UNIT-V

MAJOR FINDINGS

This chapter highlights the major findings and the theoretical contributions of study and identifies areas for future research. It presents and explain the major outcome of the research study. The present study aims at finding out the awareness and attitude among adolescents towards reproductive health, reproductive issues and health seeking behavior. In this chapter the major finding are presented based on the differences in the opinion of adolescent boys and girls from rural areas. The findings are highlighted based on the objectives and hypotheses of the study.

5.1. Demographic profile

- Overall respondents selected were varied between the age group of 14-19 years.
- A majority of the respondents selected were between the age group of 16-17 years i.e., 390(50%)
- The respondents selected students were belonging to the three main educational sectors i.e., 260 (130 boys and girls each) were from government and aided Pre-University colleges each and 261 (131 boys and 130 girls) were from private Pre-University colleges.
- A majority of the respondents selected were from the English medium i.e., 484(62.24%), and others 296(37.76%) respondents from Kannada medium.
- The region wise distribution of respondents was 389 (49.8%) were from rural areas and 391(50.2%) were from urban areas.
- The data was collected on the basis of religious communities existing in India. Among the selected adolescents, a majority of 497(50.1%) were Hindus, and others 162(20.7%) were Christians, 102(13%) were Muslims and 19(2.4%) respondents were from other religions.
- As per the study, a majority of 546(70%) of the respondents were belonged to nuclear families and others 234(30%) were belonged to joint families.
A majority of 293 (37.5%) of the respondents had a family income of 50,000/- which means that a majority of the respondents selected were hailing from poor socio-economic family condition.

The distribution of respondents by the number of their siblings showed that the highest number of 298 (38.2%) adolescents were living with one sibling.

A large highest number of parents of adolescents had completed only their secondary education of whom 196 (25.1%) of the adolescents said that their fathers and 213 (27.31%) of the adolescent said that their mothers were able complete Secondary Education.

The study reveals that 47 (6%) of the adolescents said that their fathers and 67 (8.5%) adolescents said that their mothers were illiterate.

A majority of the parents had low wages of employment

The major occupation among most parents was agriculture where 458 (55.1%) of the adolescents said that their fathers and 220 (28.2%) of the adolescents said that their mothers were farmers.

5.2. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AWARENESS

5.2.1. Exact age of adolescence and pubertal changes

As per the study 115 (29.9%) boys and 145 (37.8%) girls were aware about the exact age of adolescence which was significant at p=0.022<0.05.

As per the study 260 (33.9%) of the adolescents were aware of the exact age of adolescence but a majority of them who were not aware or did not know about it i.e., 520 (66.1%).

A majority of the adolescents i.e., 485 (62.1%), of them 260 (66.4%) were boys and 225 (57.8%) were girls, were aware on growth spurts which take place during adolescents age. This awareness was significant at p=0.014<0.05 among boys and girls.

Awareness of development changes in boys was there among 305 (39.1%) of the adolescents, of whom a majority of 178 (45.6%) were boys and 125 (32.6%) were girls.
Awareness of developmental changes in girls was there among 303 (38.8%) of the adolescents, of whom 164 (41.9%) were boys and 139 (35.7%) were girls.

The present study points out that boys had more awareness than girls on the changes that take place during the particular age for boys at \( p=0.000 \) and the particular age for girls was not significant between them.

Less than half of the adolescents i.e., 330 (42.3%), were not aware of puberty. The study showed that there was a significant difference at \( p=0.024 \) between 181 (46.4%) boys and 149 (38.3%) girls.

During puberty there is a tendency to develop sexual urge which was agreed by 232 (29.7%) of the adolescents, of whom 135 (34.4%) were boys and 97 (25.0%) were girls.

A majority of 584 (74.8%) adolescents, of whom 287 (73.4%) were boys and 297 (76.3%) were girls had awareness on various physical changes that take place during adolescence period.

A majority of 563 (72.1%) adolescents, of whom 256 (65.4%) were boys and 307 (39.3%) were girls, had awareness on various psychological and emotional changes that take place during adolescence period.

A majority of 491 (62.9%) adolescents, of whom 234 (59.8%) were boys and 257 (66%) were girls, had awareness on various social changes that take place during adolescence period.

