

**Sexuality Education, Parental Involvement and Sexual Risk Behaviours among
Secondary School Adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis**

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of Arts & Education, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria**

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Certification

This is to certify that Elizabeth Adebola **OLATINWO** with Matriculation **LCU/PG/000861** carried out this research work titled **‘Sexuality Education, Parental Involvement and Sexual Risk Behaviours among Secondary School Adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis’** in the Department of Arts & Social Science Education, Faculty of Arts & Education, Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria for the award of Master of Education Degree (M.Ed.) in Guidance and Counselling and thesis has not been previously submitted elsewhere.

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Dedication

This project is dedicated to God Almighty and my darling husband for his love and support for my education pursuit.

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Acknowledgement

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“Even though the above mentioned institutions and person have assisted in the process of this research work, I hereby stands responsible for the errors, if any found in the work”.

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Abstract

Sexual risk behaviour among adolescents is a significant general wellbeing worry for concerned stakeholders because of the serious adverse results with higher pace of school dropout, unfortunate self-idea, demonization, discouragement, sadness, low confidence, poor emotional steadiness and clear future as well as other socio-emotional risk such as event of accidental pregnancies. This study therefore investigated sexuality education, parental involvement and Sexual Risk Behaviours (SRB) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis. The descriptive survey research design was employed. A sample size of six hundred (600) public secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis were selected using simple random sampling technique. Three research questions were asked and answered, four hypotheses were raised and tested at 0.05 level of significance using mean, standard deviation, multiple regression analysis were employed in Analyzing the data. The findings showed that level of parental involvement is high, ($\bar{x}=2.64$) level of awareness of sexuality education is high ($\bar{x}=2.68$) and prevalent (SRB) is low ($\bar{x}=1.18$). All the variables jointly accounted for 7.1% variance in predicting (SRB). Sexuality education ($\beta = .356$, $p<0.05$) and parental involvements ($\beta = .176$, $p<0.05$) made positive relative influence to (SRB) among these adolescents. There was significant difference in (SRB) based on gender ($t_{(598)}= 1.422$, $p<.05$). There was significant difference in parental involvement based on gender ($t_{(598)}= 1.893$, $p<.05$). In light of the discoveries of the study, it was suggested that concerned stakeholders and parents should have an effective supervision of these adolescent's (SRB), likewise adolescents in secondary schools should imbibe positive behaviours and activate same among their peers.

Key Words: Sexual Risk Behaviours, Sexuality Education, Parental Involvement, Adolescent

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

Adolescence is one of the most obvious phase of human turn of events, denoting the change from childhood to adulthood. It's a period portrayed by huge physical, emotional and cognitive change, as well as shifts in social roles, relationship and expectation, it is a moment of potential and hazard when an adolescents' convictions, values and conduct that would impact their future start to arise. Adolescents make up a huge part of the populace with sexual health issues, sexual risk behaviour among these optional school adolescents could improve their probability to foster pessimistic wellbeing and prosperity results, in the current day world, these adolescents in present day secondary schools are rather exposed to various sexual risk activities attributable to many variables. Adolescence sexuality, sexual orientation, sexual debut and sexual risk behaviour obviously have implication for presents and future behaviour and general functioning of these adolescents

There is noticeable upsurge in the event of sexual risk behaviour (SRB) among adolescents of the present-day Nigeria and these adversely affect the society¹. Adolescent wellbeing is characterized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a state of ideal well - being in all parts of life, including physical, emotional, mental, and social well – being². Sexual risk behaviour are different, including however not restricted to erotic pornography, sexual maltreatment, indecent dressing, assault, early sex, spontaneous pregnancy, depression, sexual transmitted disease (STI'S),human immunodeficiency(HIV) and AIDS(AIDS), smooching, sexting among adolescents as they negotiate the transition from childhood to adulthood in an increasing complex and challenging world. This observed phenomenon of these secondary

School adolescent's sexual risk behaviour (SRB) put them at great risk of poor sexual and reproductive health outcome.

Adolescence is an extremely basic stage in human growth and development. The World Health Organization characterizes adolescents as male and female between the ages of 10-19 years². This age section is held by the United Nations Children's Fund that gave the figure of such populace as 1.2 billion and explains that adolescents is an age of opportunity for children, and a pivotal time for the rest of the world to build on their development in the first decade of life, to help them navigate risks and vulnerabilities and set them on the path to fulfilling their potential³. The American Psychological Association also adopt 10-19 years and goes on to distinguish a portion of the counter friendly conduct qualities of adolescents to incorporate high sexual risk behaviour, gang violence, liquor related mishaps, illicit drug use and suicides⁴. Detectable series of issues crop up in this period like defiance, stubbornness, sadness, loss of innocence of childhood, loss of interest in the upbringing of parents towards the youthful grown-up in the home, school and other places⁵. Adolescence is a hypercritical age, a phase of human improvement wherein adolescents experience and investigate sexual sentiments, which makes them somewhat at an expanded degree of weakness for various sexual issue including sexually transmitted diseases when contrasted with grown-up populace.

A ton of sexual related issues confronting the adolescents today is without a doubt connected with absence of sexuality education in schools and homes which breeds a large numbers of social ills, demise, and populace blast because of unwanted pregnancies, sexual transmitted diseases and even infertility⁵. In their bid to fulfill their interest, numerous adolescents like to try their sexuality which for the most part drives them to hazardous results. Numerous times these adolescents get inaccurate information about sexuality education, and they carry these myths and

Misconceptions with them for the rest of their lives. In Nigeria, a many individuals are confronting the results of the sexual life they played while they were young. Around 60% of adolescents experienced sex before the age of 18 years and just not many of these rate perform it with full information on it. Likewise, the disturbing expansion in the frequency of sexual transmitted diseases (STDs) in these age bunches involves concern ⁶.

Sexual risk behaviour among adolescents is a significant general wellbeing worry since it can have serious adverse results, for example, expanded chances of sexual transmitted diseases like chlamydia, HIV and HPV infection⁷. Adolescents and youthful grown-ups specifically have been viewed as the gathering at the most elevated risk for negative wellbeing results connected with sexual risk taking way of behaving, including STIs like for example chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, human immunodeficiency infection (HIV), and the event of accidental pregnancies. The vital markers and signs of sexual risk behaviour (SRB) incorporate an early period of sexual inception, deficient contraception use, indiscriminate way of behaving and sexual contact with an obscure accomplice ⁸. The potential dangers related with sexual way of behaving among 15-year-olds are primarily connected to the emotional and social qualities of this formative period. It is known that early sex has implications for one's self-perception, social status and future health behaviour. Unprotected or inadequately safeguarded sex expands the risk of unintended pregnancy with its heap of conceivable ominous, results for this age bunch, including fetus removal, early parenthood and reception - every one of which presents instructive, monetary, and social and wellbeing challenges ⁹.

Sexual risk behaviour (SRB) is any sexual exercises that put a person in danger for an unfavorable wellbeing result, SRB is portrayed by various risky conduct like early sex, unprotected sex, and different sex accomplices, assault, sexing, etc. Such perilous sexual way of behaving are accounted for to wind up with unsavory wellbeing results like undesirable

pregnancies, HIV/AIDS, and unsafe abortion. Health problems among adolescents including sexual transmitted infections connected with socioeconomic disadvantages expanding and pervasiveness gauges showed that one of every four physically dynamic adolescents female has sexually transmitted infections, for example, chlamydia or human papillomavirus¹⁰. There are so many contributing variables that could cause a adolescents to take part in such upright difficult conduct such factors incorporate however not restricted to early sexual commencement, alcohol and drug/substance abuse,, misconduct, poor parent-child relationship, childhood history of physical sexual or emotional abuse or psychological mistreatment and unsupportive emotional family environment¹¹.

Sexual risk behaviour tends to be rife during adolescence, increase in exploitation and other violence-prone activities and there is a surge in the drive for self-determination, independence and personality development in the reduction for reliance. Adolescents who endure misuse and disregard as children would more often than not set up ways of behaving that are hostile in nature and this incorporates unpredictable sexual action, on the off chance that this activity isn't as expected actually look at by their folks and life partners around them¹². The period between 10 - 19 years in an individual life might be exceptionally fierce as adolescents go through a great deal of changes physiologically, intellectually, emotionally ,mentally and socially¹³. It was expressed that youthful ones should try to understand exact, proper instruction and information about behavioural attitude and conducive atmosphere to prepare them for development within the environment. Adolescence experience can be portrayed as "strolling a tight rope without a net". To be sure, this time of life is laden with sensations of clumsiness, nervousness, trial and error and disarray among adolescence and adulthood ¹³. However, the focus of this study on sexual risk behaviour (SRB) are on premarital sexual activities among secondary school adolescent which are showed however not restricted through;

Indecent dressing the deliberate public showcase of one's body, which generally conflicts with what society views as satisfactory principles and values.

Drug/substance misuse, usually alluded to as chronic drug use is the utilization of a substance in amounts or ways that are destructive to the user or others.

Pornography, can be allude to as any composed or visual substance planned to excite sexual excitement that contains an unequivocal depiction or exhibit of sexual organs or exercises.

Peer influence is the strain that the adolescents experience to act and do a specific things away because their friends or other member of their group i.e the adolescence expect it, there are tremendous peer pressure among the adolescents to dress, talk, dance or act in a certain way. Sexting this is the sending of physically express messages or picture through mobile phone, every one of these are moving testing psychosocial issues among the adolescents of the present. Adolescents, whenever left unattended to the quick and future effects of the noticed sexual difficulties among adolescents could be incapacitating on their lives.

Moreover, Adolescence has likewise been depicted as a phase among people where a ton of physiological as well as physical changes occur, bringing about conceptive development in the adolescent¹⁴. Albeit, numerous adolescents deal with this change effectively some others experience significant pressure and end up participating in a few sexual risk behaviour like sexual experimental, hooliganism, bullying, cyber offenses, school absenteeism, cultism, among numerous indecencies that put their well-being in danger. The sexual way of behaving of adolescents is molded by their folks and families ,health care system, peers, abundance of uncensored data ,escalating wave of westernization, the web and electronic media¹⁵, This explains why adolescents has likewise been portrayed as a period of 'tempest and stress'.

Sexuality education is a basic component to be viewed as in raising the adolescents. Sexuality education alludes to the guidance of issues connecting with human sexuality, including puberty, reproductive health, sex abstinence, sexual health, emotional relations and

responsibilities, human sexual activities, sexual reproduction, age of consent, reproductive health and right, safe sex and birth control. Sexuality education starts in childhood and go on over the recourse of life improvement into adolescents and adulthood, its objectives is to advance and safeguard sexual advancement progressively prepares these adolescents' to foster positive qualities and abilities understand and savor the experience of taking appropriate consideration of their sexuality and having sound and fulfilling relationship and care of themselves. Sexuality education plan to create and reinforce the capacity of adolescents and adolescents to take cognizant fulfilling sound and aware decisions regarding sexuality, relationship and emotional as well as actual well - being. The shortfall of Sexuality education prompts unpredictable sexual movement, a cycle by which adolescents participate in various sexual demonstrations both at school, home and among their friends. Some of them might be seen having friendly benefactors and sugar mummies who guaranteed them method for vocation. Young ladies are two times a greater number of helpless to unpredictable sexual action than young men before 15 years of age ¹⁶. The significant justification for the expansion in the unpredictable sexual movement is because of the way that issues of sexuality are not examined straightforwardly and this has not made the greater part of the adolescents' aware of information on sex that would be of worth to them. The strict and social associations have not been of help either, as they have straightforwardly gone against sexual education to the adolescents and those, they saw excessively youthful to have the information on sex , sexual wellbeing training is basic towards guaranteeing the anticipation of physically communicated contaminations and diseases¹⁷.

Absence of sexuality education is hazardous for the adolescents as the sexuality dynamic ones are at risk to contract sexual transmitted diseases and diseases like HIV/AIDS, gonorrhoea, syphilis c. furthermore, socio-emotional dangers that are likewise implied, for

example, adolescent pregnancy, derision and deserting, dismissal, end of instruction pursuit, which finishes into trouble, sorrow and numerous other destructive outcome¹⁸.

Advancing this proclamation was the accommodation made by one more analyst that, untimely sex prompts high pace of transmitted diseases and infections, HIV transmission, adolescent's pregnancy and early terminations just to specify not many¹⁹. Regularly, adolescents are not ready for the social and emotional results of sexual exercises, and numerous physically dynamic adolescents appear to overlook the punishments. Most adolescents were of the assessment that parents utilize the apprehension about HIV/AIDS to keep them from having fun²⁰. It is on record that portion of the 19 million new Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) cases analyzed each year are of adolescents ages 15-19; and 13 percent of new HIV/AIDS analyze are of Adolescence ages 13-24 teen pregnancy is both a potential impact of unpredictable sexual activity²¹.

With regards to pervasiveness of Adolescence unpredictable sexual action, among the people who participated in sex, just 63% report having utilized a condom during their last intercourse and 17% report utilizing elective strategies for conception prevention. It is crucial to take note of that association in unprotected sex irritates chances on account of its significant impact of STIs and undesirable pregnancy. These researchers state that roughly 50% of the 19 million new STI cases analyzed each year are of Adolescence ages 15-19; and 13% of new HIV/AIDS analyze are of Adolescence ages 13-24. Then again, sexual risk behaviour improvement is a basic formative cycle during adolescence²². A few investigations have revealed high paces of unpredictable sexual exercises among Nigerian adolescents , more than 16% of teen females detailed first sex by age 15 while among young ladies of ages 20 to 24, almost half (49.4%) detailed first sex by age 18. Likewise, among teen guys, 8.3% detailed first sex by age 15 while among those ages 20 to 24, 36.3% announced first sex by age 18 ²³. These adolescents try a great deal with unsafe sexual ways of behaving during this

season of self-disclosure combined with significant risk taking, concealing under being on a verge of development and a future loaded up with potential outcomes.

Sexual talk and shows are progressively continuous and express in this interceded world. A review uncovered that sexual substance that went from being a tease to sex had expanded from somewhat the greater part of content of TV projects to more than 66% of the projects half of Internet assets content on sexual regenerative wellbeing, as well as 33% of books on sexual conceptive wellbeing have been produces²⁴. A few researches have likewise observed that adolescents whose media diet was wealthy in sexual substance were over two times as reasonable as others to have had intercourse before they were 16. Notwithstanding higher probabilities that a adolescents presented to sexual substance in the media would take part in sexual ways of behaving, they are additionally inclined to dream contemplations of having more elevated levels of meaning to have intercourse in the future before they are married²⁵.

The advancement cycle in all areas that is quickly expanding these days some of the time affects the ignores of specific parts of society. Nigeria society presently confronted with the course of change of moral and social qualities because of the fast development of innovation modernization, globalization, correspondence and the progression of data from both printed and electronic media, these advancement and improvement of the times in addition to the fact that constructive outcomes yet additionally negative have ones. Subsequently, sexuality education is missing among optional school adolescents of the current day. The pace of expansion in sex among adolescents is disturbing, many individuals appear to be not to be irritated by this. This has brought about flood in teen pregnancy, expansion in out of-younger students, and more significant level of aimless sexual action, raucous way of behaving and social disquietude. In this manner, sexuality education is vital among these adolescents for them to be directed.

Parental involvement is a set of attitude parents transmits to the child to create an emotional climate encompassing parent's child exchange, parental disposition comprise the super friendly impact that a child encounters during his/her earliest years. The blend of parental warmth and requesting nature is vital to conceptualization of parental involvement, this includes every now and again and quality checking adolescents' movement and the advancement of effective correspondence strategies to be utilized to achieved the task²⁶.

Parenting has been assuming extremely pivotal parts in adolescents' change to adulthood, it has been perceived as a significant vehicle in mingling the child , parenting is the demonstration of life as a parent conscious contribution in the child's development and improvement, for example child childhood, preparing, raising or child instruction. The house is in many cases a critical figure the favorable to social improvement of adolescents and youth, a few literary works support the conflict that family working gives an early and supported influence on family holding, lead problems, and resulting sexual risk behaviour²⁷. Numerous researchers agreed that the foundation of psychological challenges is rooted in the sort of home the adolescents is raised and the nature of education accessible ²⁸. The reason for good conduct direction and great adolescents' mentality improvement is established on certain parenting and sexuality education. It was contended that the parents ought to be faulted and be made to assume a sense of ownership with the disaster that happens to the adolescents ²⁹.

Parents play a significant part in the conveying of sexual education to their children, inside the family space, parental educational level, supervision, monitoring and mentoring can decrease or deferred sexual commencement rehearses. A few educational researches stated that, having parents who keep up with information and command over their adolescents' social exercises helps in molding and keeping adolescents from unsafe sexual exercises and assist them with creating capable thinking abilities³⁰. A steady connection

between the parent and adolescents is vital for improving legitimate correspondence and management. Parent's mentality is an action or a record of parental involvement in child raising which means the supporting idea of family in their home, parental disposition can emphatically affect the childhood of their adolescents a child raised with warmth and care in the less prohibitive climate would have the option to adapt better to the located world³¹.

Many parents are impacted by the pressure of present day working life, which passes on them with brief period to stay with their adolescents. Adolescents parenting today requires a huge arrangement of exertion and time, as well as the availability and accessibility, openness of the parents in the home to the adolescents is very important, especially to these adolescents. Be that as it may, a large portion of these adolescents' parents are finding it challenging to adjust work and everyday life considering the financial slump³². Brokenness homes epitomized by separation or passing of parents might uncover adolescents into support in reserved conduct. The frequency of parental partition might bring about adolescents' shame, misery and even make them miss school, perform ineffectively academically. Brutal and conflicting parenting is the primary driver of lead problems. The diligence parts of parental raising practices (styles) of children, which are solid discipline; parental disharmony; dismissal of the child and deficient association in the child's exercises cause high-risk sexual way of behaving among adolescents³³.

Some research reports have shown that an enormous level of all sexual risk behaviour come from homes that needed ordinary parental love and care. Consideration, love and warmth go far in helping the child's emotional turn of events and change. Children at adolescent's stage require parental love, care, warmth and serious thoughtfulness regarding change enough in the climate in which he/she tracks down him/herself. Parents play significant parts to play in the change cycle of adolescents. The conduct issues of most adolescents are established in their homes³⁴. One more way of thinking noticed that when the connection between the

parents and the adolescents is warm, it establishes a sound climate for the improvement of the adolescents.

