KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON STIs/HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG SECONDARY LEVEL SCHOOL STUDENTS

(A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KATHMANDU, BHAKTAPUR & LALITPUR DISTRICT)

BY

ANJUNA GURUNG

A Dissertation Submitted to
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TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is certify that Ms. Anjuna Gurung has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled "*Knowledge and Attitude on STIs/HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour among Secondary Level School Students* (*A Case Study of Selected Secondary School of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur District*)" for the partial fulfillment of Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries useful information in the field knowledge and attitude on STIs/ HIV/AIDS. I therefore recommend it for the evaluation to the dissertation committee.

_____

Dr. Ram Sharan Pathak
Supervisor
Associate Professor

December, 2007

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
FACULTY OF HUMENITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU

APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled "Knowledge and Attitude on STIs-HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour among Secondary Level School Students (*A Case Study of Selected Secondary School of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur District*)" by Miss Anjuna Gurung has been accepted as partial fulfillment of requirement for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Population Studies.

Approved By

December, 2007

_____
Dr. Bal Kumar K.C.
(Prof. & Head)

_____
Mr. Shiva Hari Adhikari
(External Examiner)

_____
Dr. Ram Sharan Pathak
(Supervisor)

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ABSTRACT

This study is based on the primary data, collected from three secondary level school students of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur in 2007 which includes 120 secondary level school students as a sample size. The objective of the study is to the identify the knowledge and attitude on STIs and HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour of students.

Most of the students are 15 years of age (33.3%), Chhettri are (36.7%) and Buddhist (95.8%) which occupied the largest proportion. More than (70.8%) live in own house. More than one-fourth of the respondents fathers (26.1%) have SLC and 21.7 percent respondents mothers were illiterate. Most of the respondents fathers (35.8%) and (33.3%) one engaged in service and business.And mothers (33.3%) are engaged in agricultural occupation. Cent percent respondents have electricity and television at their home.

All the respondents have heard about sexually transmitted infections. Syphilis Gonorrhea and HIV/AIDS are more familiar STIs among the student's who have heard STIs.

Radio, television, news paper, teacher are the main sources of information about STIs and HIV/AIDS. All the respondents have knowledge on modes of transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS. More than 81.5 percent of the respondents have said that do not sex at all the true method for preventing STIs transmission. More than 97.5 percent of the respondents have said that HIV/AIDS is transmitted through sexual contact. 50 percent respondent said that use of condom is the true method for preventing HIV/AIDS.

Around 96 percent respondents have said that they have necessary to get knowledge and awareness about safe sex.

Among the respondents 58.3 respondents says that sex is basic needs for human beings and 16.7 percent respondent have reported that sex is needed for propagating generation.

Only 2.5 percent had sexual experience. All the respondent have no experience of STIs

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics.
CDPS	-	Central Department of Population Studies.
CSWs	-	Commercial Sex Workers.
FHI	-	Family Health International
HIV	-	Human Immune Deficiency Virus.
HMG	-	His Majesty's Government.
INGO	-	International Non Governmental Organization.
MOH	-	Ministry of Health.
NCASC	-	National Centre for AIDS and STDs control
NDHS	-	Nepal Demographic Health Survey.
NFHS	-	Nepal Family Health Survey.
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Science
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection.
UN	-	United Nations.
UNAIDS	-	Joint United Nations Programmes on HIV/AIDS.
UNFPA	-	United Nations Populations Fund.
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund.
WHO	-	World Health Organization.

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General Background:

STIs and HIV/AIDS pandemic is one of the most serious health concerns in the world. The main ways of transmission are sexual intercourse with infected person, infected blood transfusion, sharing of infected needle and other instrument and infected mother to fetus (NDHS, 2001: 195)

The infections transmitted through sexual contact from one person to another are called sexually transmitted infections (STIs). HIV/AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea, charmcroid, chlamydia, hepatitis B, trichomoniasis etc are the well known examples of STIs. Sexually transmitted infections and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) are the emerging issues threatening the world. HIV/AIDS is one of the main causes of death in the world. United Nations Organization (UNO), World Health Organization (WHO), Governments, National and International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs and INGOs) are continuously working to minimize the spread of HIV infection. However it is still an incurable fatal disease.