Overall a majority of 544 (69.1%), adolescents of whom 262 (67.1.8%) were boys and 282 (72.2%) were girls had awareness on various changes (Physical, Psycho-emotional and social) that take place during adolescence period.

Overall, girls had a high level of awareness than boys about various changes (Physical, Psycho-emotional and social) that takes place during adolescence period.

Overall, boys had a higher level of awareness than girls about pubertal changes.

### 5.2.2. Awareness on reproductive system

A majority of 684 (87.6%) of the adolescents, of whom 335 (85.7%) were boys and 349 (89.6%) were girls, could select the right answers on male sex organs.
A majority of 610(78.2%) adolescents, of whom 310(79.2%) were boys and 300(77.1%) were girls, were able to mark the right answer on function of the male sex organ (penis).

337(43.2%) of the adolescents were aware about different organs of female Reproductive System, mainly ‘Uterus’, and ‘Ovaries’, of whom 159(40.6%) were boys and 178 (45.8 %) were girls.

A majority of 454(58.2%) adolescents, of whom 201 (51.4%) were boys 253(65.1%) were girls answered correctly on the function of sperm. It was highly significant among them at p=0.000<0.01.

The right answer was picked by 311(39.8%) of the adolescents, of whom 130(33.3%) were boys and 181(46.4%) were girls about the major composition of semen which was also highly significant at p=0.000<0.01 between them.

145(37.0%) of the boys and 176(45.1%) of the girls were aware about organ in which semen formed which was significant at p=0.023<0.05found between them.

A majority of 553(70.8%) adolescents were aware that conception is because of fusion of sperm and ovum which was significant at p=0.039<0.05 between a majority of 264(67.5%) boys and 289(74.2%) girls.

Overall girls had higher level of awareness than boys about the reproductive system

5.2.3. Awareness on menstruation and masturbation

Awareness about women’s monthly bleeding (menstruation) was there among a majority of 532(68.2%) adolescents, of whom 212(54.2%) were boys and 320(82.3%) were girls. This results shows that there was a significant difference at p=0.000 between adolescent boys and girls.

A majority of 477(61.1%) adolescents, constituting of 204(52.1%) boys and 273 (70.1%) girls, were aware about the cause for menstruation.

319(40.9%) of the adolescents, comprising of 154 (39.3%) boys and 165(42.4%) girls, were aware about the type of organ from which the menstrual blood comes.
Only 73 (9.3%) of the adolescents, constituting of 39 (9.9%) boys and 34 (8.7%) girls had awareness about the duration of each normal menstrual cycle.

153 (39.3%) of the girls and 177 (45.2%) of the boys had awareness about masturbation.

Overall girls had a higher level of awareness than boys about menstruation

Overall boys had a higher level of awareness than girls about masturbation

5.2.4. Awareness on Marriage

The study described the high awareness among participants about the legal age for marriage for girls i.e., a majority of 625 (80.1%), particularly among 335 (86.2%) girls and 290 (74.1%) boys, and it showed that there was a significant difference at p=0.000 between boys and girls.

Awareness among adolescents about the Legal marriage for boys was shown by a majority of 513 (65.8%) adolescent, of whom 256 (65.4%) were boys and 257 (66.1%) were girls.

Awareness about healthy sexual relationship occurs after the marriage was developed by a majority of 444 (56.9%) of the adolescents, of whom 223 (57.3%) were girls and 221 (56.5%) were boys.

Overall girls had a higher level of awareness than boys about marriage.

5.2.5. Awareness on Pregnancy

Adolescents either were uncertain or had poor awareness regarding the different components related to the duration of pregnancy and that was developed by 215 (27.6%) adolescents, of whom 120 (30.7%) were boys and 95 (24.4%) were girls.

139 (17.8%) of the adolescents were aware that a woman was most likely to get pregnant from sexual intercourse (days), of whom 72 (18.4%) were boys and 67 (17.2%) were girls.

100 (12.9%) of the adolescents, of whom 780 (20.6%) were boys 20 (5.2%) were girls, were aware about the better method to avoid unwanted births.
Awareness on teenage pregnancy among adolescents was shown by a majority of 492 (63.1%) respondents, of whom 219(56.0%) were boys and 273(70.3%) were girls. It shows that there was a highly significant difference at p=0.000 between boys and girls.

