

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background of the Study

There are various stages in human life such as infancy, childhood, adulthood, youth and old age. Among them youth age is the age of schooling and economically active. World Health Organization defines “the period of life spanning the age between 10-19 years are adolescence and youth as between 15-24 years. Young people are those between 10-24 years of age” (WHO, 1997). Youth is the second decade of life and it is the period of rapid growth and development .It is a time when growth is accelerated; major physical changes take place and differences between boys and girls and accelerated. This is the period of transition from childhood to adulthood. These are the year when maximum amount of physical psychological and behavioral changes takes place. This period can be taken as a mille stone for every one life. It is important as a time of preparation for understanding grater responsibility, a time of exploration and widening horizons and a time to insure healthy all round development.

Sex is the natural gift for every living being. It is biological factor, which we can not change .It is also essential factor for human being to live their identity. It is considered that source of creation and beginning point of love and life. The word 'sex' may have dual meaning .one 'what we do' (gender base) and another 'what we are' (biological base) in different place and sense. Sex is the integrate part of human being and plays important role in men's total being. In Guide Coydon’s view 'sexual desire in it’s simplest form is a demand of sexual organ'; associated with it in exactly the same way the magnetism is associated with a magnet. The difference is that sexual organs might be compared rather to an electromagnet that may be either completely 'death' or 'magnetized' that the sexual energy (which is called libido) is one of the deepest and most powerful of men's subconscious forces. But Tolstoy categorized sex as directed especially to producing children and another sex for pleasure. That is the sexual behaviors have two major functions, one reproduction and other pleasure. Reproduction is a most for the everlasting existence of human being is this earth. For this purpose, sexual activities should take place between men and women (cited

Bhatia and Bhatia, 1997: 38) People do different things with each other to express their sexual feeling. They touch each other's bodies; hold hands; smooch; have intercourse and do other things that feel good to them. As people grow up people being to feel attracted to opposite sex and want to express their feelings. The sexual behaviors before marriage has been controlled in all societies by religious, ethical, moral and ideological rules that put restrictions on its expression sexual morality varies with respect to cultures and social class.

If the sexual behaviors such as kissing, hugging, fondling, breast, masturbation, intercourse between men and women irrespective of their age before he /she got marriage is called premarital sexual behaviors. The trend of sexual behaviors is increasing day by day in the world. Yet a distinct pattern exists in developed and developing countries. In developed countries, the trend of it is very high but in developing countries it is low. Similarly, the trend of it in urban and rural area is also different. In urban area, it is high as compared to rural area.

Youth is generally a healthy period of life. Many young people suffer from inadequate family planning and reproductive care. Each complication of pregnancy, childbirth and unsafe abortion is the major causes of death of women's age 15-49. Each year more than 2 million have unsafe abortion (Shane, 1997). Youth are especially at risk of infection with STDs including HIV/AIDS. Similarly, the highest rates of infection with STDs including HIV are found among young people ages 20-24. Teenage, 15-19 have the next highest rates of STDs of infection. WHO estimates that half of all people infected with HIV and younger their age 25 in developing countries, up to 80 percent are at risk of STDs and HIV/AIDS because they often have short terms sexual relationship and don't consistently use condom to protect themselves (Poudel, 2006).

This argument carries even more weight in the poorest countries, where young people share of the population is the greatest in countries with high socio economic and structural inequities. In post-war countries where many youth people served as combatants or lost their parents. Countries are highly investment in their education, reproductive health, and job skill and employment opportunities these youth people can be source of increased productivity. Enabling young compels to choose when to marry and have children will give them greater control over their own lives and will

probably lead to smaller families and slower population growth. That age population can't only avert personal risk, but save billions of dollars in lost productivity and direct public expenditure the consequences of school dropout teen pregnancy substance abuse crime and HIV/AIDS. They will also yield long term dividends to societies and economics.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to World Health Organization (WHO, 1998) 27 percent of populations in the world are between the age of 10 and 24 with vast majority living in developing countries. They haven't received specific attention in most population and health research programs. During the past decade youth people and their health need have been the subject of greater attention worldwide. Especially the issues of adolescent reproductive health rise after the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, 1994). The concept is built youth is a time of mental and psychological adjustment and it is a situation of being no longer a child, but on yet an adult either. The programmer of action of the ICPD called for a substantial reduction of adolescent pregnancy and elder childbearing.

Nepal is a developing country. There is also higher percent of youth population according to 2001 census. About one forth of the total population of Nepal is adolescents (23.6%) and about one fifth is youth (19.4 percent) and about one third (32.5%) is young population. That indicating a high number of youth people are in Nepal's population composition .It is also seen that there is no substantial differential by sex that is to say the proportion of male is almost identical to the proportion of female. Youth is the age of schooling and economically active so these age groups in Nepal are both challenges and potentials. Therefore providing information especially reproductive health information on today's young people is critical important for the country's future economic and social well being. A comprehensive national strategy together with comprehensive research is needed to address the issue of these people. Youth is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. The health of adolescence is the outcome of the several factors such as socio-economic status environment which they live, grow, guidance from facilities, communities and opportunities for education and employment. Therefore the World Health Assembly passed an especial resolution in May 1989 to highlight the health of young people and

further more, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994 also emphasized the especial need of adolescence youth. Youth is the second decade of life and it is the period of rapid growth and development. In Nepal youth is more than one third (32.5percent) of the total population (CBS, 2001). As a result of population momentum of Nepal shows the young population will continue to grow for at least twenty years. Today many youth people marry later but more start sex before marriage. HIV/AIDS evidences are increasing among the adolescents in Nepal. It is widely believed that adolescent's sexual activities are increasing over time. Out of BS 2043 reported HIV/AIDS cases in Nepal in 2002 were from 14-19 years age group which is about 10percent of the total reported cases (NCASCE, 2002).

Focusing on youth sexual activities and reproductive health is both a challenge and an opportunity for health care providers. Youth often lack basic reproductive health information, skills in negotiating sexual relationship and access to affordable confidential reproductive health services. Many adolescent and youth do not feel comfortable discussing sexuality with parents or other adult. With whom they can talk about their reproductive health and sexuality concerns. Likewise parent's health care workers and educators frequently are unwilling or unable to provide complete, accurate, and appropriate reproductive health information to youth people. This is often due to their own discomfort about the subject or the false belief that providing the informed will encourage increased sexual activities. In addition to STDs and pregnancy risks many youth people who are sexually active has been forced into sexual relationship, either their through violence or for economic reason. They are in need of counseling information and contraceptive.

However, regular increase in percent of youth person in the population is creating humanitarian, social and economic problem in many countries especially the developed ones. In our society and community it seems that the lack of awareness and understanding towards the young people. Youth problem will become more pressing in the future. If we do not do something for youth today the possibility of doing something positive for then will recede further in the future.

Nepal is one of the developing countries, so it cannot ignore this problem. HIV/AIDS cases are very low in Nepal as compared to other countries. People in Nepal due to

poor socio-economic status and illiteracy get marriage at early age and evolve in sexual intercourse without basic safe sex knowledge. A large number of adolescences are unknown regarding STIs. They don't know how it can be safe guarded.

There are various researches conducted on reproductive health particular in HIV/AIDS, women trafficking and sexual worker in Nepal. This is directly related to youth sexuality. But Nepal is a multi- geographical country, so there is no any uniformity on various sexual activities by various geographic groups. Most of the sexuality related researches are focus in urban area. School/ college youth sexual activities related research are less available. Therefore the study is less essential to abridge the research gap in to the concerned area are world also be coherent of policy implication. This is the first study on knowledge and attitudes toward sexual activities, HIV and STIs among Neelkantha Higher Secondary School students. It is expected that this study would provides specific information for higher secondary school youth sexual activities and HIV/AIDS .Generally source of knowledge for youth sexual activities and HIV/AIDS is course book. Most of them hesitate to talk about these issues. The lack of knowledge of youth sexual activities and HIV/AIDS is unjustified.

The main problems of the study area's population are same as national adolescents and youth population. They are poorly informed about their sexuality, physical, maturity and also they have little communication with their parents and friends about sexual attitude and behavior similarly, and youth population of the selected area is far from knowledge about negative impact of pre-marital sex, unsafe sex and unsafe abortion so, it is urgent to give information about it.

1.3 Research Questions.

Research question are the importance part of the study, so in this study, the following research questions have relished to carry out the entire study effectively:-

-) What is the knowledge about sex among youth?
-) Are their any sexual behaviors among youth?
-) What is the interrelationship between socio- economic, demographic situation and sexual behaviors of youth?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to access the youth perception towards sexuality.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows,

-) To analyze the sexual behavior among youth.
-) To examine the perception about sex among youth of the study area.
-) To examine the interrelationship between socio-economic, demographic variables and sexual behavior.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Youth generation is growing up or an increasingly in world. This poses a new set of challenges and possibilities. In the context of world epidemic of HIV/AIDS it is critically important to know about the pattern and trend of sexual behavior of people. The increasing number of HIV/AIDS it is critically important to know about the pattern and trend of sexual behavior of people. The increasing number of unsafe sexual behaviors, HIV/AIDS infected population suggests that it will be great problem in the near future in the Nepal too. So the programmer of action recommended that youth be involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of the programmers. That affects the man need to be taught respect women to share responsibility and reproductive.

Human resources play a vital role in development of a country. No country can implement plans and programs unless a perfect knowledge about size, age and sex structure of population are studied. All the study has own importance. Following are some significance of the study as follows:

-) .Neelkantha school and college students can know about their knowledge in sexual attitudes and behaviors which helps to improve their wrong concept.
-) This study would be helpful to planners, policymakers to take appropriate action plan.
-) This study will be useful for the academicians and researchers for further research.
-) It is useful for programmer organizer and producer to implement their programmer (which is related to topic).
-) It helps to develop the skill and knowledge about research.

- J It is useful for NGOs and INGOs to introduce their programmer which is related to topic.
- J This study will be able to explore the various aspects of sexual attitudes and behaviors in study area. So, it will be useful for the interested researchers and readers about the topic.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

The study areas of this study are limited in the Neelkantha Higher Secondary School of Dhading district. The has several limitation some as follows;

- J This study will be based on 165 youth people sampled from the Neelkantha Higher Secondary School of Dhading district.
- J This study will be limited to that population who are 15-24.
- J The findings of this study will be not being representative for the youth population of the whole country; recommendation may be more applicable to similar situation.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This thesis is divided in to five chapters. Introductory part is discussing in the first chapter and it consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, research question, objectives of the study, significant of the study and limitation of the study. The second chapter is developed to the review of the related literature and conceptual framework. The third chapter deals with the research methodology employed in this study. The description of various statistical tools that are used in this study and the source of data analysis of data and their discussions, are presented in forth chapter. Lastly summary, conclusion and recommendation are dividing this study in the fifth chapter. Supporting materials have been attached as appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter deals the review of developed theories in the context of the study of sexual attitudes, knowledge and behaviors, because literature review is the mirror of the study. It gives information about both theoretical and empirical on the basis of developed theories on sexual attitudes and behaviors in youth. Likewise, a conceptual framework will be suggested as guidance for study.

Review of the World's Literature

According to the World Health Organization, approximately 20% of the world's population, or 1.2 billion individuals, are adolescents; more than at any time in human history. World averages of five percent of these youths do not live at home, or in any proper 'family' environment, and in some countries the figure is as high as 30 percent. With over-population, fueled by ignorance and unwanted pregnancies, and the dire threats posed by HIV/AIDS and other STIs, urgent action is needed to effectively alert young people of the dangers and consequences of their action vis-à-vis their sexual conduct and reproductive health. "Every year at least 120 million women who do not become pregnant do not have means to prevent it. Every year, there are more than 330 million new cases of curable STDs and one adolescent in twenty become infected. Every year, the HIV virus infects 5.2 million people over half of them young people below 24 years old." In last few decades the trends have emerged in regards to adolescent sexual behavior,

-) The average age of menarche and spermarche have decreased.
-) The average age of first sexual intercourse has also decreased, and
-) The average age of first marriage has substantially increased.

There are other serious problems related to adolescent reproductive health that are most critical today. These include the problems of sexual abuse, incest and violence towards young people, prostitution and pornography that prey upon the young and the illegal Trans-global trafficking of young women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. All of above calls for a concerted multi-faceted effort, in every country, to reach out of adolescent with information and support, to warn them of risks to their

reproductive health, to provide them with methods to safeguard that health and to provide them with access to counseling that with support and encourage them to behave sexually with towards themselves and others (UNESCO, 2003:9-10).