The population in age group 10-19 years defined as adolescents. Adolescents were further categorized into two categories namely as early adolescents (10-14) and late adolescence (15-19) years. However, adolescence people are at high risk of infection with STIs including HIV/AIDS. The highest rates of infection with STIs including HIV/AIDS are found among young people ages 20-24. The teenagers 15-19 have the next highest rates of STIs. Similarly, the people of ages 25-29 are also at high risk of infection (Shane , 1997)

A person infected with HIV may not show any signs or symptoms for 5 to 10 years and may transit the virus to other when AIDS finally set in the person may get several sign and symptoms such as fever, less of weight, diorrhea and persistent the presume of HIV in the body of the infected person. The tests that were at present available detected the presence of antibodies to the HIV. During this a virus infected person test would result in his/her continuing to infect others. The practice of safe sex through use of condom could reduce the risk of HIV infection. A women infected with HIV needed to seriously consider the risk of infecting. (Bhende and Kantikar, 2001)

There was a strong link between sexually transmitted infections. The pressence often untreated STIs such as gonorrhea, chlamydia infection, syphilis, herpes or genital parts could entrance both the acquisition and transmission of HIV by a factor of up to 10. The STIs treatment was an important HIV prevention in a general population (UNAIDS, 1999 : 15)

Nepalese women were facing relates to sexual exploitation. It was estimated that every year 5000 to 7000 girls from different parts of the country were trafficked to different cities of India. They are working as prostitute and when they return home from India they are infected with HIV/AIDS. Many young girls are migrated from rural areas for better livelihood to garments and carpet industries. They were exposed to infection of STIs and HIV positives. (Bistha, 2002: 16)

The UNAIDS and WHO had estimated that 37.8 million people living with HIV/AIDS infection was for common in the world than previously. Among 37.8 million HIV/AIDS infected persons 2.1 million are children under 15 and 35.8 million are adults. Similarly, 4.8 million were infected with HIV in 2003 alone of this and 630,000 children under the age of 15 years. In 2003 total 2.9 million people died of HIV/AIDS among them 2.4 million were adults and 490,000 were children under 15 (UNAIDS: 2004)

The STIs that are caused by bacterial, mycological and protozol agents have been curable by appropriate antibioties and chemotherapeutic agents for more then 40 years. In spite of this, such STIs have continued to be a public health problem in both industrialized and developing countries. Equilibrium has been reached however in most industrialized countries are with low rates of infection. In contrast, the equilibrium reached in many developing countries has been with highly endemic levels of disease. In many developing countries STIs have for several decades ranked among the top five diseases for which adults seek health care services. Reliable surveillance is rarely in place and the exact magnitude of the problem is frequently unknown, where data are available they show significantly greater rates in the 15 – 44 age groups (UNAIDS/ WHO, 1999). It is estimated that 200,000 episodes of STI occur annually in Nepal (UNAIDS/NCASC, 2002)

1.2. Statement of the problem:

Rapidly spreading STIs and HIV/AIDS among adult age group has become critical and alarming problems in many developing countries. In other words, STIs and HIV/AIDS are emerging as a major social and health problems in developed as well as developing countries. More than 95 percent of HIV infected people largely adults who could normally be in their peak of productive age living in developing countries: all of them result in death. (UN 1998)

First case of HIV/AIDS in Nepal was reported in July 1988. In the year, only four people were infected by HIV in Nepal. According to the data provided by National Centre for AIDS and STIs control (NCASC 2003) 3312 people were infected by HIV among them 2400 were male and 912 were female. According to the report of (NCASC 2003), 6990 people were infected by HIV.