Awareness that pregnancy occurs due to sexual intercourse was shown by a majority of 672 (86.1%) adolescents. The study showed that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.000<0.01

A majority of 426(54.6%) adolescents said that they were aware on the safe period for medical termination of pregnancy which was significant at p=0.036<0.05 between boys and girls.

Overall, girls had higher level of awareness than boys about pregnancy.

5.2.6. Awareness on methods of Contraception

Awareness among adolescents was average mainly about use of Pills i.e., a majority of 493(63.2%), of them 246(62.9%) were boys and 247(63.8%) were girls.

365 (46.7%) of the adolescents, of whom 165(42.2%) were boys and 200(51.3%) were girls, had awareness on IUCD. The study showed that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.01.

385(49.3%) of the adolescents, constituting of 173(44.2%) boys and a majority of 212(54.4%) adolescents girls had awareness on injectables which was significant at p=0.005.

A majority of adolescents were aware about condom as a method of contraception i.e., 498(63.8%), of whom 232(59.3%) were boys and 266(68.3%) girls. The study showed that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.000<0.01.

A majority of 535(68.6%) adolescents, constituting of 280 (71.6%) boys and 255(65.5%) girls were aware of Natural methods which was the most known method among other methods and the study showed that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.01.
The least known method among adolescents as compared to other methods was Foam tablets i.e., only 234 (30.5%) respondents showed awareness.

Overall, girls had a higher level of awareness than boys about contraception.

5.2.7. Awareness on RTI’s

Few respondents i.e., 156(40.6%), comprising of 146(38.0%) boys and 302 (39.3%) girls knew the full form of RTIs.

178(23.2%) of the adolescents, comprising of 168 (43.8%) boys and 372 (48.4%) girls, were aware about complications of RTI’s.

178(23.2%) of the adolescents, comprising of 86(22.4%) boys and 92(24%) girls were aware on Symptoms associated with Tract infections.

Overall, girls had a higher level of awareness than boys about RTIs.

5.2.8. Awareness on HIV/AIDS

A majority of the participants had heard about HIV i.e., 647(82%), of whom 311(79.4%) were boys and 336(86.5%) were girls. The study showed that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.010.

Awareness on AIDS was shown by a majority of 581 (74.5%) adolescents, of whom 288(73.7%) were boys and 293(75.3%) were girls.

High level of awareness was observed about transmission or spread of HIV/AIDS among adolescents by a majority of 525(67.31%) adolescents.

Awareness was high among a majority of 535(68.6%) adolescents about prevention of HIV/AIDS, of whom 260(66.4%) were boys and 275 (70.8%) were girls. The study showed that there was a highly significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.01.

Awareness was very low about HIV test which was displayed by 119(15.2%) of the adolescents, of whom 44(11.2%) were boys and 75(19.3%) girls.
5.2.9. Awareness on STI’s/STD’s

- A majority of 430 (55.1%) adolescents, of whom 210 (53.8%) were boys and 220 (56.4%) were girls, were aware about STI’s/STD’s. The study showed that there was a highly significant difference at p=0.000<0.01.
- A Majority of the adolescents had poor awareness about the most important symptoms of Reproductive Tract infections.

5.2.10. Awareness on use of Condom

- A majority of 457 (58.6%) adolescent were aware about the use of condom which was significant at p=0.005<0.01 between 248 (63.5%) boys and 209 (53.6%) girls.
- A majority of 518 (66.4%) of the adolescents, of whom 248 (63.5%) were boys and 270 (69.3%) were girls, were aware that condoms protect from STI’s and HIV.
- A majority of 562 (66.4%) adolescents were aware that condoms help them to prevent pregnancy, of whom 280 (71.6%) were boys and 282 (72.4%) were girls.
- Awareness about condom was high among adolescents

5.3. ATTITUDE

- A Majority of 413 (52.9%) respondents strongly disagreed that girls should not be allowed to cook food during their periods.
- A majority of 438 (56.5%) respondents disagreed of sexual relationship before marriage.
- A majority of 529 (68.6%) respondents were strongly agreed that Family planning is the responsibility of both husband and wife.
- The risk of HIV / STD increases if one has multiple sexual partners was strongly agreed by a majority of 463 (59.3%) respondents.
- Condoms can prevent pregnancy if used properly was, strongly agreed by a majority of 471 (60.7%) of the respondents.
- A majority of 246 (31.8%) adolescents stood neutral about the opinion of masturbation leads to physical problems such as mental illness and growing hair on your palms.
Repeated abortions can affect the health of a woman was strongly agreed by a majority of 457 (59.5%) respondents.

