ABSTRACT
This study examined the correlates of parenting styles and sexual attitude among undergraduate. The descriptive survey was adopted with sample size of 150 drawn from the undergraduate of Obafemi Awolowo University, using the convenience sampling technique. Self developed instrument was designed for data collection. The respondent comprises of ninety-one (SD= 60.7) male and fifty-nine female (SD= 39.3). Five hypothesis were tested using appropriate statistical tools in which their result revealed that there is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and sexual attitude r (148)=0.950,p>(0.05), permissive parenting styles was not found to have a significant relationship on sexual attitude r(148) = 0.126 , p> (0.05), Authoritative parenting styles was found to have a significant relationship on sexual attitude r(148) = 0.223, p< 0.05). There was no significant difference between gender and sexual attitude of undergraduate (t [df=146]=.039, p>0.05) and finally there is no significant difference between age and undergraduate sexual attitude (F=[147]=.978 p> 0.05). The conclusion of this study thereby shows that authoritative parenting styles, permissive parenting styles, age and gender did not determine the sexual attitude of young people and those with authoritative parenting styles is a predictor of restraint sexual attitude.

Key Words: Parenting Styles; Sexual Attitudes.
1. Introduction.

Sexual attitude of young people calls for attention, pre-marital sex, casual sex, rape, early marriage, and unwanted pregnancies occurred more and more in our tertiary institutions. Some of the consequences of these negative attitude include sexually transmitted diseases (like HIV/AIDS), staphylococcus, gonorrhoea, syphilis and so on. In this century, attitude about premarital sex among dating undergraduate students have become liberal and the so called double standard that premarital sex is fine for male but not for females. Sex should be considered as mutual duty between a married couple, where husband and wife gives sexual pleasure to each other. Sexual experience of young people involve necking and petting, because most individuals do not begin their sexual experiences with intercourse but progress toward it through stages of gradually increasing intimacy, it is important to view intercourse as one activity in a long progression rather than as an isolated behaviour. (Brooks-Gunn and Paikoff, 1993). Most adolescents’ first experience with sex falls into the category of autoerotic behaviour- sexual behaviour that is experienced alone (Katchadourian 1990). The most common autoerotic activities reported by adolescents are having erotic fantasies (about three-quarter of all teenagers report having sexual fantasies, mainly about television figures or movies stars) and masturbation (reported that about half of all adolescent boys and one-fourth of all adolescent girls) (Koch 1993).

Another important trend in young people’s changing towards sex has been the decline in the double standard in the past eras, many people believe that premarital sex was permissible for men but not for women. But most young people of today believe that males and female should follow the same standard for premarital sexual behaviour. The way parent brings up their children affects their attitude towards sex. If teens feel parental support, feel a connection to their parents and are aptly supervised by them, they are less likely to have early sexual exposure and become pregnant. If parent model sexual risk behaviour, such as early bearing child, or permissive attitude towards pre-marital sex, young people from such environment could engage in early sexual intercourse.

Parenting has been playing a crucial role in adolescents’ transition to adulthood and according to Utti (2006), parenting has been recognized as a major vehicle in socializing the child because parents play an important role in their children attitude apart from being actively involved in their children’s education. They also provide a home environment that can determine the type of attitude which their children exhibit. Parenting according to him is the act of parenthood, the child upbringing, training rearing or child education. Parents world over, are in each of greener pasture, and for some decades there has been drift of families from their place of origin to urban cities.

The authoritarian parenting style constitutes of parents who are strict, harsh (Ang. & Groh, 2006). Authoritative parents according Ang & Groh are flexible and responsive to the child’s needs but still enforce reasonable standards of conduct. While permissive or laissez – faire parents are those impose few restrictions, rules or limits on their children. Research reports have shown that a large percentage of negative attitudes towards sex come from homes, lacked normal parental love and care. Attention, love and warmth go a long way in assisting the child’s emotional development and adjustment (Odebunmi 2007).