The 1.5 billion young people who represent 29 percent of the population of less developed regions are entitled to a share of resources. An estimated 14 millions adolescents between the age 15 to 19 give birth each year. Uncounted others have babies at even younger ages. One quarter to one half of adolescent girls in developing countries are become mothers before they reach 18 years of age. The highest rates of adolescent fertility are found in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. High rates of early child bearing in many developing countries result primarily from the practice of child marriages. Adolescents girls between the ages of 15 to 19 are twice as like to die during pregnancy or child births has women in their 20s for those under 15 the risk are five times higher and for every girls who dies in child birth many more will suffer injuries, infection and lingering disabilities, such as obstetric fistula. Too much adolescent face the life altering consequence of unplanted pregnancies and the average age of first sexual intercourse has also decreased, and the unplanned pregnancies are increase. In Latin America and Caribbean, for example, 35 to 52 percent of adolescent pregnancies are unplanned. Unwanted pregnancies result in an estimated five million unsafe abortion among adolescent every year. In Sub-Saharan Africa, where 40 percent of all unsafe abortion among adolescents in developing countries occurs, half of the 10,000 Nigerian women who die from unsafe abortions each year are estimated to be adolescents. Adolescent girls are subjected to sexual violence and coercion. They often hesitate to seek services because of stigma or mistrust until they are faced with and unwanted pregnancy of life threatening complications from an unsafe abortion. Achieving the MDGs will require attention to the specific reproductive health needs and adolescents girls. Almost a quarter of people living with HIV are under age 25. Young people now represent half of new cases. An estimated 61000 young people are infected every day one every 14 minutes. In the 1980's HIV/AIDS disproportionately affected men now the face of the epidemic is increasingly that of young women. Women between 15-24 years of age are 16 times more likely to risk than young men to be HIV positive (UNFPA,2005).

Nearly half of the world's population-more than 3 billion people are under the age of 25. Eighty-five percent of youth like in developing countries means of them are coming of age in the grip of poverty and facing the peril of HIV/AIDS. Nearly 45 percent of all youth 515 million survived on less than \$2 a day. Within the world of the young, adolescents are at a particularly formative stage. These 1.2 billion adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19 are brimming with energy and possibilities. Their attitudes are still being shaped. They need vocational and life skills and access to reproductive health information and services, both for their own well being and to participate more fully in their countries development (UNDP, 2006).

J.M. Twa-Twa study consisted of 720 students drawn from secondary of 720 students drawn secondary schools in Tororo and Pallisa district of Eastern Uganda. The study found that 5% of male and 32% of the female unmarried secondary students had sexual experience four main environmental factors appear to be important in shaping school students sexual activity in Uganda in shaping school students sexual activity in Uganda today. Parental care, peer influence economic factors and AIDS education. Some elements accelerate and others suppress sexual activity (Twa-Twa, 1997: 67-81).

An estimated 11.8 million young age 15-24 are living with HIV/AIDS. Moreover, about half of all new adult infection about 600 daily are occurring among young people while, it is difficult for many adults to admit it, large number of young people begin sexual activity at a relatively early age are sexually active before marriage, are not monogamous, and do not use condom regularly enough to ensure protection. In many countries, a significant proportion of young people start sexual activity before the age of 15 and many of them are already married. In addition, experimentation with drugs, including injecting, is often a failure of youth. This underscores the capital importance of implementing prevention program programmers long before sexual drug injection activity might commerce, because too many young people are aware of the threat posed by HIV (UNAIDS, 2002).

The reproductive health needs of adolescents as a group have been largely ignored to data by existing reproductive health services. The response of societies to the reproductive health needs of adolescents should be based on information that helps than attain a level of maturity required to male responsible decisions. In particular,

information and services should be made available to adolescents to help them understand their sexuality and protect them from unwanted pregnancies and Sexually transmitted diseases and subsequent risk of infertility. This should be combined with the education of young men to respect women's self-determination and to share responsibility with women in matters of sexuality and reproduction (UN, 1994).

In several studies, financial need emerges as an important determinant of both dropout and adolescent sexual activity (particularly for girls). In her anthropological study of adolescent of Sierra Leone, Bledsoe (1990) examined the contradictory symbolism associated with the school uniform, which, on the one hand, provides a girl with protection from unwanted sexual advances, but on the other hand, when worn by a sexually mature school girl, can signal a Willingness to exchange sex for money in the context of rising school fees and heightened aspirations for secondary schooling. These exchanges may not be confined to girls. Results of focus group discussion among adolescents in Kenya indicate that males' students also may have sexual relationship with female teachers in exchange for money or higher grades (Mensch and Lloyd 1998). A comparative analysis of transactional sex among adolescent, drawing upon data from the 2004 adolescent survey on which the current study is based, found, however, that the exchange of money or gifts for sex also can be a routing aspect of dating and is in no way confined to adolescent students or to those who are economically dis-advantaged(Moore et al.2007/) Indeed, a recent qualitative study among adolescents in Malawi suggests that the practice of giving gifts or money in a relationship appears to be normative, and often is a way of expressing love and commitment rather than being an indicator of coercive sex (Poulin 2007) Nonetheless, among students, such exchanges could either support or undermine continued education, depending on the individual situation. One of the few randomized controlled trials of school-based intervention to reduce HIV risk found that decreasing the reduced both school dropout rates and teen childbearing (Duflo et al 2006), suggesting that these behaviors are influenced by the cost of schooling and that transactional sex may diminish when school costs are lowered(Study in family planning 2008,39[4]-338).

HIV/AIDS has become a disease of young people with young adults aged 15-24 according for half of the some 5 million new cases of HIV infection worldwide each

year. Young people often lack the information skills and services they need to protect themselves from HIV infection. An estimated 6,000 youth a day become infected with HIV/AIDS one-every 14 seconds the majority of them young women. At the end of 2001 and estimated 11.8 million young people aged 15-24 were living with HIV/AIDS one third of the global total of people living with HIV/AIDS. Only a small percentage of these young people know they are HIV-positive. In addition, more than 13 million children under age 15 have lost one or both parents to AIDS. The overwhelming majority of these AIDS orphans live in Africa by 2010. This number is projected to reach 25 million (UNFPA, 2003).

Review of the Asia's Literature

Most young men had their first premarital sex experience with their girlfriends and with sex workers (20-25%) meanwhile young women reportedly had sex with their boyfriends' only (Nhan and Hang, 1996). The practice of having multiple partners is observed in men more of ten than in women (Belonger and Hong 1996, CARE International, 1993) (Adhakri, 2006).

Chaudhary, 1998, had discussed in the article socio-economic, demographic and reproductive health profile of adolescents in SAARC countries about age at marriage, age at first birth, ideal number of child, knowledge of reproductive biology and AIDS. Early marriage has been and continues to be the practice, particularly for women in most countries of South Asia. In most countries of the region almost three in five women and one in four women were married by the time they were 18 and 15 respectively. Studies in Bangladesh and India reveal a high degree of prevalence of premarital sex among adolescent. The prevalence of premarital sex is higher in urban than in rural areas and among boys than among girls. A large majority of women become mothers on or before the age of 20. Early childbearing is the cultural practice in the region. About one third of adolescent girls being child bearing as early as 17. Adolescent girls contribute a significant proportion of total births in a given year and a progressively larger share of all births is occurring to adolescents girls aged 15-19. A large proportion of adolescent births are unplanned. Ideal number of children of adolescent girls exceeds that of the replacement level of fertility. The use of contraception is very limited among currently married adolescent girls. Children born to adolescent mothers have high risk of death. Risk of maternal mortality is higher

among adolescent girls. Exposure to STIs is higher among adolescent girls than boys. Antenatal care among adolescent women is not satisfactory. A large proportion of adolescent births are unattended by trained health workers. Knowledge of contraception among adolescent women is satisfactory except for condom. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is poor among adolescents (UNFPA, 1998).

In Shanghai the Chinese city investigated in the present study, Wang and colleagues (2005), showed that among young people aged 15-24 (2000-02), 10 percent had had intercourse. A study conducted in 2003 in Shanghai vocational schools reported a figure of 7 percent; the rate among boys was higher (10 percent) than among girls (4 percent) (Wang et al. 2006). A study conducted in 2002 on an unmarried migrant population in one district of Shanghai showed a higher likelihood of having had premarital sex. 35 percent of males and 13 percent of females were sexually active, and 45 percent of these males and 34 percent of the females were engaged to marry (Lou et al. 2004) (Study in Family planning vol. 40).

Taiwan, one of the most developed regions in Asia, seems to parallel many developed countries in several social aspects. Levels of sexual activity among young people have increased and are much higher than those for the Chinese mainland. In 1986, among a random sample of all 780,000 students (ages 15-20+) in Taiwan's public and private senior and vocational high schools and five year junior college, only 3.6 percent had had sexual intercourse; male students were more sexually active than female students (6 percent versus 1 percent) (Cernada et al 1986). By 1994, however, in the Taiwan Young people survey, 7 percent of adolescent aged 15-19 reported being sexually experienced, as did 40 percent of young people aged 20-24 (Choe and Lin 2001). More recently, a 2003 study involving girls in Taiwan's vocational high schools showed that 27 percent were sexually experienced (Wang et al. 2003). National health promotion Bureau survey in Taiwan showed that the proportion of students who had experienced sexual intercourse increased from 6 percent in 1993 to 14 percent in 2000 for males, and from 1 percent to 10 percent for females. (Sun 2004) (Study in Family planning vol. 40).

In Vietnam as young people receive better educational opportunities and more contact with Western cultural influences, concern is growing that premarital sex among Vietnamese adolescents is increasing, although some studies have shown low reported

rates of sexual intercourse. A survey conducted in six provinces among adolescent aged 15-22 in 1999 reported that 10 percent of male and 5 percent of female respondents had engaged in premarital sex (Mensch et al. 2002 and 2003). In a study conducted in six provinces of Vietnam in 2004 that surveyed young people aged 15-21, this rate remained low, at only 6 percent and 2 percent among boys and girls, respectively (Kaljee et al. 2007) (Study in Family planning vol. 40).

Review of the Nepalese Literature

World Health Organization (WHO) defines adolescents as individual between 10 and 19 years of age. The broad term 'youth' encompasses the 15 to 24 years age group and young people are those between 10 to 24 years (WHO, 1997).

According to the census 2001 out of total population one fourth of population (23.6percent) is adolescents and about one fifth is youth (19.4percent) (CBS, 2001).

A study of FPAN reveals that use of condom is popular among unmarried young people who have sexual intercourse. All the condom users cited prevention of pregnancy and HIV/AIDS as the main reason using condom followed by STDs prevention. Regarding masturbation only 2 out of 5 unmarried young have knowledge of masturbation. By gender, 56 percent of males reported having knowledge of masturbation where as overwhelming majority of females 82 percent reported that they do not have knowledge of masturbation (Pathak, 2002).

The population censuses 2001 enumerate a total of 4,405,770 people aged 15 to 24 years in the country. Among them 2,273,202 (51.6percent) were female and 2,132,568 (48.4percent) male when this population is disaggregated into two five years age groups namely 15-19 years of age and 20-24 years of age, their proportional share comes out to be 10.5percent and 8.9percent respectively. Over the past three decades there has been noticeable increase in the population size of this age group (Subedi, 2004).

Adolescent and youth age 10-14 constitute one third of total population in Nepal. The share of adolescent cohort along age (10-19) years come to be about one-fourth of the total population the NDHS shows that the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among late adolescents age (15-19) is reported to be at only 12percent while it is 23.4 percent among 20-24 age group. Adolescents and youth are scattered in the community and

they are also mobile the risk taking behavior of the youth and the situation of being away from homes in search of economic opportunities make them susceptible to contact disease like STI/HIV/AIDS. More over two-thirds of adolescents girls in the age group 10-19 years of age illiterate where as the figure is only 24 percent among adolescent boys (Pathak, 2005; 1-2).

Beside the several studies that STD care reports collected and complained from referred centers from STD and five STD clinics reveals increasing number of STD cases coming to health facilities in the year 1997 a total of 2118 cases were reported with increased to 3250 cases in 1999 and 5547 cases in 2000. The percentage of STD cases was high in mid-western and far western in Nepal for example 8.5percent in Nepalgunj and 4.8percent in Mahendranagar. One record shows of STDs cases in Kaski district that 92.6 cases contracted of different places, hospital, medical halls private clinic etc (Devkota, 2005).

