

SEXUAL PROMISCUITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN NSUKKA EDUCATION ZONE OF ENUGU STATE

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Abstract

This study investigated sexual promiscuity among adolescents in Nsukka Education zone of Enugu State. Two research questions were formulated to guide the study and two hypotheses. The population of the study consisted of 300 adolescents drawn from four secondary schools in Nsukka Education zone using stratified random sampling techniques. Questionnaire was the instrument for data collection while the data collected were analyzed using mean (\bar{x}) score. In testing the hypothesis, t -test statistics was adopted. Based on the analysis, the following major findings emanated from the study. That what constitute sexual promiscuity among adolescents are indiscriminate engagement in sexual acts, keeping many sex partners for the love of it, taking part in sexual acts as societal norms. The cause of sexual promiscuity among adolescents are

negative peer group influence, lack of self control, early exposure to pornography, ignorance of the negative effects of sexual promiscuity and wrong parenting styles as shown the study. Recommendations and educational implications were made by the researchers.

Keywords: Sexuality, Sexual promiscuity, Adolescents, Nsukka Education Zone, Enugu State.

Introduction

Sexual activity among adolescents in Nigeria is assuming a revolutionary trend, resulting in self devaluation, emotional disturbances, depressions, and frustrations in the pursuance of various careers. The traditional importance of chastity among Nigerians for the sanctity of sexual intercourse for the continuity of existence has been discarded in favour of liberal sexual behaviour. There is a high rate of adolescents' pre-marital sexual relationship in schools (Ogbazi, 2005).

Sexual instinct is part of human nature. As an individual grows, there exists the awareness of physical pleasure in certain parts of the body known as the erogenous zone. The impact of this physical pleasure normally manifest obviously at the onset of adolescent phase of development due to the secretion of hormones (Sukandha, 2004).

During the adolescent stage of development, the male's penis becomes larger. Production of sperm in male which may be ejaculated while asleep (wet dream) sends signals that sexual growth has taken place. The female begins to ovulate and menstruate. Breasts develop and grow bigger. The stimulation of any of these genital organs invariably will generate sexual feelings (Agujiobi, 2003).

Sexual feelings are a normal natural part of being human. It is often expressed through sexual intercourse, that is, a physical activity in which the man inserts his sex organ (penis) into a woman's sex organ (vagina) (Onuigbo, 2000).

Discussing on adolescents' sexual feelings, Ochiagha (1992) observed that sexual impulse strike adolescents at an early age when their social experience, intellectual maturity, self-control and the other aspects of moral development are less than those of the normal adults. At this age which ranges from 14-21, there is sexual curiosity and desire to experiment with the opposite sex. The boys take interest in and watch group of girls while the girls do the same. Adolescents spend most of their time with their peers. The peers exert tremendous influence on their socialization. They become much intimate. This intimacy might lead to heterosexual relationship especially among those adolescents who lack self-control.

In support of the above, Egbule (2000) presented that high school adolescents aged between 12 and 16 are already involved in sexual relationship in their efforts to express sexual feelings. Their main source of information is the peer group. He maintained that there was extensive Sexual awareness among adolescents and found no difference between urban and rural adolescents.

Sexual attitude and behaviour of present day adolescent have become more liberal and permissive. Nwagbo and Ubachukwu (2001), opined that some of the adolescents in secondary schools currently regard sex as their hobbies. Many of them who engage in sexual practices now buy condoms before they meet sexually, some female partners even buy and keep condoms while they wait for their male counter parts.

In Nigeria, adolescents' sexual activity is on the increase with its dire consequences such as unwanted pregnancies, child abandonment, transcend high rate of school drop outs. It has become a time off flamboyancy, when the number of girls or boys one keep is a yardstick to measure achievement among the adolescents. This trend has paved way for sexual promiscuity in our society (Okereke, 2006).

Sexual promiscuity is an indiscriminate engagement in sexual acts. In citing its criteria for sexual abnormality, Nwachukwu (2000) stated that it brings about self-devaluation and emotional disturbances. In line with this, Josephine (2004) observed that sexual promiscuity among adolescents is a threat to the proper development of the nation. She observed that some boys in Nigerian secondary schools have sexual intercourse with 3 to 4 girls while each of the girls has a nearing number of their counter parts.

