

Sexual Attitude Scale: Development, Validation and Reliability

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ABSTRACT

India, as a country, has been famous for its progressive sex literature and art in the western media, whereas the present scenario is quite different. However, in 2007, India witnessed an apparent increase in the cases of HIV infections which were few thousand in number during the early 1990s to about 5.1 million, which has slightly changed India's attitude towards sex and its preventive measures and has displayed an increasing need of sex education. The current study was undertaken by acknowledging these shifts in the country and the attitude of the youth, for which an attempt to develop a psychometric measure that caters to Indian people and its dynamic qualities was made. Dimensions including the source of information and advocacy were chosen, recognizing the integration of media in the life of people. The following study was undertaken to develop a psychometric tool, prove its validity and reliability by applying the measure and detecting the sexual attitude of the Indian youth and provide a rationale to further the cause of sex awareness in India.

Keywords: *Sexual Attitude Measurement, Indian Sexual Attitude, Reliability, Validity*

The word 'sex' is a dynamic term, the definition and meaning of which are varied; it refers to the distinctive functional and physiological characteristics of a human being, the biological urge which materializes into behavior and the act of performing sexual intercourse. Furthermore, the interpretive qualities of the word have been reconstructed on numerous occasions fitting to the circumstantial need to avoid confusion (Eskridge Jr. et al., 2021). An attitude is considered an individual's assessment of an object on a continuum of favorable to unfavorable. Whereas some attitudes are formed ensuing appraisal of an object, the formation of attitudes can very well result from an automatic evaluation. The development and evolution of an attitude can be caused through various mediums, including but not limited to contextual focus, which is to understand and link attitude to an individual, the social context and socio-historical context (Albarracin & Shavitt, 2018). Sexual attitude is "values and beliefs about sexuality. Manifested in a person's individual sexual behavior, these attitudes are based on family and cultural views about sexuality, on sex education (both formal and informal), and on prior sexual experiences". Sexual knowledge is an influential aspect of the sexual attitude of an individual. Sexual knowledge comprises physiological and biological functions of the body, including but not limited to the act of sex, masturbation, menstruation, pregnancy, abortion, fertility, contraception and STDs (Yip et al., 2013). The source of information when receiving sexual education is an integral element in constructing one's sexual attitude. Educational systems, families, and religious

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organizations have a significant impact on influencing one's sexual knowledge and attitude. Sources include primary caregivers involving parents and guardians, media channels, the internet, peer groups, pornography, medical professionals and schools. These sources can negatively or positively impact one's sexual attitude depending on the application of the same (Hooley, E. M., 2018).

The interpretation and the medium of communication, as well as the willingness to communicate, is an integral determinant of sexual attitude, youth in India are more inclined and comfortable in talking to their friends and peers about sex-related topics instead of healthcare professionals or parents (Manjula & Dutt, 2017). Sexual literacy enables an individual to understand one's sexual responsibility more thoroughly. Sexual responsibility is considered a determinant of sexual attitude as safe sex practices are more prevalent in individuals with a sense of sexual responsibility and sexual literacy. Sexual permissiveness is an element of sexual attitude; the way one approaches topics such as premarital sex and casual sex provides an insight into their sexual attitude. Liberalization of the more conservative values and beliefs is influenced by an individual's gender and age—educational and family background (Alston & Tucker, 1973).

There are various ways in which sexual attitude can be measured by applying a standardized psychometric tool through reliability and validity measures, among other steps. There have been many psychometric instruments developed for the measurement of sexual attitude. Furthermore, when an instrument measures an attitude, the context of culture, society, values and beliefs cannot be discarded. India, as a country, has been a pioneer of sex and sexuality through its art and literature; however, the application of the same concerning sex education and advocacy through government and parents has been surrounded by controversy (Aarti N Nagpal & Dr. Sr. Christine Fernandes, 2015).