The HIV situation in Nepal is characterized by the high prevalence among groups involved in high risk behavior among street sex workers in Katmandu. It rose from about one percent in 1992 to about 16percent in 1988. Among intravenous drug users (IDUS) it rose from about two percent in 1991 to 50 percent in 1997. The prevalence in general population in Nepal is still low but is rising rapidly. There are indications that transmission among housewives is increasing. Though, the infection is found everywhere, it is concentrated in the capital .UNAIDS2005 (cited Poudel 2007).

The proportion of women and men in the age of 15-24 cohorts. Who has sex before age 15 and before age 18. In youth 8 percent women and 4 percent of young man has sex by age of 15, while 47percent of young women and 27percent young men had sex by age of 18. The female male difference in the age at first sexual behavior is primarily due to the earlier age at marriage among women (NDHS 2006, 202: 219).

The potential for the spread of HIV in Nepal is large because of extensive use of commercial sex workers, high rates of sexually transmitted disease low levels of condom use and porkers of intravenous drug users. As of march 2006 a total of 1002 AIDS and 6290 cumulative cases of infection were reported to the ministry of health, National Centre for HIV and STD control (NCASC 2006).

The sexual revolution of the 1960, characterized by more permissive attitude towards sexual relation, resulted in a substantial increase in sexual activity in adolescents (Hamburg, 1886, Chilman1986). The percentage of sexually active adolescents of sexually active adolescents from 10 to 20 percent in the early1960's to approximately 50-60 percentage by the end of decade and has remained at this level (Brooks G and Farstenburg 1989, Centers for disease control 1992 king et-al 1989, Cited on Poudel 2006)

According to Nepal living standard survey report questions were asked to all person aged 10 years and above and at the interview they were whether they had heard about HIV/AIDS. In response to this, 10 years of population and older reported 'yes' about 65percent of males reported to have heart of HIV/AIDS compared to 51percent of females. As expected this percent is higher in urban (73percent) compared to rural areas (53percent) NLSS 2003, 2004). Gouli K.P. 2005 studies on "Knowledge attitude and behaviour towards STIS and HIV AIDS" among youths in Darai community Salyantar VDC Dhading. He selected 130 youth (15-24) by purposive sampling with objectives to examine the socio-economic and demographic background of respondent and to identify their level of knowledge of mode of transmission and preventive measure of STIs and HIV/AIDS and their attitude and beavhiour on STI/HIV/AIDSs. He concluded that most of the respondents (76percent) have heard about STIs from the radio (98percent) and HIV/AIDS (82.7percent) 64percent to get information from friends on STIs and 56.5 percent on HIV/AIDS. 14percent get information by television about STIs and 27.9percent about STIs by health personal 410.6 on HIV/AIDS (Gouli, 2005).

HIV/AIDS awareness has increased in Nepal since 2001 where only 50 percent of women and 72 percent of men had heard of AIDS currently three questions of women and over 90 percent of men have heart of AIDS and the majority also known the major methods of prevention (NDHS, 2006).

Conceptual Framework

In this research study, the conceptual framework assumes to explain youth perception towards sexuality. This is influence by demographic, socio-economic, cultural and environmental, knowledge on sexuality, use of contraception, and opinion. These are in-dependes factor which directly or indirectly influence youth perception towards sexuality.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology refers to various sequential steps adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with certain objective in view. This study focuses on youth. So, this study is based on primary data collected to seek such possibilities and trend for providing suggestion to the matter. The details research methodology used in this study is discussed under the following heading.

3.1 Introduction of the Study Area

Dhading is the one, among the eight district of Bagmati zone, which has covered around 1926 square kilometers. This district lies between 27*40' to 28*17' north latitude and 84*35' to 80*17' east longitude. Its bordering districts are Mekanpur, Chitwan, Gorkha ,Kathmandu, and Nuwakote. This district comprise of three eletoral constituency and 50 village development committee. The district headquarter of this district is located in Neelkantha VDC. The population of this district is 338658 among them 165864 are males and 172794 are females, total household is 62,759 and average household size is 5.4. Population density of this district is 176 per sq. /km.(CBS 2001)

Neelkanth higher school was established in B.S 2035. This school is one of the biggest schools in Dhading district which is situated in district headquarter. There are studying around 1500 students. From this school students can attend Intermitted, Bachelor and Master's level class. In 10+2 level there are various faculties like Arts, Commerce, Education and Journalism. Many students having different characteristics and from different parts of district are studying here.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

The study is primarily based on primary data as main sources of information and secondary sources were also used for literature review. The data were collected from questionnaire. Primary data have been collected through the direct interview with 165 youth aged 15-24 from class 9, 10, 11, 12 and bachelor first year. Similarly, the

secondary data had been collected from published and unpublished documents of individuals, experts and related organization like UNFPA, CBS, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, book journal, previous reports, articles and census data were also taken as the basic sources of secondary data.

3.3 Sampling Technique and Selection of Respondents

Dhading district and VDC were selected by purposive sampling because this district is rapidly developed so migration flow is very high. Where migration flow is high we found many natures of respondents so it was selected. Neelkantha Higher Secondary School/College is a best government school of the Dhading district. Many students of having different characteristic are come for the study (Different socio-economic status, cast, religion, and geographical region). This school has been taken to fulfill the purpose. The students are taken from class 9, 10, 11, 12, and bachelor first year of Neelkantha higher secondary school. There are around 1500 student study in that school. Among then 165 samples were taken. The sample population has been selected on the basis of systematic random sampling. For this purpose the sampling frame has been prepared on the basis of attendance register at the survey date and irregular students were ignored. With these method 70 boys and 95 girls students were selected in this way:-

Proportion = Eligible population / Sample Population

Where,

Eligible population = Total student – (Absent + Not Eligible) Students

Sample Size = Sample size was fixed by using number of eligible students in class, characteristics of the respondents and age of respondents.

First sample was selected from proportion (1 or 2) by using lottery methods. Then 2nd sample was select by add proportion in 1st sample. E.g. 1st sample was 1 then 2nd sample was 1 + 2.1 (proportion for class 9) = 3.1 so 2nd samples were 3. In this way all 165 respondents are selected.

Distribution of sampling population.

SN	Class	No of total student	Total-(Absent +not eligible st) = Eligible student	Population proportion	Sample size
					Total
1	9	143	143-(35+76)=32	32/15=2.1	15
2	10	195	195-(28+112)=55	55/ 25=2.2	25

3	10+1	194	$194-(69+15)=110$	$110/50=2.2$	50
4	10+2	173	$173-(53+5)=115$	$115/50=2.3$	50
5	Bachelor 1 st year	78	$60-(18+2)=58$	$58/25=2.3$	25

3.4 Questionnaire Design

Questionnaire was constituted as the major tool of study. Questionnaires have been designed to obtain household and individual information. Both, household and individual questionnaire have been asked to the respondents of age group 15-24. The questionnaires have been asked both males and females separately. Household questionnaire has been designed to the information about father's and mother's education, occupation, household facilities which were pre coded. This helps to achieve main objective of this study.

The questionnaire has been designed into five sections

-) Household Information
-) Family information
-) Individual Information
-) Attitude and behavior towards sexuality.

3.5 Selection of Variables

Two types of variables are included in this study. They are dependent and independent variables which are given as follows.

Dependent Variables

Youth perception towards sexuality.

Independents Variables

1. Demographic variables

-) Age of respondents

Age refers to completed age of respondents. Which are bounded by age limit 15-24 (youth) age.

-) Sex of respondents

Sex is a biological factor of human being which can not change. Respondents were categorized into three sex which are male, female and other. If other types of sex recognized then specify.

) Marital status of respondents

Marital status refers to the marriage information about the respondents. Four types of marital status are categories by considering the society of the study area.

2. Socio-economic variables

) Educational attainment of the respondents

Educational attainment refers to completed education level of respondents. Where lower secondary refers to those students who are studying class 9 and 10, secondary/SLC refers to 11 and 12 and intermediate refers to bachelor 1st years students who are in age 15-24 years.

) Educational attainment of the parents of respondents

It denotes respondent's parents complete level of education.

) Occupation attainment of the parents of respondents

The current major occupation of their households for this study purpose it has been divided into five categories, which respondents could choose.

3. Cultural and environmental variables

) Emotion

Sexual activities are out put of emotion of people so emotion refers to feeling of respondents which is related to sex.

) Cast/ethnicity

Cast is social factors which take greater value in the Nepali society. This study included 9 types of cast ethnicity groups considering society of study area.

) Religion

Religion is social factors which take greater value in the worldwide. This study included 4 types of religion groups considering society of study area.

4. Knowledge of sexuality

) Knowledge of premature sex

Premarital sex is the sex before marriage.

Question was asked.

5. Use of contraception

) Various types of contraceptive methods

Contraceptive methods refer to the permanent and temporary methods of contraceptive.

) Condom

Condom refers to the contraceptive methods.

6. Opinions on

) Premature sex

Premature sex is a sex before maturation.

) Sex

Sex refers to physical relation between male and female, female and female, male and male.

) Premarital sex

Premarital sex refers to sex before marriage.

3.6 Data Collection Methods

A careful approach to administer the questionnaire was considered before administrated by administrated researcher herself in the orientation hour, about the importance of the study. Question was asked separately for all respondents and fill in the questionnaire.

3.7 Data Processing, Analysis and Interpretation

The filled questionnaires were edited. After editing a codebook was prepared for the Sámi- open questions. All the questionnaires were editor to see if there were mistakes in skipping as well as other error. After complete the manual edition, data processing has been done using software package SPSS.

The collection and information are presented in different Tables. The data and information are analyzed accord to percentage and frequency cross tabulation, average and percentage distribution mean. In the final stage for interpretation of data, which are tabulated into different headings.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND RESPONDENTS

This chapter describes the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents interviewed in the field survey in 2010. The youth of age 15-24 years of age man and women are eligible to collect information about sexuality. The field survey collected basic information on respondent's age, level of education, religion, and ethnicity etc. In addition, information was also collected on respondents' exposure to mass and literacy status, types of land ownership.

4.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Household Population

This chapter deals the respondent's Information which determines the respondent's characteristics.

4.1.1 Age and Sex Composition

The two characteristics of the population that have to most attention in demographic analysis is age and sex. The age sex composition of a population is important in demographic analysis for various reasons. It is the product of the past trends of fertility, mortality, migration and influences in turn the current levels of birth, death and migration rates. The age sex composition of study area is presented in Table 4.1

Table no. 4.1 Distribution of Household Population by Age and Sex

Age group	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
0-4	26	6.9	27	7.7	53	7.3
5-9	37	9.9	39	11.1	76	10.5
10-14	27	7.2	29	8.3	56	7.7
15-19	37	9.9	21	6.0	58	8.0
20-24	35	9.3	41	11.7	76	10.5
25-29	43	11.5	45	12.9	88	12.1
30-34	48	12.8	24	6.9	72	9.9
35-39	25	6.7	27	7.7	52	7.2
40-44	14	3.7	26	7.4	40	5.5
45-49	25	6.7	21	6.0	46	6.3
50-54	13	3.5	16	4.6	29	4.0
55-59	20	5.3	9	2.6	29	4.0
60-64	6	1.6	10	2.9	16	2.2
65+	19	5.1	15	4.3	34	4.7
Total	375	100.0	350	100.0	725	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010.

Table 4.1 shows that the study population includes (725) total population among them male population is higher (375) then female population (350). While analyzing the age distribution by broad age groups 25-29 years age group has high population (12.1%) and age group 60-64 years age group comprises less population (2.2%). In male population 30-34 years age group has more population (12.8%) while females are more in 25-29 years age group (12.9%).

While classifying the study population in three broad age groups for studying economic activity. Higher than three in five people (68.1%) are economically active population from 15 years of age to 60 years are taken as economically active while 0 to 5 years as child dependents and individual who has crossed 60 years are taken as dependents

Table 4.2 Distribution of Population Economic Activity

Age	Number	Percent
0-14	185	25.5
15-60	494	68.1
60+	46	6.4
Total	725	100

Source:- Field survey 2010.

Dependency ratio refers the ratio of dependent population (0-14 years and 60+ years) to the working population (15-60 years). The dependency ratio of the study area is 46.8.