1.1 statement of the problem

The incidence of teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infection (STIs) and HIV Infection among youth has become alarming. The fact that they are in the age of high sexual drive causes many to engage in unsafe premarital sex and prostitution. Casual observation shows that parents spend insufficient time with their children, some parents would travel to distance places, leaving their children with nannies and guardians .such children lack parental care and attention and may end up engaging in early sexual intercourse. Many parent subject their children, especially the females to child labour and make them hawk in market places, streets, and motor packs. In so doing they expose them to sexual harassment from older males. Also some parent encourages their children to early sexual intercourse and prostitution, unknowingly by neglecting their responsibilities towards them. Another problem is the communication gap between parents and their children on reproductive and sexual health issues. This study, therefore intends to find out the parenting styles as a correlate of sexual attitude among young people.

1.2 research question

This study aimed at providing answers to the following questions:

1. Is there any relationship between authoritative parenting style and sexual attitude of young-adults?
2. Is there any relationship between authoritarian parenting style and sexual attitude of young adults?
3. Is there any relationship between permissive parenting style and sexual attitude of young adults?
4. Is there any difference between male and female undergraduate sexual attitude?
5. Is there any difference between age and undergraduates’ sexual attitude?

1.4 Objectives of the Study
The specific objective of the study is to:
1. Examine the relationship that exists between authoritarian parenting style and sexual attitude of young adults.
2. Examine the relationship that exists between authoritative parenting style and sexual attitude of young adults.
3. Examine the relationship that exists between permissive and sexual attitude of young adults.
4. Examine differences that exist between male and female attitude undergraduate sexual attitude.
5. Examine differences between age and undergraduates sexual attitude.

2. Previous Research
2.1. Review of Daina Baumind’s Theory of Parenting Styles
The Daina Baumind’s (1965) theory of parenting style includes: Permissive Parenting style which means to behave in an acceptant and affirmative manner towards the child’s impulses, desires and actions. They (the parent) consult with him (the child) about policy decisions, give explanation for family rules. She makes few demands for house hold responsibility and orderly behaviour. She presents herself to the child as a resource for him to use, as he wishes not as an active agent responsible for shaping or altering on going on future behaviours. She allows the child to regulate his own activities as much as possible, avoid the exercise of control and does not encourage him to obey externally defined standards. She attempt to use reason but not overt power to accomplish her aim.

Authoritarian which means to shape, control, and evaluate the behaviour and attitude of the child in accordance of conducts usually absolute standards, theologically motivated and formulated by a higher authority. (The parent) values obedient as a virtue and favours punitive, forceful measures to curb self-will at points where the child’s actions or believes conflict with what she thinks is the right conduct, she believes in inculcating such instrumental values as respect for authority, respect for preservation of order and traditional structure. She does not encourage verbal give and take believe that the child should accept her world for what is right.

Authoritative which means to direct the child’s activities in a rational issue-oriented way. He (the parent) encourages verbal give and take and shares with the child the reasoning behind her policy. She values both expressive and instrumental attributes both autonomous self-will and discipline confronting. Therefore, she exerts form of control at the points of parent-child divergence but she does not help the child in restrictions, she recognizes her own special rights as an adult but also the child’s interest and special ways. The authoritative parent affirms the child’s present qualities, but also sets standards for future conducts. She uses reasoning, as well as power to achieve her objective. She does not base her decision on group consensus or the individual child’s desires; but also does not regard herself as infallible, or divinely inspired.

2.2. Review Of Empirical Studies
The increase in pre-marital sexual activity in conjunction with the multiplicity of sexual partners have led to an increase in the incidence of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections among young (STI) (ARFH 1997). The high incidence of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDs) among persons now in their 20s globally implies that, many contacted HIV in their young age (Busari 1996). Data on pre-marital sexual intercourse indicate that in Ibadan, Oyo State, 79% and 55% of males and females respectively age 15-24 years had experienced intercourse. The way parent brings up their children affect sexual attitude. If teens feel parental support, feel a connection to their parents, and are aptly supervised by them, they are less likely to have early sexual exposure and become pregnant. (Odebunmi 2007).

