Educational role of the nurse in relation to sexual behavior of junior high school students

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Abstract: Human sexuality and sexuality in modern times are widely discussed topics. There are many publications that deal with this issue. This is perhaps due to the following global socio-cultural changes, the return of which is unknown in the long run. The transformations concern the perception of a sense of gender identity. Scholars wanting to capture this extremely rich reality in a certain framework using a variety of tools. They do this rarely bypassing contexts, in line with prevailing trends, which prevents them from looking objectively at the subject of their research. Such research germinates with information chaos that floods us all pages.

Aim: The purpose of the work is the educational role of the nurse in youth attitudes towards sexual behavior.

Material and Methods:
The research was carried out at the turn of April and June 2014. The study involved 94 students from two schools from the Junior High School in Wólka Pełkińska, Podkarpackie Province and from G Junior High School No. 9 in Lublin, Lubelskie Province. The diagnostic method that was used in the study was the diagnostic survey. The research tool used was the scale "Attitudes of junior high school students towards sexual behavior". It
Rezults: The relationships that were shown in the description of the research of this work could result in pedagogical practice. Knowing what relationships prevail in the chosen topic, one could take specific pedagogical actions. Such activities would be, for example, the orientation of school curricula of knowledge subjects to family life, and more specifically topics in the field of premarital chastity as well as sex education. However, this process could not be left without control or specifically planned actions.

Conclusion: Selected research tools have proved to meet the needs of the research problem posed. Thanks to the interpretation of the results obtained thanks to them, it turned out that there was a relationship that was sought in the research. It says that the attitudes of junior high school students towards sexual behavior are directly related to social conditions. The hypotheses put forward at work proved successful - the gender structure differentiates attitudes of junior high school students towards sexual behavior.

Key words: attitudes, sexual behavior, youth

Introduction

The attitudes of junior high school students towards sexuality are also one of the issues related to human sexuality. It seems that this issue is not eagerly taken up, and even less so it does not enjoy a social one. recognition in today's world. However, this is an important issue and it is definitely worth addressing.

Despite the long existence of the term 'attitude', it is not clearly defined to this day. The concept. it functions in various fields of science such as philosophy, sociology, psychology, anatomy and has no general determination. For this reason, there is a difference in recognition and explanation. According to GW Allport, the term 'attitude' was first used by H. Spencer and A. Bain. His classic definition defines an attitude as psychic. or nervous state of readiness to listen to or learn something, a condition that is the basis for achieving some knowledge. This definition is the basis. empirical and theoretical considerations in psychological and pedagogical sciences. K. Obuchowski defines an attitude as a "latent variable", which is a kind of disposition to specific behavior. Behavior as an action
towards some object or group of behaviors constituting the whole and having common features.

The concept of "attitude" in social sciences was initiated by K. Thomas and F. Znaniecki[3]. They called an attitude a certain feature of the human psyche that binds man to the cultural environment and the ability of the individual to act on this environment. Considering the concept of attitude in the cognitive category, one should also look at the definition of MJ Rosenberg. Cognitive elements, which are made up of the beliefs and feelings of the individual, form an ordered and shared whole. It is also possible to change the attitude to negative or positive. Supporters this classification of attitudes is distinguished by three components: emotional - evaluative, cognitive and behavioral. The cognitive component contains information about the subject of attitude, i.e. knowledge and beliefs. The unit is assessed and compared with the applicable units standards and norms. The emotional and evaluative area, otherwise affective, indicates pleasant and unpleasant sensations resulting from the subject-subject relationship. Refers to feelings manifested in the subject. Whereas the last ingredient attitudes, behavioral, manifests intentional and real behavior towards the object of attitude. R. Kościelak defines this component as motivational (directs behavior 'to' or 'from' the subject of attitude) [4].

**Classification of attitudes**

Considering the affective component, the ambivalent or bivalent attitude they make up is distinguished. positive and negative attitudes. When the subject does not exhibit any of these attitudes, there is negative attitude.

Classification of attitudes according to H. Larkowa:

I. Emotional attitude:
   - positive (kindness, sympathy),
   - indirect (compassion, pity, indifference),
   - negative (reluctance to view disability),

II. Volitional Attitude:
   - positive (acceptance and willingness to keep in touch),
   - intermediate (looking at),
   - negative (avoiding contact),

III. Intellectual Attitude:
   - positive (recognition, respect),
• indirect (curiosity, interest),
• negative (negative assessment of features)\[5\].