4.1.2 Marital Status

Neputiality has direct relation to sexuality. In our society, giving permetion of sex and birth to a baby can only be accepted while the individual gets married from legal and social institution. Married, divorced, separated and widowed, give the different value in sexuality. That is why the marital status of an individual is important to analyze the situation of fertility and other components of each area. Marital status questions were asked only 10 years above age group. The marital status of study population is given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3 Distribution of Household Population by Marital Status

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never married	130	43.0	89	31.2	219	37.3
Married	149	49.4	164	57.5	313	53.5
Widow	23	7.6	29	10.2	52	8.9
Separated	-	-	3	1.1	3	.5
Total	302	100	285	100	587	100

Source:- Field survey 2010.

Table 4.3 shows that the total population above 10 years age group is 587 among them 37.3 percent never are married 53.3 percent are married 89 percent are widow and 5 percent are s separated. Male are not in separated but 3 female whose husband bring another wife they live separately.

4.1.3 Occupation Status

Table 4.4 shows that among economically active population 29.8 percent are in agriculture activities, which is followed by services, 17.4 percent, business 9.7percent, students 12.5 percent and other 30.6 percent in other categories. The other categories mainly comprise housewife who don't have explicit contribution to the household economic.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Household Population by Their Occupation (15+ years)

Occupation	Number	Percent
Agriculture	157	29.1
Services	95	17.6
Business	57	10.6
Student	71	13.1
Others	160	29.6
Total	540	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010.

4.1.4 Education Status

Education is the main factor to change society. Due to earning education all types of bad concept about sexuality has been changed. So it has grade value in topic. Education status of respondent's household is show in Table 4.5:-

Table 4.5 Distribution of Household Population by Education status

Education	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	66	18.9	133	41.2	199	29.6
Primary	89	25.5	67	20.7	156	23.2
Lower secondary	83	23.8	67	20.7	150	22.3
Secondary	41	11.7	20	6.2	61	9.1
SLC+	70	20.1	36	11.1	106	15.8
Total	349	100.0	323	100.0	672	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

In study population 29.6 percent are Illiterate. Among total illiterate, female Illiterate are more (44.2 percent) then male (18.9 percent). Primary level includes that population who are not going school but they are also literate because the percent of literate are very low so which is include in primary level. In primary level there is also higher percent of male (25.5 percent) then female (22.7 percent). Similarly in lower secondary level there is 23.8 percent are male and female 22.7 percent. Secondary level male 11.7 percent and female 6.2 percent and SLC+ level male 20 percent and female 11.1 percent. Education level question were asked only 5 years and above age groups.

4. 2 Background Characteristics of Respondents

4.2.1 Age of Respondent

The Table 4.6 shows the highest percent respondent are in age 17-18 (32.1%) among them male 32.9 and female 31.6 percent, which is followed by 15-16 years 24.8 where male are 22.9 and female are 26.3 percent. The lowest percent are in age 23-24 only 6.6 percent (male 8.6% and female 5.3%).

Table 4.6 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-16	16	22.9	25	26.3	41	24.8
17-18	23	32.9	30	31.6	53	32.1
19-20	16	22.9	23	24.2	39	23.6
21-22	9	12.9	12	12.6	21	12.8
23-24	6	8.6	5	5.3	11	6.6
Total	70	100.0	95	100.0	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

4.2.2 Cast/ Ethnicity Composition

Cast/ethnicity is social factor so the value of cast and religion are different with society to society. In our Nepali society the value of cast/ethnicity and religion has grade. Through the 2001 census listed 103 groups of cast, technically only 100 groups of cast are identified and Nepali people followed many type of religion but in study area there are 13 types of cast Bramin, Chhatri, Newar, Groung, Magar, Gharti/Bhujal, Tamang, Kami, Sarki, Damai, Kumal and Musalman cast. But technically we listed 9 casts. High percent of respondents are Bharmin and Newar 20.6 percent. Which is followed by Chhatri 19.4 percent, the lest percent are in Bhujel 1.8 percent. The cast/ethnicity of study population is given in Table 4.7

Table 4.7 Distribution of Respondents by Their Cast

Cast/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Bharmin	34	20.6
Chhettri	32	19.4
Newar	34	20.6
Tamang	19	11.5
Gurung	20	12.1
Dalit	10	6.1
Bhujal	3	1.8
Kumal	5	3.0
Magar	8	4.8
Total	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

4.2.3 Religious Composition

Religion is also the social factor, which has different value with society to society. Many religion followers live in Nepal but in study area there are four types of religion follower are found. The religion of study population is given in Table 4.8

Table 4.8 Distribution of Household by Their Religion

Religion	Number	Percent
Hindu	133	80.6
Buddhist	17	10.3
Muslim	2	1.2
Christian	13	7.9
Total	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

According to 2001 census highest 80.6 percent are Hindu, 10.7 percent are Buddhist, and 0.45 percent is Muslim and Christian respectively. But in study area significant numbers of respondents (80.6 percent) are following Hinduism, while 11.5 percent are Buddhism, 6.7 percent are Christian and 1.2 percent is Muslim. Hindu and Buddhist percent are with national report but Muslim are lower and Christian is higher than national report.

4.2.4 Marital Status and Age at Marriage of Respondents

Among 165 respondents only 6.7 respondents are married. There are 1.2 percent male and 5.5 percent female respondents are get marriage at the period of survey.

Table 4.9 Distribution of Respondents According to Their Age at Marriage

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	-	-	1	11.1	1	9.1
19	-	-	3	33.3	3	27.3
20	-	-	2	22.2	2	18.2
21	1	50.0	2	22.2	3	27.3
22	-	-	1	11.1	1	9.1
24	1	50.0	-	-	1	9.1
Total	2	100.0	9	100.0	11	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

Mean age of marriage=20 (male=23, female=20)

Among the respondent only 2 male are get married at the age of 21 and 24. Among the female respondents 9 are married they get married at the age of 16, 19, 20, 21, 22. The mean age at marriage is 23 for male and 20 for female. In study area female respondents are married earlier then male. The respondent's husband and wife are educated and all are engaged in non-agricultural job.

4.2.5 Household Types

The Table 4.10 shows that 95.8 percent respondents have own house in any where but 4.2 percent have no house. They are live in other house or rants. Among 95.8 percent of respondents who have house they have three types of house kachhi 22.8 percent, ardapakki 38.6 percent ans pakki 38.6 percent. The study area situated in urban area so higher percent of respondents have ardapakki and pakki types house.

Table 4.10 Distribution of Respondents According to Their Own Households and Types

Own house	Number	Percent
Yes	158	95.8
No	7	4.2
Total	165	100.0
Types of house		
Kachhi	36	22.8
Ardapakki	61	38.6
Pakki	61	38.6
Total	158	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

4.2.6 Landownership

Among 165 respondents only 144 respondents have own land and 21 respondents have no land. Study area is situated in hill region where land is measured in Ropani. The respondents who answered they have land; it is asked how much land they have. Among 144 respondents 25 percent have land less than 1 Ropani which is followed by 1-20 Ropani 57.6 percent and more than 20 Ropani 17.4 percent have.

Table 4.11 Distribution of Respondents according to Landownership

Land ownership	Number	Percent
Yes	144	87.3
No	21	12.7
How much land		
< 1 Ropani	36	25.0
1-20Ropani	83	57.6
>20 Ropani	25	17.4
Total	144	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

4.2.7 Income and Expenditure

The Table 4.12 shows in study population 12.5 percent of the household have both income and expenditure is equal less than 5000 income and expenditure. Which is followed by 5000-10000 income and expenditure 18.8 and 24.5 percent and 68.5 and 52.7 percent have income and expenditure greater than 10000 respectively.

Table 4.12 Distribution of Respondent's Household by Their Income and Expenditure Status

Income and Expenditure	Income		Expenditure	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5000 and less	21	12.7	21	12.7
5000-10000	31	18.8	57	34.5
10000 and more	113	68.5	87	52.7
Total	165	100	165	100

Source:- Field survey 2010.

4.2.8 Household Facilities

The respondents were asked to specify whether they have the households' facilities such as electricity, radio, television, telephone, computer and gas stove availability. These facilities help to increase the level of knowledge on sexuality. Table 4.13 shows the distribution of respondents by availability of the household.

Table 4.13 Distribution of Household by their Household Facilities

Facility	Number	Percent
Electricity	154	93.3
Radio	157	95.2
Television	120	72.7
Telephone	125	75.8
Computer	38	23.8
Gas stove	62	37.6

Source:- Field survey 2010.

*Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple respondents.

Table 4.13 shows that nearly 95 percent of respondents have radio at their home and 93.3 percent have electricity. Similarly 72.7 percent of respondents reported that they have television at their home, where as 75.8 percent have telephone and 23.8 have computer and 37.6 percent have gas stove for cooking at their households.

4.2.9 Types of the Family

The Table 4.14 shows among the respondent 73.9 percent are live secular family and 26.1 present live joint families.

Table 4.14 Distribution of Respondents by Their Family Types

Type of family	Number	Percent
Joint	43	26.1
Nuclear	122	73.9
Total	165	100

Source:- Field survey 2010.

CHAPTER FIVE

KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION TOWARDS SEXUALITY

This chapter describes the knowledge attitudes and behaviors on sexuality of respondents interviewed in the study area by field survey. It's include opinion and of sex and masturbation, ideal age of marriage and sexual intercourse and youth sexual activities.

5.1 Knowledge and Perception about sexuality

Sex is a basic need of human life which deals the relationship between male and female. It is one recreation process of human life.

5.1.1 Knowledge and Perception towards Sexuality

In the eyes of 61.8 respondents sex is basic need, 6.1 percent eyes its recreation process, 20 percent answered human needs and 1.2 percent answer like entitlement and 10.9 percent. Which shows most of respondents have at list one opinion on sex but 12.1 percent don't have knowledge about sex. They have no any idea about sex. The study asked the respondents what is the sex they answered in this way which is show in Table 5.1

Table 5.1 Distribution of Respondents by Their Knowledge and Perception towards Sexuality

Knowledge and perception about sex	Number	Percent
Relation between male and female	102	61.8
Recreation process	10	6.1
Basic Human needs	33	20.0
Other	2	1.2
Don't know	18	10.9
	165	100.0

Total		
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Source:- Field survey 2010.

Table 5.2 Knowledge and Perception towards Sexuality According to Background Characteristics

Characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	N %
Grade						
<Secondary	55.0	2.5	15.0	-	27.5	40 100.0
Secondary/SLC	64.0	9.0	20.0	2.0	5.0	100 100.0
Intermediate	64.0	-	28.0	-	8.0	25 100.0
Sex						
Male	52.9	8.6	25.7	1.4	11.4	70 100.0
Female	68.4	4.2	15.8	1.1	10.5	95 100.0
Cast						
Brahmine	58.8	2.9	20.6	2.9	14.7	34 100.0
Chhettri	43.8	6.3	28.1	-	21.9	32 100.0
Newar	70.6	5.9	17.6	-	5.9	34 100.0
Tamang	89.5	5.3	-	-	5.3	19 100.0
Gurung	75.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20 100.0
Dalit	50.0	-	30.0	-	20.0	10 100.0
Bhujal	66.7	-	33.3	-	-	3 100.0
Kumal	60.0	20.0	20.0	-	-	5 100.0
Magar	25.0	12.5	62.5	-	-	8 100.0
Religion						
Hindu	56.4	6.8	22.6	1.5	12.8	133 100.0
Buddhist	88.2	5.9	5.9	-	-	17 100.0
Muslim	100.0	-	-	-	-	2 100.0
Kristian	76.9	-	15.4	-	7.7	13 100.0
Total	61.8	6.1	20.0	1.2	10.9	165 100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

Where,

1= Sex is relation between male and female.

2= Process of recreation

3= Human basic need

4= Other

5= Don't know about sex

Table 5.2 shows the relationship between background characteristics of respondent and knowledge about sex. High percent of respondent have at list one knowledge about sex. Secondary level respondents have high knowledge about sex then other level of education attendant respondents.

There are one notables findings is that relatively high percent of female (88.4%) have knowledge about sex but 87.2 percent male have knowledge it.

All cast respondents have knowledge of sex but comparatively Magar cast respondents have knowledge of sex because the percent is 100. This is followed by other Janajati cast like Newar, Tamang and Groung. Among the Chhatri respondent 21.9 percent have no knowledge of sex.

It is intestine that all Buddhist and Muslim follower have knowledge of sex but 13.3 and 7.7 percent Hindu and Christen follower have no knowledge on sex.