Various researches have shown that less observing and management of adolescents' exercises is related with sexual risk behaviour. It was additionally detailed that parental involvement predicts adolescent's prosperity in the spaces of social skill, scholastic execution, psychosocial advancement and issue behaviour³⁵. Improve and advance appropriate development and advancement of adolescents in their current circumstance particularly upgrading legitimate direction in each face of their life be it, instructive, profession, social-individual, or sexuality direction ³⁶. Thusly ,this review try to adopt more unequivocal strategy by influence of sexuality education ,parental involvement on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school adolescent in five(5) city local government in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo state.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Perceptions show that adolescents are frequently exposed to lot of sexual activities due to their openness to a variety of films, soap adverts, music, films, board's TV programs web and the biological hormonal upsurge demand on their body, which many time makes them inclined to numerous sexual risk behaviours including yet not restricted to; pornography, indecent dressing, sexting, sexual transmitted diseases STI'S, HIV. While the greater part of their folks and numerous different sources are either saved to give proper sexual direction to their adolescents, or terrified as a result of absence of sexuality education, uninvolved parents and significant others.

Unintended pregnancy which is one of the resultant effects of lack of appropriate sexuality education could ultimately reverse the progressive trend of most female adolescents. A great deal of adolescents young ladies who become pregnant may be oppressed and deserted by

individuals who up until recently ought to really focus on them; as they are seen to be unserious, while many male adolescents who impregnate young ladies are slandered as being indiscriminate, uncouthness and untrustworthy. Sexual risk behaviour among the adolescents has been related with higher pace of school dropout, as well as other socio-emotional risk. A portion of the impacts of these issues incorporate school dropout, unfortunate self-idea, demonization, discouragement, sadness, low confidence, poor emotional steadiness and clear future.

It has likewise been seen that the absence of readiness and powerlessness of most adolescents parents to acutely address or orientate the adolescents on aimless sexual conduct increment the pace of high sexual exercises among adolescents. Consequently there is a need to examine the impact of sexuality education, parental involvement (which center on time and mentorship) on sexual risk behaviour (SRB) among these adolescents.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The general aim of this study is to investigate the influence of sexuality education and parental involvement on Sexual Risk Behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan metropolis Oyo State, Nigeria.

The specific objectives of this study are to;

- i. identify the level of awareness Sexuality Education among senior secondary adolescents in Ibadan metropolis Oyo state.
- ii. identify the level of Parental Involvement among senior secondary adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo state.
- iii. ascertain the prevalent Sexual Risk Behaviours among senior secondary school adolescents in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo state.

iv. examine prevalent Sexual Risk Behaviour based on gender among senior secondary school adolescents in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide this study:

1. What is the level of sexuality education among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State?
2. What is the level of awareness of parental involvement among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State?
3. What is the most prevalent sexual risk behaviour among the secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State?

1.5 Hypotheses;-

Four null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance

H₀₁: There would be no significant composite influence of sexuality education, parental involvement, on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school student in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state.

H₀₂: There would be no significant relative influence between sexuality educations, parental involvements on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State.

H₀₃: There would be no significant difference on sexuality education based on gender (male/female) adolescents SRB in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state.

H₀₄: There would be no significant difference of parental involvement based on gender (male/female) adolescents SRB in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The finding of this study when published would be of immense advantage to adolescents, parents, guiding clinicians, school heads, emotional wellness experts, social specialists, future analysts in adolescents and Adolescence brain research. It would help particularly the adolescents in schools to come to informed conclusions about their future and all types of sexual risk behaviour. It would be an aide towards check-mating them and assist them with live bettering, sound and satisfied lives. This study would be of importance in the strategy improvement, future research, and assortment of information, the review would help strategy creators to reconsider the arrangements on overseeing sexual risk behaviour among adolescents in Nigeria. The public authority, the Ministries Education and Adolescence and Development as well as organizations chipping away at adolescents and their accomplices would find the discoveries of this work valuable in making arrangements concerning the sexual risk behaviour. In particular, the review would help parents to upgrade their parental abilities and enhance how they send data about Sexuality education and sexuality direction to their wards, teachers, social laborers, guiding clinicians, school chairmen and the public authority overall (through mindfulness crusades) to look past the scholarly capacity, interest and other customary sources as the sole reasons for conduct issues of understudies. Similarly, the review would help non-legislative associations or office in tending to psychosocial challenges among adolescents, particularly in sexuality education.

It would increase the value of the general public, by putting demonstrations of aimless criminal way of behaving among the adolescents down. It would instruct numerous adolescents on the outcomes of aimless sexual exercises. It would act as a conductor for keeping up with business as usual, as it would reestablish the lost respect of ethical quality inside the general public. It would act as an approach to safeguarding the weak individuals from the general public, particularly children, ladies, the genuinely tested and matured. It

would safeguard them from attack and corruption and eventually assist with helping their trust in the general public.

The discoveries of this study would be of credible use to understudies, specialists, and different authors for additional researches. It would invigorate and help further exploration similarly as it grows the wildernesses of information by refreshing existing information on the elements of adolescents's sexual risk behaviour. The work would likewise add to existing collection of information on overseeing sexual risk behaviour in Nigeria. It would give both hypothetical and observational commitments to grant and scholarly talk which the overall population would see as extremely helpful in propelling information.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study is focused on Influence of sexuality education and parental involvement on sexual risk behaviours among public senior secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North, Ibadan North East, Ibadan North West, Ibadan South West, Ibadan South West, within Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. The participants in this study include selected SS II male and female public senior secondary school adolescents in within Ibadan Metropolis, City Oyo State.

1.8 Limitation of the Study : The study is limited in the following

1. Descriptive survey design.
2. Secondary school adolescents in urban i.e. city local government Ibadan Metropolis as the population of the study.
3. Time constraint.
4. Financial capacity.
5. Rigorous workload management encounter during data collection
6. A sample of six hundred respondents were used for the study.

7. Simple random sampling was used as individuals were chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has an equal chance or probability of being selected.
8. Standardized and structured questionnaires with restricted questions was administered to the respondents for the study
9. Independent variable: sexuality education, parental Involvement
10. Dependent variable: sexual risk behaviours

1.9 Operational Definition of Terms

Adolescents in this study are male and female optional understudy in SS 2. They are so picked in light of the fact that they are intermediates class for SS1 and SS3, in this way they are an ideal fit classification for the review.

Sexual Risk Behaviour: this refers to both psychological and social issues confronting the adolescent, this review centers around indecent dressing, pornography, peer influence, drug/substance abuse among secondary school adolescent.

Sexting; is the demonstration of sending sexual message rubs, it's frequently additionally includes sending bare or seminude photograph and express recordings of yourself.

Sexuality Education: alludes to the guidance of issues connecting with adolescents sexuality, including substantially change (pubescence) in male and female, regenerative wellbeing, sex forbearances and sexual wellbeing.

Parental Involvement this idea depicts the parental methodologies and measures that parents use to guarantee that the adolescents is giving legitimate preparation in practically all parts of the adolescents' life including sexuality education through accessibility of time, articulation of affection, as well as communicating proper dialogue and openness to discussion, positive

supervision, mentoring and role modelling attribute that parents of adolescent inculcate into their adolescent child.

Endnotes

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Chapter Two

Literature Review

This chapter presents a review of related literature on sexuality education, parental involvement and sexual risk behaviour among public secondary school adolescents. The review was presented under the following sub – headings: Conceptual review, Theoretical review Empirical Findings, Summary of literature and Conceptual Model for the study. The following is the outline of the variables reviewed:

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Adolescence

2.1.2 Sexuality Education

2.1.3 Parental Involvement

2.1.4 Sexual Risk Behaviour (SRB)

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Social Learning Theory (SLT)

2.2.2 Cognitive Decision Model Theories (CDMT)

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

- 2.3.1 Sexuality Education and Parental Involvement among Adolescent
- 2.3.2 Sexuality Education and Sexual Risk Behaviour (SRB) among Adolescent
- 2.3.3 Parental Involvement and Sexual Risk Behaviour (SRB) among Adolescence
- 2.4 **Conceptual Model / Framework**
- 2.5 **Summary of Literature Reviewed**

2.1 Conceptual Review of Literature

2.1.1 Adolescence

Through history, Adolescence and Adolescents have been differently portrayed. The adolescents was portrayed quite a long time back by savants like Aristotle and Socrates sound a ton like a few gatherings of adolescents today, they introduced two volumes that connoted the start of another logical field of adolescents brain science, depicts pre-adulthood as a time of "tempest and stress". Since there introductory endeavors, a huge number of meanings of Adolescence have been introduced. A researcher follows the term Adolescence to its Latin root, "adolescents", and that signifies, "to develop into maturity"¹. Another researcher characterizes Adolescence as an interaction instead of a period; a course of accomplishing the Adolescence fall into classifications, he characterize pre-adulthood as a time of actual stage, as a socio-social peculiarity and as a lifestyle or perspective ².

These researchers characterizes Adolescence as the time of life when certain formative errands or changes happen in the way of behaving or the mental turn of events (or both) of the person. The most well-known clinician to introduce a mental meaning of Adolescence is Robert calls his mental components of pre-adulthood as formative errands, which include tolerating one's constitution and utilizing the body really, accomplishing new and more full

grown associations with individuals, accomplishing masculine or feminine sex role, emotional freedom from parents and grown-ups, planning for a monetary vocation, marriage and everyday life, planning and accomplishing socially capable way of behaving and getting a bunch of values and a moral framework as a manual for behaviour².

Adolescence is the time old enough going from 10 to 19 years, is one of the basic changes in the life expectancy that happens after Adolescence and before adulthood, and is portrayed by a huge speed in development and change that is second just to that of infancy. Researchers characterized these age bunch from 10 to 19 years comprised 24.19 percent of the complete populace where 3207821 (12.11%) were male and 3199583 (12.08%) were female 10. Psychosocial issues, for example, social, emotional, and instructive issues are emotionally predominant among children and adolescents. Adolescents are powerless against sexual risk behaviour brokenness when they experience the ill effects of actual wounds, mental injury, or significant changes in their surroundings particularly in the missing solid emotionally supportive network. Adolescence is crucial times for growing great psychological well-being, intellectually solid adolescents partake in a positive personal satisfaction; are liberated from side effects of psychopathology; and capability well at home, in school, and in their communities.

Adolescence is a period of progress and it incorporates significant organic, social, emotional and mental changes that happen quickly over a generally brief period. The adolescent is physically adult and equipped for reproduction³. Adolescence is a time of development and improvement of a between the person ages of 10 - 19 years. A person in the phase of Adolescence is called a adolescents, thusly, a adolescents is an individual or a person between the ages 10 - 19 years. The adolescent is fit to imitate or bear children since the person is physically full grown and prepared for multiplication⁴. Sexual risk behaviour issues have arisen as a danger in the general improvement of adolescents, a concentrate in Dehradun

showed that the general commonness of sexual issues was 40.5%. Additionally, another cross-sectional concentrate in Dehradun uncovered that the general pervasiveness of sexual issues among the adolescents was viewed as 31.2%⁵.

Essentially, a concentrate in Nepal likewise uncovered that 17.03% of adolescents were experiencing sexual dysfunction⁶. Adolescents have exceptionally unique and particular requirements, which can presently not be over looked, it is fundamental to put resources into adolescents, as they are the eventual fate of the country.

Sequentially, Adolescence comes generally between the years from 10 - 19, the different definitions seen so far would quite often underline on the reality, that Adolescence is a complex idea that could be drawn closer from various points: physical, mental, social and mental. Adolescence is a widespread peculiarity particularly when it is characterized concerning actual highlights. In each culture, there exists a period while the developing child shows the actual highlights that mark the on-set of pubescence. In certain societies, the change from Adolescence to adulthood is fast to such an extent that a few encounters and responses that envelop pre-adulthood are not noticeable⁷.

In all societies of Nigeria as a country, the time of adolescence is logically set apart as a .preparation period for future living particularly, in areas of expertise obtaining and exchange that would support the child in adulthood. In characterizing pre-adulthood in the Nigerian setting, accentuation in this manner, is laid on the comprehension of the term, as well as overall round .grown-up status, which covers physical, emotional social and economic status⁸. Consequent upon these statements, Adolescence can be characterized as a generally recognized period in which the child goes through changes to achieve grown-up qualities, for example, body, sentiments, social and financial status a period in which the youthful individual is genuinely a grown-up however sincerely adolescents. Adolescents in

this way, is a person who is at the stage, or age, demeanor, fitness, size, shape or spot of youth. Adolescence in the viewpoint of real or actual changes start at the time the child gives indications of progress to sexual development and is probably going to reach a conclusion around age 18 - 20 when actual development regularly stops. The five most significant driving attributes of a adolescents are natural development and improvement, a vague status, expanded independent direction, expanded pressures and the quest for self-identity⁹.

It is essential to concentrate on adolescents on the grounds that the time of pre-adulthood is the main stage or time of human existence. It is accepted that progress in different fields of life relies upon the appropriate information and direction of adolescents. A ton of ways of behaving manifest at the time of youth, which need researches for legitimate clarifications to intrigued people for financial development and improvement in the general public, adolescents are more in number in the general public and furthermore the grown-ups of tomorrow. In this manner, it is essential for each parent and educator to comprehend the nature and changes arising in the progress period, from adolescence to adulthood. Adolescents is either conceived or embraced to a family as a child, there the person in question starts the "venture" of life to adulthood. Discoveries brought up that, the early encounters of the child in the home have the capacities to impact his personality¹⁰.

Consensus individuals never again feel quiet or agreeable, in view of the uncertainty presented by ways of behaving of the adolescents particularly the issue of wrongdoing conduct and adolescent's sexuality conduct in the general public which is for the most part the demonstrations of the adolescents are issues of concern. Grown-up fear how the future would be, the point at which they are no longer there or feeble to work in the issues of the general public in which they have a place. Adolescents' maladaptive character attributes have sent their folks to early grave for the way that a few parents can't bear what the adolescents include themselves in certain times. Adolescence, has progress period among Adolescence

and adulthood, is an upsetting time of life described by recognizable physical, social emotional and conduct improvement and changes¹¹.

The time of Adolescence has been depicted as a time of tempest and stress in light of the sensational changes that the adolescents experience. The change set off by hormonal response in the body. The science of Adolescence is portrayed both by actual changes and the advancement of sexual qualities. The mental changes shows the realities that the adolescents is working at the peak of development, their emotional and social improvement is embodied by the impact of friend bunch and the way that the adolescents disdain being dealt with like a child. The degree of parental involvement and direction would decide if the period would be generally smooth one or an especially upsetting one¹⁰.

Adolescence and Physical Development

Fast and emotional actual turn of events and development mark immaturity including advancement of sexual attributes, set apart by morphological changes in practically all organs and frameworks of the body are liable for the sped up development and the progressions in colors and sexual organs. In the instances of young men, dynamic speed increase in development of coarse pubic hair and beard growth generally go before different indications of pubescence, for example, voice changes. In young ladies, improvement of bosom, expanding of hips and fast development in level generally starts around over two years before menarche¹¹.

Adolescents experience an enormous measure of actual development and improvement, this fast actual advancement starts during the earlier formative stage called pubescence and go on during adolescence. During adolescence most development in level by and large happens during one single development period or "development spray" young ladies typically start their development spray between the age of 8 and 13 years, with the most fast development

happening between the age of 10 and 13 years. Young ladies arrive at their grown-up level between the age of 10 and 16 years. Young men would generally start their development spray undeniably later than young ladies. By and large, folks start their spray between the ages of 10 and 16 years, with the most quick development occur in between the age of 12 and 15 years¹¹.

Adolescence and Social Development

Adolescent's social improvement is much of the time portrayed as the method involved with laying out a feeling of character and laying out a job and reason. It is an outward feeling of oneself. Self-perception is a vital consider fostering an identity and character particularly for young ladies and the family and progressively peers assume a significant part helping and supporting the adolescents start to accomplish grown-up jobs.

Adolescents start to shape a wide range of sort of connections, and large numbers of their connections would turn out to be all the more emotionally involved and all the more genuinely private. During children more youthful years, their social circle including their family, a couple of, several instructors and maybe a love seat or other grown-up tutor. In any case, during immaturity, child's interpersonal organization extraordinarily extend to incorporate much more individuals and various sorts of relationship, they start to foster the ability to form closer, more personal connection with others . New correspondence innovation additionally empower the adolescents to make and keep up with social bonds in totally various ways for example messages, discussion channels, cell phones with "messaging" online virtual entertainment organizations, for example, face book and Twitters video correspondence, for example, Skype which have decisively grow the size and intricacy of informal community by significantly impacting the manner in which the adolescents

connect with each other thus likewise expanding how much time they spent remaining associated with each other ¹²

Adolescence Emotional Development

The manner in which adolescents think and feels about themselves as well as other people and their internal idea is critical to their emotional turn of events. Creating and exhibiting individual emotional resources, for example, strength confidence and adapting abilities is elevated during immaturity on account of the fast changes being capable. Right off the bat in pre-adulthood, mental improvement bring about more prominent mindfulness the capacity to contemplate conceptually, future prospects are the capacity to consider numerous potential outcomes and characters on the double, changes in the level of certain neo-transmitters (such as dopamine and serotonin) impact the manner by which adolescents experience feelings, commonly making them more emotional and more delicate to push. Adolescents need to adapt not exclusively to changes in their actual appearances, yet additionally with related emotional changes and arising and convincing sex desires. Substantial changes cause emotional anxiety as well as sudden and temperament swings. Getting sincerely upset by hormonal changes liable to bring about contemplations relating to sex crabbiness fretfulness, outrage and tensio¹³.

Adolescence Behavioural Development

Adolescence is a significant formative stage, described by stamped natural and physiological change. Behaviourally, Adolescence is related with unstable inclination and limit testing conduct as they investigate and declare individual character, figure out how to explore peer relationship, and progress to autonomy .During Adolescence development stages ,children

became youthful grown-up and as the foster they step by step invest more energy acting as grown-up as they develop to development.