**Attitudes and behavior**

Wojciszke notes that attitudes influence the perception of the world. This bias is noticeable at the stage of seeking or accepting knowledge, interpreting, drawing conclusions and storing data. The author refers to the theory of social dissonance, which confirms the selectivity of information selection. This theory shows that man most often chooses information that is consistent with his attitudes, and avoids those incompatible to do not experience unpleasant cognitive dissonance. Man "experiences dissonance when he does something that threatens the image of himself as a decent, kind and honest person, especially when there is no way to explain the conditions. external circumstances." This theory does not work however, in all conditions. It is abandoned in the situation of pressure to adopt an impartial position, in the case of a matter of little significance for the subject of the subject, when we want to change our view or know counterarguments well \[6\].

**Research methods and techniques**

The selection of research methods and techniques follows after formulating research issues and making hypotheses and this is the next stage of the research process, which Łobocki aptly named designing research tools. The diagnostic method that was used in the study was the diagnostic survey. The research tool used was the scale "Attitudes of junior high school students towards sexual behavior". It consists of 21 questions, of which eight are questions from the record. Questions from the record relate to sex, age, middle school class, place of residence, number of siblings, type of family, family situation and Another thirteen statements refer to sexual attitudes. Respondents had the opportunity to mark the following answers for each part of the question: I agree (symbol "Z"), I have no opinion (symbol "?"), I disagree (symbol "N" Each sheet contained instructions regarding the scale and purpose of the tests.

**General characteristics of the study area and the studied population**
The participants of the study were junior high school students. The first bell to open the activity of the Junior High School in Wólka Pełkińska sounded during the academy on September 1, 1999 and G of Junior High School No. 9 in Lublin was established by Resolution No. 152 / VIII / 99 of the City Council in Lublin of March 11, 1999

Group characteristics

The research sample is 94 people, of which 42 (%) are women, while 52 (%) are men.

The survey results in Figure 1 indicate the level of education of the respondents. A large majority of students from the 2nd grade of junior high school took part in the survey, as many as 64 (%) of all respondents. The rest of measurement participants 30 (%) attended the third and last grade of junior high school.
Particular attention was paid to the selection of the group in relation to the place of residence. The main goal was to maintain similar proportions, because comparing these two groups with respect to residence can have a significant impact on the results of the study. The results are shown in chart number 2. The city has over 100,000 inhabitants, inhabited by 38 (%) respondents. However, the majority of junior high school students come from rural areas and it is 56 (%) people.
Chart 3 shows the number of siblings of the subjects. The largest number of respondents 33 (%) have one sibling. 28 (%) youth have siblings. 25 (%) of respondents have three or more siblings. However, it does not have siblings of 8 (%) junior high school students. Referring to the results obtained by junior high school students who come from rural areas, it appears that the child is not a problem, maintaining premarital chastity is not a invention of the church, and that being a virgin is not a reason for shame. Respondents also believe that watching pornography offends their values as well as represent the view of happiness regarding premarital chastity. In most questions, rural youth avoided answering, namely regarding the satisfaction of my partner 's sexual experience , expressing their sexuality through words or touch as well as embarrassment of the conversation they heard about breaking the rules of purity.
## Results