5.1.2 Knowledge about sex by different sources

Most of the respondents get knowledge about sex by teacher (84.8 percent), radio/TV (65.5 percent). Similarly 55.2 percent have heard from friends and 42.4 percent from news paper, 6.1 percent, 8.5 percent were informed relative and internet respectively.

Table 5.3 Distribution of Respondents by Their Different Sources of Knowledge about Sex

Sources	Number	Percent
Friends	91	55.2
Teacher	140	84.8
Radio/TV	108	65.5
News paper/magazine	70	42.4
Relative	10	6.1
Internet	14	8.5

Source:- Field survey 2010.

*Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

5.1.3 Knowledge and Perception towards of masturbation

Masturbation is the process of sexual pleasure by stimulating the genitals especially by hand. Respondents were asked they have knowledge on masturbation or not. It is interesting to note from Table 5.4 that out of total respondent's majority of them 69.7 percent has knowledge on masturbation. Only 30.3 percent have no knowledge about it. The respondents are presented in Table 5.4

Table 5.4 Distribution of Respondent's by Knowledge and Perception towards Masturbation

Knowledge of masturbation	Number	Percent
Yes	114	69.1
No	51	30.9
Total	165	100.0
Statement about masturbation		
It make Healthy	12	10.4
Make Tired and weak	55	47.8
Frequent it is bad	55	47.8
Helps avoid sexual tension	63	54.8
It is good	7	6.1
Other	2	1.7
Total	114	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

The respondent's who have knowledge about masturbation another question are asked.

What is the thought about masturbation, 54.8 percent respondents reply it helps avoid sexual tension which is followed by 47.8 percent they answered make tired and weak and frequent it is bad, 10.4 percent answered it make healthy and 6.1, 1.7 percent reply it is good and others respectively.

5.1.4 Different Sources of Knowledge about Masturbation

Most of the respondents get knowledge about masturbation by the source of teacher 66.1 percent, friends' 56.5, percent similarly 53.0 percent heart from news paper, 43.5 percent have heard from radio/TV and 5.2 and .9 percent were informed interne and relative respectively. This question was asked only who have knowledge about masturbation.

Table 5.5 Distribution of Respondents Knowledge about Masturbation by Different Sources

Sources of knowledge	Number	Percent
Friends	65	56.5
Teacher	76	66.1
Radio/TV	50	43.5
News paper/magazine	61	53.0
Relative	1	.9
Internet	6	5.2
Others	1	.9

Source:- Field survey 2010. *Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

5.1.5 Knowledge about Masturbation by Background Characteristics

We asked the respondents what is sex they answered this way which are categorized by different characteristic of respondents.

Table 5.6 Knowledge about Masturbation according to Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Have you ever heard masturbation				Total	
	Yes		no		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Age						
15-17	36	56.3	28	43.7	64	100.0
18-20	55	79.7	14	20.3	69	100.0
21-24	23	71.9	9	28.1	32	100.0
Grade						
< Secondary	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100.0
Secondary/SLC	79	79.0	21	21.0	100	100.0
Intermediate	17	68.0	8	32.0	25	100.0
Sex						
Male	59	84.3	11	15.7	70	100.0
Female	55	57.9	40	42.1	95	100.0
Caste						
Brahmine	19	55.9	15	44.1	34	100.0
Chhettri	20	62.5	12	37.5	32	100.0
Newar	27	79.4	7	20.6	34	100.0
Tamang	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	100.0
Gurung	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
Dalit	5	50.0	5	50.0	10	100.0
Bhujal	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100.0
Kumal	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Magar	8	100.0	-	-	8	100.0
Religion						

Hindu	89	66.9	44	33.1	133	100.0
Buddhist	12	70.6	5	29.4	17	100.0
Muslim	2	100.0	-	-	2	100.0
Christian	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100.0
Total	114	69.1	51	30.9	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

Table 5.6 presents labels of knowledge about masturbation by background characteristics. High percent of 18 to 20 years respondents have knowledge of masturbation but 15 to 17 years respondents have low knowledge of masturbation then other age group.

Among the secondary/SLC level respondent 79 percent have knowledge about masturbation but only 45 percent of lower secondary level respondent's have knowledge about it. More percent of male respondents have knowledge of masturbation then female respondents. All Magar cast respondents have knowledge about it but 50 percent Dalit respondents have knowledge it. All Muslim respondents have knowledge about masturbation but 66.9 percent respondents have knowledge it. We can say that all the background characteristics respondent have knowledge about masturbation.

5.2 Attitudes about Sexuality

In this section the study describe the attitudes or opinion about sexuality.

5.2.1 Opinion on Premarital Sexual Behavior

Sex is a biological need for reproductive and propagating generation. Sex has become basic need for human being. But the social and psychological good related to sexual behaviors various across cultures and sexual attitude and practice influence interpersonal relationship as well as the physical and mental health of the population. One question was asked to find out the youth opinion about sexual behavior or relationship, which result is mention below in Table 5.1

Table 5.7 Distribution of Respondents According to Their Opinion about Premarital Sex

Opinion about premarital sex	Number	Percent
It is right	10	6.1

It is not right	99	60.0
Undefined	55	33.3
Others	1	.6
Total	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

The Table 5.7 shows that in the of 15.2 percent respondents eye having sex before marriage is right but 60 percent opposite it. 24.2 percent given their opinion on in undefined and .6 percent gives other answer.

5.2.2 Attitude towards Premarital Sexual Relation

We asked the respondents about open view about premarital sexual relationship they answer their own way, which is categories, their answer in six ways. This is shows Table 5.8

Table 5.8 Distribution of Respondents by Attitude towards Premarital Sexual Relation

Attitude towards premarital sexual	Total	
	Number	Percent
Wrong work	117	70.9
Dangerous	7	4.2
Probability of transmission of disease	16	9.7
Reduce sexual desire	6	3.6
Process of recreation	4	2.4
Don't know	15	9.1
Total	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

In attitude towards premarital sexual relation 70.9 percent are answered it is wrong work, which is followed by 9.7 Probability of transmission of disease, 9.1 don't know and 4.2, 3.6, 2.4 answer Dangerous, Reduce sexual desire, Process of recreation respectively.

5.2.3 Opinion on Ideal age for Age at Marriage For male and female

Respondents were asked about the appropriate age for sexual marriage for male and female. The respondents are present in Table 5.9

5.9 Distribution of Respondents According to Ideal age of Marriage for Male and Female

Opinion on right age for first marriage	Male	Female	Secondary	Secondary/SLC	Intermediate
	%	%	%	%	%
for male					
<20	4.3	2.5	2.5	3.0	-
20-24	32.9	20.0	20.0	35.0	8.0
25-29	48.6	65.0	65.0	49.0	60.0
30+					
	14.3	12.5	12.5	13.0	32.0
For female					
<20	11.4	2.5	2.5	15.0	-
20-24	60.0	75.0	75.0	64.0	64.0
25-29	22.9	20.0	20.0	14.0	24.0
30+	5.7	2.5	2.5	7.0	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(70)	(95)	(40)	(100)	(25)

Source:- Field survey 2010. () Total respondents in background characteristic .

Table 5.9 shows the distribution of respondent's perception on ideal age for marriage according to background characteristics. The Table clearly shows higher percent of male and female(48.5 and 65%)view ideal age of male for first sexual intercourse was 25-29 years similarly (60male and 75% female) view ideal age of female for first sexual intercourse is 20-24. which age is also follow by grade.

5.2.4 Opinion on Ideal age for sexual Relationship For male and female

Respondents were asked about the appropriate age for sexual relationship. The respondents are present in Table 5.11

Table 5.10 Distribution of Respondent's Perception on Ideal Age for Sexual Relation by Age, Sex and Grade

Male/female age respectively	Male	Female	Secondary	Secondary/SLC	Intermediate	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Female							
20-24	27.1	21.1	20.0	29.0	8.0	39	23.6
25-29	55.7	64.2	62.5	59.0	64.0	100	60.6
30+	17.1	14.7	17.5	12.0	28.0	26	15.8
Male							
<20 years	8.6	3.2	2.5	8.0		9	5.5
20-24	61.4	74.7	67.5	72.0	60.0	114	69.1
25-29	27.1	18.9	27.5	16.0	40.0	37	22.4
30+	2.9	3.2	2.5	4.0		5	3.0
Total	100.0 (70)	100.0 (95)	100.0 (40)	100.0 (100)	100.0 (25)	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010. () Total respondents in background characteristic.

Table 5.10 shows the distribution of respondent's perception on ideal age for sexual relation according to background characteristics. The Table clearly shows that higher percent of male and female(55.7 and 62.4%)view ideal age of male for first sexual intercourse is 25-29 years similarly (61.4male and 69.1% female) view ideal age of female for first sexual intercourse is 20-24. similarly which is followed by grade.

5.2.5 Opinion on appropriate level for sex education

Among the 165 respondents 144 respondents feel need sex education but intestine thing is that all respondents response the question in appropriate level for sex education.

Table 5.11 Distribution of respondents by Their Opinion on appropriate Level for Providing sex education

Appropriate level to give sex education	Total	
	Number	Percent
Literate	2	1.2
Primary	21	12.7
Lower secondary	69	41.8
Secondary	62	37.6
IA	11	6.7
Total	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

The Table5.11 shows that the most appropriate level for providing sex education is lower secondary because 41.8 percent respondents have chosen it. Similarly 37.6 percent are chose secondary level for sex education which is followed by primary level 12.7, less percent choose primary and IA level for sex education.

5.2.6 Feeling about not have Boy/ Girl Friend

Among the total respondent were asked their feeling if they have not boy / girl friend. The respondents are present in Table 5.12

Table 5.12 Distribution of Respondent's by their Feeling not Have Boy/ Girl Friends

Feeling	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bad	13	18.6	9	9.5	22	13.3
No thing	41	58.6	72	75.8	113	68.5
Good	16	22.9	14	14.7	30	18.2
Total	70	100.0	95	100.0	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

It clearly shows that the majority of respondents reply if they have no boy/ girl friends it is nothing 68.5 percent, by the gender more female (75.8%) are reply it then male, which is followed by the answer not having boy/ girl friends is good 18.2 percent (14.7 male and 22.9 female) and 13.3 percent reply opposite it, among then 9.5 percent female and 18.6 percent male.

5.3 Behaviors about Sexuality

In this section we describe the behaviors or practice of sexual activities. Youth is the age of rapid growth and development so many physical and psychological changes was happened in that period. In this period youth are attracted with opposite sex. Many youth have unhealthy sexual relationship. Which crate the grater problem in their life so sex education is needed in this period. This chapter also includes the sexual behaviors of study population.

5.3.1 Friends of Respondents

The question was asked for respondent among the best friends how much male and female, they answered 33.3 percent have no male friends and 19.4 present have no female friend because many male respondent's have no girl friends and many female have no boy friends. Most of respondents have 1 to 5 friends (47.4 percent male friends and 69.7 percent have female friends), 19.3 and 10.9 percent have 6-10 male and female friends respectively. Because it is the age of grouping so they have many friends.

Table 5.13 Distribution of Respondents to their Friends they have

No. Friends	Number	Percent
Male		
0	55	33.3
0-5	78	47.4
1-10	32	19.3
Total	165	100
Female		
0	32	19.4
0-5	115	69.7
1-10	18	10.9
Total	165	100

Source:- Field survey 2010.

5.3.2 Having Love

Love is the one stage of sexual activity. The age group of research is 15-24 which the main age for falling in love is. Because it is the age of marriage many people are love and marry so it is the age of marriage.

Table 5.14 Distribution of Respondent's by having Love

Having Love	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	27	38.6	29	30.5	56	33.9
No	43	61.4	66	69.5	109	66.1
Total	70	100.0	95	100.0	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

Table 5.14 shows that 33.9 percent respondents love with boy/ girls but 66.1 percent have not. Among them who have love with boy/ girls 38.6 percent are male and 30.5 percent are female. The study shows more boys are in love then girl.

5.3.3 Age at the time of Love

Among the 156 respondents who have love with boy/ girls, 51.7 percent are love at the age of 16 to 18 and 39.4 percent is love at the age of 13 and 15. Similarly 8.9 percent are at the age 19 to 22.

Table 5.15 Distribution of respondent's Age at the Time of Love

Age	Total	
	Number	Percent
13-15	22	39.4
16-18	29	51.7
19-22	5	8.9
Total	56	100.0

Source: -Field survey 2010. *Note: - Total is 56 because question was asked only those who have love.