In the adolescents' quest to satisfy the needs of their multiple sex partners, they may meet with some of the problems that are sexually related such as unwanted pregnancies or contact with sexually transmitted diseases. Abiodun (2000) & Ameh (2001) in their research work in the field of human sexuality have Created the impression that one of the dire consequences of sexual promiscuity among female adolescents is that they become pregnant. There may be complication of delivery while some girls are tempted to engage in abortions.

Abortion is the termination of pregnancy when the fetus weighs less than 500 mg. It means killing of the fetus before it matures to survive in the womb-during the first 28 week of pregnancy. It is a method adolescents adopt to prevent unwanted pregnancy (Abah, 2004). It is a dangerous act capable of terminating the life of the persons aborting the baby. It has social, psychological and counselling implications.

Abortion accounts for over half of emergency gynecological admissions in most developing countries, and places a considerable drain on limited counselling and medical resources (Mbah, 2006). In a five-year review of women treated for illegal abortion at the University Teaching Hospital, Jos, 90 percent of the patients were unmarried adolescents. At the University of Teaching Hospital Benin between 2000 and 2005, 61 percent of abortion related admissions involved adolescents who had never been married.

In a situation where the means of an abortion could not be procured, some of them may have the babies and give them up for adoptions, sales or abandon the babies to die if not rescued and then live with the guilt of losing their babies. Those who keep their babies may go through social and economic hardship as their parents and the male responsible for the pregnancy have abandoned them (Onuigbo, 2000).

Every year, 15 out of 20 adolescents, especially those in senior secondary school become infected with venereal diseases due to their promiscuous attitude to sex. Sexually transmitted

diseases are caused by germs and virus that are passed through sexual contact. Ogbazi (2005) stated that venereal diseases have been increasing rapidly in all parts of the world. The worst aspects of sexual transmitted infections are that some of their symptoms might not appear until serious and permanent damage has been done to the health of the carriers. Syphilis at the primary stage of infection in males causes sore at the glands of penis as well as swelling of Lymph nodes in the groin. In females, sore normally appear by the side of vagina. Failure to treat syphilis at this stage will lead the infection into the secondary stage where the sperm cells are permanently damaged in males. Females at this stage would find it difficult to become pregnant. The tertiary stage in syphilis infection is always severe which would lead to insanity and death. As soon as Nigerian adolescents become infected with sexually transmitted disease, they become depressed, distracted from studies and some may be frustrated out from the schools among the other counselling implications. Venereal diseases do not only cause embarrassment to the adolescents in their hostels, homes and classrooms, but also pains and unnecessary financial expenses that may lead to their deaths.

Sexual promiscuity among adolescents has been perceived as a danger to human development. This is because of the negative consequences that are associated with this social malaise. In Nigeria, the traditional values for the sacredness of sex for the perpetuation of human existence have been displaced by wanton sexuality. There is evidence of high rate of adolescents' sexuality and premarital sexual involvement among Nigerian adolescents. Some of the adolescents' attitude to sex has become an issue of serious concern as it has put their future in jeopardy because of its maniacal dimensions. This is how HIV/AIDS and the other sexually transmitted infections spread. HIV/ AIDS should have been a check to sexual promiscuity, because a mere picture of an AIDS patient is enough to stop promiscuity, but reverse is the case because the adolescents are daily being confronted by the real damaging, and often over looked consequences of sexual promiscuity such as worries, regrets, guilt, declining self-esteem, depression and distraction from important personal goals. Among the important personal goals which the adolescents should pay attention to Is their proper maturation and development for a brighter future, but sexual promiscuity has undermined this Noble intention (Onyemelukwe, 2000).

Thus, the liberal dispositions of adolescents toward sexual matters have paved way for sexual promiscuity. Nwachukwu (2000) stated that sexual promiscuity is a social problem with adverse implication. This sexual problem with social ramification brings about self devaluation and distracts individuals' concentrations. According to Ochiagha (1992) sexual promiscuity is an indiscriminate sexual act among individuals owing to ignorance. The consequences of these acts are enormous with long term effects among which have social implication. According to Nwajei in Egbule and Ugboji (2000), the society has never congratulated anybody with high and uncontrollable sexual desire which manifest in having numerous sex partners. He maintained that sexual promiscuity exert negative influence on the human and manpower development of the nation as the potentials of the adolescents are nipped I the bud due to their indiscriminate engagement in sexual activities. The above public concern agitated the present study to investigate sexual promiscuity among adolescents in Nsukka Education zone of Enugu state.