Adolescents can be comprehends with regards to individual defenselessness, family childhood and collaboration peer bunch association and adolescents' response to the impression of their substantial changes and the sexual urges that are the immediate results of their development. Adolescent's turn of events and conduct fluctuate inside the time span that characterizes their progressive phases, and it can vary by sex and setting. These ways of behaving are impacted by a scope of elements, age, level of training, sexual information, wellspring of sexual data individual confidence, abilities information, conviction, view of freedoms, family design and relationship, peer influence, strict conviction and financial limitations¹³.

2.1.2 Sexual Risk Behaviour [SRB]

Sexual risk behaviour issues are regarded as deviant or antisocial if they are uncommon, out of the ordinary, or do not comport with what society expects. This thought is likewise firmly connected with the measurable way to deal with clear irregularity which lays on the possibility that distinctions in human way of behaving would generally fall into an ordinary dispersion bend¹⁴. A specific way of behaving isn't normal or is standoffish assuming any of these three standards are seen; If the way of behaving doesn't permit an individual to work really with others as a citizen, on the off chance that the way of behaving doesn't allow the individual to address their own issues and the way of behaving has an adverse consequence in the prosperity of others. Sexual way of behaving is a conduct displayed by individual to

satisfy one of their essential need .that is the sexual need .Sexual risk behaviour alludes to both mental and social issues defying the adolescents. It is a phase of human improvement where adolescents experience and investigate sexual sentiments. Sexual interest might be communicated in a quantities of ways like being a tease, kissing, masturbation, sexting, etc.

Sexual risk behaviour among adolescents can be change extraordinarily, and is affected by such countless factors such has indecent dressing, drug and substance abuse, pornography, peer influence, misconduct, coercive sexual dreams and so on. Sexual exercises among the adolescents are by and large connected with different wellbeing risk result such has undesirable pregnancy and getting a sexual transmitted infection such as HIV/AIDS¹⁵.

Researchers contends that driving contributing elements of adolescents' freak ways of behaving in Nigeria incorporate the media, the impact of day to day life, boundless maltreatment of medications and liquor, the simple entry to weapons and an absence of solid discipline that exists for adolescent guilty parties. They further expresses that assuming this ascent in forceful demonstrations is to be stemmed, the reasons for Adolescence brutality not set in stone and examined to figure out which ones, on the off chance that any can be impacted by change. In practically all nations, adolescents' kin are much of the time the most well-known casualties of wrongdoing halfway in view of their way of life; they are more powerless than more established individuals or small children to being survivors of attack, high sexual risk behaviour and other property related misconduct ¹⁶.

Most of individual survivors of adolescents' sexual risk behaviour whether property or viciousness, are probably going to be from different adolescents living in similar areas, or going to similar schools, rodent her than grown-ups. For instance, in South Africa, one investigation discovered that adolescents under 18 were liable for 30% of the brutality against the adolescents. In Dar-es Salaam, 27% of adolescents of 15-25 studied in 2000 had been

survivors of attack, contrasted and 9% of those more than 40 years old, and 33% of the people who were jobless. 44% of a similar age bunch had been casualties of basic high risk sexual way of behaving contrasted and 25% of those north of 40 years¹⁷. Sexually Transmitted Diseases [STDs] or Sexually Transmitted Infection [STIs] are for the most part procured by sexual contact. The living being for example microbe's infection or parasites that cause sexual transmitted diseases might pass from one individual to another in blood, semen or vaginal and natural liquids. These incorporate syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhoea, genital herpes and HIV. Sexual risky behaviour is a serious medical condition for adolescents, happening in an expected one-fourth of dynamic adolescents.

Symptoms of STIs includes:

- * Bruises or knocks on the dental or in oral/rectal region
- * Agonizing or consuming pee
- * Release or surprising odd smelling from the penis or vaginal
- * Surprising vaginal dying
- * Lower stomach torment
- * Fever
- * Rashes over the storage compartment, hand, or feet

Types of Sexual Risk Behaviour

1. Pornography
2. Indecent dressing
3. Sexual Abuse; assault, rape, and so forth.
4. Sexting
5. Masturbation

6. Premarital sex
7. Peer pressure
8. Alcohol and substance abuse

Pornography

Pornography (frequently abbreviated to porn, or porno) is the depiction or sexual topic for selective motivation behind sexual excitement. Sexual entertainment might be introduced in various media, including magazines, movement, composing, film, video and computer games. Web pornography seeing is the web based survey or downloading of picture and recordings where private parts are uncovered and individuals are having intercourse determined to animate a sexual response in the watcher. A developing industry for the creation and utilization of pornography created in the last 50% of the twentieth 100 years. The presentation of home video and the web saw a blast on the planet pornography industry that produces billions of dollars every year it is challenging to debate the way that the web reformed the pornography business and has significantly extended child and adolescents admittance to sexual entertainment ¹⁸. The web permits moment admittance to a wide assortment of pornography that can be seen anyplace, even from the security of the adolescents' room with next to zero parental information. The assortment of sexual risk behaviour exercises of adolescents are portrayed in the two classifications of pornography including yet not restricted to masturbation, oral sex, and virginal and butt-centric intercourse.

Indecent Dressing

Indecent dressing has turned into the standards among the adolescents in our social orders today there is no city that isn't dealing with this appalling issue, the manner in which the adolescents especially the female one dress enchantingly uncovering specific pieces of their

bodied that ought to be stowed away from the coating of individuals opened, profane dressing is hostile, ill-advised and ethically unsatisfactory. This training doesn't adjust to the standards and upsides of the general public, especially the African culture, this training is so normal in the public spots like strict spots, schools, gatherings and workplaces, disgusting dressing is caused by familiar expressions which are the issues of our age like 'No one but God can pass judgment on me, you can't let them be', These expressions have become so normal in our general public that one can't denounce any off-base doings again on the grounds that the prizes are typically reviles, malevolence, disdain and judgment. Revolting dressing is the ill-advised and provocative approach to dressing comparative with the general public or culture wherein it is being executed, this issue is a social unfortunate behaviour wild among the present adolescents and one of the significant reasons for attack and lewd behaviour in the general public extra time. For the sake of style women dress half bare to capabilities for example Nigeria ladies determine joy in miniskirt, guard shorts, armless tops and so on. Numerous adolescents young men have been liable to captures alongside law breakers in view of this impoliteness propensity, adolescents' male these days have different child styles like listing, hot chest, low midriff and the preferences. Indecent dressing in a more term is alluded to have the mentality of somebody male or female that dresses to flaunt portions of their body such has the bosoms, posterior or even the clothing especially those of the women that should be covered. Sensibly parents are not to be a contributor to this issue but rather these days, parents energize their adolescents by getting them these sorts of garments or prescribe them to their adolescents.

Drug/ Substance abuse

Substance abuse is the utilization of medication in sums or by techniques which are destructive to the individual or others today's, adolescents are faced with these three rebellious choice to drink liquor, to attempt drugs and to have sexual intercourse¹⁹. In today these open

doors or conduct is connected, where liquor is offered, frequently so are illegal medication like Maryjane, tramadol, cheerful pills are available which tend the unaided adolescents to participate in hazardous sexual way of behaving. There are a few justifications for why adolescents use medicates and have intercourse at such early age, some might do it to be 'cool' or in light of companion strain while some would generally accept that liquor and medications are the keys to diminishing timidity and remembering any tension or responsibility. Adolescents' substance use is related with sexual risk behaviour that put these adolescents in danger for HIV, sexual communicated sicknesses (STDs) and undesirable pregnancies.

Peer Influence

Adolescence is a time of improvement portrayed by critical organic, mental and social changes, including the physical and hormonal changes that pubescence brings and the expanded significance of companion relationship. Peer relationship are exceptionally powerful in adolescents, sexual way of behaving is one of the numerous regions in which adolescents are generally impacted by their friends utilizing liquor or medication, having intercourse and unprotected sex or take part in other negative way of behaving. Adolescents seem to answer unequivocally to peer effect on their regenerative wellbeing conduct since they have comparative thoughts regarding sex, adolescents with physically dynamic companions are probably going to have intercourse themselves ²⁰.

Sexting

Sexting is sending or sending physically evoke rubs, photos of oneself to other, it's likewise incorporate the utilization of a PC or any computerized gadget. Sexting has become more normal among the adolescents with the ascent in camera telephones and cell phone with web

access that can be utilized to send express photos and messages. Sexting has been advanced further by accessibility of a few direct rubbing application on cell phone for example pop up pictures, while sexting is finished by individuals of any age most media inclusion zeroed in on bad parts of .media to send back rubs of a sexual sort ²¹. The term SEXING was first promoted right off the bat in the 21st hundred years and in 2012, the word sexting was recorded without precedent for Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary²².

Premarital Activities

Premarital sex is sexual movement which is polished by individuals either adolescents, or a grown-up before they are married. Until 1950s early sex alluded to sexual relations between two individuals before marring each other. During that period it was the standard in western social orders for people to wed by the age of 21 to 22 and there were no thought that one who engaged in sexual relations wouldn't wed. The term was utilized rather than sex, which had negative conations and was firmly connected with the idea and endorsed virginity, which is sexual restraint until marriage.

In current western societies, social worth of sexual restraint before marriage has decline. Generally a huge part of individuals had participated in early sex, albeit the number ready to confess to this was not generally high²³. A UNICEF review in 10 out of 12 created countries with accessible information, multiple third of adolescents have had sex while still in their adolescents. In Demark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Norway, The United Kingdom and The United States, the extent is more than 80%. In Australia, The United Kingdom and The United States, roughly 25% of 15 years of age and half of 17 years of age have intercourse a few surveys have demonstrated peer tension as a consider support the two young ladies and young men to have sex²⁴.

2.1 .3 Sexuality Education

Sexuality Education, otherwise called sexual education, sex training can be characterized as a guidance of issues connected with human sexuality which as indicated by this review incorporates yet not restricted to; adolescence, regenerative wellbeing, sex forbearances and sexual wellbeing²⁵. Pubescence is the cycle by which the adolescents change into a grown-up body fit for sexual multiplication, hormonal signs from the cerebrum are shipped off the testicle, when in a young lady are ovaries and a boy are testes²⁶. The balls make chemicals that increment moxie as well as the mind .bones, muscles, blood, skin, hair, bosom and sex organs' development, adolescents sexual and conceptive wellbeing alludes to adolescents physical and mental prosperity, including their capacity to keep away from unplanned pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexual communicate contaminations (counting HIV/AIDS) and all types of rape and compulsion ²⁶.

Sexuality education is significant from both a formative and a social viewpoint. Sexuality is essential for the formative cycle, and the improvement of a sexual character is a significant piece of solid improvement generally. Adolescents sexuality is a phase of human improvement where adolescents experience and cross sexual sentiments, sexual inclination or intrigue might be communicated in different ways, such as being a tease, kissing, masturbation, sexting, or having intercourse with one or duplicate accomplices. Sexual choices made early may have outcomes all through one's life. Also, sexual wellbeing and learning in Adolescence and arising adulthood are basic civil rights issues since they can possibly replicate disparities, build up propensities that might influence continuous mentalities and encounters, and yield results that might be risky or unfortunate or adolescents. Sexuality education is a basic impact in the sexual socialization of adolescents. Early sexual choices are possible informed by the sexual wellbeing training and information aggregated, a lot of which comes from schools. School-based Sexuality education has been in presence for

very nearly a long period and was intended to forestall pessimistic sexual results and mischief and give sexual information to these young people ²⁷.

Another researcher characterized sexuality education as the investigation of the qualities of creatures a male and female, such qualities make up the individual's sexuality. Sexuality is a significant part of the existence of an individual and practically all individuals, including adolescents, need to be familiar with it. Sexuality education incorporates every one of the instructive measures which - no matter what the specific technique utilized - may fixate on sex. He further expressed that sexuality education represents assurance, show expansion, improvement and advancement of adolescents in light of acknowledged moral thoughts. He considers sexuality education to be guidance in different physiological, mental and humanistic parts of sexual reaction and reproduction²⁸. One more researcher likewise characterized sexuality education as "including a thorough strategy by the school, determined to achieve the socially positive perspectives, practices and individual direct with respect to adolescents and grown-ups, that would best safeguard the person as a human and the family as a social establishment." Thus, sex training may likewise be portrayed as "sexuality education", and that implies that it incorporates instruction pretty much all parts of sexuality, including data about family arranging, generation (treatment, origination and improvement of the undeveloped organism and hatchling, through to labor), in addition to data pretty much all parts of one's sexuality including: self-perception, sexual direction, sexual delight, values, navigation, correspondence. Different parts of sexuality education are viewed as suitable at home or in school contingent upon the age of the understudies or what the children can grasp at a specific moment. They further expressed that sexuality education is not merely the topic of reproduction and teaching on how babies are conceived and born. All things being equal, it has a far more extravagant extension and objective of aiding adolescents integrate sexual ethics all the more definitively into their present and future life and to give them some

fundamental comprehension of basically every part of sexuality information when they arrive at complete development.

Moreover, the adolescents see schools as a significant purveyor of sexual health information. For sure, of the numerous possible wellsprings of sexual information, adolescents commonly rank schools as second in significance after companions or third after friends and parents. A larger part of American adolescents are presented to a conventional Sexuality education of some sort, as it is educated in more than 90% of public optional schools in the United States, and in a few non-public schools, too. In spite of government commands, there are huge provincial contrasts in the ways in which sexuality education is shown all through the United States, including differential accentuation put on sexual restraint²⁹. Despite the fact that points like restraint, HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are all the more usually instructed, subjects such Contraception and getting to administrations about contraception and STDs are less generally educated³⁰.

In late time, adolescents who comprise age of 10 - 24 are 36.7% of Nigeria populace are viewed as emotionally powerless against reserved conduct such as dangerous sexual exercises, which shows that 80% of patients tolerance with confounded early termination are adolescents. This declaration depended on the way that more than 16% of child female had their sex previously or by age of 15 while 8.3% of male teens likewise have theirs before 15 years as well. This wellbeing difficulty has been ascribed to their absence of data and information about the ramifications of taking part in such sexual risk behaviour that could harm their future³¹.

Sexuality education developers would more often than not fall into two general classifications. One class of developers are thorough sexual training educational programmers, which are educational programmers that incorporate conversation of more secure sex practices, HIV

and STDs, and choices other than sexual forbearance. On the other hand, the second class of educational programmers, shows restraint just developers, recognize forbearance as the main feasible choice for adolescents. While the two kinds of educational programmers might specify contraception, the forbearance developers that examine pushing just its absence of effectiveness are logical. Moreover, both thorough sexuality education developers and restraint educational programmers would quite often examine science, HIV and STDs, however they would more often than not talk about them in an unexpected way. There don't give off an impression of being educational programmers that discussion only about science or life structures with no other data. Albeit these are the two general classifications of sex instruction programming, educational plans based sexuality education developers would more often than not fall along a continuum. For instance, toward one side of the continuum are developers that are restraint just (AOE) and don't specify condoms or different types of contraception. Then, at that point, there are educational programmers that notice condoms just as far as disappointment rates, and afterward developers that notice them as a choice ³².

There are likewise more thorough sexuality education developers that present sexual forbearance as one of the feasible and safe choices, and complete Sexuality education educational programmers that don't examine restraint in any detail. Notwithstanding restraint just educational programmers and extensive sexuality education developers, different classifications incorporate HIV/AIDS and other STD. Education educational programmers, as well as Adolescence improvement and administration teaching developers, which would more often than not center around charitable effort or vocation improvement yet may incorporate a sex training part. Moreover, there are various different potential concentrate even inside the two general classifications. Exhaustive sex instruction developers might zero in on postponement of beginning of sex, decrease or counteraction of unsafe sexual ways of behaving all the more extensively, counteraction of STDs, HIV, or high school pregnancy all

the more explicitly, or expanded utilization of some restraint educational programmers take a moral or moral position about what adolescents ought to do. Condoms and different contraceptives. Restraint educational programmers might zero in on virginity vows, school and profession achievement, or nonsexual connections, and could possibly examine contraception³².

It is likewise striking that For instance, WAIT Training stresses "love instruction" rather than "sexuality education" and proposes that desire is unfortunate; it likewise shows contrasts among people, and supports gendered, dread based, and power-loaded language, for example, "custodian" and "casualty." One educational plan named "Exposing Sexual Con Games" recommends that sex is a game, or even a conflict, and should be dominated protectively ³³. In a more extensive research of these developers, makes a qualification between educational programmers that target sexual predecessors (e.g., sexual convictions, perspectives, and self-viability) versus nonsexual forerunners, which incorporate circumstances at different environmental levels. At one level are individual predecessors that incorporate things like school execution and general risk conduct. At another level are family and local area level forerunner that incorporate destitution, neighborhood conditions, or separation from social conditions

Many issues encompass the subject of Sexuality education developers in the schools. These inquiries can go from what would be shown to how regularly it ought to be educated. The present adolescents arrive at pubescence at a previous age, however wed at a later age. An investigation discovered that by age 12, 12% of understudies had proactively participated in vaginal sex, 7.9 % in oral sex, and 6.5 % in butt-centric sex. These measurements are disturbing on the grounds that young who begin having intercourse before the age of 14 are bound to have different accomplices all through their lifetime, this investigation discovered that around eight of every ten guys and seven out of ten females are physically capable by the

age of 19, the overview uncovered that 44% of young ladies and 64% of young men revealed that they were physically dynamic by their eighteenth birthday celebration. By age 15, seven out of ten young men and five out of ten young ladies have had sex ³¹.

An instructive demonstration in 1996 expressed that condoms utilization would more often than not have a 31% disappointment rate. It likewise offer little insurance from chlamydia and human papilloma infection (HPV). "Adolescents themselves seem to consider values and perspectives reliable with dependable sexual lead, however physically experienced adolescents normally show that the best age for first intercourse is more seasoned than they were the point at which they started having intercourse ³⁴" Adolescents merit the option to approach data and information about coming to sound and mindful conclusions about their sexuality. Be that as it may, it isn't all just about as promptly accessible as one would trust. Assuming there is data accessible, it very well might be barely expressed, when it ought to give the profundity expected to sound choice making.