5.3.4 Duration of Have Love

Among the respondents 58 respondents have ever love in their life time but now just only 56 have love yet. The Table shows 50 percent respondents have love past 1 years, 30.4 percent have love from <6 month and 19.6 percent have love from 6-11 month.

Table 5.16 Distribution of respondent's Time Duration to Have Love

Month	Total	
	Number	Percent
6 months and less	17	30.4
6-11	11	19.6
12 and more	28	50.0
Total	56	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010. *Note: - Total is 56 because question was asked only those who have love.

Among the respondent who have love 55.4 percent met with their love partner more than 10 times yet after he/she fall in love,14.3 percent are met 10-20 time yet and 30.4 percent are met grater then 20 times because they are study same class.

5.3.5 Planning to Marry

Love is the first stage of marriage. In our society many people's main object of love is marriage. So we asked question for those people who are in love, do you have planed to marry with him/ her, the result is show in Table 5. 17

Table 5.17 Distribution of Those Respondents Who in Love by Their Plan to Marry

Plane to Marry	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	18	66.7	20	69.0	38	67.9
No	9	33.3	9	31.0	18	32.1
Total	27	100.0	29	100.0	56	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010. *Note: - Total is 56 because question was asked only those who have love.

After analysis of Table 5.17 we can say that large no of the female 69 percent planned to marry with her boy friends. This trend also show male they also planned to marry with their girl friends but the percent is lower then female 66.7. among the respondent who have love 31 percent female and 33.3 percent male have love but they don't have planned to marriage.

5.3.6 Activities at Meeting period

The Table 5.18 shows what are they do at time when they meet their boy/ girl friends. it is found that 94.6 percent had talk only at the time of meeting period, which is followed by 12.5 percent sexual intercourse and 3.6 percent only go to cinema at the period of meeting.

Table 5.18 Distribution of respondent's Activities at meeting

	Total	
	Number	Percent
Talk	53	94.6
Go to cinema	2	3.6
sexual intercourse	7	12.5
Total	56	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010. *Note: - Total is 56 because question was asked only those who have love.

5.3.7 Ever Loved Person

People say love is life but among the respondents who have love, 10.7 percent have ever loved 3 people, which is followed by 16.1 percent have love 2 people and 75.2 percent have ever love with 1 people yet. 2 person have love past but not yet. Who have love more than one person some have love with 2 or 3 person same time now but some have leave their first and second love but they have love with only one person now.

Table 5.19 Distribution of Respondent's by Ever Love Person

Persons	Total	
	Number	Percent
1	41	73.2
2	9	16.1
3	6	10.7
Total	56	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010. *Note: - Total is 56 because question was asked only those who have love.

5.3.8 Respondent's Current Sexual Partner

We were asked the question about sexual partner in their lifetime out of total respondents 11.5 percent respondents have sexual partner. Their sexual partner are husband/wife, relative sexual worker others. Among the respondents 57.9 percent sexual partner is husband/wife (male 25% and female 81.8%) which is followed by sexual worker 26.3 percent only male sexual partner is sexual worker, 10.5 and 5.3 percent sexual partner are other and relative.

Table 5.20 Distribution of Respondents According to Their Sexual Partner

Person	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Husband/Wife	2	25	9	81.8	11	57.9

Relative	-	-	1	9.1	1	5.3
Sexual worker	5	62.5	-	-	5	26.3
Others	1	12.5	1	9.1	2	10.5
Total	8	100.0	11	100.0	19	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010. *Note: - Total is 19 because question was asked only those who have sexual partner.

5.3.9 Respondent's First Sexual Partner

Among the 19 respondents who have sexual partner they were asked who is the first sexual partner, they answer as follow: -

Table 5.21 Distribution of Respondents According to Their First Sexual Partner

First sexual Partner	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Husband/wife	-	-	9	81.8	9	47.4
Sexual worker/client	7	87.5	-	-	7	36.8
Others	1	12.5	2	18.2	3	15.8
Total	8	100.0	11	100.0	19	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010. *Note: - Total is 19 because question was asked only those who have sexual partner.

Among the respondents 11 are married but only 9 respondents first sex partner is Husband/wife. 81.4 percent female first sexual partner is husband, 2 male are married but their first sexual partner is not wife. This is followed by 36.8 sexual workers. But 12.5 percent female and 15.8 percent first sexual partner is other like friends, relative etc.

BOX 1: CASE STUDY: HOW A YOUTH GIRLS FALLS IN FALSE LOVE

CASE STUDY: HOW A YOUTH GIRLS FALLS IN FALSE LOVE

A girl studying in class 12. There is another case which is also related youth sexuality. The respondents come from north Dhading. Dhading is one of the district of Nepal which touches three regions (mountain, hill, and tarai). North Dhading is very remote similar to another mountain region of Nepal. All VDC were far from basic facility like transportation, communication, education, health etc. her father was in Indian army but now he was retired. There are only four members in her family. Her big sister married latter. When she passed SLC exam she told her father about father study. Her father agreed her decision. Then she has to come district headquarters for studying.

Her father searches a room in Melantole. There were many hotels situated. The house where she was stay there is also hotel. The ownership of this hotel and who stay in hotel (a girl) she knows her. So she speaks with her very easily. After some day her classes is started and start to study. Most of the day she came back from colleges at 10 Am. When she come back room there are many boys in hotel they were chafing her. Among them one is police man. She was change day by day. Urban culture affects her. One day the police men give her letter. She took this letter and come back room. She eats food then start to read letter. He wrote emotional feeling very well. At the end of letter he wrote if the letters born love in her heart you most come to visit with me and address also given. She thinks whole night then the day before she went to visit him where he told. When she reaches their, he already come. He was very happy and they meet each other. Similarly they meet each other regularly and they also talk in Mobil phone. Dashain festival is come near and college is closed. She went her house he call her regularly and force to come back. Vacation is very long so she has grade problems. After dashian she says in her house she has importance work in college she most to back. She come back and visits him. Some day after he proposes, for sexual intercourse. She reject his propose because in her eyes before marriage it is a crime and it is not perishables. She come back room. The day before some day he did not call her and visit. One day he call her and to invite for visit. She was very happy and went to visit. He proposes to marriage. She said give me some time for think. She thinks many thing whole nights. Her 11 class result is not good and 12

class studies also. Her stay duration in room being short because if she failed in exam she most go back. She come back home her parents get her marriage. Then she accepts his propose and get marriage. Only the hotel owner know about her marriage. Then they start to stay. She was very happy. One day he said her he has work so have to go for training. She agrees his statement and he go. At that time she was pregnant. The time was past day by day. One month was past but he cannot back. In these days he called her but 1 month he stops to call her and mobile was switch off. She was very frightened. She goes to police office and asked about him but they said he was transform. She said where but no one said where because she has no real information about him. (Name, address) she tries to again and again but she cannot found about his information. She doesn't say any one about marriage so no one knows about her marriage. She has grater problem because she was pregnant. In that time she can't not make decision what is write and wrong. She takes decision for abortion and asked with hotel owner women. She helps her to abort the child. Now she is staying like not getting marriage and studying very well. She said all the girls not married with anyone to know about him very well say your decision for parents.

5.3.10 Involvement of Sex before Marriage

In our society there is no permeation for sex before marriage but 7.9 percent respondents have experience of sex before marriage. Among them 8.6 percent are male and 7.4 percent are female have sexual intercourse before marriage.

Table 5.22 Distribution of Respondents According to Their Involvement of Sex before Marriage

Sex before marriage	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	6	8.6	7	7.4	13	7.9
No	64	91.4	88	92.6	152	92.1
Total	70	100.0	95	100.0	165	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

5.3.11 Encourage Factor to have Sex before Marriage

From the Table 5.23 we can say that the main encourage factor to have sex before marriage was friends 84.6 percent followed by Magazine/news paper 30.8 percent

similarly 23.1 and 7.7 percent respondents mentioned encourage factor are radio/ TV and social economic condition.

Table 5.23 Distribution of Respondents according to Their Encourage Factor to have Sex before Marriage

Encourage to have sex before marriage	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Friends	4	66.7	7	100.0	11	84.6
Social economic condition	-	-	1	14.3	1	7.7
Magazine/newspaper	3	50.0	1	14.3	4	30.8
Radio/TV	2	33.3	1	14.3	3	23.1
Total	6	100.0	7	100.0	13	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010

* Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple respondents.

Similarly, most of male respondents mentioned their encourage factor to have sex before marriage is friends 66.5 percent, followed by magazine/news paper 50 percent. The most encourage factor of female also friends 84.6 percent, followed by magazine/news paper, social economic condition and radio/TV 14.3 percent.

5.3.12 Motivate Factor to have sex at first time

Among 19 respondents who have had sexual intercourse 63.2 percent respondents had own wish to have sex first time, followed by pressure 21.1 percent and remain 15.7 percent respondents had other factor to have sex.

Table 5.24 Distribution of Respondents according to Their Motivate Factor to have Sex First Time

Their Motivate Factor to have Sex First	Total	
	Number	Percent
Pressure	4	21.1
Own wish	12	63.2
Others	3	15.7
Total	19	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010. *Note: - Total is 19 because question was asked only those who have sexual partner.

5.3.13 Place Used for Sexual Intercourse

In Table 5.3.12, it is found that out of 19 respondents participated in sexual intercourse, 47.4 percent had reported to use as a friends room for sexual intercourse, followed by own/ partner room 42.1 percent and forest/ field 10.5 had used.

Table 5.25 Distribution of respondents according to their Place used for sexual intercourse

Place was used for sexual intercourse	Total	
	Number	Percent
Own/partner room	8	42.1
Friends room	9	47.4
Forest/field	2	10.5
Total	19	100.0

Source: - Field survey 2010. *Note: - Total is 19 because question was asked only those who have sexual partner.

5.3.14 Involvement in First sexual Intercourse by age

In the respondents to question about first sexual intercourse out of 13 respondents 46.1 percent respondents had sexual intercourse in the age between 14 to 16 years, which is followed by 38.5 percent had it between the age 17, only 15.4 percent are involve in sexual intercourse at the age of 20 to 24.

Table 5.26 Distribution of Respondents by their Experience of Sexual Intercourse by Age

Age	Total	
	Number	Percent
14-16	6	46.1
17-19	5	38.5
20-24	2	15.4
Total	13	100

Source:- Field survey 2010. * Among 19 who have sexual partner 13 are un married.

Mean age of sexual intercourse=16.7.

5.3.15 Reason not involving in Sexual Intercourse before Marriage

Existing socio cultural values and norms affect the premarital sexual behaviors in the study population out of the 165 respondents 14.6 percent respondents reported that they have not involved in sexual intercourse and only 152 are response in this question.

Table 5.27 Distribution of Respondents According to Reason not involving in Sexual Intercourse before Marriage

Reason for not involving sexual intercourse before marriage	Total	
	Number	Percent
Fear of society	28	18.4
Fear of conception	11	7.2
Not get chance	22	14.5
I hate it	36	23.7
Not necessary	55	36.2
Total	152	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010. * Total is not 165 because 13 are involved in sexual activities before marriage.

From Table 5.27 respondents did not feel necessary sexual inter course before marriage, they are followed by 23.7 percent response I heat it, 18.4 percent feel fear of society 14.5 and 7.1 percent feel not get chance and fear of conception respectively.

5.3.16 Use of Family Planning Methods

Among the 19 respondent who were participant in sexual intercourse only 52.6 percent use contractive during the first sexual intercourse.

Table 5.28 Distribution of Respondents According to Use of Family Planning Methods

Use of Family planning methods	Total	
	Number	Percent
Yes	10	52.6
No	9	47.4
Total	19	100
Family planning methods		
Condom	7	70
Pills	2	20.0
Foam Tablet	1	10.0
Total	10	100.0

Source:- Field survey 2010.