Some research reports have shown that a large percentage of the attitude of young people towards sex comes from homes that lacked normal parental love and care. Attention, love and warmth go a long way in assisting the child’s emotional development and adjustment (Odebunmi 2007). Children at adolescence stage require parental love; care, warmth and serious attention to adjust adequately, in the environment in
which he/she finds him/herself. Parents have major roles to play in the adjustment process of their young ones. The behavioral problems of most deviants are rooted in their homes (Onyechi and Okere, 2007). Otuadah (2006) noted that when the relationship between the parents and the young ones is warm, it creates a healthy environment for their development.

Adolescents exhibiting traits of friendliness, cheerfulness, positive emotions and good maturity traits, show evidently, that such adolescents come from homes where they are accepted and loved (Otuadah, 2006). Okpako (2004) noted that a child well brought up will remain a source of joy and happiness for such family. The neglected adolescent gradually becomes a drug addict, hardened criminal, aggressive, restive, arm robber, cultist, ritualism, rapist etc. The require parental monitoring and control (Ang & Goh, 2006) for adolescents’ development may be hindered due to parents’ serious involvement in economic activities to meet up with family financial commitments. Ukoha (2003), Onyewadume (2004) and Otuadah (2006) observe that parents spend little or no time at home to assist in the upbringing of the children. The children invariably fall into evil association. Loromeke (1997) is of the view that parents bring up their children according to the training they also received from their own parents. For instance, majority of parents who grew up in strict environment end up creating such for their own children. African tradition has it that the use of high control, authority and punishment bring the best out of a child.

Parenting styles are categorized under three major forms: the authoritarian, the authoritative or democratic, and the permissive or laissez-faire or self indulgence or un-involved (Baumrind, 1991). The authoritarian parenting style constitutes of parents who are often strict, harsh (Ang. & Groh, 2006). Authoritative parents according, to Ang & Groh, are flexible and responsive to the child’s needs but still enforce reasonable standards of conduct. While permissive or laissez-faire parents re those who impose few restrictions, rules or limits on their children. Reports had shown that authoritarian parenting styles has negative connotation in literature because of the negative behaviour outcomes of adolescents and children. However, on the same, note outcome of some researches revealed that authoritarian parenting yield positive effects on Asian and Indian adolescents (Ang and Goh, 2006). Some found that authoritative parenting style has more positive effects on the adolescents’ behavior. Ang & Groh, Uti, (2006) reported that permissive or laissez faire parenting without well defined or clear-cut goals and such parents play a passive role in the rearing of children. Uti (2006) in a research conducted on relationship between parenting styles and students’ academic achievement found that laissez-faire parenting had more negative effects on the students’ academic achievement. Several researchers had shown that adolescents from laissez-faire parenting are more prone to delinquent behaviors and health problems than those from the other forms of parenting homes.

Umukoro, (1997, 1977) Otuadah (2006), Eke (2004), and Chen & Chi (2005) in their research they found that young people who are exposed to higher level of warmth, induction and monitoring parenting background would less likely be delinquents. Researchers notably, categorized parenting into two major and broad forms: “Demandingness” and “Responsiveness” (Ang et al, 2006 and Chen et al, 2005).