There are presently upwards of 850,000 pregnancies that adolescents are encountering, alongside 9.1 million physically sent contaminations a year. "It is additionally assessed that the greater part of all new HIV contaminations happen before the age of 25 and most are obtained through unprotected sex". Sadly, a large number of these contaminations happen on the grounds that adolescents have not procured the information on the most proficient method to rehearse sound sexual ways of behaving and make solid choices³⁵. Both exhaustive sex instruction and restraint just developers postpone the start of sexual exercises. These scientists stated that, 55% of regions using sexual education strategy in the southern USA have a restraint just arrangement. Among the seven of every ten U.S. school locale having a region wide strategy to show sex training, 86% expect that forbearance is worried, 51% have a restraint in addition to approach, and 35% have a restraint just until-marriage strategy. "In

33% of the locale with the forbearance just methodology, data about contraception is seriously restricted or altogether prohibit³⁶.

Moreover, 14% have an extensive educational plan tending to forbearance as one of various choices in the readiness of adolescents to assist them with becoming dependable enough to make an healthy sexual decision.. There are a few ideas concerning what ought to be shown in an educational program with respect to sexual training. For instance, clinician detailed that restraint just developers showed a potentially negative side-effect of unprotected sex at first intercourse and during later sexual movement. The analyst likewise showed that restraint just developers expanded "the risk of these adolescents for pregnancy and physically sent diseases including HIV/AIDS. Different analysts have observed that complete sexual training developers are the best in keeping adolescents who are physically dynamic, liberated from sickness. These developers furnish understudies with healthy information, restraint, advance condom use for the individuals who are physically dynamic, energize less sexual accomplices, instruct about the significance of early distinguishing proof and treatment of transmitted diseases and infections, and show sexual relational abilities. "It is a typical misinterpretation that instructive, word related, social, clinical, and financial hardships experienced by adolescent's moms and their children are the result of high teen-childbirth". Though it might horribly be because of deficiency or absence of sexual wellbeing education ³⁶.

One more region to take a gander at other than sexual instruction is social and financial hindrances. These two burdens can be the causes and outcomes of adolescents childbearing. At the point when just a single sexual instruction program is offered, similar to restraint just until-marriage, a broaden level of physically dynamic Adolescence are ignored ³⁶.

In Nigerian ,an expected 23 % of adolescents matured 15-19 years have started childbearing or which 17% have had their most memorable child a 5% are pregnant with first child .all

32% of adolescents in rustic region have started childbearing rather than 10% in the metropolitan area of Nigeria with differences inside the international report ;Northwest 36% ,Northeast 32% ,north Central 19% ,south east 12% South East 8% and South West 8%³⁷.

There are a few educational programmers that have been presented as a sexual instruction educational plan. The first is Project Taking Charge. It is one of the earliest and most notable restraint just until-marriage sexual instruction developers. There are two other forbearance based developers, Postponing Sexual Involvement and Worth the Wait. Additionally, Teen Outreach and Plain Talk are two fruitful extensive ways to deal with sexual training. Sexuality education has two objectives: to decrease the dangers of possibly pessimistic results from sexual way of behaving (undesirable or spontaneous pregnancies or transmitted diseases and infections) and to improve the nature of connections among adolescents. Additionally, sexual instruction genuinely should assist with creating adolescents' thinking skills all through their lifetime. "Sexuality education that works, by which we imply that it is successful, is Sexuality education that can clearly add to these general point³⁸.

2.14 Parental Involvement

The family system effectively affects the improvement of adolescents conduct, it's a long lasting learning place about physical, moral and emotional turn of events, Parents are much of the time seen as the key individuals who are capable, not simply to cater for their adolescents essential requirements yet additionally could take significant job in giving valuable information on sexuality education for their adolescents in other to help support their emotional and physical aspects of their health and assist them in preparing for their adult life. Parental Involvement is characterized as the parent's dynamic cooperation and collaboration with their adolescents' development which incorporates recurrence and nature of actual

contribution, checking of adolescent's exercises and advancement of successful correspondence procedures. Different scope of definitions suggests that parental involvement is joined in nature, in light of the fact that parental involvement contain a wide assortment of parental ways of behaving and parenting rehearses. Adolescents development, including conduct, actual wellbeing, vocation, fundamental abilities, and the capacity to appreciate people at their core improvement is affected by parent-adolescents connection ³⁹.

The expression "parental involvement can be characterize as parent's dynamic investment and association with their child. This includes habitually and quality observing of adolescents movement. The sum and sort of support a parent has with their adolescents can affect their physical, mental and social improvement ⁴⁰. There is a deep rooted connect between parental involvement and adolescents all out prosperity, a parent who engage in his/her adolescents life issues would have an obvious impact over adolescents improvement into adulthood. Parental involvement alludes to a suit of conduct which includes the time committed by mother and father to significant respectful exercises for their children to have a solid sense of reassurance, foster blissful feelings and further develop their life fulfillment.

There is an expansive understanding that parents are their adolescents' first and most winning teachers and they assume a focal part in the turn of events, development and heath of their children. Existing hypotheses about for example the social mental hypothesis alludes to parents as models for showing conduct, while Bronfenbrenner's natural framework hypothesis perceives parents as a component of the miniature climate that straightforwardly and by implication impacts adolescents way of behaving ⁴¹. Given their immediate contribution with adolescents, parent assume a significant part in passing on successful sexuality education data and may apply a huge impact on adolescents' sexual demeanor, conduct, worth and chance related conviction. Sexuality Education is no special case for general training where parents furnish their adolescents child with data that assist them with

framing mentality, convictions, esteem about character, relationship and closeness, a 'quality parent' is one who endeavor to empower their child's learning in various ways and at different stretches ⁴². Keeping a harmony between parenting obligations and work has become genuinely upsetting for the present parents because of which they find parenting very testing, probably the most widely recognized factors influencing the parental involvement giving significant preparation to their adolescents are; absence of good correspondence, shortage of time, inability to influencing virtue/level of instruction and absence of emotional holding.

Lack of Good Communication Skills

Parents are frequently been defeated in the sexual training they give their adolescents on the idea of correspondence, accessibility, direction, love, management and the styles of parenting. for instance, in regards to correspondence about Sexuality education it has been found that a viable correspondence between a adolescents and their folks have a method of impacts and influencing them mentally, their confidence and feelings are emphatically directed particularly between relatives, such has mother girl relationship too has father-child correspondence⁴³. Open, responsive parents who invests energy with their adolescents have been viewed as nearer and associated in relationship than non-open parents, which permits the correspondence sexual issues to be talked about easily. Many variables upset parents from examining sexual issues with their adolescents, for example, absence of sexuality data with respect to the parents, they may likewise be repressed from talking about sexual issues with their adolescents because of social tabs and convictions. In most African practice, the family and the quick local area other than parents. Furnished adolescents with helpful data, direction and oversight about sexuality however these conventional channels of correspondence are nearly non-existent today. Dangerous parent and adolescents correspondence has reliably been related with expansions in an extensive variety of adolescents sexual risk behaviour ⁴⁴.

Scarcity of Time

One of the most basic parenting difficulties that many parents of adolescents face today is the scarcity of time to have a sincere discussion about the different sexual difficulties confronting their adolescents on a day to day base. 24 hours in a day, they need to shuffle the time between a very fruity of obligations - finishing office undertakings, performing family obligations caring for their children. Adolescent's parents face trouble in holding time for every one of these assignment in the most ideal manner, large numbers of such parents for the most part conviction that their adolescents would potentially learn all alone. Nonetheless, adolescents need fair consideration from parents and in the event that their necessities are not viewed, they might experience the ill effects of such obliviousness.

Failure in Imparting Moral Values

Large number of studies have shown over and over that most adolescents engage in unwanted sexual exercises since they have not been shown legitimate virtues by their parents³⁹. Because of absence of moral standards, they neglect to recognize good and bad and get more drawn in towards procuring improper ways of behaving. With the expansion in the utilization of innovation and contraptions, adolescents are attracted to the negative side of the web gave in the event that their movement isn't being followed by their folks, they focus harder towards messing around on the web or talking relentlessly to their companions on the virtual entertainment. They get presented to watching films, particularly explicit material on the web and different types of sexual exercises which they ought to in any case avoid. This can achieve serious damage to their innocent way of behaving and lead them to a terrible way. For successful sexual and conceptive training of adolescents the parents' regenerative and sexual wellbeing information is basic. This is particularly significant given that what these adolescents are shown stays with them until the end of their lives, and that implies that it

would be hard to change inaccurate adolescents and regenerative wellbeing data given by the parent to their children ⁴⁴.

Lack of Emotional Bonding (LOVE)

+The absence of emotional holding is additionally one of the parenting difficulties that adolescent's parents run over regularly. By not investing sufficient energy with their adolescents they probably won't have the option to make an emotional holding with them accordingly adolescents waver opening up to their folks, avoiding imparting their difficulties to their folks and look for consideration from their friends all things considered. Knowing and understanding the sentiments as well as feelings is very fundamental in making an emotional connection between the adolescents and their folks. At the point when the connection among parents and adolescents are nor cheerful, they typically wander off-track. Parenting has turned into an overwhelming errand for the vast majority of the ongoing adolescents' folks and many parenting styles are being taken on by the parents.

Parental Involvements and Styles

Authoritative Parenting

The parenting styles regularly utilized in brain research today depend on crafted by Diana Baumrind, a formative clinician at the University of California at Berkeley during the 1960s. Baumrind hypothesis expressed that there is a cozy connection between the sort of parenting styles and children' ways of behaving which can prompt different child improvement and child results ⁴¹. This researcher brought up that legitimate parenting is for the most part about balance, elevated degree of parental control and low of responsiveness are the two principal qualities of a tyrant parents. These parents solidly support fostering an affectionate relationship with their children through the most common way of sustaining, and keep up with elevated degrees of assumptions for them. In a legitimate family, the fair and age

suitable principles are doubtlessly expressed for the adolescents. Frequently, the exchange among adolescents and their definitive parents brings about an advancement of parental responsiveness, consolation of freedom, social and mental skill, and a more prominent feeling of social obligation. The parents are known to be great audience members and are available to hearing their adolescents' perspectives.

Legitimate parents frequently urge their children to take part in verbal thinking trades with them, and stay open to changing specific standards in view of the legitimacy of their adolescents' contentions; yet, they are not handily controlled ⁴⁵. At last, the adolescents are constantly allowed to express their genuine thoughts in the legitimate family, yet a ultimate choices lie in the possession of the parents since they accept that they realize what is best for their children. The analyst additionally referenced that legitimate parents would generally consider themselves individual good examples for their adolescents. They tend to recognize their flaws and would venture to such an extreme as to apologize to their adolescents if vital.

As indicated by this researcher definitive parents put extraordinary accentuation on the independence of their children inside an organized family climate. They are known to involve an assortment of conduct and checking procedures to keep up with control of their children; strategies frequently include: knowing with whom their adolescent's partner, monitoring their area, and knowing the exercises in which they lock in. People using the definitive parenting style give their adolescents explanation about the justifications for why they might make specific solicitations. Definitive parents additionally would generally have exclusive requirements of their children' way of behaving; these adolescents are consequently known to exhibit elevated degrees of consistence not exclusively to their folks, yet in addition to all power figure, While rebuffing theirs.

Adolescents, definitive parents are bound to make sense of their reasoning for executing the discipline, particularly assuming the children have missed the mark. The hypothesis was subsequently extended by different researchers to incorporate; Uninvolved otherwise called Neglected Parenting.

Baumrind studies depended on whether parents were either 'High' or 'Low' in view of these two components of parenting ⁴¹.

1. Parental Responsiveness: These alludes to the degree where the parent is responsive and strong of the child's requirements and requests

- The glow and supporting part of child raising.
- The level of friendly association.
- Interest in the child's day to day exercises.
- Thought for the child's very own sentiments.
- The cultivating of individual and self-guideline.
- Regard for the child's perspective.

2. Parental requesting; this alludes to the level of parental control and assumption for more experienced and dependable way of behaving from a child. For example

*The discipline and discipline approach utilized by the parents.

. *correspondence strategies applied in parenting ⁴⁶.

Permissive Parenting. [Indulgence]

Tolerant parents are portrayed as having a warm demeanor with their children, and set not very many conduct expectations. The general objective of lenient parents is to keep away

from fierce circumstances with their children however much as could reasonably be expected. Their way of thinking is that when adolescents are allowed to manage their own way of behaving, the children are in an optimal situation to figure out how to be autonomous. Lenient parents are viewed as seriously sustaining and tolerating of their adolescents, yet not requesting. Lenient parents set not very many standards and limits, they are hesitant most times to uphold directed rules they mean to make their adolescents the focal point of their lives, thoroughly taking care of them to the degree that the children never figure out how to really focus on themselves independently⁴⁷.

Lenient parents believe their adolescents should like them; along these lines, they would take broad measures to guarantee that their children can do anything that they want. These parents put forth attempts to become companions with their children, trusting that doing so would reinforce the closeness of their relationship and compatibility. Sadly, lenient parents who attempt to lay out kinships with their children risk the chance of their carrying on improperly in light of the fact that they would see their folks as basically friends or equivalents. To represent likely struggle and demonstrations of disobedience, lenient parents may, thusly, mollify their children' every solicitation and want. These parents frequently depend upon methods like pay off and trading with their adolescents to empower positive way of behaving, as opposed to lay out limits and clear assumptions.

In the public eye, lenient parents are regularly named as being apathetic or careless of their children. Shockingly enough, these exact same parents frequently view themselves in a similar way, subsequently building up their own lenient parenting style positively permissive parents are extremely reproachful of their own parenting style since they would rather not give their adolescents the feeling that their activities are possibly being controlled. Adolescents brought up in lenient parenting families tend to confront trouble in different areas of emotional turn of events.

Their battles frequently range from frailty to trouble dealing with their own way of behaving. Also, adolescents in lenient parenting families are known to be genuinely and sincerely subject to others since they have not been provided any guidance or schedules to follow as children all together that they would foster independence; nor have they been given support to figure out how to adapt to their feelings freely or the feelings of others around them ³² . They struggle with tolerating dismissal and botched open doors on the grounds that their folks deliberately safeguarded them from innumerable disillusionments or emotional stressors as children. As grown-ups, offspring of lenient parents endeavor to explore through life autonomously; be that as it may, they find it hard to foster the important abilities expect to deal with the emotional ups and downs of life. .Leniently brought up children additionally battle with the relational parts of their emotional turn of events. Their general powerlessness to direct their feelings makes them seem adolescents and solid, and subsequently it adversely influences fellowships with others. Offspring of lenient parents ordinarily stay near their young life homes; moreover, they have additionally been found to have, among the nearest of connections as grown-ups, associations with their folks. By remaining nearby home, leniently brought up adolescents can undoubtedly race to their folks for consistent encouragement to adapt to each circumstance that they experience, instead of taking care of the feelings on their own⁴⁷.

Authoritarian Parenting

As a general rule, tyrant parents are emotionally requesting of their adolescents, yet show next to no responsiveness to their feelings. Correspondence is commonly guided from parent to child, with very little trade happening among parents and their adolescents. Parents utilizing this style expect heavenly way of behaving from their children without obviously making sense of what the subtleties of those conduct involve. The tyrant parenting style is additionally founded on exceptionally unbending disciplinary principles; subsequently,

inability to conform to these guidelines frequently brings about serious discipline for the children. For instance, tyrant parents are bound to strike their adolescents as a technique for discipline for sick way of behaving, as opposed to a remedy utilizing elective proportions of discipline.

Tyrant parenting overall deters the investigation of children' freedom, innovativeness, and scholarly capacities. These activities have been found to influence the confidence of children adversely, making them question their capacity to carry on with life all alone and take on specific administrative roles as grown-ups ⁴⁸, because of not being permitted to pursue choices without parental info, offspring of tyrant parenting exhibit a troublesome time with stepping up on the grounds that they are utilized to their folks controlling their everyday undertakings. Different offspring of tyrant parents, be that as it may, may decide to do the direct inverse of all that they are told to do, to recover their opportunity and autonomy. Noticed that these specific adolescents develop to hold onto a lot of disdain toward their folks and by and large have a liberating sensation at whatever point their folks pass on in light of the fact that they never again feel caught or constrained by them. In connections, as grown-ups they might battle with imparting their sentiments in regards to what is alarming them, with the expectations of lightening what is happening ⁴⁹.

To them, it is simpler and more agreeable for them to avoid talking about or investigating feelings by and large, instead of endeavoring to address it. Albeit tyrant parenting and definitive parenting styles have comparable names, they have a few significant contrasts in parenting conviction, request and approach. While both parental styles request elevated requirements, dictator parent's requests blind dutifulness utilizing reasons such as 'in light of the fact that I said as much'. They just permit one way correspondence through rules and orders. The two parents utilize harsh discipline and frequently utilize cruel discipline as an approach to controlling adolescents' way of behaving. Added that an extra variety exists

across every one of the recently referenced parenting styles in light of the fact that every one of them can portrayed as be both of two parental components: Responsiveness, and demandingness. Responsiveness, otherwise called care, alludes to the force of warmth that is divided among a parent and child. Conversely, demandingness, likewise named control, alludes to how much disciplinary activities and principles of conduct that parents set up when they are managing their children.

Positive Parenting

This parenting style looks like definitive parenting, it's recognized by determined help and course all through the formative periods of the child. .deliberate development is a kind of sure parenting where parents attempt to foster their adolescents' abilities through coordinated extracurricular exercises like music illustrations, sports/games and scholarly improvement program.

Nurturing Parenting/Affectionless Control

This parental style joins an absence of warmth and mindful (low parental consideration) with over-control (like parental analysis, nosiness). This has been connected to adolescents' uneasiness and to broke mentalities and low confidence in the children, despite the fact that it isn't really the reason. There is proof that parental affectionless control is related with self-destructive way of behaving.

Slow Parenting

Urges parents to design and sort out less for their adolescents, all things considered permitting them to partake in their experience growing up and investigate the world at their own speed. Gadgets are restricted, shortsighted toys are used, and the child is permitted to foster their own advantages and to develop into their own individual with much family time, permitting adolescents to settle on their own choices.