Statement of the Problem

Sexual promiscuity among adolescents in Nigerian Secondary Schools is a social problem. The Nigerian Newspapers carry articles that borders on sexual promiscuity and its ugly effects. Among the impulses that hit the adolescents hard at this developmental stage is the sexual impulse or feeling. That is why most of the adolescent can hardly discuss for sixty minutes without referring to the issues on sexual matters. It is an instinct that must be controlled by reason. Unfortunately, most of the adolescents lack adult experiences to regulate their sexual impulses. Thus some may be tempted to experiment with the opposite sex using the information they obtained from their peer groups as a guide. These sexual experimentations by adolescents have often created unforeseen consequences.

The more sociable the adolescents are, the less time they have for their studies. The adolescents in Nigerian senior secondary schools who have a lot of sexual partners not only spend time initiating relationship with people but they also have to contend with a lot of stress when those relationships break up. This can seriously affect the adolescents' ability to concentrate on the pursuance of worthwhile goals.

Sex explosion among adolescents has revealed a dangerous signal to the fact that some of the adolescents cannot control their sexual impulses. This has resulted into sexual promiscuity. This unwholesome attitude invariably exposes them to early pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, adolescents' mortality, guilt, depression and Illegal abortion and the dumping of babies.

The distractions students encounter in their bid to maintain multiple sexual relationships thwart their concentration on studies. The adolescents who indulge in promiscuous affairs divert their fund, time and energy to issues on how to satisfy the whims and caprices of their numerous sex partners with less regard paid to the acquisition of books and the other academic materials which would have improved their personality and self-worth. Hence, it has become necessary for researchers to investigate the implication of these promiscuous acts among adolescents.

Purpose of the Study

Generally, the purpose of the study is to investigate sexual promiscuity among adolescent in Nsukka Education zone

Specifically, the study tends to

- i. Find out what constitute sexual promiscuity among adolescents.
- ii) Find out the causes of sexual promiscuity among adolescents.

Significant of the Study

The theoretical significance of this study dwells on behavioral theory. It holds that most individuals' behaviour is learned in the course of their interaction in the environment and therefore can be unlearned. In schools, adolescents fill into sexual misconduct; this study can be used by counsellors to help adolescents unlearn the bad habits formed. This study has practical significance to a number of persons in the society. It will be useful to adolescents, parents, social workers, counsellors, educationists, psychologists as well as the government. The parents will derive benefit from this study. It will expose those factors which enhance

promiscuity to parents and adolescents and how they could be avoided for their brighter future. Parents and the adolescents will embrace the facts that promiscuity could ruin their future. In the same vein, Counsellors, educationist, social workers, psychologist, medical practitioners and the other professionals in the helping relationship will also gain from this study. It will aid them to promote the growth, development, maturity, improved functioning, and improved coping with their clients. This study will unveil the negative influences sexual promiscuity exerts on the adolescents. The knowledge of these influences will help psychologists and counsellors and the other worker in helping relationship to re-shape and re-set the behaviours of their client to a better tone or condition. Besides, through this study, the professionals in the helping relationship will know the causes of sexual promiscuity, and the best approach which will help them to reduce the anomaly to the barest minimum. Furthermore, the teachers in the Nigerian secondary schools will also use the benefits of this study. Through this study, they will come to face the realities that sexual promiscuity may influence the activities of some of the adolescents in the school. Thus, they will be better placed to manage the cases of truancy, lateness to school and drop-out effectively. In an extreme case, they will refer the students with such a problem to the appropriate authority that will take good care of them. Invariably, when the above mentioned professionals benefit through this study, the government in the long run will also gain immensely from it. This is because criminal tendencies which manifest in the adolescents as a result of the negative influences from sexual promiscuity will drastically be reduced. In a similar development, there formed homes, prisons will be de-congested as the number of sex-related crimes will be reduced as well.

For the proper acquisition of knowledge from the findings and recommendation of this study, a workshop, conference and seminar can be organized for students, parents, lecturers and the entire society where by the finding can be discussed for further applications.

Scope of the Study

The present study focuses on adolescents in Nsukka Education zone. The study is restricted to the adolescents in the senior secondary schools within the Nsukka Education zone. It is set to investigate what constitutes sexual promiscuity, causes, and measures for addressing it as a problem.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

- i) What constitute sexual promiscuity among the adolescents in Nsukka Education zone?
- ii) What are the causes of sexual promiscuity among adolescents?

HYPOTHESES

The under listed hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance

- 1) There was no significant difference between the mean responses of male and female adolescents on sexual promiscuity
- 2) There was no significant difference between the mean responses of urban and rural adolescents on sexual promiscuity.