Demanding and responsive are classified as authoritative parents whose children are expected to perform better in social competence than children whose parents are authoritarian (demanding but not responsive, permissive/laissez-fair responsive but not demanding (Ang et al 2006; Chen, et al 2005; Uti, 2006). Authoritative parenting (positive parenting) has positive effects on the adolescents’ behavior while authoritarian and laissez-faire (negative parenting) has negative effect. Odebumi (2007) and Okpako (2006) identified some factors which will make for positive parenting as: provision of children’s needs: good food, shelter, water, love, warmth, affection, education, control, monitoring, dialogue, supervision, etc. Stanford University New Service (415-723-2558) reported that positive parenting styles have been shown to help American teenagers earn good grades, avoid delinquency, and also enhance ethnic pride in teens who are ethnic minorities. Stanford University News Service (415) 723-2558 citing Feldman, S. Shirley (of the Stanford Centre for the study of families, children and youths and Rosenthal, A. Doreen of the University of Melbourne in Victoria, Australia) found that adolescents whose parents exhibited warmth and control while permitting their children to expresses their own views are likely to express pride and positive feelings about their ethnicity. Darling (2007) reported that parenting style predicts child well-being in the domains of social competence, academic performance, psychosocial development and problem behavior. Children and adolescents whose parents are authoritative rate themselves and are rated by objective measures as more socially and instrumentally competent than those whose parents are non-authoritative. All these will enhance and promote proper growth and development of adolescents in their environment.
3. Research Hypotheses
The following hypotheses were tested in this study

H1: There is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and sexual attitude
H2: There is no significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and sexual attitude
H3: There is no significant relationship between permissive parenting style and sexual attitude
H4: There is no significant difference between male and female undergraduate sexual attitude
H5: There is no significant age influence on undergraduate sexual attitude.

4. Research Method
This study focuses on the parenting styles and their influence on the attitude of young people towards sex. For this study, the population were all undergraduate in Obafemi Awolowo university, Ile-Ife, Osun State, while sample was drawn among undergraduate students of Obafemi Awolowo university students’ Ile-Ife. The sample size was (150) one hundred and fifty using a purposive sampling technique. The instrument used for this study is a questionnaire designed in a likert scale format from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1) purposely for the students to respond to.

The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze the data. Both the descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data collected. The socio-demographic data was analyzed using the descriptive while the hypothesis was tested using the Pearson product moment correlation, T-test and One-way Anova which measures the degree of significant relationship and differences between the core variables.

4.1 Hypotheses Testing
4.1.1. Testing relationship between authoritarian parenting style and sexual attitude (H1)
The relationship between authoritarian parenting style and sexual attitude was tested by computing Pearson product moment correlation on scores of all the participants in the measures of authoritarian parenting style and sexual attitude.

4.1.2. Testing relationship between authoritative parenting style and sexual attitude (H2)
Pearson product moment correlation was used to test the relationship between authoritative parenting style and sexual attitude.

4.1.3. Testing relationship between permissive parenting style and sexual attitude (H3)
Pearson product moment correlation was used to test the relationship between permissive parenting style and sexual attitude.

4.1.4. Testing Gender difference among undergraduate sexual attitude (H4)
In order to test the fourth hypothesis, means, standard deviation and independent t-test were computed on the scores of all the participants in the measure of sexual attitude based on gender.

4.1.5. Testing Age influence on undergraduate sexual attitude (H5)
In order to test the fifth hypothesis, means, standard deviation and independent t-test were computed on the scores of all the participants in the measure of sexual attitude based on age.

4.2. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS OF SAMPLES
This section shows the age distribution, the sex of respondents, parenting styles type of the respondent and their sexual attitude. The age distribution of all samples is within three range which are 15 -18 for middle adolescent, 19-21 for late adolescent, 21-31 early adulthood. Students between age range 15-18 years were 9(6.0%), the age range 19-21 years were 66(44%), the age range 22-31 years were 75(50.0%) respectively. From the analysis, it was discovered that respondents whose ages fall between 22-31, were recorded to have the larger number of frequency and percentage because early adulthood represent the larger population in the university.

Also, gender was not equally represented. The male respondents were found to be ninety one (91) with a corresponding percentage of 60.7, and the remaining fifty nine (59) with percentage of (39.3) were females, which reveal that the male represent the larger frequency.

Considering the family type, it was observed that 113 of the respondents are from the monogamous family which is of about 75.3% of the population while about 37 are from the polygamous family which is of about 24.7% of the whole population.
4.3. Scope of the research
This study, focuses on the parenting styles and its influence on the attitude of young people towards sex. For this study, the population were all undergraduate in Obafemi Awolowo university, Ile-Ife, Osun State, while sample was drawn among undergraduate students of Obafemi Awolowo university students’ Ile-Ife. The sample size was (150) one hundred and fifty using a convenience sampling technique.