Idle parenting

This is a particular type of slow parenting in which children can deal with themselves more often than not, and that the parents would be more joyful assuming they invested more energy dealing with themselves, as well.

Toxic Parenting

Poor parenting, with a poisonous connection between the parent and child. It brings about complete interruption of the child's capacity to distinguish themselves and diminished confidence, disregarding the necessities of the child. Misuse is now and again found in this parenting style. Grown-ups who have experienced poisonous parents are for the most part unfit to perceive harmful parenting conduct in themselves. Children with poisonous parents grow up with harms and may pass these harms to their own adolescents⁵⁰. A portion of the ways of behaving of poisonous parenting incorporate talking over their child, being in a pattern of negative reasoning, being excessively basic towards their children, and utilizing responsibility to control their child

'Ethnic Minority' Parenting Style

This ethnocentric term was begat in the USA out of Authoritarian parenting, and it alludes to a style described by uncommonly high scholarly accomplishments among adolescents from Asian foundations. Ethnic Minority style contrasts from severe dictator parenting by being exceptionally responsive towards adolescents' requirements, while likewise varying from definitive parenting by keeping up with high requests, and not putting children' necessities as fundamentally important. This style advances high demandingness and high responsiveness together to create high scholastic execution in children.

Differential Parenting Style

Differential parenting is at the point when kin independently get different parenting styles or conduct from their folks. This most frequently happens in families where the adolescents are adolescents, these adolescents accept that their parent's treat them uniquely in contrast to their kin which causes them to have poor psychosocial well-creatures than other and is exceptionally related regarding how every child deciphers their parent's way of behaving. Research shows that adolescents who view their folks as legitimate commonly would generally be more joyful and working at a more significant level in an assortment of areas⁵¹. When dissecting the degree of separation inside a family, it is vital to take a gander at the distinction in the degree of responsiveness (counting explicit qualities of warmth, responsiveness, and energy), control, mercy, and pessimism that are aimed at every individual child.

Differential parenting frequently prompts a non-shared climate, which is when kin have various encounters experiencing childhood in a similar family, and different individual results in view of their current circumstance.

In many families with more than one child, parents would change their parenting styles as per what their child best answers, be that as it may, an elevated degree of differential parenting can adversely affect adolescents. The impacts that differential parenting has on families varies, yet overall there are normally adverse consequences on the two adolescents. The seriousness of impacts are more limit for the child who is seen as disfavored. The "disfavored" child by and large has an assortment of self-awareness issues like low confidence and sorrow. The leaned toward child would in general have higher confidence and

more companions in school. In any case, concentrates on show that both the inclined toward and disfavored child would generally dislike relational connections, as well as issues with dealing with their feelings. An elevated degree of differential parenting likewise impacts how kin treat each other, and the degree of contention in the kin relationship. Research additionally shows that this is expected to a limited extent to children emulating their parent's ways of behaving ⁵¹.

2.2 Theoretical Model/Framework

2.2.1 Social Learning Theory (SLT)

Social learning theory is progressively referred to as a fundamental part of maintainable normal asset the executives and the advancement of positive conduct change. This hypothesis depends on the possibility that we gain from our collaborations with others in a social setting.

Independently, by noticing the ways of behaving of others, individuals foster comparable ways of behaving. In the wake of noticing the way of behaving of others, individuals absorb and emulate that way of behaving, particularly assuming their observational encounters are positive ones or incorporate prizes connected with the noticed way of behaving. As indicated by Bandura, impersonation includes the genuine multiplication of noticed engine exercises.

SLT has become maybe the most powerful hypothesis of learning and improvement. It is established in a large number of the essential ideas of conventional learning hypothesis. This hypothesis has frequently been known as an extension between behaviourist learning speculations and mental learning speculations since it envelops consideration, memory, and inspiration. In any case, on this respect, Bandura accepts that immediate support couldn't represent a wide range of learning. Therefore, in his hypothesis he added a social component, contending that individuals can learn new data and ways of behaving by watching others. It

was expressed that the components of this hypothesis there are three general standards for gaining from one another ⁵².

The standards of social learning are accepted to work similarly over the course of life. Observational learning might happen at whatever stage in life. To the extent that openness to new compelling, strong models that control assets might happen at life stage, new learning through the displaying system is generally conceivable. SLT sets that individuals gain from each other, through Observation; Imitation; and Modeling. In light of these overall standards, learning can happen without an adjustment of conduct. All in all, behaviourists say that learning must be addressed by an extremely durable change in conduct; while conversely, social learning scholars say that since individuals can learn through perception alone, their learning may not really be displayed in their exhibition. Learning might bring about a conduct change ⁸⁸. Bandura showed that comprehension assumes a part in learning and throughout the course of recent years social learning hypothesis has become progressively mental in its understanding of human learning; these focuses upheld by;

Behaviours Learned Through Modeling

Individuals who are being noticed are called models and the most common way of learning is called demonstrating. This point upheld by. Bandura's expressed second and third phases of social learning, impersonation and conduct demonstrating, would happen in the event that an individual notices positive, wanted results in the primary stage. On the off chance that, for instance, an educator joins in and notices a course in-world and is engaged, informed, and supports the manner in which understudies act, they are bound to need to show a course in-world themselves. They can then utilize the conduct they encountered to mirror and show other educators' showing styles in-world

Past researches affirmed that to some degree half way of numerous ways of behaving can learned through model. A few models that can be referred to on these respects are, understudies can watch parents read, understudies can watch the exhibitions of math issues, or seen somebody acting courageously and an unfortunate circumstance. In light of this point, animosity can likewise be learned through models. Much exploration demonstrates that children become more forceful when they noticed forceful or savage models. From this view, moral reasoning and moral way of behaving are affected by perception and demonstrating. In outcome, learning incorporates moral decisions in regards to good and bad which can to some extent, foster through displaying.

In light of the writing, there are three ideas in SLT. Individuals, right off the bat, can learn through perception which is known as observational learning. Besides, mental states are significant element for learning it is additionally named as inborn support. At long last, it alludes to this point that learning doesn't be guaranteed to prompt an adjustment of conduct and it follows by displaying process⁵³.

Observational Learning

In 1961 Bandura directed his popular trial known as the Bobo doll explore, to concentrate on examples of conduct, to some extent to some extent, by friendly learning hypothesis, and that comparable ways of behaving were advanced by people shaping their own conduct after the activities of models. Bandura's outcomes from the Bobo Doll Experiment steered current brain research, and were generally credited for aiding shift the concentration in scholarly brain research from unadulterated behaviorism to mental. The trial is among the most praised and celebrated of mental tests. The review was huge on the grounds that it left from behaviorism's demand that all conduct is coordinated by support or rewards. The adolescents got no consolation or motivations to pummel the doll; they were basically impersonating the

conduct they had noticed. Bandura named this peculiarity observational learning and portrayed the components of viable observational advancing as consideration, maintenance, response and inspiration. He showed that children learn and copy ways of behaving which they have seen in others. On this cycle, he recognized three essential models of observational learning ⁵⁴.

- A live model, which includes a genuine individual exhibiting or showcasing a way of behaving.
- A verbal educational model, which includes depictions and clarifications of a way of behaving.
- An emblematic model, which includes genuine or imaginary people showing ways of behaving in books, films, TV educational programmers, or online media.

Intrinsic Reinforcement

One of different configurations of learning is portrayed as a type of inside remuneration, like pride, fulfillment, and a feeling of achievement. In light of certain analysts⁵⁵. Which upheld Bandura's SLT ideas this sort of advancing additionally accentuation on inside considerations and comprehensions and it can assist with associating learning speculations to mental formative hypotheses. On these respects scrutinized this cycle and accepted that outer, ecological support isn't the main variable to impact learning and conduct.

Modeling Process

Bandura specifies four important circumstances which are required in demonstrating process. By taking into account these means, an individual can effectively make the conduct model of another person. These conditions are;

1. Attention: The individual must initially focus on the model. The seriously striking or different something is the almost certain it is to acquire our consideration. Similarly, in the event that we see something as esteemed, alluring or such as ourselves, we would take more notification. (For example Variety)
2. Retention: The spectator should have the memorable option the way of behaving that has been noticed. One approach to expanding this is utilizing the procedure of practice.
3. Reproduction: The third condition is the capacity to reproduce the way of behaving that the model has quite recently illustrated. This implies that the spectator must have the option to reproduce the activity, which could be an issue with a not prepared student formatively to repeat the activity.
4. Motivation: The last important element for displaying to happen is inspiration; students should need to exhibit what they have realized. Recall that since these four circumstances shift among people, various individuals would imitate a similar way of behaving in an unexpected way. Support and discipline assume a significant part in inspiration ⁵⁴.

Relevance of Social Learning Theory (SLT) to the Study

Bandura's social learning theory analyzes how conduct is finished through impersonation, perception and displaying .Adolescents notice the exercises and ways of behaving of many individuals around them for instance their folks companions and conditions which in turns they tense to admire them as well as imitating their ways of behaving. In the event that the adolescents imitated, noticed or model way of behaving is impact emphatically there would be prize for such a demonstration and there is plausibility of rehashing such conduct from here on out. The hypothesis see how individuals especially adolescents mimic each other's way of behaving (peer influence) which can prompt either pessimistic or positive effect on their way of behaving.

The comprehension is a significant figure social learning hypothesis, which take a gander at how the cerebrum answered exercises while going with a choice and their capacity whether to duplicate the activity that was noticed, Adolescents are encircled by various impact model in the public eye, including their parent, peers, characters around them, educators at school etc, these models tells the best way to notice and reproduce various kinds of conduct, such has star or hostile to social. A portion of these model draw in adolescent's consideration and impact their lead which they many imitate or copy such direct at a later time of development. The multi-faceted nature of adolescents risk ways of behaving give extra proof that hazardous ways of behaving don't happen in separation, yet are a result of noticed ways of behaving that had impact the adolescents consideration after some time.

2.2.2 Cognitive –Decision Model Theories

Mental Decision Model Theories embody four little speculations which are; The Protection Motivation Theory (PMT), the hypothesis of Reasoned Action (TRA), The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and Problem Behaviour Theory (PBT)

These speculations address various variables that might add to adolescents' commitment to wellbeing risk ways of behaving, including hazardous sexual way of behaving. The previously mentioned speculations are viewed as mental or dynamic hypotheses; they truly do incorporate natural, mental and social factors. These mental hypotheses or models are centered around deciding "why" a choice is made to participate in risk-taking ways of behaving as opposed to zeroing in on the results of the way of behaving⁵⁵. In mental or choice - making models, an accentuation is put on a person's abstract demand in regards to conduct; accordingly, these models are otherwise called esteem hope models. This scientist expressed that with esteem hope models, conduct is seen as the result of an emotional worth of a normal result and a particular assumption that the conduct would prompt the normal result.

Subsequently, it is accepted that the inspiration for participating in ways of behaving depends on a craving to accomplish the normal result. The develops of the hypothesis of Reasoned Action and the connected Theory of arranged conduct center around individual persuasive factors and how they decide the like hood of taking part in a particular way of behaving. The hypothesis of Reasoned Action declares that social goal is the main determinant of conduct and their abstract standard with respect to the conduct impact the aim.

The hypothesis of arranged conduct utilizes similar builds and promotions "saw control" which considers circumstance where people might not have unlimited authority over conduct, as well as the singular's conviction that he/she can take part in a particular conduct even me a difficult circumstance. Seen control changes in light of segment factors, perspectives towards targets, character attributes and other individual contrast factors Both the hypothesis of Reasoned Action and the hypothesis of arranged conduct have been utilized really to grasp hazardous sexual-risk conduct. The hypothesis of arranged conduct is particularly relevant in light of the fact that it integrates apparent social control into the suspicion that a singular's way of behaving is an immediate consequence of his/her conduct goals. This takes into consideration expanded comprehension of the errors that can happen between a singular's information about a risk conduct and execution of that way of behaving. Emotional standard is a significant build of the hypothesis of arranged conduct since it mirrors a singular's perspectives about notable individuals in his/her life's considerations on a particular way of behaving, and that singular's craving to look for endorsement of the critical individuals in his/her life . Concentrates on by these researchers have shown that adolescents hazardous sexual-risk conduct by individuals whom they trust, turn upward to and whose conclusions they esteem. For adolescents, this frequently incorporates friends, parents and other relatives. Likewise, the hypothesis of arranged conduct expects that adolescent's social expectation is fundamentally prescient of whether the adolescents would participate in a particular way of

behaving. For instance; most adolescents realize that unprotected sex can bring about unintended pregnancy or gaining physically communicated contaminations. Notwithstanding, numerous adolescents actually take part in unprotected intercourse. As per the hypothesis of Planned Behaviour, saw control ads to the adolescents' conduct expectations too. While adolescents might know about the outcomes of unprotected intercourse, factors like certainty, self - regard and friend impact can bring about the aim to have unprotected sex ⁵⁶.

The connections between the variables in any of the three frameworks can prompt a state of inclination which is a state where an individual is bound to take part in wellbeing risk ways of behaving. He suggested that wellbeing risk ways of behaving, alongside wellbeing advancing ways of behaving are a piece of the adolescents formative interaction. Accordingly, wellbeing risk ways of behaving were seen to be intentional and objective arranged. As per Problem Behaviour Theory, adolescents who have less versatile ways of dealing with especially difficult times are bound to participate in wellbeing takes a chance with ways of behaving. These adolescents might resort stunt ways of behaving for of adapting, specifically with stress. In this manner, an adolescents's commitment to wellbeing risk ways of behaving might be an indication that pressure is available in their life. Despite the fact that Problem Behaviour Theory sets that adolescents who have deficient adapting abilities are bound to participate in wellbeing takes a chance with ways of behaving, the hypothesis doesn't completely consolidate the impacts of pessimistic emotional states on wellbeing risk ways of behaving, nor does it address the job that the absence of satisfactory adapting abilities might play in propelling commitment to wellbeing risk ways of behaving with an end goal to direct gloomy feelings.

The utilitarian viewpoint of inspiration for understanding sexual risk taking, conduct is figured out regarding the objective or need that it serves .these research expressed two normal differentiations inside persuasive speculations: appetitive ways of behaving are those which

include looking for pleasurable or positive encounters. While, aversively propelled ways of behaving include staying away from or getting away from difficult or gloomy feelings. Sexual risk behaviour, as other wellbeing risk ways of behaving among adolescents, may work as either appetitive ways of behaving or aversively inspired ways of behaving which act for the purpose of assisting adolescents with adapting to gloomy feelings when their procedures for adapting are maladaptive or insufficient⁵⁶.

The directing job of possibly defensive factors that is related with commitment in sexual risk behaviour has seldom been surveyed ' expressed that defensive factors like adapting, can act as mediators when they alter the connection between the risk factors (for example stress, melancholy, and a negative family climate) an issue conduct (for example sexual risk behaviour). The direct and positive connection between the risk factors and the risk conduct is high in the nonattendance or passing of the directing variable (for example adapting). Nonetheless, in the event that the directing variable is exceptionally address, the connection between the risk factors and the risk ways of behaving is reasonable weakened ⁵⁶.

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

2.3.1 Sexuality Education and Sexual Risk Behaviour among Adolescent

A review was directed on adolescent's sexual and conceptive wellbeing. The review was done to recognize the information and demeanor of affecting sex training in school going adolescents in provincial and metropolitan area of Ambala locale. A cross sectional review configuration was utilized to concentrate on the information on regenerative and sexual wellbeing among school going adolescents. A sum of 743 adolescents from age gathering of 13-19 years were contemplated, utilizing self-planned semi-structure survey to evaluate the information in regards to their conceptive and sexual wellbeing information ⁵⁷. A researchers tracked down a relationship to exist between the impacts of low financial bringing about

terrible sustenance and chronic weakness, to the place where there is the chance of spreading illnesses like HIV and AIDS ⁵⁸. One more research was likewise directed in this field, and affiliations have been found between dangerous sexual way of behaving and wretchedness between Risky sexual behaviour and nervousness ⁵⁹.

The typical age of the review members was 15.981.61 years, with 93.5 percent of adolescent inclining toward sex instruction. 86.3 percent accept that sex training can forestall the spread of AIDS and 91.5 percent of adolescents accept that specialists ought to give them sex instruction followed by 83.0% school/instructor and least inclination was given to parents 37.3%.⁵⁷

One more review was likewise directed in Nigeria. The reason for this review was to dissect the degree of sex training mindfulness among secondary school adolescents in Niger State to evaluate the viability of the government service of wellbeing's now executed extensive sexuality education program. An observational review configuration was utilized in this research. The delineated irregular and critical inspecting procedures were utilized to gather information for the study⁶⁰. A very much organized poll was survey was used to gather the data from the respondents. The review discoveries show that impacting adolescents "mindfulness about sex and sexuality is basic. Large numbers of the respondents have a decent disposition toward sexuality education, (65%) know about its viability 54% and the outcomes of hazard conduct 86% miss the mark on vital data. In light of the discoveries, it was consequently obligatory that adolescents need more training at all level with full parental support .As reviewed in ⁵⁸, in the- Study of information, discernment and demeanor of adolescents young ladies towards STIs/HIV, more secure endlessly sex training: (A cross sectional overview of metropolitan adolescents school young ladies in South Delhi, India), found that more than 33% of understudies in this review had no exact comprehension about the signs and side effects of STIs other than HIV/AIDS. One more researchers investigate the

connection between self-perception, misery and dangerous sexual way of behaving. The outcomes showed a positive relationship between self-perception and confidence; there were no huge factual contrasts in self-perception credited to sex ⁵⁷.

A concentrate likewise directed in Etche neighborhood legislature of River State Nigeria. The review takes a gander at sexual way of behaving and prophylactic use among optional school adolescents, expressive overview condescend was embraced for the review the number of inhabitants in the review comprise of all in-school adolescents in Etche. A semi organized poll was utilized to gather information, which was then assessed utilizing rates and diagrams, an example of 500 adolescents was picked for the review utilizing an example irregular examining strategy .the outcome shown that 57.1% had taken part in sexual exercises, while 33.9% anyway had been pregnant/impregnated somebody. The review's discoveries uncovered that 30.8% of respondents has a critical connection between sexual way of behaving and preventative use (p0.05).withdrawal/sex interfere with the pill (17.2%). (9.8%)/but of two fold of strategic relapse was inferred that prophylactic use is affected by sexual way of behaving ⁶¹. One more reviewed carried on idea development on sex multiplication among unmarried provincial adolescent's young ladies and observed that the pubertal period of respondents was close to 13 years. Rank Hindu young ladies would do well to and prior impression of sex and multiplication when contrasted with different gatherings ⁶².