Method

This chapter portrays the laid down procedures adopted in carrying out the study. The design for this study is descriptive survey. A survey research therefore could be referred to as a method for collecting information or data as reported by individuals. It is the type of research in which a group of people or items are studied by collecting and analyzing data from a few people or items considered to be representative of the entire group (Akuezuilo and Agu, 2003). The population comprised of four thousand two hundred (4200) students from three local government area of education zone. (Source: PPSMB Nsukka zone, 2008). The sample of the study comprised of three hundred respondents (300). Stratified random sampling was used to select four schools according to location (two schools from the rural area-Igbo Etit and Uzo Uwani and two from the urban area- Nsukka).

The instrument for data collection was questionnaire. This questionnaire is titled Adolescents Sexual Promiscuity Questionnaire (ASPQ). The questionnaire consisted of two sections. Section A and Section B. Section A contained information regarding the personal data of students such as name of school, sex and location ie, urban or rural area. Section B contained items built in two clusters. A and B. Each cluster addressed the research question for the cluster, the respondents format was the liket scale to indicate then strength of their opinions as follows: Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).The instrument were validated by three experts from educational foundations (Guidance and Counselling) one from measurement and evaluation and the other from Department of Educational Psychology. Their criticism and corrections helped in the modification of the items. The internal consistency of ASPQ was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha reliability estimate. A population of 20 senior secondary students in Obollo-Afor Education zone was used during the pilot study. The data collected from the pilot study was analyzed using the Cronbach Alpha reliability estimate and the reliability coefficient was computed to be 0.62 and 0.66. The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents by hand. The researcher was there to explain clearly some aspects of the questionnaire which posed problems to the respondents. Thereafter, the completed questionnaires were collected on the spot by the researchers. The research questions were analyzed and interpreted using statistical weighted mean () and the hypothesis analyzed with T-Test statistics at the level of significant. Thus, item having a mean score of 2.5 and above was regarded as a negative factor.

Results

This chapter presents and describes the findings of the study in line with the two research questions.

Research Question One

What constitutes sexual promiscuity among adolescents in Nsukka education zone?

The data for answering the above research question are presented in table 1 below.

Table 1: Mean Responses of what constitutes sexual promiscuity among adolescents in Nsukka Education Zone.

S/N	Items Description	Mean \bar{X}
1.	Engagement in Indiscriminate sexual acts in Secondary school having	2.81
2.	Having multiple sex partners.	3.00
3.	Keeping many sex partners for the love of it	2.72
4.	Taking part in sexual act as a societal norm	2.90
5.	Indulging in sexual acts because others are doing it.	30.40
Total		14.83
Grand mean		2.96

The table above shows that all the items in the table have a grand mean (\bar{X}) score of 2.96, which are above the cutoff point of acceptance (2.50). The mean (\bar{X}) score of 3.00 in item I indicates that Adolescents in senior secondary schools engage in indiscriminate sexual acts. The mean (8) score of 3.40 in item 5 also revealed to a larger extent that the adolescents indulge in sexual acts because their mates are doing it. Based on the analysis of the table where grand mean (\bar{X}) is 2.96 which is above the average point of 2.50, it is therefore established that the items that constitute sexual promiscuity among adolescent are: engagement in indiscriminate sexual acts by the adolescents, adolescents having multiple sex partners, their keeping many sex partners for the love of it, and taking parts in sexual acts as a societal norm.

Research Question Two

What are the causes of sexual promiscuity among secondary school adolescents in Nsukka Education Zone?

Table 2: Mean Responses of causes of sexual promiscuity among adolescents

SN	Items Description	Mean \bar{X}
1.	Negative pressures from peer groups	3.02
2.	Wrong parenting styles	3.13
3.	The developmental stage characterized by storm and stress	2.90
4.	The urge for material gratification for female adolescents	3.05
5.	Ignorance of the negative effects of sexual promiscuity	3.11
6.	Lack of self-control	3.13
7.	Early exposure to pornography	2.75
Total		21.09
Grand mean		3.01

The analysis of research question two on the causes of sexual promiscuity among adolescents indicates the grand mean (\bar{X}) score of 3.01. This shows that every item on it has been rated positive and so meets the agreed criterion mean (\bar{X}) of 2.50.