Table 1.1. Cumulative HIV and AIDS situation of Nepal as of June 30, 2006

Conditions	Male	Female	Total	New cases in June 2006
HIV positives (Including AIDS)	5012	1978	6990	340
AIDS (Out of total HIV)	787	298	1080	38

The above table shows that no. of HIV infected are increasing year by year. At the end of June 2006 new AIDS death cases in this year are 336 (NCASC, 2006)

The study area is completely city area with high level of education and health facilities. Because most of the study on STIs and HIV/AIDS are centered in risky area but I have chosen Ankur School Kathmandu, Moonlight school Lalitpur and Mount View School Bhaktapur as study area because STIs and HIV is growing problem in the cities area and nation. So, I want to examine the knowledge and altitudes of secondary level school students of city to prevent its expansion. I have chosen the most risky group adolescents. From this study it will be able to assess the knowledge of STIs/HIV/AIDS and sexual attitude and behaviour among the adolescents.

This research study examines the knowledge and attitudes on STIs and HIV/AIDS among secondary level school students their families Socio-economic status and societies view towards HIV/AIDS infected people. This research study provides the answer of the following research questions.

1. What is the socio-economic background of secondary level student?

2. What is the knowledge and attitudes on STIs and HIV/AIDS among secondary level students?
3. What are the symptoms of HIV/AIDS?
4. What are the true methods of preventing HIV/AIDS transmission?

1.3. Objectives of the study:

The general objective of the study is to identify the knowledge and attitude on STIs and HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour of students.

The other objectives are given below:

1. To examine their knowledge on the preventive measures of STIs/HIV/AIDS.
2. To identify their attitude and behaviour on sexuality STIs/ HIV/AIDS.
3. To examine the knowledge on ways of transmissions of STIs and HIV/AIDS transmission.

1.4. Significance of the study:

The spread of infection by HIV continued to pose a serious challenge in all countries. There is thus an urgent need for countries to design implement, monitor and continuously improve health programmes for the prevention and control of this epidemic. In order to achieve HIV prevention and control it is necessary to have current information on the prevalence of HIV infection by demographic and behavioural subgroup and by geographic area as well as on trends of HIV infection in these populations over times.

I have also chosen in my study the young students who are studying in secondary level. They are at high risk of contacting and transmitting sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS. From this study it helps to know the sexual behaviour of adolescents and help to provide detail idea about the types of programmes and policies needs to prevent the spread of STIs/HIV/AIDS among secondary level school students. This study will also help to aware the adolescents about the contraceptives against HIV/AIDS and other infections. This study also fruitful in policy maker, programme planners and programme implementers, demographers.

1.5. Limitation of the Study:

a) This study is limited on secondary level school students of Ankur school Kathmandu, Moonlight school Lalitpur and Mount View school Bhaktapur district. So the finding of the study may not be generalized to other population groups and other places.
b) In this study, the selections of sample are carried out by who are presented in the class 40 respondents are selected purposively.
c) This study is taken among limited number of respondents, there are only 120 respondents from three secondary schools.
d) This study takes into account of the school students therefore does not represent the view of non-school adolescents.

1.6. Organization of the study:

This study is divided into six chapters with different topics. The first- chapter is introduction which includes the background of the study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study. In chapter two literature review and conceptual frame is presented.

Chapter three is about methodology. Under this chapter selection of study area, sources of data, respondents selection, questionnaire design, method of data collection, data processing and techniques of data analysis.

Chapter four is the analysis section of socio, economic and demographic background of the respondents. Chapter five is about detail profile of knowledge on STIs /HIV/AIDS among the students.

In chapter six the summary, conclusion and recommendations of this study are presented.

CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. World Situations on STIs/HIV/AIDS :

STIs are everywhere being a major public health problem in both developed and developing countries. The prevalence rates are higher in developing countries, where knowledge of STIs and treatment is less accessible. The worldwide prevalence of sexually transmitted disease is high and increasing day by day. With the emergence of HIV/AIDS the awareness of STIs became a great importance too. (Northride M.E., 1999)

At present the four most common curable STIs in the world, which can be cured easily by adequate antimicrobials are syphilis (12 millions), Gonorrhoea (62 millions) chlamydial infections (92 millions) and trichomoniasis (173 million) in the world, (WHO 1999). The increasing mobility of population across the world urbanization, poverty, socio demographic changes especially in developing countries, sexual exploitation of women and changes in sexual behaviour are some of the factors which have played on every increasing proportion of population at risk for STIs (Dam et al 1998, WHO 1999).