Up to 10% of unmarried girls and women and 20-30% of unmarried boys and men have been sexually active. Given the conservative attitude towards non-marital sexuality, even this mysterious figure for premarital sex is revealing. Considerable time has passed since this study and though these issues are prevalent yet, how to tackle them is still a substantial concern. Therefore, before we indulge in figuring out how to solve the problems that arise in a conservative society with little to no knowledge about the extensive area that is sex, we must understand the Sexual Attitude that is dominating at present. Through this Sexual Attitude Scale, we will be able to understand the sexual attitude of the present youth of India, through which we can form more conclusive arguments about the need for sexual education as well; understanding the mindset will also aid us in forming a curriculum that educates and change a person's mindset if needed into a more positive perspective towards one of the basic needs as humans.

Research Objectives

The current research aimed to achieve the following objectives,

1. To validate the psychometric tool through construct validity.
2. To ensure the tool meets the reliability (Cronbach's Alpha) criteria and test-retest.
3. To detect the sexual attitude of Indian youth through the Sexual Attitude Scale.

METHODOLOGY

Development of the Instrument

The Sexual Attitude Scale was generated after analyzing numerous tests that have been constructed over a while. Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale by Clyde and Susan Hendrick, which

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focuses on people's attitudes towards sex, can be mapped through four domains which are Permissiveness, Responsibility, Communion, and Instrumentality, as well as The Sexual Self Disclosure Scale by Snell, W.E., Belk, S.S., Papini, D.R. Clark examines willingness to discuss the variety of sexual topics in its 60 items study were crucial influences for development of this Instrument.

The Sexual Attitude Scale consists of 52 items measuring five topics after going through a pilot study and item deletion, which is Sexual Knowledge is a crucial element of understanding the sexual attitude of a person and includes 12 items of the Instrument. Permissiveness is the second factor through which an individual's opinion towards sexual practices will be understood through 12 items. The third topic of the scale is a responsibility, which will aid us in understanding an Individual's approach towards Sexual Responsibility with 10 Items of the study. Advocacy will provide an insight into an Individual's comfort in discussing subjects related to sex via 11 items. Source of Information is the fifth sub-factor of the study, which focuses on the source of sex education. India has no specified curriculum, which makes the source of Information an important aspect calculated through 7 items.

Test Material

This test consists of a manual and a 52- item questionnaire, and for conducting it through an online medium, a google form was created and administered through an offline medium manual. The first page is dedicated to recording the personal details of the respondents, which include their age and gender. The Item Distributions and the sub-factors are mentioned in the following table, and a Graphical representation of the item distribution is depicted in the Graph.

Population

The Instrument caters to Indian youth ranging from 18 to 28-year-old. Subjects who are unwilling or want to discontinue the test midway have the option to do so as well as they should present with adequate knowledge of the English language.

Instruction for the Administrator

The Administrator must provide a good seating arrangement in a properly ventilated, comfortable and noise-free environment to the respondent, along with water and the materials required to conduct the test. The Administrator should inform the subject to read each item carefully and choose the option that seems the most appropriate to the respondent and emphasize that the respondent needs to answer each item and leave no item unattended however it is not compulsory to attend to all the items and that the subject consents to participate in the study which they can leave at any point the feel the need to do so. After the subject has been completed, the questionnaire administrator must ensure not to study the questionnaire before the subject and adequately thank the subject for being part of the study.

Procedure Followed for Scale Development

Step 1: Item pool creation based on literature review

In the first step of the scale development, The Sexual Attitude Scale (SAS) is an instrument that can be administered through two mediums which are an online questionnaire and an offline paper-pencil medium. SAS was administered through an Online mode due to the Covid-19 restrictions during 2020 and again in 2021 for precautionary reasons.

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Table 1: Itemized Distribution of Dimensions

Sr. No.	Dimensions	Item Number	Total Item
1	Sexual Knowledge	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,36,50, 51,52	12
2	Permissiveness	19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30	12
3	Advocacy	31,32,33,34,35,37,28,39,40,41,49	11
4	Responsibility	9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 16, 17, 18	10
5	Source of Information	42,43,44,45,46,47,48	7

Step 2: Item pool reviewed by an experienced panel and final item selection.

Seven individuals with various levels of psychology background provided their review on the items after which some of them were discarded or phrased differently from the original 76 question pool; the final 52 item scale was employed for the pilot study. In the final 52 item questionnaire the scoring was done keeping in mind dimensions which included reverse scoring as well.