2.3.2 Sexuality Education and Parental Involvement among adolescents

A review was led Middle East and North African locale on parental elements that impact a adolescents way of behaving, actual wellbeing and psychological well-being. The reason for this study is to take a gander at the connection between parental involvement and adolescent's prosperity in Oman⁶³. Another study ⁵⁸ found a positive relationship between's self-perception and social uneasiness, Risky sexual behaviour and misery. One more review

results showed a positive relationship between's self-perception and scholarly, social, appearance and dangerous sexual way of behaving. One more researcher in their concentrate on Perceptions of educators in regards to sex training in National Capital Territory of Delhi, observed that larger part of teachers were in favors of giving sex training to younger students⁶⁴. The information was examined utilizing cross sectional information from the 2015 Global Health Survey from Oman. A sum of 3468 adolescents were remembered for the review. Parents' investment was accounted for by adolescents verifying the entirety of their prosperity. The accompanying ward variable were concentrated on utilizing spearman's relationships, direct and strategic relapses. Nourishment, practice cleanliness actual damage, harassing, substance use and psychological well-being prosperity⁶³.

Result shows that surveyed populace was 48% male 65% between the age of 15 and 17 and 5% said they went hungry more often than not or continually. Every reliant variable was decidedly connected with parental involvement. Actual damage (0.648) being tormented (0.628) poor psychological wellness (0.415) a substance use were all impressively lower among adolescents with expanded parental interest (0.229)⁶³.

One more research was completed at Ogbomosho, Oyo State in South-West 0Nigeria, and this review utilized a multi-stage testing methodology that included initial, an irregular example which included initial a purposive determination of four optional schools in the review populace containing public and private, schools to have a combination of parent social foundation; second a various leveled choice of senior optional 1, 2 and 3 where irregular determination of 215 members from each school in view of their financial status. The absolute number of understudies present in the school at the time the overview was 866. The information was gained using a self-regulated poll which were examined utilizing SPSS 17.0, a measurable bundle for sociology. The chi square measurable device was utilized to assess

the connection between factors while verbal information was utilized to evaluate the connection between factors ⁶⁵.

Discoveries uncovered that two third of the members 76% were between the age of 15 and 19 with % of members recognizing as Christians Yoruba's made up practically every one of them (96%), a sum of 43% were in senior optional school. Adolescents who had recently kissed were on normal 14-15 years while those that previously had intercourse are between 15-17years. This supports an UNAIDS (2006) discoveries showing adolescents commencement of sexual action in Nigeria happens before the age of eighteen⁶⁵. In Western nations, a few researches have tracked down a connection between adolescents' sexual movement and parental observation, parent-child correspondence and parental discipline. Notwithstanding, little is had some significant awareness of this connection in African settings especially among adolescents living in high-destitution regions like ghettos. The review's objective was to perceive how parental involvement, observing, correspondence and discipline impact the transmission to first sexual contact among adolescents living in Kenyan ghettos⁶⁶.

The analysts utilized longitudinal information obtained from adolescents living in two Nairobi ghettos. At wave 1, the example was restricted to adolescents matured 12-19 (weighed n= 1927). In wave 1, parental qualities were used to anticipate when adolescents would have their most memorable sexual experience in wave 2. The age, sex, home, school participation, legalism, wrongdoing and companion model for risk conduct were undeniably considered as significant variables. The associations of interest were analyzed utilizing multivariable strategies relapse model. State rendition 13 was utilized to complete all researches.

This study was done inside the one-year concentrate on period 6% of moved to first sex" there was no distinction in sexual orientation in the progress rate. Male adolescents who

announced correspondence with their moms were more outlandish than the individuals who didn't (p 0.5) to transmission to first sex in multivariate research. Indeed, even subsequent to controlling for significant fellow benefactors, the connection remained (OR: 0.33: p 0.05). Male adolescents's progress to first sex was not anticipated by parental management, discipline or correspondence with their dads. Parental management, discipline or interchanges with all anticipated progress to first sex to first sex in quite a while: nonetheless, subsequent to adapting to pertinent variables, just correspondence with fathers remained genuinely huge (OR: 0.30:95% C: 0.13-0.68) ⁶⁶.

2.3.3 Parental Involvement and Sexual Risk behaviour among adolescents

A review took a gander at the effect of parental conjugal status, parent-child sexual correspondence and parent child nearness on adolescents Urban African American child's HIV-related information, more secure sex goals and activity. The specialist utilized a cross-sectional methodology with review of significant parental impacts and 134 adolescents African American male age 18-22 were enrolled from metropolitan networks in and around Boston, Massachusetts to finish the organized survey. Bivariate connections matched t test and relapse demonstrating were utilized to analyze the information. Adolescents revealed sexual correspondence with their mom than their dads (p<.001) how much parent-child sexual correspondence with both mother and father was emphatically associated with parent-child closeness (p .001 for both). Closer parent-child relationship were connected to higher condom use self-viability (p .01), less lenient sexual demeanor (p .001) less sexual accomplices (p .01) and less unprotected sex (p .01). More sexual correspondence among parent and male adolescents was connected to less sexual risk behaviour ⁶⁷.

These tracking down feature the significance of the parent-child relationship and the job of parent-child correspondence among parents and male adolescents. The creators expressed

that further investigations are expected to more readily figure out the idea of father-child correspondence and foster procedures to assist parents with discussing better with their male adolescents ¹⁰³.

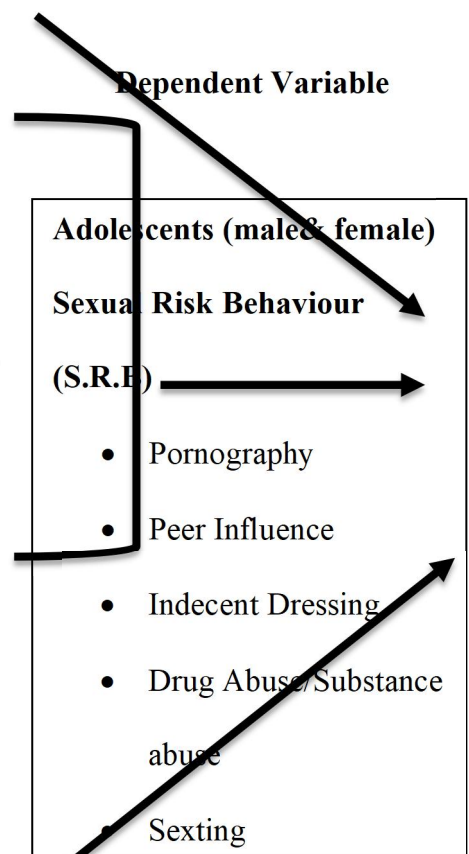
One more review was directed at Tigray Ethiopia, the objective of this review was to decide the predominance of sexual risk exercises and its related qualities among adolescents matured 15 to 19 in secondary school in Aksum, Tigray Ethiopia. A cross sectional review was finished at the public authority secondary school in Aksum town utilizing a thorough irregular example procedure, 659 adolescents were utilized for the exploration. Hazardous sexual way of behaving were estimated utilizing an Amharic adaptation of sexual risk behaviour scale. The elements were evaluated utilizing the patient wellbeing survey 9, all the Oslo-3 social help scale and an ominous Adolescence experience poll. The coded information were placed into EpiData v;4 .1 and the Statistical Package for the sociology adaptation was utilized for research, variant 22 of the bundle for the sociology. Bivariate and multivariate strategic relapse were utilized .To decide measurable importance, a changed odd proportion with a worth of 0.05 and a 95 percent certainty stretch was utilized. The outcome shown that all out quantities of 644 adolescences took part in the study, with a reaction pace of 97.7%. Unsafe sexual lead was accounted for to be 17.2% normal among adolescents matured 15 to 19. Poor social help (95% certainty interval;2.71-11.53) living away from family (95% certainty interval;1.21-3.07) parental disregard (95% certainty span; 1,18-2 and drinking liquor (95% certainty stretch; 1.55-4.94) were all measurably connecting to dangerous sexual way of behaving. The predominance of hazardous sexual way of behaving was viewed as disturbing among adolescents of secondary school matured 15-19 years. This can altogether influence wellbeing quality among this youthful gathering ⁶⁸.

Figure 2.4.1: Conceptual Model

Independent Variables

- Sexuality Education (SE)**
- Adolescence
 - Reproductive Health
 - Sex abstinences
 - Sexual health

- Parental Involvement (PI)**
- Communication
 - Availability
 - Orientation
 - Love
 - Level of Education



$H_{o3} = (T_{(598)} = 1.422, p < .05)$

$H_{o1} = F (2.41569)$

$H_{o4} = (T_{(598)} = 1.893, p < .05)$

$H_{o2A} (\beta = .176, p < 0.05)$

Conceptual model for, sexuality education, parental involvement and sexual risk behaviours among adolescents

(Source: Model by the Researcher: E. A. Olatinwo, 2022)

The findings showed that Sexuality education ($\beta = .356, p < 0.05$) and parental involvements ($\beta = .176, p < 0.05$) made positive relative influence to (SRB) among these adolescents. Also, there was significant difference in (SRB) based on gender (male and female) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, ($T_{(598)} = 1.422, p < .05$) and there was significant difference in parental involvement based on gender (male and female) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State ($T_{(598)} = 1.893, p < .05$).

2.5 Summary of the Reviewed Literature

The writing was inspected according to three primary points of view, the calculated, hypothetical and experimental audits. The initial segment center on the objective populace for example (adolescents) and the reliant variable which frames the base on which the review is secured (Sexual risk behaviour among adolescents) with center around peer influence, pornography, revolting dressing and illicit drug use, here the review was investigating the different definitions and depictions of pre-adulthood. The review took on the World Health Organization's definition; Adolescence comes generally between the years from 10 - 19. Additionally the social inclining hypothesis and sexual risk behaviour model likewise utilized in talking about the idea of sexual risk behaviour among adolescents. Different ideas were evaluated in this part, for example, the ideas of parental involvement with center around the accompanying files correspondence, time, direction, management, accessibility love and different parenting style, likewise the idea of Sexuality education was checked on.

The other piece of the survey stretched out the conversation to the hypothetical structure. This segment surveys a few hypotheses which the specialist saw as vital in the review. Among those speculations checked on are: The Social learning hypothesis by Albert Bandura. The hypothesis depends on the possibility that we gain from our communications with others in a social setting. Independently by noticing the ways of behaving of others, individuals foster comparative ways of behaving. Subsequent to noticing the way of behaving of others, individuals absorb and copy that way of behaving, particularly assuming their observational encounters are positive ones or incorporate prizes connected with the noticed way of behaving.

Albeit, many researches had been completed on, Sexuality Education and numerous different factors, No review had been done on Sexuality Education, Parental involvement and Sexual Risk Behaviour among adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, consequently this study looks to fill this distinguished holes and furthermore add to information around here with the discoveries.

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Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter describes the methods and techniques that was used in this study. Specifically, presented in this chapter include the research design, population of the study, sampling and sampling techniques, the instrument for data collection, validity and reliability of instrument, method of data collection and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. It includes the course of assortment of information from the example of the review. This design was considered suitable for the study because the research is concerned with the collection of data for the purpose of describing and interpreting the variable without any form of data manipulation.

3.2 Population of the Study

The target population of the study consisted of all 313 public secondary schools in 11 local governments in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. The population of the study consisted of all SSII male and female adolescents in five (5) local government area in Ibadan Metropolis, Ibadan North, Ibadan South/West, Ibadan South East Ibadan North West and Ibadan North East all in the urban area in Oyo State.

Table 3.1: Government Secondary Schools in Ibadan Metropolis

S/N	Local Government	Number of Schools	No. of Student Enrolment
1.	Akinyele	36	19,086
2.	Egbeda	30	20,528
3.	Ibadan North	42	27,509
4.	Ibadan North East	34	20,071
5.	Ibadan South East	40	32,143
6.	Ibadan North West	13	9,975
7.	Ibadan South West	36	29,196
8.	Ido	26	11,888
9.	Lagelu	26	16,339
10.	Oluyole	30	18,326
11.	Ona Ara	34	19,892
TOTAL		313 Schools	224,953 students

Source: Oyo State Ministry of Education and Technology (2019)

Table 3.2: Numbers of Public Secondary Schools and SS II Students in Ibadan Metropolis

S/N	Name of City LGAs	Numbers of Schools	Overall no of SS2 students per local govt	Numbers of sampled schools
1.	Ibadan North Local Govt	42	4,946	3
2.	Ibadan South West	36	5,215	3
3.	Ibadan South East	40	5595	3
4.	Ibadan North West	13	1368	3
5.	Ibadan North/East	34	3500	3

Source: Oyo State Ministry of Education and Technology

3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques

Ibadan metropolis consist of 11 local government, these local government were divided into city and the less city. The city local governments are those ones found within the city, while the less city ones are at the extreme end of the city.

A sample of 600 male and female SSII public senior secondary school were selected for the study, using the Sampling Random Technique to select 3 schools from each of 5 city local government public schools where the study was carried out. In each random selection schools one arm of SSII class was selected. On the whole, a total number of (600) students were selected for the study, comprising male and female SSII students of 2021-2022 academic session.

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Table 3.3: List of Sampled Schools from five (5) Local Government within Ibadan**Metropolis**

Sampled Schools	Total number SSII Students in the School	Sampled SS II students
Ibadan North LG		
• Abadina College (Snr)	319	48
• St. Gabriel (Snr)	263	50
• Ijokodo High School	189	35
Ibadan South/West L/G		
• AUD High School, Oke-Ado	173	28
• Oladipo Alayande School of Science, Oke-Bola	497	71
• Bashorun Ogunmela High School, Ring Road	131	30
Ibadan South/East LG		
• Anglican Gram. School	130	40
• Ibadan City Academy (Snr)	504	65
• C.A.C School	110	31
Ibadan North West		
• Jericho High School	108	43
• Ahwaru Islam Grammar School	154	35
• Cheshire High School	174	33
Ibadan North East LG		
• IMG Grammar School	117	29
• Command Secondary School, Iwo Road	287	56
• Olubadan Grammar School	131	40
Total: 15 Schools	3,187	634

Source: Oyo State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2019-2022)

3.3.1 Selection Criteria

Fifteen (15) schools were selected for the study, using simple random technique to select three (3) schools from the five (5) local governments within Ibadan Metropolis. In each of the 3 randomly selected, one arm of male and female SS11 students in each of the schools were selected using simple random sampling technique, making a total number of 600 students from the classified city local government.

These male and female SS II students are considered to be an intermediate class between the SS1 who are just joining the senior classes and the SS3 students who are at the period of preparing for their final exams.

These male and female adolescents must be able to speak and write English Language, be open or be willing to participate in the study.

3.4 Research Instrument

The researcher used structured questionnaire tagged: Sexuality Education, Parental Involvement and Sexual Risk Behaviour (SEPISRB). This instrument was carefully and logically structured to ensure that all the research questions and hypotheses are captured in the data collection.

3.4.1 Description of the Research Instrument

The questionnaire Sexuality Education, Parental Involvement and Sexual Risk Behaviour (SEPISRB) is a self-developed instrument which consists of two sections. Section A consist of respondent's personal data; age, gender, religion, class and parent's educational level. Section B consists of 30 items which are divided into three sub- columns with the following heading;

Adolescent Report on Sexuality Education (AROSE)

Adolescent Report on Parental Involvement (AROPI)

Adolescent Report on Sexual Risk Behaviour (AROSRB)

Each sections has 10 questions, which have the following options SA =Strongly Agree, A=Agree, D= Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree. The instrument consist of 10 questions each to measure the variables.

3.5 Validity of the Research Instruments

The instrument (questionnaire) was subjected to content construct and face validity by the supervisor and experts in the field of study for validity. By content validity, the researcher and the supervisor systematically examined the degree to which the research instrument covered representative sample of the universe of content. Comments and the observation of these experts in conjunction with the supervisor's comments were considered in the final draft of the questionnaire. Again, the administration condition, scoring criteria and nature of the environment was equally considered.

3.6 Reliability of the Research Instruments

The instrument was administered and pilot tested on 60 SS 2 Senior Secondary School Adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State which are not part of the selected schools for the study. The reliability Cronbach's Alpha for each sub scale are; sexuality education = 0.87, parental involvement = 0.82, and sexual risky behaviour = 0.78

3.7 Administration of Research Instrument and Method of Data Collection

The researcher collected a letter of introduction from the head of department, which was presented to school principals on visitation to their schools. The consent of each participant was gotten before collecting the needed data. The objective of this study was adequately communicated to the respondents. The researcher administered six hundred (600) copies of questionnaire to the randomly selected 15 secondary schools in 5 City Local Government in Ibadan Metropolis with the help of two research assistants by visiting the schools within the study area. Explanations were made to the participants during the administration. Also,

respondents were made to know the importance of participating in the study and essence of the research. The researcher assured them of confidentiality as the study did not intend to investigate into their privacy and the results of the findings was used for academic research purposes. Copies of the questionnaires were distributed to the participants, and they were instructed on how the questionnaire was filled out. After the copies of the questionnaire had been appropriately filled out by the respondents, the researcher and the assistants retrieved them from the respondents for analysis. The field experience is lasted for 8 weeks for the data collection process.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The simple percentage using frequency table was used to analyses the demographic data obtained from the field. Multiple Regression analysis was used to test for the joint and relative influence of the independent variables on dependent variable at 0.05 level of significance. T test was used to measure the significant differences based on gender.

Chapter Four

Results and Discussion of Findings

This chapter present analysis and discussion of findings based on sexuality education, parental Involvement and sexual risk behaviours among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis. The demographic characteristics were analyzed using frequency count, percentage while the test of hypothesis were analyzed using regression and T test, were discussed in tables.