The first case of AIDS was reported in 1981 in USA. The cause of AIDS was isolated in 1985. The virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was discovered by Dr. Luc Montagnais inference and subsequently by Dr. Robber Gallo in the USA. The virus eventually becomes known as the Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV). HIV had found spread in 1985. By the Mid 1980s HIV had spread celerity throughout the world. A related virus was found the earlier virus (HIV-1) and (HIV-2) (UNAIDS, 1999: 12)

United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the world Health Organization (WHO) estimate that 40 million people were living with HIV/AIDS infection at end of 2003. Among 40 million infected people 2.7 million were children under the age of 15. The overwhelming majority of people with HIV. Some 95 percent of the globe lives in the developing world. (UNAIDS and WHO, 2003).

At the end of the year 2005, 40.3 million people were living with HIV/AIDS infection and 3.1 million people have died from AIDS related disease in the year. All regions in the world have experienced an increase in HIV and AIDS cases in the past two years. About 38 million adults and 2.3 million children are living with HIV among the HIV infected in the some years. In total 4.9 million people are newly infected with HIV in

2005. Among them, 4.2 million are adults and 0.7 million are children. About 3 million adults and 0.6 million children have died from AIDS related disease in the year 2005

Table 2.1: World estimated of HIV and AIDS epidemics at the end of 2005

		Estimate	Range
Number of people living with HIV/AIDS in 2005	Total	40.3	36.7- 45.3
	Adults	38.0	34.5- 42.6
	Women	17.5	16.2- 19.3
	Children	2.3	2.1- 2.8
People newly infected with HIV 2005	Total	4.9	4.3- 6.6
	Adults	4.2	3.6- 5.8
	Children	0.7	0.6- 0.8
AIDS death in 2005	Total	3.1	2.8- 3.6
	Adults	2.6	2.3- 2.9
	Children	0.6	0.5- 0.7

Source: NCASC, 2006

Regionally Sub-Saharan Africa remains worst affected region with 25.4 million people living with HIV. Among these HIV infected, adult infected rate is 7.2 percent. After Sub Saharan Africa, South and South East Asia and Oceania are in leading position with 7.4 million HIV infected people in each region. The Caribbean region is less affected region with 0.3 million people living with HIV. (NCASC, 2006)

2.2. South Asia:

Asia is in the path of global AIDS pandemic with estimated 8.3 million infections including 1.1 million people newly in 2005. HIV/AIDS come much later to south East Asia then to other part of the world. The first HIV infection in south Asia region was reported in India in 1986. The infection rated in south Asia lower than Africa but the spread of HIV is rapid. The epidemic in south Asia is newer and many countries or get to develop a proper monitoring system. (Aryal, 2000)

At the end of 2005, late estimates show that some 8.3 million people were living with HIV in Asia more than two- thirds of them in one country, India. India is the country which has the largest number of people suffering with this epidemic in the world. In Asia, about one in sex people 16 percent in need of antiretroviral treatment are now receiving it. While progresses have been strong in Thailand while the coverage of treatment still remains below 10 percent in India. China has expanded the HIV surveillance and improved in estimating of the AIDS pandemic disease.

Approximately 650,000 people are living with HIV in 2005 in china. Injecting drug users account for almost half 44 percent out of their total infected percents. Injecting drug users and unprotected sex are the main courses of spreading of HIV in Asia. An example of Vietnam, where HIV has spread into 1159 provinces and all cities. In 2005, and estimated 360,000 adult and children were living with HIV in Myanmar and national adult prevalence stood at 1-3 percent. HIV epidemics remain relatively limited in Bangladesh, Philippines, Indonesia and Pakistan, although each of these countries risks as more serious epidemic if prevention methods are not improved. (UNAIDS, 2006)