Table 2: Peer Perception of The Item Pool

Criteria for Analysis	Inclination towards the Criteria	Disinclination towards the Criteria
Relevance	98.36%	1.64%
Simplicity	99.11%	0.89%
Clarity	98.03%	1.97%
Ambiguity	30.40%	69.60%
Sensitivity	96.79%	0.19%

Step 3: Interpretation of scores through pilot study

Table 3: Overview of Results in Pilot Study

OUTCOME	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
OVERALL		
<i>Gender (Total)</i>	381	100%
Male	161	42%
Female	217	57%
Others	3	1%
<i>Sexual Attitude</i>		
Sexual Knowledge		
Total High	58	15.2%
Total Average	266	69.9%
Total Low	57	14.9%
Permissiveness		
Total High	67	17.6%
Total Average	257	67.5%
Total Low	57	14.9%
Advocacy		
Total High	50	13.1%
Total Average	274	71.9%
Total Low	57	14.9%
Responsibility		
Total High	49	12.8%
Total Average	271	71.2%
Total Low	61	16%

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OUTCOME	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Source of Information		
Total High	77	20.2%
Total Average	225	59.1%
Total Low	79	20.7%

The scores for each sub-factor have been calculated individually, and the results will be provided similarly. The interpretation of the sub-factors is as follows:

1. Sexual Knowledge

Sexual knowledge is a collection of Information. It refers to the Knowledge and awareness of the individual about sex and sexuality (including physiological aspects, reproduction, performance, and individual sexual behavior) (Soltani et al., 2017).

- If one scored high in Sexual Knowledge, it indicates that they have fundamental sexual Knowledge, which aids in knowing that all the opinions formed by them about sex are educated and are not influenced by lack of Information.
- If one scored Low in Sexual Knowledge, it indicates that they do not possess fundamental sexual Knowledge and that any opinion formed by that towards sex can result from misinformation.

2. Permissiveness

Permissiveness is defined as 'Great or excessive Freedom of Behavior'(Our Dictionaries / Oxford Languages, 2021). This sub-scale measures a person's attitude towards atypical sex practices, premarital sex and individuals indulging in them. A person's attitude towards the same might be affected based on gender.

- If high in permissiveness, one's attitude towards these practices is liberal in form.
- If scored low in permissiveness, one's attitude towards these practices is more reserved in form.

3. Advocacy

Advocacy is defined as 'public support for an idea, plan, or way of doing something (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022). This sub-scale measures whether an individual is comfortable discussing topics related to sex and sexuality with personal and general context among one's peer group and community, which helps us understand an individual's comfort level with the topic and the community they reside in well.

- If scored high in advocacy, it indicates that you are comfortable discussing these topics among one peer group or community and that one community is accepting of one discussing the topics.
- If scored Low in advocacy, it indicates that one feels self-conscious or uncomfortable discussing these topics among their peer group or community and that their community may not accept them discussing the topics.

4. Responsibility

This sub-scale focuses on an individual's inclination towards engaging in sexually responsible behavior. It measures an individual's understanding of the Responsibility one must have when indulging in sexual activity.

- If scored high in Responsibility, it indicates that one believes in ensuring that their partner's emotions are also considered while engaging in sexual activities. They

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believe in being responsible sexually and ensuring the importance of consent and the shared Responsibility of birth control.

- If scored Low in Responsibility, it indicates that one may not be sexually responsible or focus on one's partner's emotions while engaging in sexual activities.

5. Source of Information

This sub-scale measures the reliability of information sources through which an individual understands sexual knowledge. It studies if reliable sources such as one's parents, educational institutes, or knowledge are influenced by media, adult-video sites, and search engines like Google.

- If scored high in Source of Information, it indicates that one's source of information is reliable and their opinion is not influenced.
- If scored low in Source of Information, it indicates that one's source of information may not be reliable. Their opinion towards the same might be heavily influenced by outside sources such as the uninformed peers or pornography.