Among the user 70 percent use condom, 20 percent use pills and 10 percent use foam Tablet in first sexual intercourse. Among the 11 married respondents no one has child ever born.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study analyzed the youth and their sexual knowledge and activities of Neelkantha higher secondary school/college students' youth. 15 to 24 years youth students were selected from systematic random sampling. In this study data were collected from field survey, conducted in December 2011. In total 165 respondents 70 were male and 95 were female. Questionnaire was prepared and asked these questions by direct interview. Give answer were written in questionnaire. From this field surveys following major findings are taken which are as follow:-

7.1 Summary

- J The total population of this studies are 725 among them 375 are male and 326 are female.
- J The respondent family member marital status was categories into 4 categories among them 37.9 percent are never married, 53.5 percent are married, 8.9 percent are widow and 3 women are separated.
- J There are 13 types of cast but technically we listed in 9 cast. The major cast of responded is Bramin and Newar.
- J The religion scenario of Nepal shows highest percent of people are Hindu similarly there was also higher 80.6 percent are Hindu. Which is followed by Buddhist, christen and Muslim.
- J The dependency ratio of the study area is 46.8 percent.
- J The main occupation of the study population is agriculture 29.8 percent which is followed by 17.4 percent services, 12.5 percent study and 9.7 percent business.
- J The majority of respondents 95.5 have own house to live and 87.3 percent have land ownership.
- J Among the total population 29.6 percent are illiterate among them 41.2 percent are female and 18.6 percent are male.

- J Mast of the respondents house there is facilities of radio 95.2 percent, electricity 93.3, telephone 78.8 percent and television 72.7 percent but only 23.8 and 37.6 percent have computer and gas stove respectively
- J The majority of respondents 73.9 percent have nuclear family and 26.1 percent have joint family.

Individual Characteristic

- J Highest present of respondent (18.2%) are in age 18 which is followed by 17,16,19,15,20 respectively
- J Only 11 respondents were marriage among them 9 are female and 2 are male.
- J The mean age of marriage of respondents were 20 were male and 23 are female.

Sexual knowledge and activity of respondents

- J In the eyes of 61.8% respondents' sex is relationship between male and female. Which is followed by 20 percent answered human basic need, 10.9 percent don't know about sex.
- J The main source of knowledge about sex is teacher 84.8 percent but only 6.1 percent informed by relatives.
- J The respondents proportion of love is 33.9 percent among them 30.5 percent are female and 38.6 are male.
- J The main age for love of respondents is 15 which are followed by 16 and 17. When time of meeting they spend time by talking.
- J Among the respondents who have love 50 percent have love before 1 years but who have love only 67.9 have to plan to marriage with him/her.
- J Only 69.7 percent respondents have knowledge of masturbation. The main source of knowledge on masturbation is teacher 66.1 percent.
- J The ideal age for marriage and first sexual intercourse is similar in the eyes of respondents 20-24 for female and 25-29 for male.

- J Only 11.5 percent respondents have sexual and their sexual partner is husband/wife, sexual worker, and relatives.
- J High percent 47.4 first sexual partner is husband and wife but 36.8 percent first sexual partner is sexual worker.
- J In Nepali society before marriage involve in sex is not perishable but 7.9 percent respondent are involve in it
- J The mean age of involving sex of respondents' is 16.7 percent.
- J All of the total respondents only 10 percent are use contraceptive methods.
- J The main reason for not involving sex before marriage is 36.2 not necessary, 23.7 percent heat it and 18.4 percent fear from society.

7.2 Conclusions

In the changing social norms and values regarding sex and the increasing age at marriage are attributed to youth premarital sexual activities. Due to such activities , they may have risk of various health hazards, social- economic and demographic consequences namely unwanted pregnancy unmarried mother and HIV infection in such a situation, they must be supported by correct information to dispel the mental stress and help them practice responsible sexual behaviors.

Finding from the study shows that the respondents involved in premarital sex and unsafe sex. Many male respondents sexual partner sexual worker who work in hotel. There is lack of sex education. The source of sex education is more but they don't get information very well and rite time. The main problem of respondents is doing talk about sexuality with their friends and parents. Parents also not give information about sex.

Among the respondents who said to have heart about STIs most of them heart about HIV but most of they are not listen other sexual transmitted disease and mode of transmission also. Teacher/textbook is found to be the strongest media provide the information regarding STIs and HIV/AIDS. Ti shows that the other importance media are radio and /TV. It shows that the out-school youth regarding knowledge on STIs

and AIDS very less. The other importance media are radio/TV, health worker and friends. These media are very rare for out of school youth because they may not have education friends to give information on these matters.

Highest percent of respondents have love with boy/girl friends but they don't sensor about their future. They are involved in unsafe sex but not use contraceptive. Mast of respondents said that the commercial sex workers are vulnerable to HIV/Aids but lower proportion of them reported drug addicts, drivers and youth .less proportion of the respondents reported their teacher hesitates to describe openly about sexual matters. All of them said this reported the only one reason behind it is his/ her shyness. Despite the high knowledge on STIs and HIV/AIDS, youth boy's are found less exposed towards drug addicts and the sever impact of the carelessness in blood transfusion. Similarly, the respondents are found to have less informed about sexuality, STIs and HIV/AIDS through their parents.

7.3 Recommendations

This worldwide scenario and findings of research indicate that Nepal, as developing country and having low level of socio-economic and educational status has been facing third pattern of sexual activities and third pattern of HIV/AIDS pandemic. Among the identified case of HIV most of the cases are between the ages of 14-29 years. It shows that youth are most vulnerable which are physically, mentally and sexually active and passing through transitional phase from development of physical and mental viewpoint. In this way focusing of above study following recommendations is made. On the basic of findings and conclusion of the study, following recommendations are made for the further improvement on the awareness, changing attitude and reducing and controlling of STIs and HIV/AIDS

- J Sexuality education is highly welcomed by students of lower secondary, secondary school and higher secondary level. Therefore, the sexuality education should be provided in school level education.
- J The plan and policy should be targeted to adolescents' health, education and overall improvement of their physical, social and psychological change.

- J Sex education should be provided to the society through information, education and communication programmes. Majority of youth reported that use of condom is the most important method of preventing HIV/AIDS and STIs transmission therefore it is necessary to make them more knowledgeable in the using methods of condom.
- J Knowledge on prevention mode of transmission and other information of STIs and HIV/AIDS should be provided regularly.
- J Sex education and HIV/AIDS programs should be launched based on the youth by GOs, INGO and CBOs.
- J HIV/AIDS and STIs through different media such as radio and TV. Also they should be informed through non-formal education and education campaign.
- J It is notable that adolescents are less exposed on drug addiction for which they have said less vulnerable to HIV transmission are likely to ignore it in their behavioral life. Therefore, they should be provided detailed and proper knowledge on it.
- J Government should make the district vision about awareness making, process of cure and implementation process should be strict in health sector of government.

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Appendix I

A Case Study in Youth Perception towards Sexuality

For The partial fulfillment of the Degree in Masters of Arts (Population Studies)

Center Department of Population Studies (CDPS)

TU Campus, Kirtipur, KTM

Namaste! My name is, I am hear from CDPS to collect information for my study. This being conducted by me with technical assistance from CDPS for my degree's partial fulfillment. As explained in the consent taking process during this data collection. I well asked you some question that will related to you and your sexual activities & HIV/AIDS. I believed that you will provide correct information only. The information provided by you will be strictly treated as confidential. No body will know whatever we talk because your name well not is mentioned in this form. It will take about 20-30 minutes to complete the interview.

Household Questionnaire

Name of the respondents (optional) :-

Permanent address:-

Campus/School:-

Grade:-

Sex:-

Caste/ethnicity:-

Religion:-

Family types:- A)Joint family B)Nuclear Family

Family Information

S.N.	Name of Family member who usually live in your house.	Sex	Age	Education	Marital Status	Occupation

Education:- 1) Literature 2) Illiterate 3) primary 4) Higher Secondary 5)Secondary
6)Plus two 7)Bachelor 8)Master and above

Sex:-1) Male 2) Female 3) Other (Specify).....

Occupation:-Agriculture 2) Services 3) Business 4) Students 5) other 6) Not stated

Section --- 1

SwseeS.N.	Questions	Coding Description	Skip
1	Do you have your own house to live?	Yes-1 No-2	3
2	If yes, What types of house do you have?	Kachhi-1 Ardapakki-2 Pakki-3	
3	Does your household have any land for agriculture?	Yes-1 No-2	5
4	If yes, how much the land?	< Then 1 ropani -1 1 ropani to 20 ropani-2 >20 ropany-3	
5	How much is the monthly income of your household or family?	Rs.....	
6	What is the monthly expenditure of your family?	Rs	

7	Do you have following facilities? (Multiple choice)	Electricity-1 Radio-2 Television-3 Telephone-4 Computer-5 Gas stove-6 Other (specify).....7	

Section-----2

Individual Information

8	How old are you?	.....Yrs	
9	Which is your religion?	Hindu-1 Buddhist-2 Islam-3 Charistan-4 Other(specify).....-5	
10	Which are your caste/ ethnicity?	.....
11	Are you married?	Yes-1 No-2	17
12	How old were you at the time of marriage?	.....yrs	
13	If married, What is the education status of your husband or wife?	.....(see edu cord)	
14	What is the occupation of your husband or wife?	.....(see cord)	
15	How many members are there in your family?	.....
16	How many child have you ever born alive?	Son..... Daughter.....	

Section-----3

17	In your opinion what is sex?	Basic need-1 Need of prorogating Absurd-2 Other (specify).....3	
18	How did you get knowledge on sex?	From, friends-1 Teacher-2 Radio/TV-3 News paper/Magazine-4 Relative-5 Internet-6 Other(specify).....7	

19	Among your best friends, how many are boy, girl and other sex?	Boy..... Girl..... Other sex.....(write)	
20	Do you love with girl/boy?	Yes-1 No-2	29
21	When you are in love (first time) how old are you?	.....yrs Not answer (77)	
22	Do you have boyfriend or girlfriend, yet?	Yes-1 No-2	
23	How long have you been in love with him/her?	.....month	
24	How often did you meet with him/her?	.....times	
25	Do you have planned to marry with him/her?	Yes-1 No-2	
26	How do you spend time of meeting period?	Talk-1 Go to cinema-2 Sexual intercourse-3 Drinks-4 Other(specify).....5	
27	At the time of meeting have you ever sexual intercourse?	Yes-1 No-2	
28	How many people have you ever love, yet?	.....
29	How are you feeling you don't have boyfriend/girlfriend?	Bad-1 No thing-2 Good-3 Other(specify).....4	
30	Have you ever heard masturbation?	Yes-1 No-2	
31	If yes, where are you heard from?	From, friends-1 Teacher-2 Radio/TV-3 News paper/Magazine-4 Relative-5 Internet-6 Other(specify).....7	
32	Do you agree following statement about masturbation?	It make healthy-1 Make tired and weak-2 Frequent it is bad-3 It helps avoid sexualtenson-4 It is good-5 Other(specify).....6	
33	What is your opinion on premarital sex?	It is right-1 It is not right-2 Indifine-3 Other(specify).....4	

34	In your opinion what is the right age for first sexual intercourse?	For male.....yrs For female.....yrs	
35	In your opinion what is the right age for first marriage?	For male.....yrs For female.....yrs	
36	From which source did you know about sexual relationship?	From, friends-1 Teacher-2 Radio/TV-3 News paper/Magazine-4 Relative-5 Internate-6 Other(specify).....7	
37	Do you currently have sexual partner?	Yes-1 No-2	40
38	Who are they?	Husband/wife -1 Relative -2 Sexual worker -3 Other(specify) -4	
39	Who were your first sexual partners?	Husband/wife -1 Relative -2 Sexual worker -3 Other(specify) -4	
40	What types of sexual activity have you experienced so far?	Kissing -1 Brest stimulation -2 Sexual contact -3 Other(specify) -4	
41	Did you have sex before marriage?	Yes-1 No-2	51
42	Which factors were encouraged to have sex before marriage?	Friends -1 Socio economic condition-2 Teacher-2 Magazine/news paper-3 Radio/tv-4 Other(specify).....5	
43	Which factor motivated you to have sex first time?	Pressure -1 Ownwish-2 Other(specify).....3	
44	If pressure, by whom?	Teacher -1 Sexual partner-2 Other(specify).....3	
45	Which place was used for sexual intercourse?	Own /partner room-1 Friends room-2 Forest/field-3 Hotel-4 Other(specify).....5	
46	What was your age when you had first sexual intercourse?	.....yrs	
47	Did you use any contractive during first sexual intercourse?	Yes-1 No-2	50

48	Which methods did you/your partner used?	Condom-1 Pills-2 Foam Tablet-3 Injection-4 Withdrawal -5 None-6 Other(specify).....7	
49	Did you/your partner use condom in each sexual intercourse?	Yes-1 No-2	52
50	Why did you have not use condom?	Careless-1 Due to allergy-2 Difficult to dispose-3 No available-4 Other(specify).....5	
51	Why don't have not sexual practices before marriage?	Fear of society-1 Fear of conception-2 Not get chance-3 I hate it-4 Not necessary-5 Other(specify).....6	
52	Write your view in one sentence about pre-marital sexual behaviors of youth?	..... ..... ..... .....
53	In your opinion do we need sex education?	Yes-1 No-2	
54	Which level would it be more appropriate to give sex education?	(See edu. Cord).....	