4.4. Sample
The sample size of this study was one hundred and fifty undergraduate drawn from Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife using the convenience sampling technique. It is a form of sampling method through which the researcher choose any sampling unit that are available or convenient within his reach and can be used for his research focus or purpose without the intricacy that is usually involved in the usage of other sampling method.

4.5. Source of Data
The data for this study were gathered through the used of questionnaire designed purposely for the students to respond to. The questionnaire consists of three sections. The first section has to do with the respondents’ personal data which is referred to as the Socio-Demographic data. The second section contains information on parenting styles used by the parents in bringing them up while the last section which is section C contains sexual attitude which is intended to examine attitude of young towards sex. Section A is seen to be categorized with options for the respondents which make it easier for the respondents to choose the option that best describes how the statement applies to them while Section B and C followed the likert scale format of answering which option category as

| Strongly agree | -5 |
| Agree         | -4 |
| Undecided     | -3 |
| Disagree      | -2 |
| Strongly disagree | -1 |

Validity refers to the degree to which the study accurately reflects or assesses the specific concept that the researcher is attempting to measure and the validity of this study is face and content validity. Reliability is concerned with the accuracy of the measuring instrument or procedure and the reliability is split half. The reliability scales used in the questionnaires were determined by dividing one hundred and fifty into two i.e. 75 and comparing the scores. In analyzing the reliability of the scale cronbach’s alpha for parenting styles was found to be 0.867, while the sexual attitude was found to be 0.862. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze the data. Both the descriptive and inferential statistics were computed on the data collected.

5. The Results of Hypotheses Testing
This section illustrate the result of analyzes of the data gathered on the measure of parenting styles as predictors of sexual attitude. The following subsections provide analysis of results of hypotheses testing.

5.1. The Results of Testing H1
From the correlation analysis result in table 1, it could be deduced that that there is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and sexual attitude of the respondents because the r-calculated (148) = -0.095, is less than r-tabulated (0.16) at p-value =0(0.05). Therefore, authoritarian parenting style has no influence on sexual attitude of the participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Pearson Correlations Matrix</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sexual attitude</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sexual attitude</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sexual attitude</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Authoritarian</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Authoritarian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2. The Results of Testing H2
From the correlation analysis result in table 2, it could be deduced that there is a significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and sexual attitude of the respondent because the r-calculated at (degree of freedom 148) = 0.223, is greater than the r-tabulated = 0.16 at p-value (0.05). Therefore, it could be deduced that there is a significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and sexual attitude of the participants. Conclusively, authoritative parenting style has influence on sexual attitude of young people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Pearson Correlations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual attitude Pearson Correlation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**significant at r = 0.16; df = 148; P < 0.05

5.3. The Results of Testing H3
From the correlation analysis result in table 3, it could be deduced that there is no significant relationship between permissive parenting style and sexual attitude of the respondent because the r-calculated at (df = 148) is 0.126, is less than the r-calculated (0.16) at p-value (0.005). Therefore, permissive parenting has no influence on sexual attitude of the participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3: Pearson Correlations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual attitude Pearson Correlation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**significant at r = 0.16; df = 148; P < 0.05

5.4. The Results of Testing H4
This hypothesis was subjected to t-test analysis and the result is presented in table 4. According to the calculated t-value of =.039, df= (146); p>0.05). The result indicates that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of male participants and female participants. This implies that being a male or female does not have impact on sexual behaviour of the participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4: Independent t-test for Difference between Male and Female Undergraduate Sexual Attitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Attitude Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5. The Results of Testing H5
The result in table 5 gives the One-Way ANOVA summary result of the influence of age on the sexual attitude of the participants. According to the F-value of 0.978 at df= 147; p> 0.05, the result shows that age does not have influence on the sexual attitude of the participants. Thus, the evidence generated in this study support the above null hypothesis which predicted “no significant age influence on undergraduate sexual attitude”.