Table 4: Quartile Range for Interpretation of the SAS measure

Category	Sexual Knowledge (F1)	Permissiveness (F2)	Advocacy (F3)	Responsibility (F4)	Source of Information (F5)
High	53-60	52-59	41-50	47-50	21-29
Average	49	45	36	43	17
Low	31-44	17-38	24-32	26-39	10-14

Study Design

The current study is centered around psychometric tool development and proving the reliability and validity of the SAS instrument along with the application of the measure. The Sexual Attitude Scale was applied to the entire sample size, after which subjects were divided and requested to fill all or any of the two psychometric scale of sexual attitude and religious attitude and to fill the SAS measure after a two-week period of time.

Sample Selection

Sample consisted of participants in the age range of 18- 28 years of age that were varied in their gender and were scattered around the country.

Validity

To evaluate the psychometric measure Sexual Attitude Scale, discriminant and convergent validity is evaluated by employing religious attitude scale and Sexual Attitude scale, brief description of both is demonstrated by the table.

“The degree to which a test or measure diverges from (i.e., does not correlate with) another measures whose underlying construct is conceptually unrelated to it. This is one of two aspects of construct validity, the other being convergent validity. Also called **divergent validity.**” (APA Dictionary of Psychology, n.d.-b)

“The extent to which responses on a test or instrument exhibit a strong relationship with responses on conceptually similar tests or instruments. This is one of two aspects of construct validity, the other being discriminant validity. Also called **congruent validity.**” (APA Dictionary of Psychology, n.d.-b)

Table 5: Comprehensive Summary of the Measures Applied

Scale Name	<i>Sexual Attitude Scale by Hendrick and Hendrick</i>	<i>Religious Attitude Scale by Dr. Rajamanickam</i>
Author Name	Susan S. Hendrick and Clyde Hendrick	Dr. M. Rajamanickam
Year of Publication	1987	1985
Construct Name	Sexual Attitude	Religious Attitude
Dimensions	Sexual Knowledge Permissiveness Sexual Practice Instrumentality Communion	Nature of God Prayer and Worship Formal Religion Priests Future Life and Spirits Spiritual World
Number of Items	43	60
Type of Scale	5- Point Likert Scale	5-Point Likert Scale

Reliability

To measure the reliability of Sexual Attitude Scale, internal consistency correlation is measured through Cronbach’s Alpha and external consistency correlation is measured through test-retest reliability which was measured by employing SAS measure two weeks after the first time it was employed to the participants,

“a measure of the consistency of results on a test or other assessment instrument over time, given as the correlation of scores between the first and second administrations. It provides an estimate of the stability of the construct being evaluated. Also called a test–retest reliability.” (APA Dictionary of Psychology, n.d.-b)

“a measure of the average strength of association between all possible pairs of items contained within a set of items. It is a commonly used index of the internal consistency of a test and ranges in value from 0, indicating no internal consistency, to 1, indicating perfect internal consistency. Also called **alpha coefficient; coefficient alpha**. [Lee J. Cronbach]” by (APA Dictionary of Psychology, n.d.-b)

Data Analysis and Inferences

Data Analysis was performed on the Microsoft Excel, SPSS-26 version, and R. The Data Analysis covered the development of the scale and was utilized in validity and reliability along with the detection of the sexual attitude in Indian youth. The norm table was created using raw data of the pilot study and provided a range for detection of sexual attitude based on five dimensions.

Table 6: Norm Table

Category	Sexual Knowledge (F1)	Permissiveness (F2)	Advocacy (F3)	Responsibility (F4)	Source of Information (F5)
High	53-60	52-59	41-50	47-50	21-29
Average	49	45	36	43	17
Low	31-44	17-38	24-32	26-39	10-14

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Table 7: Comparative Analysis of SAS

Dimensions	2020		2021	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Sexual Knowledge (F1)	48.48	4.8	47.84	5.12
Permissiveness (F2)	45.53	7.23	45.69	8.04
Advocacy (F3)	36.72	4.5	39.60	5.12
Responsibility (F4)	43.35	3.9	43.96	3.86
Source of Information (F5)	17.10	3.85	18.27	4.63