Every young person should be aware of the importance of health services for Reproductive Health was strongly agreed by a majority 443 (57.4%) of the respondents.

Adolescents need to meet counselor to get suggestions for better health practices, strongly agreed by a majority 246 (31.5%) of the respondents.

5.4. SOURCE OF INFORMATION

- A majority of 424 (54.3%) adolescents had chosen counselors/health professionals who can be the most important source of information.
- A majority (633, 81.1%) of the adolescents had not given any preference to any of the significant people as their source of information.
- Those who preferred friends/classmates sources of information as numbered 28 (3.6%).
- Opinion on most preferred sources of information among adolescents was significant at p=0.000 level between boys and girls.

5.4.1. Discussion with parents other significant people about Adolescent Reproductive health

- As per the study 97 (12.4%) of the adolescents found it very difficult to discuss with their parents, of whom 67 (17.1%) were boys and 30 (7.7%) were girls.
- 226 (29%) of them found it difficult, of whom 119 (30.5%) were boys and 107 (27.5%) were girls. The study showed that the overall opinion among adolescent boys and girls was significant at p=0.000<0.01.
- Boys found difficulties in discussing matters regarding reproductive health with their parents and other significant people more than girls.
- A majority of 314 (40.2%) adolescents, of whom 179 (45.8%) were boys and 135 (34.7%) were girls, hesitated to discuss matters related to reproductive health with parents.
177(23%) of the adolescents, of whom 52(13.5%) were boys and 111(28.9%) were girls, were prepared by their parents on their growth and development. This result shows that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.000<0.01.

5.5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES
5.5.1. Reproductive health issues among adolescent boys

- 83 (21.3%) of the adolescent boys had issues about masturbation and 132(33.7%) of the boys did not have such issues and 174(44.5%) of them were not aware.
- 27 (6.9%) of the boys had issues about erections and ejaculation, 125 (31.9%) did not have such issues and a majority of 239(69.1%) boys were not aware of it.
- 24(6.1%) of the participants had issues about Gynecomastia, 138 (35.2%) of them had no such issues and remaining 227(58%) of them were not aware.
- A majority of the adolescent boys were not aware about Comorbidities, that is, 245(62.6%), 108(27.6%) had no such problems and 38(9.7%) of them said they were aware and they had such problems.

5.5.2. Reproductive health issues among adolescent boys

- The vast majority of 243 (62.4%) girls were not aware about irregular menses, 85 (21.7%) of them had no such issues and remaining 61(15.6%) of them had such issues.
- Higher percentage of girls i.e., 183 (47.0%) were not aware about issues related to Excessive Vaginal Discharge and others 120 (30.8%) of them had no such issues and remaining 86(21.1%) had such issues.
- 140(35.9%) of the participants admitted that they were not aware about Dysmenorrhea, 153 (39.3%) of them didn’t have such issues and remaining 96(24.6%) had such issues.
A majority of 174(44.7%) girls were not aware related to Pruritus Vulvae, 142(36.5%) didn’t have such problems and 73(18.7%) of them had such issues.

5.5.3. Common reproductive health issues among adolescents boys and girls

- 385 (49.3%) adolescents, while most of 200 (51.4%) girls and 185 (47.3%) boys were aware and had issues about Acne.
- Itching of genitals problems were among 436(55.8%) of the adolescents, of whom, a majority 224 (57.2%) were boys and 212 (54.4%) were girls.
- Urinary Complaints and their awareness among 425 (54.4%) adolescents, of whom 212 (54.2%) were boys and 213 (54.7%) were girls.
- 385 (49.3%) adolescents of whom 185 (47.3%) were boys and 200 (51.4%) were girls, were aware and had problems of Micronutrient deficiency.
- Complaints related to body (Height & Weight), 459 (58.8%) of the adolescents, comprising of 263(67.2%) boys and 196 (50.3%) girls, were aware and had such problems.
- Genital Development Problems were aware by 469 (60.1%) of the adolescents, of whom 221 (56.5%) were boys and 248 (63.7%) were girls
- The study about Reproductive health issues among adolescents shows that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=.000 where as girls have more reproductive health issues than boys