Table 4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents by Gender

Gender Percentage	Frequency	
Male	224	37.3
Female	376	62.7
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field Survey Result, 2022

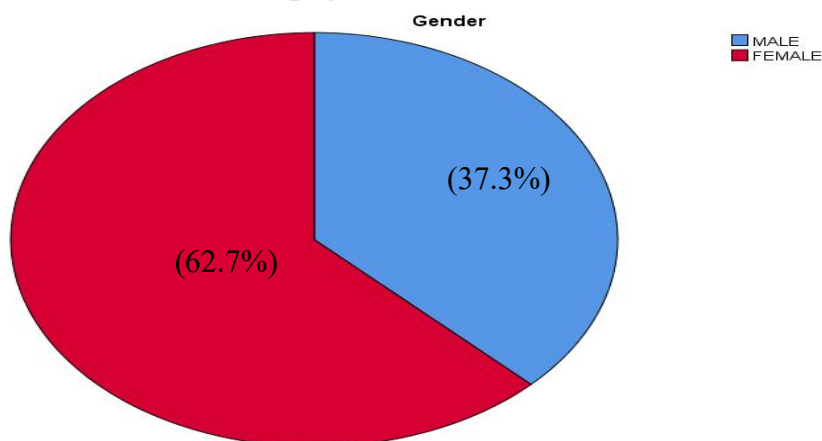


Figure 4.1: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

The table 4.1 above shows that (37.3%) of the respondent were male and (62.7%) of the respondent were female. This shows that majority of the respondents are female.

Table 4.2: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
Adolescent Below 15 years	414	69.0
Adolescent of 15-19 years	186	31.0
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

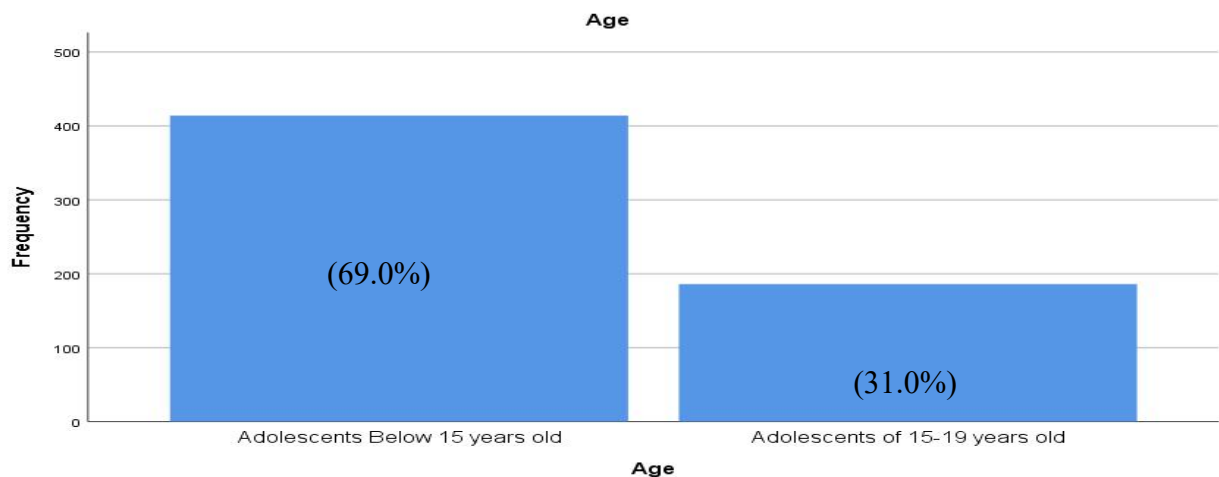


Figure 4.2: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

The table and bar chart 4.2 above shows that (69.0%) of the respondent age range were below 15 years and (31.0%) of the respondent age range were 15 – 19 years old.

Table 4.3: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Christian	400	66.7
Islam	200	33.3
Total	600	100

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

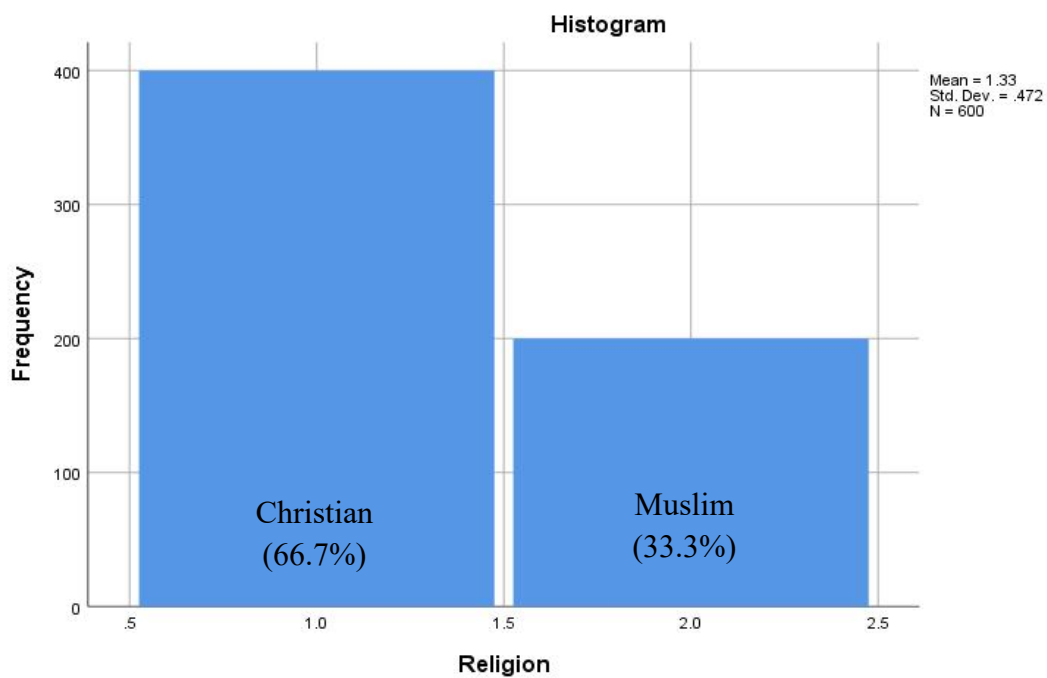


Figure 4.3: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

The table 4.3 above shows that (66.7%) of the respondent were Christian and (33.3%) of the respondent were Muslim.

Table 4.4: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Parental educational qualification

Parental Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
Primary	178	29.7
O Level	146	24.3
Tertiary	263	43.8
Others	13	2.2
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

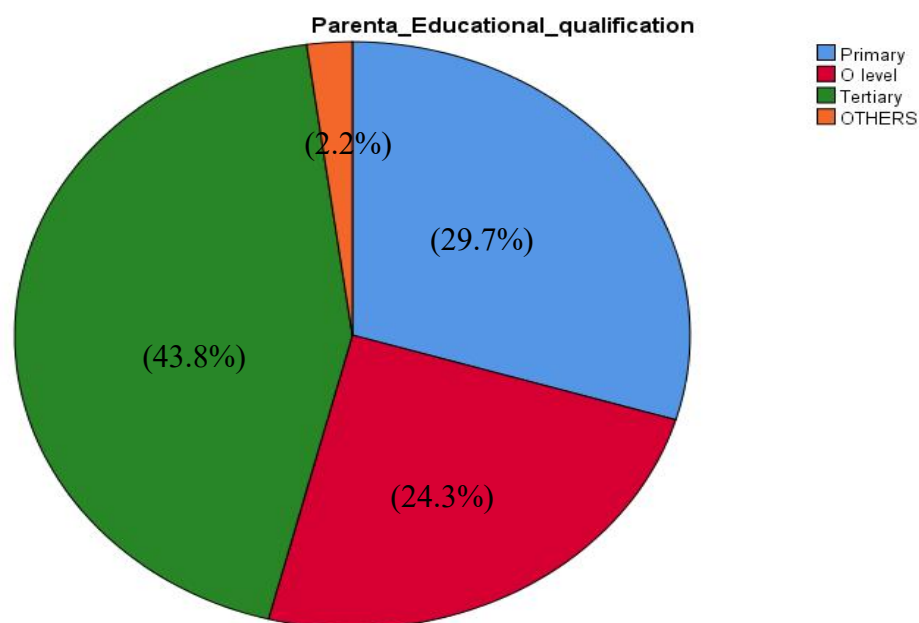


Figure 4.4: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Parental educational qualification

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

The table 4.4 above shows that (29.7%) of the respondent parental educational qualification was primary, (24.3%) of the respondent parental educational qualification was O level, (43.8%) of the respondent parental educational qualification was Tertiary and (2.2%) of the respondent parental educational qualification is of Respondents by Class

Table 4.5: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Class

Class	Frequency	Percent
SS2	600	100.0

Figure 4.5: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Class

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

The above table 4.5 shows that (100.0%) of the respondents are SS2 students from the selected secondary schools

4.2 Presentation of Research Questions Question One

What is the level of parental involvement among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State?

Items	Strongly	Agree	Disagree	Strongly	Mean	SD
	Agree			Disagree		
1. I have been taught about life skills by my parents	133 22.2%	171 28.5%	160 26.7%	136 22.7%	2.50	.072
2. I have warm and intimate relationship with my parent	111 18.5%	182 30.3%	177 29.5%	130 21.7%	2.46	1.026
3. My parents always help me out if I have a problem by guiding on how to get through	116 19.3%	175 29.2%	172 28.7%	137 22.8%	2.45	1.045
4. My parent teach me about the functions of the body and how to care for them	98 16.3%	208 34.7%	165 27.5%	129 21.5%	2.45	.997
5. My parents listen to me and discuss positive and negative view of my idea with me	178 29.7%	214 35.7%	118 5.0%	90	2.45	1.027
6. My parents spends time to play with me	120 20.0%	256 42.7%	152 25.3%	72 12.0%	2.71	.921
7. My parents always talk about morality and with me value	182 30.3%	347 57.8%	33 5.5%	38 6.3%	3.12	.773
8. My parents always provide for my need	209 34.8%	365 60.8%	14 2.3%	12 2.0%	3.29	.609
9. My parents taught me how to have a healthy relationship with the opposite sex	80 13.3%	240 40.0%	83 13.8%	197 2.8%	2.34	1.072
10. My parents are busy people they don't have time for me	81 13.5%	208 34.7%	114 19.0%	197 32.8%	2.29	1.065
Weighted mean=2.64						

Table 4.6 Answer on the level of parental involvement in adolescents

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

Table 4.6 shows the frequency distribution on the level of parental involvement among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. My parents always provide for my needs ($\bar{x}=3.29$) was ranked highest by the mean score rating and was followed in succession by My parents always talk about morality and values with me ($\bar{x}=3.12$), My parents listen to me and discuss positive and negative views of my idea with me ($\bar{x}=2.80$), My parents spend time to play with me ($\bar{x}=2.71$), I have been taught about life skills by my parents ($\bar{x}=2.50$), I have warm and intimate relationship with my parents ($\bar{x}=2.46$), My parents always help me out if I have a problem by guiding on how to get through it ($\bar{x}=2.45$), My parent teach me about the functions of the body and how to care for them ($\bar{x}=2.45$), My parents taught me how to have a healthy relationship with the opposite sex ($\bar{x}=2.34$) and My parents are busy people they don't have time for me ($\bar{x}=2.29$) respectively. The table shows the weighted mean of 2.64 which is greater than the standard mean of 2.50. This implies that the level of parental involvement among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State is high. That is, parent involve in the activities of their children in this study.

Research Question Two

What is the level of awareness of sexuality education among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State?

Table 4.7: Answer on the level of awareness of sexuality education in adolescents

Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean \bar{x}	SD
	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree		
1. Sexuality education gives me a better understanding of puberty changes in my body and mood	184 30.7%	398 66.3%	14 2.3%	4 0.7%	3.27	.533
2. Family life and sexuality education encourage me to have premarital sex	259 43.2%	212 35.3%	67 11.2%	62 10.3%	3.11	.972
3. I have adequate knowledge about abstinence till marriage	89 14.8%	261 43.5%	130 21.7%	120 20.0%	2.53	.973
4. Sexuality Education is not useful for me	115 19.2%	205 34.2%	140 23.3%	140 23.3%	2.49	.050
5. I do not understand what reproductive health means	162 27.0%	169 28.2%	148 24.7%	121 20.0%	2.62	.087
6. Abstinence till marriage is not for me, I need to have fun	131 21.8%	182 30.3%	152 25.3%	135 22.5%	2.52	1.067
7. I do not understand anything about Sexual health	143 23.8%	166 27.7%	173 28.8%	118 19.7%	2.56	1.058
8. I know a lot about contraceptives and how to use it	122 20.3%	198 33.0%	149 24.8%	131 21.8%	2.52	1.046
9. I was taught about sexual transmitted diseases before puberty	126 21.0%	224 37.3%	165 27.5%	85 14.2%	2.65	.965
10. I was taught about my sexuality during puberty changes	141 23.5%	169 28.2%	164 27.3%	126 21.0%	2.54	1.068
Weighted mean = 2.68						

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

Table 4.7 shows the frequency distribution on the level of awareness of sexuality education among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. Sexuality education gives me a better understanding of puberty changes in my body and mood ($\bar{x} = 3.27$) was ranked highest by the mean score rating and was followed in succession by Family life and sexuality education encourage me to have premarital sex ($\bar{x} = 3.11$), I was taught about sexual transmitted diseases before puberty ($\bar{x} = 2.65$), I do not understand what reproductive health means ($\bar{x} = 2.62$), I do not understand anything about Sexual health ($\bar{x} = 2.56$), I was taught

about my sexuality during puberty changes ($\bar{x} = 2.54$), I have adequate knowledge about abstinence till marriage ($\bar{x} = 2.53$), Abstinence till marriage is not for me, I need to have fun ($\bar{x} = 2.52$), I know a lot about contraceptives and how to use it ($\bar{x} = 2.52$) and Sexuality Education is not useful for me ($\bar{x} = 2.49$) respectively. The table shows the weighted mean of 2.68 which is greater than the standard mean of 2.50. This implies that the level of awareness of sexuality education among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State is high. That is, secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State have enough awareness on sexuality education.

Research Question Three

What is the most prevalent sexual risk behaviour among the secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State?

Table 4.8: Answer on the prevalent sexual risk behaviour

Adolescent Report On Sexual Risk Behaviour (AROSRB)								
S/N	Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean \bar{x}	SD	
1.	I am curious about how kissing feels	-	-	29	571	1.05	.215	
	4.8% 95.2%							
2.	I am curious about making out with my girlfriend or boyfriend	-	-	80	520	1.13	.340	
				13.3%	86.7%			
3.	I feel free to chat about any part of my body with a friend online	-	-	138	462	1.23	.421	
				23.0%	77.0%			
4.	I know a lot about having fun without getting pregnant/getting a girl pregnant	-	-	140	460	1.23	.423	
				23.3%	76.7%			
5.	Whatever I text to my friend online does not matter so far we are not meeting physically	-	-	148	452	1.25	.431	
				24.7%	75.3%			
6.	I feel good viewing exposed body images on social media	-	-	117	483	1.20	.397	
				19.5%	80.5%			
7.	I use protection when having fun with my boyfriend/girlfriend	-	-	135	465	1.23	.418	
				22.5%	77.5%			
8.	I like to take some juicy drinks before making out with my girl/boyfriend	-	-	144	456	1.24	.427	
				24.0%	76.0%			
9.	I enjoy wearing clinging tops and trousers/skirts because I feel good in it	-	-	563	37	1.06	.241	
				93.8%	6.2%			
10.	Sexual experimentation is okay before Marriage	-	-	80	520	1.13	.340	
				13.3%	86.7%			
Weighted mean = 1.18								

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

Table 4.8 shows the frequency distribution on the most prevalent sexual risk behaviour among the secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State. Whatever I text to my friend online does not matter so far we are not meeting physically ($\bar{x}=1.25$) was ranked highest by the mean score rating and was followed in succession by I like to take some juicy drinks before making out with my girl/boyfriend ($\bar{x}=1.24$), I feel free to chat about any part of my body with a friend online ($\bar{x}=1.23$), I know a lot about having fun without getting pregnant/getting a girl pregnant ($\bar{x}=1.23$), I use protection when having fun with my boyfriend/girlfriend ($\bar{x}=1.23$), I feel good viewing exposed body images on social media ($\bar{x}=1.20$), I am curious about making out with my girlfriend or boyfriend ($\bar{x}=1.13$), Sexual experimentation is okay before marriage ($\bar{x}=1.13$), I enjoy wearing clinging tops and trousers/skirts because I feel good in it ($\bar{x}=1.06$) and I am curious about how kissing feels ($\bar{x}=1.05$) respectively. The table shows the weighted mean of 1.18 which is less than the standard mean of 2.50. This implies that the prevalent sexual risk behaviour among the secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State is low. That is, secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State have very little sexual risky behaviour.

4.2. Presentation of Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One: There would be no significant composite influence of sexuality education and parental involvement, on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school student in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state.

Table 4 .2.1: Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis showing the composite on sexual risk behaviour

Multiple R= .272

Multiple R² = .074

Multiple R²(adjusted)=.071

Standard error of estimate= 2.41569

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	275.470	2	137.735	23.603	.000 ^b
Residual	3454.641	592	5.836		
Total	3730.111	594			

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

The table 4.2.1 above shows the composite influence of sexuality education and parental involvement, on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school student in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state. The null hypotheses was rejected. The value of R =.272, while R² = .074. This suggests that all the factors combined together accounted for (Adj.R²= .071) variance in the prediction of sexual risky behaviour. The other factors accounting for 7.1% variance in the prediction of sexual risk behaviour is beyond the scope of this study. The ANOVA result from the regression analysis indicates that there was a significant composite influence of sexuality education and parental involvement to sexual risk behaviour, F (2.41569) among secondary school students in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state.

Hypothesis Two: There would be no significant relative influence between sexuality education and parental involvements on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State.