Table 8: Comprehensive Summary of Employment of SAS Measure

OUTCOME	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
OVERALL		
<i>Gender (Total)</i>	198	100%
Male	51	25.75%
Female	146	73.73%
Others	1	0.5%
<i>Sexual Attitude</i>		
Sexual Knowledge		
Total High	34	17.17%
Total Average	111	56.06%
Total Low	53	26.76%
Permissiveness		
Total High	58	29.29%
Total Average	102	51.51%
Total Low	38	26.76%
Advocacy		
Total High	82	41.41%
Total Average	96	48.48%
Total Low	20	10.10%
Responsibility		
Total High	50	25.25%
Total Average	123	62.12%
Total Low	25	12.62%
Source of Information		
Total High	61	30.80%
Total Average	93	46.96%
Total Low	44	22.22%

Table 9: Female and Male with Percentage Range of Dimensions

Dimensions	% of Female			% of Male		
	High Range	Average Range	Low Range	High Range	Average Range	Low Range
Sexual Knowledge (F1)	17.80%	58.21%	23.97%	15.68%	49.01%	35.29%
Permissiveness (F2)	28.76%	87.67%	19.17%	29.41%	50.98%	19.60%
Advocacy (F3)	43.15%	47.94%	8.90%	37.25%	49.01%	13.72%
Responsibility (F4)	27.39%	60.27%	12.32%	17.64%	68.62%	13.72%
Source of Information (F5)	30.82%	82.19%	22.60%	31.37%	49.01%	19.60%

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Table 10: Summary of Total Mean and Standard Deviation of Each Scale Employed

<i>Sexual Attitude Scale by Hendrick and Hendrick</i>		<i>Sexual Attitude Scale</i>		<i>Religious Attitude Scale by Dr. Rajamanickam</i>	
Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
108.98	15.07	195.35	15.37	176.92	16.36

Inferences on the Sexual Attitude scale employment displayed that females' participation was higher than males as 73% of women participated, whereas 25% of men and 0.5% of others were in the minority. It was realized that in the first dimension, which is Sexual knowledge, most participants were in the average category.

However, the percentage of subjects scoring low in sexual knowledge was 26.76% higher than the percentage of subjects scoring low, 17.17%. In the case of the second dimension, Permissiveness, the highest clump of subjects was in the average range. Furthermore, subjects who scored high in Permissiveness were 29.29% which was higher than subjects who scored low, 19.19%. Subject scores in the third dimension, advocacy, displayed that subjects who scored in the high and average range were closer with 41.41% and 48.48%, respectively. In the fourth dimension, responsibility, the highest percentage of subjects was in the average range of 62.12%. Moreover, from the fifth dimension, the Source of Information, it can be inferred that the difference in the percentage of subjects in the high and average range was close to 30.80% and 46.96%.

When comparing the gender-wise difference in all five dimensions, it can be inferred that in sexual knowledge percentage of females in the higher and average range is more significant than male subjects in the same range.

However, 35% of men were in the low range of sexual knowledge, whereas just 23% of women were found in the lower range. In Permissiveness, women were in the higher range than men, with 87% of women in the average range and just 51% of men. For the Advocacy dimension, the results seemed consistent, and no significant difference was observed considering gender. In the dimension of responsibility, women scored in the higher range with 27% and men with 17%. For the final fifth dimension being the Source of Information, the substantial difference considering gender is displayed in the average range of 82% of the women and 49% of men.

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.738	.790	52

Figure 1 Cronbach's Alpha

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Intraclass Correlation Coefficient							
	Intraclass Correlation ^b	95% Confidence Interval		F Test with True Value 0			Sig
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Value	df1	df2	
Single Measures	.019 ^a	.009	.041	4.281	25	2575	.000
Average Measures	.667 ^c	.495	.815	4.281	25	2575	.000

Two-way mixed effects model where people effects are random and measures effects are fixed.

a. The estimator is the same, whether the interaction effect is present or not.

b. Type A intraclass correlation coefficients using an absolute agreement definition.

c. This estimate is computed assuming the interaction effect is absent, because it is not estimable otherwise.