Table 1. Place of residence in relation to the village and attitude of junior high school students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lp</th>
<th>theorems</th>
<th>Village I agree</th>
<th>I have no opinion</th>
<th>I do not agree</th>
<th>altogether</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I express my sexuality through words</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33.93</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I express my sexuality through touch</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19.64</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Premarital purity is obsolete</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26.79</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>37.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Virginity is a problem that should be disposed of as soon as possible</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Being a virgin is a shame</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I would be pleased if my partner had extensive sexual experience</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16.07</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>53.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Young people should have their first sexual contact only after getting married</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30.36</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Keeping premarital chastity is a church</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table number 2 shows us the results of the thirteen statements made, which were answered by young people living in the city with over 100,000 inhabitants. The table above shows that 16 (42, 11%) respondents have no opinion and agrees with the statement that "I express my sexuality through words". And 6 (15, 79%) of the respondents do not identify with this view. Whereas 21 (55, 26%) junior high school students "Expresses their sexuality through touch". 11 (28, 95%) students do not have a position. 6 (15, 79%) study participants disagree with this statement. "Premarital purity is not outdated" for 16 (42, 11%) students. 13 (34, 21%) respondents have no opinion. However, 9 (23, 68%) agree that chastity before marriage is old-
fashioned today. 20 (52, 63%) of young people living in the city disagree with the fact that "A child is a problem that should be removed as soon as possible". And 13 (34, 21%) people do not have a position on this matter. 5 (13, 16%) junior high school students think that the child is a problem and should be disposed of. "Being a virgin is a shame" - 23 (60, 53%) do not think so. But 8 (21, 05%) young people have no opinion on this topic. But according to 7 (18, 42%) junior high school students, being a virgin today is embarrassing. 16 (42, 11%) respondents have no opinion on the statement "I would be pleased if my partner had extensive sexual experience". And 11 (28, 95%) young people living in the city express their approval as well as the same number of people, on the contrary, dislike this slogan. Regarding the sentence "First sexual contact young people should only have after getting married" - 22 (57, 89%) respondents disagree. 11 (28, 95%) students did not refer to this claim. And 5 (13, 16%) middle school students agree with the above opinion. 15 (39, 47%) of respondents did not show their position on the claim that "Preservation of premarital chastity is an invention of the Church making life difficult." However, 12 (31, 58%) students disagree. But 11 (28, 95%) people participating in the study agree and believe that cleanliness before marriage is a church history. Again, 18 (47, 37%) - the majority of middle school students living in the city have no opinion on the further allegation of "I would / I'd be happy / wa , if I managed to keep premarital chastity". However, 11 (28, 95%) respondents approve of this position. Only 9 (23, 68%) respondents disagree with this view. As for the next question whether "I feel embarrassed when I witness a conversation about breaking premarital chastity", the results rank in similar positions, among others 18 (47, 37%) of respondents do not have a position regarding this statement. 11 (28, 95%) respondents feel embarrassed when they hear about breaking the rules of chastity before marriage. And 9 (23, 68%) students do not feel shy. 19 (50, 00%) of the surveyed youth did not respond to the statement "I quit watching pornography because it is in conflict with my values." Watching pornography offends 12 (31, 58%) junior high school students. And 7 (18, 42%) of the surveyed youth disagree with the above opinion. The penultimate sentence for junior high school students living in the city is whether "I systematically get information on sexuality from various sources" - 14 (36, 84%) respondents have no opinion on this topic. However, 13 agree (34, 21%). And 11 (28, 95%) of respondents do not get information on sexuality. "I feel disgusted watching TV programs with a lot of sexual promiscuity" - this is the last question that has been put to junior high school students living
in the city. Regarding the above statement, 16 (42, 11%) respondents disagree. And 12 (31, 58%) have no opinion on this topic. However, 10 (26, 32%) feel embarrassed watching TV where there is a lot of sexual promiscuity.

Table 2. Place of residence in relation to respondents living in the city and attitudes of junior high school students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lp</th>
<th>theorems</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>I agree</th>
<th>I have no opinion</th>
<th>I do not agree</th>
<th>altogether</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I express my sexuality through words</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42.1 %</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42.11 %</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I express my sexuality through touch</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>55.2 %</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.95 %</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Premarital purity is obsolete</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23.6 %</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34.21 %</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Virginity is a problem that should be disposed of as soon as possible</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13.1 %</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Being a virgin is a shame</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18.4 %</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21.05 %</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I would be pleased if my partner had extensive sexual experience</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.9 %</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42.11 %</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Young people should have their first sexual contact only after getting married</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13.1 %</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28.95 %</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Keeping premarital chastity is a church invention that makes life difficult</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.9 %</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39.47 %</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I would / I’d be happy / wa , if I managed to keep premarital chastity</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>47.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>I feel embarrassed when I witness a conversation about breaking premarital chastity</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>47.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>I quit watching pornography because it is against my values</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I regularly obtain information on sexuality from various sources</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>I feel disgusted watching TV shows with a lot of sexual promiscuity</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions**

To sum up the obtained results regarding junior high school students living in the city with over 100,000 inhabitants, it results that respondents express their sexuality through touch and words. On the other hand, the majority of respondents did not have any opinions regarding claims regarding pornography, as well as those about embarrassment regarding the subject of chastity before marriage. Junior high school students think that being a virgin is not a shame. But they do not agree that young people should have their first sexual contact after marriage.
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