The information obtained could be utilized by the educators, curriculum planners and administrators in order to integrate sex education programs into the educational as well as training programme as sexual health remains a national priority and a major problem. More research work needs to be conducted in this area in order to identify the problems related to premature involvement in sexual practices.

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