Figure 2 Retest Reliability

Cronbach's alpha of the psychometric measure was observed as .738 whereas the external consistency calculated through intraclass correlation coefficient was observed as Type A.

		Correlations					
		Sexual Knowledge (F1)	Permissiveness (F2)	Advocacy (F3)	Responsibility (F4)	Source of Info (F5)	
Kendall's tau_b	Sexual Knowledge(F1)	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.263**	.091	.314**	-.039
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.070	.000	.442
		N	198	198	198	198	198
Permissiveness (F2)		Correlation Coefficient	.263**	1.000	.058	.333**	-.132**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.247	.000	.008
		N	198	198	198	198	198
Advocacy (F3)		Correlation Coefficient	.091	.058	1.000	-.014	.209**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.070	.247		.789	.000
		N	198	198	198	198	198
Responsibility (F4)		Correlation Coefficient	.314**	.333**	-.014	1.000	-.120*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.789		.019
		N	198	198	198	198	198
Source of Info (F5)		Correlation Coefficient	-.039	-.132**	.209**	-.120*	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.442	.008	.000	.019	
		N	198	198	198	198	198

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Figure 3 Correlation between the factors of the scale

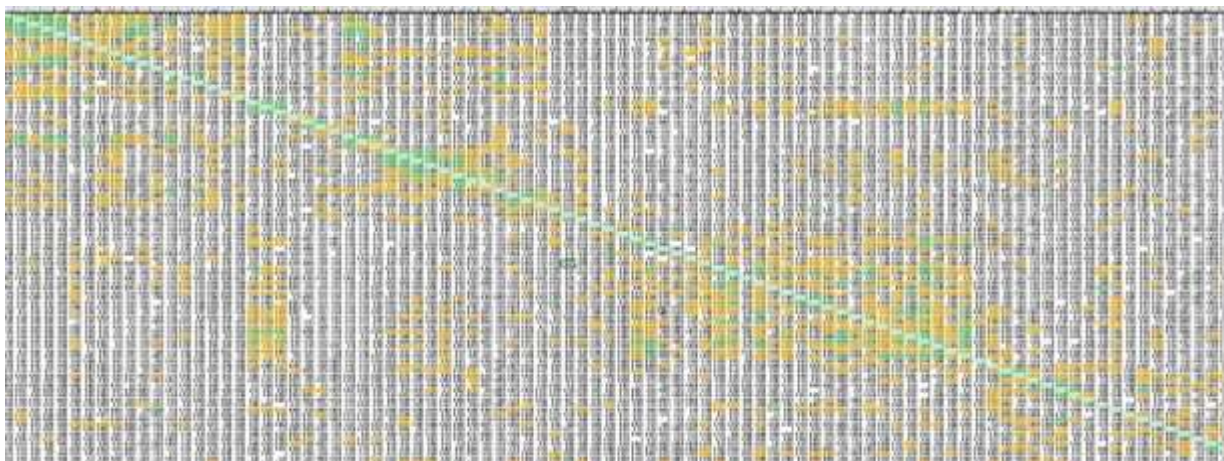


Figure 4 Correlation chart of Sexual Attitude Scale with Sexual Attitude Scale by Hendricks and Hendricks.