Table 4.2.2: This table showing the relative influence of sexuality education and parental involvement on the prediction of sexual risk behaviour

Coefficients^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	13.393	.504		26.580	.000
Sexuality education	.140	.021	.358	6.658	.000
Parental	.080	.025	.176	3.265	.001

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

The table 4.2.2 revealed the relative influence between sexuality education and parental involvements on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. The null hypotheses was rejected that is, there was relative influence between sexuality education and parental involvements on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State.; sexuality education ($\beta = .356$, $p < 0.05$) had significant relative influence to sexual risky behaviour and parental involvements ($\beta = .176$, $p < 0.05$) significant relative influence to sexual risky behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. That is, factors such as sexuality education and parental involvements predict and determine sexual risky behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. In term of magnitude of influence sexuality education made the most significant influence to sexual risky

behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, followed by parental involvements.

Hypothesis Three: There would be no significant difference on sexuality education based on gender (male/female) adolescents SRB in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state.

Table 4.2.3: Summary Table of -test for independent measures showing comparison of Sexual risk behaviour based on gender

	Gender		N	Mean	SD	Df	T	Sig
Male	224	26.20	6.677					
Sexuality						598	1.422	.233
Education								
Female	376	27.17	6.28					

Source: Field Survey Result 2022

From Table 4.2.3, the result showed that there was significant difference in Sexual risk behaviour based on gender (male and female) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State ($t_{(598)} = 1.422, p < .05$). From the table above, a mean score of 26.20 for male participants while female participants had a mean score of 27.17 with a mean difference of 0.97 and statistically significant.

Hypothesis Four: There would be no significant difference of parental involvement based on gender (male/ female) adolescents SRB in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state.

Table 4.2. 4: Summary Table of t-test for independent measures showing comparison of parental involvement based on gender

Gender	N	Mean	SD	Df	t	Sig
Male	224	25.97	5.80			
Parental involvement				598	1.893	.169
Female	376	26.77	5.27			

Source: Field Survey Result 2022 From Table 4.2.4 show the significant difference of parental involvement based on gender (male/ female) adolescents SRB in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state. Therefore, the result showed that there was significant difference in parental involvement based on gender (male and female) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State ($t_{(598)} = 1.893, p < .05$). From the table above, a mean score of 25.97 for male participants while female participants had a mean score of 26.77 with a mean difference of 0.80 and statistically significant.

4.3 Discussion of findings

From research question one on the level of parental involvement among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. It revealed that the weighted mean is greater than the standard mean. This implies that the level of parental involvement among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State is high. That is, parents are actively involve and connected in the physical,, mental and social development which in returns have an undeniable influence over the adolescent's in this study, such activities are involving in their daily activities, personal life etc. Also, most parents of respondents of in this study engage with their children in different areas. This study findings was supported by a research⁹⁸ which indicated a positive correlation between body image and academic, social, appearance and risky sexual behaviour. They found a positive correlation between body image and social anxiety, risky sexual behaviour and depression.

Also from research question two on the level of awareness of sexuality education among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. The result shows that the weighted mean is greater than the standard mean. This implies that the level of awareness of sexuality education among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State is high. That is, secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo are have enough awareness on sexuality education. Further mote, the results shows that sexuality education is been taught both at home and school. This is in line with another study ⁹⁴ that also found a relationship to exist between the effects of low socio-economic resulting in bad nutrition and poor health, to the point where there is the possibility of spreading diseases like HIV and AIDS. Another findings have also been conducted in this field, and associations have been found between risky sexual behaviour and depression and between risky sexual behaviour and anxiety⁹⁵. Other scholars in their study on Perceptions of teachers regarding sexuality

education in National Capital Territory of Delhi, found that majority of school teachers were in favor of imparting sexuality education to school children ¹⁰⁰.

More so, from research question three on the most prevalent sexual risk behaviour among the secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State. It shows that the weighted mean is less than the standard mean. This implies that the prevalent sexual risk behaviour among the secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State is low. That is, secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State have very little sexual risky behaviour. Sexual risky behaviour among secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State is very minimal.

Furthermore, hypothesis one which show the significant composite influence of sexuality education and parental involvement, on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school student in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state. The result shows there was composite influence of sexuality education and parental involvement, on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school student in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state. The null hypotheses was rejected. That is sexuality education had significant influence on sexual risky behaviour and parental involvement had significant influence on sexual risky behaviour among secondary school student in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state. It also revealed that the combination of sexuality education and parental involvement had weak influence on sexual risky behaviour among secondary school student in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state. This is in support of another study, in the study of knowledge, perception and attitude of adolescent girls towards STIs/HIV, safer sex and sexuality education: (A cross sectional survey of urban adolescent school girls in South Delhi, India), found that more than one third of students in this study had no accurate understanding about the signs and symptoms of STIs other than HIV/AIDS ⁹³.

From hypothesis two on significant relative influence between sexuality education and parental involvements on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. The result revealed that, there was significant relative influence between sexuality education and parental involvements on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. The null hypotheses was rejected; sexuality education had significant relative influence to sexual risky behaviour and parental involvements significant relative influence to sexual risky behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. That is, factors such as sexuality education and parental involvements predict and determine sexual risky behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. In term of magnitude of influence sexuality education made the most significant influence to sexual risky behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, followed by parental involvements. Also, hypothesis three on the significant difference on sexuality education based on gender (male/female) adolescents SRB in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state. The findings shows that there was significant difference in Sexual risky based on gender (male and female) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. From the result, it shows that the mean score for male participants is lesser than the mean score of female participants and statistically significant. The result shows that, female participants have more knowledge on sexuality education than that of male in this study.

Lastly, from hypothesis four on significant difference of parental involvement based on gender (male/ female) adolescents SRB in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state. The result showed that there was significant difference in parental involvement based on gender (male and female) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State. From the findings it shows, the mean score for male participants is lesser than that of female participants and statistically significant. The result shows that, parents involve more in the

activities of the female than male. This is support with another study's that discovered that girls had better and earlier perception of sex and reproduction as compared to the other groups ⁹⁸.

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Endnote

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Chapter Five

Conclusion

This data present the summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further studies on the account of the findings on sexuality education, parental Involvement and sexual risk behaviours among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis with a sample size of 600.

5.1 Summary of Findings

This study is on sexuality education, parental Involvement and sexual risk behaviours among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis. Five (5) chapters had been considered for this study. A lot of sexuality related problems facing the adolescents today is undoubtedly linked with lack of sexuality education in schools which breeds a lot of social ills, death, population explosion as a result of unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and even infertility. In their bid to satisfy their curiosity, many adolescents like to experiment their sexuality which usually leads them to dangerous consequences. Many a times the adolescents receive wrong information about sexuality and these myths and misconception are carried throughout their life time. In Nigeria, a lot of people are facing the consequences of the sexual life they played while they were young. About 60 percent of adolescents experienced sexual intercourse before the age of 18 years and only few of this percentage perform it with full knowledge of it. Also, the alarming increase in the incidence of sexually transmitted disease (STDs) in these age groups is a matter of concern. Risky sexual behaviour among adolescents is a major public health concern since it can have serious negative outcomes, such as increased odds of sexually transmitted diseases like chlamydia,

HIV and HPV virus. Adolescents and adolescentss in particular have been found to be the group at the highest risk for negative health consequences related to sexual risk taking behaviour, including STIs like e.g. chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and the occurrence of unintended pregnancies. The key markers and indicators of sexual risk behaviour (SRB) include an early age of sexual initiation, inadequate contraception use, promiscuous behaviour and sexual contact with an unknown partner. The potential risks associated with sexual behaviour among 15-year-olds are mainly linked to the emotional and behavioural characteristics of this developmental period (. It is known that early sex has implications for one's self-perception, social status and future health behaviour. Unprotected or poorly protected sexual intercourse increases the risk of unintended pregnancy with its myriad of possible unfavorable outcomes for this age group, including abortion, early motherhood and adoption – each of which presents educational, economic, social and health challenges.

More so, this study literature review was done considering; conceptual background and empirical findings. Furthermore, chapter three consists of the method used in carrying out the research. It entails the instruments and techniques used in the process of conducting the research. This includes the research design, population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, validation, reliability and administration of instruments and method of data analysis.

The results of the findings are as follows; that:

- level of parental involvement among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State is high
- the level of awareness of sexuality education among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State is high

- prevalent sexual risk behaviour among the secondary school adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State is low
- there was composite influence of sexuality education and parental involvement, on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school student in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state
- there was significant relative influence between sexuality education and parental involvements on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State
- there was significant difference in Sexual risky based on gender (male and female) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State
- there was significant difference in parental involvement based on gender (male and female) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State

The last chapter presents the summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further studies on the account of the findings on sexuality education, parental Involvement and sexual risk behaviours among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis.

5.2 Conclusion

The main purpose of this study is on Sexuality Education, Parental Involvement and Sexual Risk Behaviours among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis. In line with the findings, this research work has established that parental factors are potential determinant and predictors of risky sexual behaviour among secondary school students. Therefore, parental involvement is one of the germane factors for the students, this study shows that parental involvement among respondents in this study is high. Furthermore, over the year sexuality education had been an important topic on sexual risk behaviour and it

shows sexuality education is high among students. School authority had made it an important topic in schools for the students. This implies that the level of awareness of sexuality education among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State is high. Furthermore, there was composite influence of sexuality education and parental involvement, on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school student in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state. Also, the result revealed that, there was significant relative influence between sexuality education and parental involvements on sexual risk behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings above the following recommendations have been made:

- There should be counseling services available to adolescents in secondary schools. Trained counselor should be posted to all these secondary schools so as to help counsel secondary school students who need adjustment modify their sexuality orientation
- Intervention school based programmes should be designed to help these young people develop good decision- making and communication skills to increase their knowledge about sex education.
- Adolescence has a period of growth and discovery, which can be both rewarding and difficult. Adolescents should be trained on how to make rightful decisions that can have a positive impacts on their health both now and in their future.
- Parents should build a close bond with their adolescents connect, communicate, and show genuine interest with them. Parents should function as a positive role model for them, encourage them to make wise decisions and steer clear of risky sexual behaviour.
- Parents should have effective supervision and monitoring on their adolescents risky sexual behaviour by having a meaningful discussions with them about sex.

- There is a need for greater supervision for parents and regulations on their children to enhance effectiveness of their self-esteem, good peers, good socio economic status and helps in developing their emotions in order to adjust in sexual risk behaviour.
- Parents should participate in activities together with these adolescents, spending some time listening and learning about their lives would make them understands their world and challenges, this is one of the most crucial method to establish a connection with them.
- The school authority should provide specific programs (life coaching / mental health talk) that would assist students in the school and allied health to assist students who have problems adjusting socially and emotionally.

5.4 Contribution to Knowledge

- This study was able to assess the significance of sexuality education, parental involvement which focus on parental effective communication and monitoring on adolescent sexual risk behaviour in Ibadan Metropolis.
- This study will impact the imperative stakeholders to advocate adolescents access to appropriate sexuality education, sexuality reproductive health care, and counselling, which will undoubtedly promote prevention of risky sexual behaviour and enhance positive development of adolescents.
- This study will help the parents to have better understanding of the importance of effective communication with their adolescents especially on sex and sex related issues in order for adolescents to be adequately informed. In addition parents will also be enlightened about the importance of ensuring that they keep an eye on their adolescents so that they do not become vulnerable to risky sexual behaviour by monitoring them from time to time especially in relating with the opposite sex since they may not be able to handle the consequences of their action at this age.

- This work will help parents to diligently impact positive values on their adolescents by being good examples to them and stand as role models to them since adolescents form behavioural pattern through observation especially from their significant others.
- This study will also enable the government and other agents of socialization such as the school and religious organizations to also see to it that adolescents are well informed on sexualities and the risk involved in engaging in risky sexual behaviours.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Study

Based on the findings of this study, further study can be undertaken to devise effective programmes on sexual risk behaviours among secondary school adolescents in which this present study contribute into. This study was limited to among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis undergraduate, it is hereby suggested that researches should be carried out across the whole of the local governments in Ibadan, Oyo state, other states and Nigeria as a whole for the expansion and generating more findings on. More samples should be used so that the result would be a true representation of the populace and also other researchers should look into other variables on sexual risky behaviour such as emotional intelligence, environmental factor and peer influence. Further methodology such as experimental and correlational design should be consider in other studies to expand the scope and structure of the variable.

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Appendix 11

Sexuality Education, Parental Involvement and Sexual Risk Behaviour (SEPISRB)

**Lead City University,
Faculty of Arts and Education,
Department of Art and Social Science Education.**

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is designed to elicit information on Sexuality Education, Parental Involvement and Sexual Risk behaviour (SEPISRB) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. Kindly fill the questionnaire with sincerity and correctness. Your responses will be used for research purpose only and high level of confidentiality is guaranteed.

Thanks for your cooperation

Researcher.

Section A (Personal Data)

Please tick (✓) the appropriate option and fill in the gap where necessary.

1. **Age:** Below 15 Years (), 15-19 Years ()
2. **Sex:** Male (), Female ()
3. **Religion:** Christianity (), Islam (), Others ()
4. **Parent's educational Qualification:** Primary School () O'level () Tertiary () Specify()
5. **Class** ()

Section B:**Instruction:** Please tick (√) in the appropriate column

SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree

Choose any option that answer your thoughts on the items.

Adolescent Report On Sexuality Education (AROSE)

	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Sexuality education gives me a better understanding of puberty changes in my body and mood				
2.	Family life and sexuality education encourage me to have premarital sex				
3	I have adequate knowledge about abstinence till marriage				
4.	Sexuality Education is not useful for me				
	I understand every aspect of puberty				
5.	I do not understand what reproductive health means				
	I don't know how to keep away from the opposite sex.				
6	Abstinence till marriage is not for me, I need to have fun				
7	I do not understand anything about Sexual health				
	My understanding of Sexual health prevents me from STI's				
8	I know a lot about contraceptives and how to use it				
9	I was taught about sexual transmitted diseases before puberty				
10	I was taught about my sexuality during puberty changes				

Adolescent Report On Parental Involvement (AROPI)

	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1	I have been taught about life skills by my parents				
2	I have warm and intimate relationship with my parents				
3	My parents always help me out if I have a problem by guiding on how to get through it				
4	My parent teach me about the functions of the body and how to care for them				
5	My parents listen to me and discuss positive and negative views of my idea with me				
6	My parents spend time to play with me				

7	My parents always talk about morality and values with me				
8	My parents always provide for my needs.				
	My parents encourage me to acquire new skills				
9	My parents taught me how to have a healthy relationship with the opposite sex				
10	My parents are busy people				
	They don't have time for me				

Adolescent Report On Sexual Risk Behaviour (AROSRB)

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD
1.	I am curious about how kissing feels				
2.	I am curious about making out with my girlfriend or boyfriend				
3.	I feel free to chat about any part of my body with a friend online				
	I have friends who view such images.				
4.	I know a lot about having fun without getting pregnant/getting a girl pregnant				
5.	Whatever I text to my friend online does not matter so far we are not meeting physically				
6.	I feel good viewing exposed body images on social media				
7.	I use protection when having fun with my boyfriend/girlfriend				
8.	I like to take some juicy drinks before making out with my girl/boyfriend				
9.	I enjoy wearing clinging tops and trousers/skirts because I feel good in it				
10.	Sexual experimentation is okay before marriage				

Appendix III

Pilot Study Reliability Coefficient Index Table

Sexuality education

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.876	.863	10

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
B1	23.93	44.020	.576	.584	.889
B2	24.05	36.562	.602	.572	.864
B3	24.55	38.203	.541	.540	.868
B4	24.80	36.933	.558	.531	.867
B5	24.60	34.913	.642	.570	.861

B6	24.53	35.640	.658	.628	.859
B7	24.63	33.881	.813	.804	.846
B8	24.55	33.844	.799	.749	.847
B9	24.50	36.821	.594	.554	.864
B10	24.45	36.767	.568	.480	.866

The table above shows that the reliability is = .876 and also shows that all the items are reliable. All the items are above the standard value of 0.3 which implies the fit the rules of internal consistency.

Parental Involvement

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.821	.816	10

Item-Total Statistics

Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted

C1	23.92	27.558	.573	.634	.797
C2	24.07	27.610	.594	.468	.795
C3	24.05	27.023	.652	.602	.788
C4	23.90	28.297	.552	.416	.800
C5	23.65	30.285	.331	.262	.824
C6	23.62	27.881	.661	.569	.789
C7	23.22	31.051	.408	.336	.814
C8	23.10	33.015	.437	.332	.826
C9	23.97	29.102	.438	.303	.812
C10	24.30	27.908	.570	.468	.797

The table above shows that the reliability is = .821 and also shows that all the items are reliable. All the items are above the standard value of 0.3 which implies the fit the rules of internal consistency.

Sexual Risky Behaviour

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.750	.718	10

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
D1	25.20	21.138	.403	.319	.732
D2	25.15	20.541	.567	.475	.707
D3	24.75	23.885	.402	.397	.755
D4	24.60	24.246	.413	.228	.752
D5	25.42	20.251	.475	.348	.720
D6	25.75	18.962	.632	.793	.692
D7	25.60	18.605	.213	.793	.701
D8	24.72	25.794	-.027	.104	.769
D9	24.85	20.695	.466	.497	.721

D10	25.28	21.640	.439	.511	.726
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The table above shows that the reliability is = .750 and also shows that items D7 and D8 are not reliable. They are below the standard value of 0.3 which implies that the items will be remove.

Second Sexual Risky Behaviour

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.775	.754	8

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's	
	Mean if	Variance if	Multiple	Alpha if Item	
	Item Deleted	Item Deleted	Correlation	Deleted	
D1	19.6	13.917	.465	.306	.687
D2	19.63	13.830	.577	.464	.664
D3	19.22	16.384	.449	.314	.726
D5	19.90	14.092	.405	.246	.701
D6	20.22	13.512	.490	.431	.681
D9	19.33	13.815	.491	.467	.681
D10	19.75	14.756	.444	.482	.692
D4	19.08	17.148	.331	.310	.733

The table above shows that the reliability is = .775 and also shows that all the items are reliable. All the items are above the standard value of 0.3 which implies the fit the rules of internal consistency.

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This is to certify that the Thesis by **Elizabeth Adebola Olatinwo** with the Matriculation number LCU/PG/M.Ed./000861 as a Master's student in the Faculty of Arts and Education,

Lead City University, Ibadan is in full compliance with the approved University format and style

Signature

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