5.5.4. Psychological and emotional health

- More than half of the adolescents numbering 448(57.4%), of whom 225(57.5%) were boys and 223(57.3%) were girls, had worries about their health.
- 311 (40%) of the adolescents had worries or questions about their physical appearance.
Any concerns about the development of genitals was accepted by 217(27.8%) of the respondents
194(24.8%) of the participants had fear in admitting that their emotional health problems were their weakness.
A decrease in school performance due to health conditions was felt by 210(27%) of the participants.
180(23.4%) of the respondents said that they had conflict with parents and authority
Emotional and psychological disturbances due to loosing interest in activities expressed by 190(24.7%) of the adolescents
Frequent physical complaints were expressed by 122(15.9%) of the participants.
Burdensomeness and social alienation was faced by 102(13.3%) of the participants.

5.5.5. Psychological feelings
Psychological feelings about isolation were expressed by 174(22.3%) of the participants which was also significant among boys and girls at p=.006.
354(45.3%) of the participants were irritated, of whom 158(40.4%) were boys and by a majority of 196(50.3%) were girls. The study showed that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=.006.
268(34.3%) of the adolescents felt that they were neglected
Feelings of not being cared for were expressed by 420 (53.8%) of the participants.
217(27.8%) of the adolescents said that they had feelings of Depression.
Painful feelings were expressed by 217(27.8%) of the participants.
308(39.4%) of the participants were embarrassed which shows that there was a significant difference among boys and girls at p=.000.
144(18.4%) participants said that there were restrictions against social gathering

5.6. Reproductive health seeking behaviors
182(23.3%) of the respondents, of whom, a majority of 97(24.8%) were boys and 85 (21.8%) were girls, said that health facilities were available which was significant at p=038<0.05.
175(22.4%) of the adolescents, of whom 69(17.7%) were boys and 106(27.3%) were girls, had visited these facilities which was also highly significant at p=0.000<0.01.

A majority of them were not aware or not sure of the availability of and had not visited these health facilities.

A majority of 132(16.9%) adolescents were aware of vaccination, of whom 59(15%) were boys and 73(18.7%) were girls.

There were no reasons to visit health care facilities was agreed by 205(26.2%) of the adolescents, of whom 119(30.4%) were boys and 86(22.1%) were girls.

A majority of 156(20.2%) adolescents agreed that nurses will be available most of the time for health care services, of whom 72 (18.5%) were boys and 86(22.1%) were girls.

Only 153(19.6%) of the adolescents had a good opinion about health care professionals.

318 (41.02%) of the adolescents, of whom 158 (40.5%) were boys and 162(41.6%) were girls, said that they could visit health centers to consult health professionals.

A majority of 190(59.4%) of the adolescents said that due to lack of confidentiality they were not able to visit health professionals which was also a major reason among all other reasons for not visiting health care services.

216 (27.69%) of the adolescents, of whom a majority of 121(30.9%) were boys and were 95(24.42%) girls, aware about ASHA health care services.

Overall majority of the adolescents were not aware about ASHA health care services.

216 (27.69%) of the adolescents, of whom, a majority 121(30.9%) were boys and 95(24.42%) were girls, had desire to read books on sex education.

There was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.000<0.01, of whom boys had shown more interest in reading books on sex education than girls.

Need of sex education is necessary was agreed by a majority of 457 (58.5%) adolescents, constituting of 212(54.2%) boys and 245(63%) girls. The study showed that there was a significant difference among boys and girls at p=0.025<0.05.
A majority of 445 (57.0%) of the adolescents said that they had reproductive health related sessions in their college premises, of whom 217 (55.5%) were boys and 228 (58.6%) were girls.

A majority of 273 (35%) adolescents, of whom 169 (43.2%) were boys and 104 (26.7%) were girls, said that health professionals/counselors should give information on sex education and adolescent health.

A majority of 567 (72.6%) adolescents felt that training sessions will be required on Life skill education for adolescents.

5.7. Overall awareness and attitude among adolescent boys and girls towards reproductive health

Awareness on reproductive health was good among a majority 523 (67%) of the adolescents, of whom a majority 266 (68.38%) were girls and 256 (65.47%) were boys. The study shows that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.007<0.01 level.