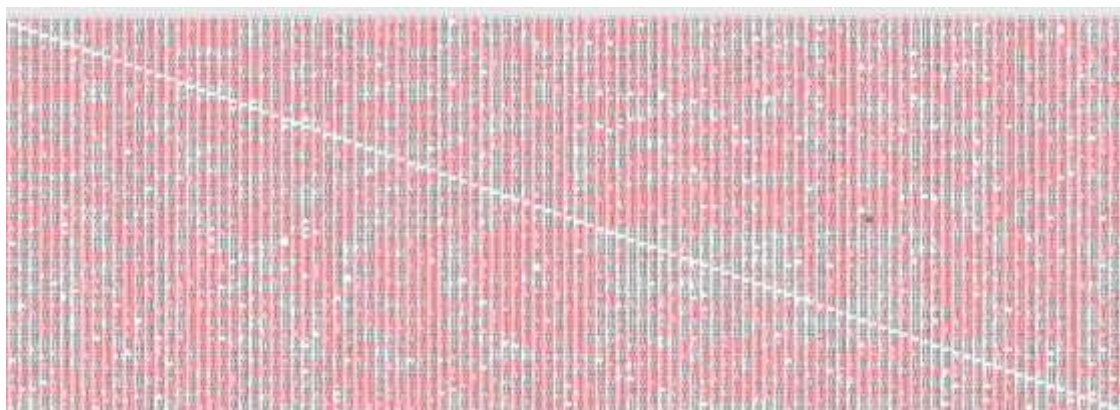


Figure 5 Correlation chart of Sexual Attitude scale with Religious Attitude Scale

The scale's validity was tested by applying Kendall's Tau-b correlation. A weak to moderate positive correlation was observed between the sexual attitude scale, with most values lying in the .2 to .4 and .4 to .6 range. A strong negative correlation was observed between the SAS and RAS, with values lying in the range -.6 to -.8. Furthermore, correlation among the five dimensions was observed, with 0.05 being the significance level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Hence, the result of the current study concluded that the reliability of the psychometric measure developed was good. However, the construct validity was weak, and another round of item revision was considered.

The psychometric test successfully detected the sexual attitude of Indian youth, which was found to have varied results within the five dimensions. The range of subjects scoring higher in the low range of the dimension than in the high provides an opportunity to take a step back and evaluate the content and reality of sex education in India. Present youth of India are more accepting and liberal in their attitude toward the act of sex and are more comfortable being an advocate of it. Responsibility towards sex and sexuality of India Youth is observed to be in the average range, which provides us with an insight into Indian youth and its perspective on contraceptives to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Moreover, the results show that a higher count of Indian youth focuses on reliable sources of information for their sexual knowledge. These results were consistent with other studies carried out on Indian youth and sexual attitudes, which was that the youth of India had liberal sexual attitudes but poor sexual knowledge (Manjula & Dutt, 2017).

The gender differences in sexual attitude provide similar results in three out of five dimensions. In the dimensions of permissiveness and responsibility, the women have scored higher, which provides us with an understanding that in the present scenario, women of India have a more liberal attitude towards sex and sexuality than men and understand the responsibility required for the same, which can be because women are more vulnerable of the realities and taboo associated with early pregnancy as well STDs in India (Sharma, 2020).

Limitations of the Study

1. The study was performed only on India's urban population, and the rural perspective was not taken into account.
2. The study was employed in English and through an online medium.
3. The items applied in the measure lacked inclusivity for the LGBTQ+ community.

Ethical Considerations

The ethical procedures followed during the current study were confidentiality, privacy, and voluntary permission. Participants were given the option to exit the research at any moment without facing any consequences.

CONCLUSION

The psychometric scale Sexual Attitude Scale is reliable, and its validity is weak. However, the measure successfully detected the sexual attitude in Indian Youth which is observed to be promising with investment in sexual awareness and education. The gender difference in sexual attitude provides the opportunity to understand the implication of the cultural and societal context in forming an attitude.

The future implications of this study can be derived by focusing on the comparison between the sexual attitude of rural and urban youth of India, the contextual implications of Indian culture and society, and the creation of an instrument more inclusive of sex and sexuality practises in Indian LGBTQ+ community. A higher number of studies are required to understand the intricacies of India and its sexual attitude, which can be applied and utilized in developing effective sex education programs. Moreover, a compassionate sexual attitude of Indian youth will bring us one step closer to understanding the sexual behavior of the youth, along with allowing the opportunity to generate advances in sexual health research in India.

To conclude, “Males do not represent two discrete populations; heterosexual and homosexual. The world is not to be divided into sheep and goats, and not all things are black nor all things white. It is a fundamental of taxonomy that nature rarely deals with discrete categories. Only the human mind invents categories and tries to force facts into separated pigeon-holes. The living world is a continuum in each and every one of its aspects. The sooner we learn this concerning human sexual behavior, the sooner we shall reach a sound understanding of the realities of sex.” — Alfred C. Kinsey, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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