Based on the analysis it is agreed by the respondent that the causes of sexual promiscuity among adolescents are negative pressure from peer groups, Wrong parenting styles, the developmental stage of adolescents which are characterized by storm and stress, the urge for material gratification for female adolescents, ignorance of the negative effects or sexual

promiscuity, lack of self-control and early exposure to pornography. Besides, item 7 with the mean() score of 3. 13 is identified as the most contributing factors that causes sexual promiscuity among adolescents. However, item 8 and 12 with the mean scores of 2.90 and 2 .75 are identified as the least contributing factors to the causes of sexual promiscuity among adolescents.

Hypotheses

Table 1: The t-test statistical analysis of the significant difference between the mean rating of male and female adolescents on the extent of Sexual promiscuity

Group.	X	SD	NO	DF	T-cal	T-crit	Level	Decision
Male	3.63	1.50	150	29	0	1.96	0.05	Accept
Female	3.02	2.00	150					

The data on the table 1 above shows that the mean for the male was 3.63 while that of the female was 3.02. The data were further subjected to T-test analysis in order to find whether there was any significant difference between the ratings of the two groups. The result of the analysis shows that significant difference was not found between their ratings as it concerns adolescents on sexual promiscuity. This was based on the result where the t-calculated (0) did not exceed the t-critical (1.96) thereby making the null hypothesis to be accepted.

Table 2: The t-test statistical analysis of the significant difference between the mean ratings of Urban and Rural adolescents on sexual promiscuity

Group	X	SD	NO	DF	T-cal	T-crit	Level	Decision
Urban	3.20	0.50	150	29	0	1.96	0.05	Accepted
Rural	3.70	1.00	150					

Data on table 2 shows that the mean for the urban was 3.20 and for rural 3.70. The data were further subjected to t-test analysis in order to find whether there was any significant differences between the ratings of the two groups. The result of the analysis shows that significant difference was not found between their rating as it concerns the adolescents in urban and rural areas on sexual promiscuity. This was based on the result where the t-calculated (0) did not exceed the t-critical (1.96) thereby making the null hypothesis to be accepted.

Discussion of Results

This chapter will discuss the results of the study based on the analysis of the data done in chapter four. The areas covered included: the discussion, implication of the findings, recommendation and conclusion Discussion of the Study While embarking on the study on sexual promiscuity among adolescents and its counselling implications in Nsukka Education zone, opinions of adolescents were sought. This was discussed based on the following sub-headings:

- 1) Sexual promiscuity among adolescents
- 2) Causes of sexual promiscuity among adolescents

Sexual Promiscuity among Adolescents

The result showed that the adolescents engage in indiscriminate sexual acts, have multiple sex partners and keep many sex partners because their peers are doing it. Table 1 with a cluster mean () of 2.96 which is above the cut-off point 2.50 shows that the items clearly exposed the extents of the adolescents' involvements in sexual act. Item 2 in table 1 with a mean score of 3.00 and item 5 with the mean () score of 3.40 strongly showed that the adolescents who indulge in promiscuous acts have come to take the anomaly as a way of life as most of them are doing it.

Onuigbo (2000) pointed out that the society is worried concerning the liberal attitude of the adolescents on sexual matters. This has negative results on the lives of Nigerian adolescents. To this effect, he called for the introduction of sex education which should begin at home to checkmate this social problem.

Causes of Sexual Promiscuity among the Adolescents

This research question was designed to discover the cause of sexual promiscuity among adolescent in Nsukka Education zone. The reactions received from the respondents agreed that peer influences, Wrong parenting styles, the developmental stage of adolescents, the urge for materials things, lack of knowledge on sexual matters, lack of self-control and early exposure to pornography are the factors that cause sexual promiscuity. Table 2 with a grand mean () of 3.01 which stands above cut-off point of 2.50 shows that the responses strongly agreed to the outlined causes.

Agujiobi (2003) pointed out that peer influence exerts great influence on the adolescents who also want to appear like their peers who are having love affairs with the opposite sex. Based on this, social forces may be operating to worsen the problem of adolescents' indiscriminate engagement in sexual acts. She also noted that the influence on female in need of money pushes some of them into pre-marital sexual acts. Besides, some of the adolescents in Nigerian Secondary school gather and keep albums filled with naked pictures of males and female adults which they display to their friends to arouse their sexual feelings. Some browse pornographic pictures in the website and on video machine.

Educational Implication of Study

The findings of this study have numerous educational implications to those who are involved in the nurturing of adolescents in our contemporary society. One of the findings of this study established that some adolescents in senior secondary schools engage in indiscriminate sexual acts because of the negative peer influence. To this end, counsellors and those involved in educational endeavor should embrace this finding to impart appropriate sex information to the adolescents in order to discourage their wrong conceptions about sexual matters which they got from their constant interaction with peer groups.