Overall in rural areas, a majority of the adolescents i.e., 175 (44.85%), of whom 89 (45.40%) were boys and 85 (43.81%) were girls, had good awareness and the study showed that there was a significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.000<0.01.

In urban areas, 185 (47.43%) of the adolescents, comprising of 96 (48.97%) boys and 90 (46.39%) girls had good awareness and the study showed that there was no significant difference among boys and girls at p=0.123>0.05.

36 (27.6%) government, 68 (52.3%) private and 79 (60.7%) from aided P.U college students had good awareness from rural areas.

Awareness among government P.U College students was at a moderate level i.e., 60 (46.1%) whereas 82 (63%) students from private and 49 (37.6%) adolescents from aided P.U College students had good awareness.
- A majority of 752 (96.4%) adolescents, of whom 372 (49.5%) were boys and 380 (50.5%) were girls, had a moderate level of attitude. Study showed that there was no significant difference between boys and girls at p=0.584>0.05.

- Overall 380 (97.43%) of adolescents in rural areas, comprising of 190 (96.93%) boys and 190 (97.93%) girls, had a moderate level of attitude. This showed that there was no significant difference among boys and girls at p=0.263>0.05.

- In urban areas, a majority of 372 (95.38%) of the adolescents, of whom 184 (93.87%) were boys and 188 (96.90%) were girls, had a moderate level of attitude. This showed that there was no significant difference among boys and girls at p=.522>0.05.

- 91 (70%) government and 130 (100%) private P.U college students had moderate level of attitude whereas 123 (94.6%) aided P.U college students had good awareness in rural areas.

- 127 (97.6%) government, 125 (96.1%) private and 94 (97.9%) aided P.U Colleges students had moderate levels of attitude in urban areas.

- The overall study shows that there was a significant difference in awareness and perceived attitude on reproductive health between boys and girls from rural and urban areas at p=.000>0.05.

- The study showed that in-spite of good awareness the attitude remained moderate among adolescents.

- Overall 122 (15.6%) of the adolescents, of whom 43 (10.9%) were boys and 79 (28.6%) were girls had faced reproductive health issues.

- A majority of 433 (55.5%) adolescents, of whom 216 (55.2%) were boys and 217 (55.7%) were girls had aware of general reproductive health issues.
There was a mild level of psychological and emotional problems among adolescents. 321(41.15%) adolescents, of whom 188(48.08%) were and 138(35.4%) were girls, had psychological and emotional problems.

There was a significant difference in awareness and psychological and emotional disturbances among adolescents at p=.000<0.01.

There was a mild level of reproductive health issues among adolescents, i.e., 369(47.3%) of whom 182(46.5%) were boys and 187(48.0%) were girls.

There was a significant difference in reproductive health issues among adolescents at p=.000>0.01.

With regard to sources of information, a majority of 344(44.1%) of the adolescents, of whom 163(41.7%) were boys and 181(46.6%) were girls, had an average opinion about seeking information from significant people.

223(29.0%) of the adolescents, of whom 119(30.5%) were boys and 107(27.5%) were girls, found it difficult and 96(12.3%) of the adolescents, of whom 30(7.7%) were boys and 6(12.3%) were girls, found it very difficult to interact with significant people.

A majority of the adolescents were of the opinion that they found difficulties in seeking information from significant people.

A majority of the adolescents i.e., 574(73.6%), of whom 299(76.47%) were boys 275 (70.69%) were girls, had very poor health seeking behavior.

A majority of 450(53.71%) adolescents were of whom 242(63%) were boys and 208(54.2%) were girls, felt that adolescent health education needed to be implemented in schools and colleges.

Study pointed out the Persons correlation between reproductive health and other variables with regard to reproductive health issues, psychological disturbances and utilization and health seeking behavior was highly significant at p=0.000<0.01.
The t value was -2.718 showed that the difference among boys and girls was highly significant at p=0.007<0.01.

Correlation coefficient were equivalent to -0.423, p=0.000<0.01 showed that there exists a significant negative correlation between attitude and awareness,

Correlation coefficient values were equal to 0.421, p=0.000<0.01 showed that there was a significant positive correlation between reproductive health awareness and reproductive health issues among adolescents,

Correlation coefficient values were equal to 0.333, p=0.000<0.01, this showed that there was a significant positive correlation between Psychological and emotional disturbances and awareness about Reproductive health among adolescents