Table 5: One-Way ANOVA Summary on Age Difference of Undergraduate Sexual Attitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>15.171</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>.433</td>
<td>.978</td>
<td>.514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>49.660</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>.443</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64.831</td>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
<td>.978</td>
<td>.514</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Summary and Concluding Remarks
Hypothesis one which state that there is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and sexual was tested using the Pearson product-moment correlation and the result revealed that the null hypothesis was accepted which indicate that authoritarian kind of parenting styles cannot significantly predict sexual attitude of young people. This finding is inconsistent with Ang & Goh (2006) which summarized results of some studies on parenting styles to the effect that authoritarian parenting had positive impacts.

The Second hypothesis which state that there is no significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and sexual attitude, was tested using Pearson product – moment correlation. The result obtained revealed that the null hypothesis was rejected and alternative hypothesis was accepted which state that there is a significant relationship between authoritative parenting styles and sexual attitude. This result is consistent with work of Akinsola, (2010) that authoritative parenting style is a predictor of restraint sexual attitude.

Hypothesis three, which state that there is no significant relationship between permissive parenting style and sexual attitude, was tested using Pearson product –moment correlation. The result revealed that the null hypothesis was accepted, which explained that there is no significant relationship between permissive parenting style and sexual attitude. This findings is inconsistent with Akinsola, (2010) Results obtained which implicated permissive and authoritarian parenting styles as predictors of liberal, permissive, promiscuous and loose attitudes.

Hypothesis four, which state that there is no significant difference between male and female undergraduate sexual attitude, was tested using a T-test. The result revealed that the null hypothesis was accepted, which explained that gender differences does not exist in sexual attitude. This finding runs contrary to Akinsola, (2010) which believed that males were found to be more permissive, promiscuous, and have loose sexual attitude than female

Hypothesis five, which state that there is no significant difference between age and undergraduate sexual attitude, was tested using One way Anova. The result revealed that the null hypothesis was accepted, which explained that there is no significant relationship between age and undergraduate sexual attitude. This finding shows that Age cannot significantly predict involvement in sexual activities. It should be noted that there is a huge variation in age factor of adolescents from one society to another.

However, age is not determined by the society (Okpako, 2004), but rather by biological compositions (Ezeh, 2005). He noted that the biological changes are the driving forces behind all adolescents behaviour. Wu , Chia , LeeShin Yng and LeeYuch Wun: (1998) found that with increase in age of participants there was increase in the rate of sexual activities. They noted that as the adolescent grows older he or she had some courage to try out new things even more criminal things and rebellious nature also increases.

The findings, after the analysis of the data collected and interpretation of results may be concluded that there is no relationship between authoritative, permissive parenting styles while there is a significant relationship between authoritative parenting styles and sexual attitude. It also concluded that there is no significant difference between male and female undergraduate sexual attitude and finally there is no significant difference between age and undergraduate sexual attitude.

Based on the findings, it is obvious that very little research has been done in this part of the country (i.e Nigeria) on the subject parenting styles and sexual attitude. Hence, it is recommended that detailed research should be carried out in the area of parenting styles and sexual attitude. Likewise,
Parent should reduce the rate at which they expose their children to media through television, movies, internet sites as long as is associated with increase in likelihood of young people to engage in early form of sexual attitude.

These findings suggest the need for more Nigerian parents to adopt authoritative parenting to increase and enhance dispositions of young people to restraint attitudes about sexuality issues, with the hope that in time it will pave way for the restoration of chastity as a cherished and upheld value in the society. In addition this would hopefully start the process of substantial reduction in the spread of the HIV/ AIDS infection that is presently ravaging young people in Nigeria.

It is recommended that further researches need to be carried out in this area of the study and they should test for a larger number of universities to enable generalization.

REFERENCES