Besides, the findings also established that adolescents' early exposure to pornography cause sexual promiscuity among them. The adolescents value the information and patterns of sexual behaviour they visualize on televisions, read from magazine and the other media sources. These sources promote sexual fantasies which mislead the adolescents into sexual explorations. This finding has noticeable educational implications for parents and teachers.

Parents should furnish adolescents with proper personal-socio information about the opportunity and influences the human and physical environment have on them and also censor the books they read at home along with films they watch. The teachers in the school have to mount vigilance to ensure that pornographic materials which promote sexual tendencies among students are not read in schools. In order to utilize this educational implication properly, teachers ought to occupy the minds of adolescents with constructive activities during their leisure time with the sole aim of inculcating self-control among adolescents.

Further, distractions from important personal goals among adolescents in secondary school were established. The distraction caused by sexual promiscuity thwart the concentration of students on their studies. Invariably, this would promote truancy and the dropout rates of students in secondary schools.

In a similar development, one of the findings of this study is that sexual promiscuity increase the spread of sexually transmitted disease. This has educational implication to the entire society as it points out that parents, counsellors, teachers, curriculum designers, warders, doctors and nurses should adopt open discussions and education on sexual and reproductive issues especially among adolescents. It was noted that discussion on sexual matters are every important in this era of HIV/AIDs pandemic. The study beamed a light on the educational implication that it is through the spread of vital information to the adolescents by those concerned in their upbringing that they acquire responsible attitudes and behaviour to make good decision as regards sexual activities. Counsellors are faced with the tasks of addressing the issues of sexual promiscuity as they interact regularly with adolescents.

Recommendations

In line with the findings, the discussion and the educational implications of this study, the researcher therefore made the following recommendations.

- 1) A well-articulated curriculum for secondary school education should be made to focus on sexual feelings, sexual terms, sexual deviations, moral expectations of sexes, sexually transmitted infections and their damaging effects.
- 2) Sex counselling should be integrated into the time table of every secondary school where the counsellors would furnish the adolescents with the relevant sex information in order to prevent ignorant behaviour about sex
- 3) Parents should start earlier to educate their children on sexual matters in order to prepare them for the sexual growth and impulses that they are likely to encounter. This sex education from homes would help to challenge or counteract the negative peer influences that enhance sexual promiscuity.
- 4) The conservative attitude to open discussions on sexual matters should be discouraged. The churches, parents, counsellors should encourage and entertain honest questions on sexual issues from the adolescents.
- 5) Counsellors should organize seminars, counselling sessions and use photographs to discourage premarital sex among the adolescents.

Limitation of the Study

This study focused on sexual promiscuity among adolescents in Nsukka Education Zone. However, the study is limited by a number of factors which are outlines below.

- 1) Some setbacks such as the faking of responses, distortion of facts by the respondents and the lukewarm attitude of some respondents posed a great limitation because questionnaire was used as the instrument for data collection.
- 2) This study is limited to only Nsukka Education Zone. Based on this constrain, the study cannot be generalize to the other education Zone in Enugu State.

Conclusion

This study focused on sexual promiscuity among adolescents. The purpose were, to

- (1) Find out what constitute sexual promiscuity among adolescents.
- (2) Find out the causes of sexual promiscuity.

Two research questions were formulated to guide the study in line with the specific purposes. The targeted subjects of the study consisted of 300 secondary school adolescents. 150 were drawn from the rural areas of the education Zone while 150 were drawn from the urban. Questionnaire was the instrument for data collection and the data collected were analyzed using mean (x) score. The hypotheses were tested at 0.5 level of significant. Results and findings showed that:

- (1) Sexual promiscuity among adolescents constitutes their indiscriminate engagement in sex, having multiple sex partners, keeping many sex partners for the love of it, indulging in sexual acts because others are doing it and taking part in sexual acts a s a societal norms.
- (2) Negative pressures from peer groups, wrong parenting styles, the developmental stages characterized by storm and stress, the urge for material gratification for female adolescents, ignorance of the negative effects of promiscuity, lack of self control and early exposure to pornography are the causes of sexual promiscuity among adolescents.
- (3) Problems associated with sexual promiscuity are abortions among female adolescents, spread of sexually transmitted diseases, increase in death rates among adolescents, unwanted pregnancies and risky sexual behaviour.

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