Appendix II Sampling Frame

Class: - 9 (Nine) Sampling Proportion = 2.1 Sample = 15 Total Eligible Population = 32

S. N.	Sample no	Name of the Students
1	1	Rita Humaghai
2		Maya tamang
3	2	Suraj Kadal
4		Jam Thapamagar
5	3	Kamala Knuwar
6		Kabita Tamang
7	4	Namaraj Sapkota
8		Ram Rajal
9	5	Utam thapamagar
10		Balram BK
11	6	Manoj Karki
12		Nita Shrestha
13		Shova Poudel
14	7	Shyam Tamang
15		Prem Thakury
16	8	Sita Shreatha
17		Anjana Nepali
18	9	Indra Kumari Bhujel
19		Shivaram Adhakri
20	10	Shreya Shrestha
21		Laxman Thapa
22	11	Malika Thapa
23		Mena Uperati
24	12	Amin Tamang
25		Sueau Khadka
26	13	Radika Mejar

27		Santos Karki
28	14	Mayash Rajal
29		Bikram Magar
30	15	Sujata Adhakri

31		Lila Poudel
32		Sarog Khan

Class:- 10 Sampling Proportion = 2.2 Sample = 25 Total Eligible Population = 55

S.N	Sample no	Name of Students
1		Rajep Poudel
2	1	Menesha Dhakal
3		Muna Bhujel
4	2	Babita Dahal
5		Parbati Shrestha
6	3	Dabaki BK
7		Depak Koirala
8		Sudip Khanal
9	4	Raju Shrestha
10		Sujan Shakya
11	5	Yakube Tamang
12		Mamata Silwal
13	6	Kumari Grung
14		Shayal Nepali
15	7	Sagar Lamsal
16		Januka Nepal
17	8	Anil Shrestha
18		Shiva Parsad Burlikoti
19		Sarswati Bhatta
20	9	Sila Pokheral
21		Ishwar Grung
22	10	Anish Tamang
23		Binita Hamal
24	11	Ashok Shrestha
25		Prem Tamang
26	12	Rubina Nepali
27		Anu Gari
28	13	Benita Tamang

29		Aprsara Bhujal
30		Binod Magar
31	14	Sarita Arayal
32		Manuka Parajuli
33	15	Sunita Dangol
34		Santi Ghale
35	16	Menisha Rajal
36		Ran bha. Magar
37	17	Sarmila Yba
38		Sunita Shrestha
39	18	Malina Remal
40		Bajaya Rajal
41		Bed Parsad Khanal
42	19	Kalpna Parirar
43		Deep Ghela
44	20	Kamala Bhandary
45		Mankumari Ghemera
46	21	Paban Bhandary
47		Astha barma
48	22	Maikal Gurung
49		Assis Khadka
50	23	Prana thakuri
51		Upendea Magar
52		Dhal Bha. Tamang
53	24	Santos Karki
54		Kumari Tamang
55	25	Remesh Grung

Class:- Bachelor 1st Year Sampling Proportion = 2.2 Sample = 25 Total Eligible Population = 55

S.N	Sample no	Name of Students
1	1	Ranumaya Yba
2		Ratna Maya Tamang
3	2	Palmu Karki
4		Supria Ghemera
5		Ashok Gari
6	3	Mina Godar
7		Ram Dhugana
8	4	Rajbi Thapa
9		Chandracala Poudel
10	5	Ganesh Godar
11		Parkash Karki
12		Oham thapa

13	6	Ishwari Kumal
14		Reha Karki
15	7	Anjana Parirar
16		Kalpna Nepali
17	8	Kabita Knuwar
18		Kamal thakuri
19	9	Kumari Grung
20		Gaben Shrestha
21		Hari Adhakri
22	10	Sarita Sapkota
23		Santi Khadka
24	11	Harilaxmi Bhajul
25		Rajaram Thakuri
26	12	Rupa Lamsal

27		Samjana BK
28		Kusal lamsal
29	13	Pratima Arayal
30		Bakash Thapa
31	14	Kabita Silwal
32		Bishnu Shrestha
33	15	Sanjita geung
34		Raju Magar
35		Osen Ghela
36	16	Aleja Selwal
37		Durga Bhandary
38	17	Kursit Meya
39		Sita Adhakri
40	18	Dharaj Kadal
41		Susma Sarma
42	19	Man Kumar Thakuri
43		Kamala Roka

44		Yadab Karki
45	20	Rajaram Basnat
46		Rajan Tamang
47	21	Lal Bha. Shrestha
48		Janaki Lamsal
49	22	Rajan Shrestha
50		Dhan bha. BK
51		Remesh Tamang
52	23	Gobanda Knuwar
53		Sarda Magar
54	24	Apil Majar
55		Punam Bhajul
56	25	Nesha Bhandary
57		Parvash Simkhada
58		Lalu Shrestha

Class:- 10+1 Sampling Proportion = 2.2 Sample = 50 Total Eligible Population =110

S.N	Sample no	Name of Students	S.N	Sample no	Name of Students
1		Dan K.C	55	25	Anita Shrestha
2	1	Anil shrestha	56		Muskan Kumal
3		Sila Khanal	57	26	Asmita Adhakri
4	2	Roshani Shrestha	58		Shre Parsad Dhakal
5		Uma Nepali	59	27	Ramchandra Dhungana
6	3	Suresh Shrestha	60		Kabita Nepal
7		Ramkumar Basnat	61	28	Prakash Thapa
8		Parbati Bhata	62		Bharat Karki
9	4	Shayam Shaka	63		Madan Sapkota
10		Mamata Tamang	64	29	Permode Gurung
11	5	Kabita Adhakri	65		Kussum Khanal
12		Rabindra Sapkota	66	30	Gopal Kumal
13	6	Silma Rijal	67		Sanu BK
14		Santalaxmi Silwal	68	31	Bal Bdr Nepali
15	7	Nununa Gurung	69		Uma shrestha
16		Bishnu Lama	70	32	Ishwar Kumar Shrestha
17	8	Ratu Ghale	71		Muna Khadka
18		Dilasha Sapkota	72	33	Ranu Kumal
19		Yam Magar	73		Bijom Tamang
20	9	Laxmi Ghela	74		Nirmila Basnat
21		Arun Bhandary	75	34	Ram Magar
22	10	Rammaya Ghela	76		Arun Acharay
23		Bikram Devkota	77	35	Akash Dhakal
24	11	Shayam Kumar Shrestha	78		Amrita Shrestha
25		Pramila BK	79	36	Laxmi Khanal
26	12	Dilmaya Tamang	80		Roshan Karki
27		Himal Gurung	81	37	Suray Tamang
28	13	Thakur Kumal	82		Kumar Gurung
29		Gayatri Duwadi	83	38	Dal Bdr. Gurung
30		Sanjita Kumal	84		Shova Knuwar

31	14	Aveshak Gurung	85		Dol Bdr. Chhatkuli
32		Dev Raj Thapa	86	39	manog Karki
33	15	Bikash Magar	87		Rita Bogarti
34		Shila Shaha	88	40	Ilesh Kumal
35	16	Sita Adhakri	89		Kashave Khanal
36		Laxmi Itani	90	41	Gita shrestha
37	17	Kabiraj Shrestha	91		Sita Mijar
38		Abharam Meya	92	42	Manab Groung
39	18	Ranjana Thakuri	93		Bimala Lama
40		Partap Tamang	94	43	Raju Lamsal
41		Sanubabu Mijar	95		Rajesh Bhata
42	19	Nerjara Thapa	96		Sankar Tamang
43		Dinesh Dallacoti	97	44	Milika Bhata
44	20	Gungalal Shrestha	98		Ranjita KC
45		Tika Nepali	99	45	Mina Lamsal
46	21	Gita Shrestha	100		Joti shrestha
47		Radha Burlakoti	101	46	Januka Koirala
48	22	Laxmi Shrestha	102		Kamala Bhajul
49		Sarwati Raut	103	47	Akrati Majar
50	23	Rammaya Dhakal	104		Akarati Itani
51		Binod Khadka	105	48	Ujali BK
52		Prakash Magar	106		Gita shrestha
53	24	Remesh Shrestha	107		Januka Koirala
54		Hirman Tamang	108	49	Lila Thapa
			109		Remesh Lamsal
			110	50	Nima Tamang

Class:- 10+2 Sampling Proportion = 2.3 Sample = 50 Total Eligible Population = 115

S.N	Sample no	Name of Students	S.N	Sample No	Name of Students
1	1	Kamala Tamang	57		Hirman Tamang
2		Anil shrestha	58		Anita Shrestha
3	2	Rajkumar Shrestha	59	26	Aram tamang
4		Roshani Shrestha	60		Asmita Adhakri
5		Uma Nepali	61	27	Susila Gurung
6	3	Rama Gharti	62		Ramchandra Dhungana
7		Ramkumar Basnat	63	28	Sitaram Magar
8	4	Menesha Tamang	64		Prakash Thapa
9		Shayam Shaka	65	39	Sunita Rijal
10	5	Lal Bdr. Tamang	66		Madan Sapkota
11		Kabita Adhakri	67		Permode Gurung
12		Rabindra Sapkota	68	30	Ambika Shrestha
13	6	Laxman Lamsal	69		Gopal Kumal
14		Santalaxmi Silwal	70	31	Sarog Gurung
15	7	Jenesha Gurung	71		Bal Bdr Nepali

16		Muna Khadka	72	32	Sundari Shrestha
17	8	Prerti Gurung	73		Ishwar Kumar Shrestha
18		Bijom Tamang	74		Muna Khadka
19	9	Remika Thapamagar	75	33	Sita Selwal
20		Ram Magar	76		Bijom Tamang
21		Arun Acharay	77	34	Remesn kumar Shrestha
22	10	Kashab Ghemera	78		Ram Magar
23		Amrita Shrestha	79	35	Yog Maya Tamang
24	11	Beraj Tamang	80		Akash Dhakal
25		Bimala Lama	81		Amrita Shrestha
26	12	Nekhil Tamang	82	36	Laxman Khanal
27		Rajesh Bhata	83		Roshan Karki
28		Sankar Tamang	84	37	Bhumika Shrestha
29	13	Ambika Shrestha	85		Kumar Gurung
30		Ranjita KC	86	38	Sanita Thapa
31	14	Remi Gurung	87		Junali Tamang
32		Joti shrestha	88	39	Sanjana Gurung
33	15	Parbati Rijal	89		Indra Kumari Bhujel
34		Kamala Bhajul	90		Shivaram Adhakri
35		Akrati Majar	91	40	Depesh Shyak
36	16	Neha Gurung	92		Laxman Thapa
37		Ujali BK	93	41	Methila Shrestha
38	17	Yeshoda Dobadi	94		Mena Uperati
39		Laxmi Itani	95	42	Melan Shrestha
40	18	Kabiraj Shrestha	96		Sueau Khadka
41		Abharam Meya	97		Radika Mejar
42	19	Arjun Magar	98	43	Araty Barma
43		Partap Tamang	99		Mayash Rajal
44		Sanubabu Mijar	100	44	Resham Rajal
45	20	Sangita Napal	101		Sujata Adhakri
46		Dinesh Dallacoti	102	45	Shayam Poudel
47	21	Anita tamang	103		Sarog Khan
48		Tika Nepali	104		Durga Bhandary
49	22	Malina Temsina	105	46	Bikram Thakuri
50		Radha Burlakoti	106		Sita Adhakri
51		Laxmi Shrestha	107	47	Maina Knuwar
52	23	Ramkrishna Karki	108		Susma Sarma
53		Rammaya Dhakal	109	48	Sita BK

54	24	Bina Koirala	110		Kamala Roka
55		Prakash Magar	111	49	Depak Nepali
56	25	Utam sapkota	112		Rajaram Basnat
			113		Rajan Tamang
			114	50	Lal Bha. Shrestha
			115		Janaki Lamsal