2.3. Nepal :

The first case of HIV/AIDS was reported in July 1988. The potential for the spread of HIV in Nepal was large because of extensive use of commercial sex workers, which rates of sexually transmitted disease, low levels of condom use, and pockets of introversions drug users. As of October 2001, a total of 533 AIDS cases and 1564 cases of HIV infection were reported to the Ministry of Health, National Center of AIDS and STD control. (NCASC) However, these figures were probably grossly underestimated given the current medical and public health infrastructure and limited HIV/AIDS infection in Nepal (UNAIDS) and another study of female sex workers with sexually transmitted diseases in Kathmandu showed a 17 percent infection rate (FHI/SACTS, 2005), while it was 50 percent among intravenous drug users. Therefore, the risk of AIDS spreading into the general population through the sexual partners of intravenous drug users and clients of female sex workers was large. (NDHS, 2001: 195)

Table 2.2: Cumulative HIV infection in Nepal by age (As of 32 Ashad 2064)

Age group	Male	Female	Total	New cases in Ashad 2064
0 – 4 years	122	66	188	7
0 – 9 years	141	83	224	10
10 – 14 years	44	30	74	1
15 – 19 years	216	222	438	5
20 – 24 years	1011	573	1584	25
25 – 29 years	1598	769	2367	60
30 – 39 years	2745	965	3710	83
40 – 49 years	715	257	972	25
50 + above	150	49	199	8
Total	6742	3014	9756	224

Source: NCASC, 2007)

Table 2.2 shows the cumulative HIV infection by age group and sex. In the age group 30 – 39, 3710 persons are affected with HIV/AIDS, which is very higher then other

age groups, among them 2745 are male and 965 are female. And in the age group 10 - 14 years, there are only 74 HIV infected people.

Many studies have shown sex workers truck drivers, male labours, risk show pullers junior policeman chronologically to be highest risky group regarding STIs and HIV/AIDS. The following factors are considered for rapid transmission of HIV inside the country. (Ayal, 2000)

- Trafficking of young village girls for prostitution out side the country.
- Seasonal migration and mobility of youth in search of job.
- Low level of awareness of HIV/AIDS.
- Low coverage of mass media on HIV/AIDS prevention.
- Copy of western culture.
- Poor health intra-structure.
- Lack of sex education.
- Low economic condition.

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS among student was actually related studies. The lack of good knowledge on modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS was major attribution factor to the negative attitude of people this study showed that level the knowledge of HIV transmission routes and their attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS carried more appropriate education prgrammes based on behavioral science was desirable to decrease discrepantly distance between general and referral behaviour regarding on HIV/AIDS. It was found that 58 out of 75 district in Nepal had been reported HIV/AIDS. The frequently affected age group was 20-29 years, the no. of male predominates over female, 142 persons are died by AIDS. There was 1807 person infected with HIV/AIDS (Subedi, 1998:53-54)

A survey of teenagers in Nepal for life skills development and HIV/AIDS prevention was held in seven different districts of Nepal. 14,000 young people were taken as teenagers are highly aware of the HIV/AIDS risk but that this awareness doesn't necessarily translate into safe sexual behaviour . Although, an overwhelming majority. 92 percent of teenagers know that they should use condoms when having sex, only two third 69 percent could say that they shouldn't have sex with commercial sex workers. The study also shows that almost 20 percent of teenagers considered premarital sex as proper. One in five boys and nearly one in ten girls interviewed had

a sexual experience. Further more, the survey showed that 13 percent had taken drugs however only 5-4 percent injected the drugs (UNAIDS/NCASC, 2002)

The awareness of HIV/AIDS among adolescents married women was low. It has been often reported that because of poverty and social discrimination many women were entering trend of trafficking women for this trade by their relatives and friend. A strict law prohibiting women's trafficking elimination of poverty and social discrimination against women was required. Since use of condom with multiple partners and the awareness of potential risks of HIV/AIDS were low, women's awareness on these issue needs to be increased (Ban, 1998:89)

UNAIDS predicts that between 2002 and 2010, another 45 million people around the world will be infected with HIV unless transmission rates are cut drastically. In 2005, it is estimated that approximately 8200 persons succumb to the pandemic daily and no. of women living with virus has increase of 56 percent while Eastern Europe and central Asia fallowed close with 48 percent of HIV. In 2004 the worldwide women comprised nearly 50 percent of adults living with the virus, almost (60%) of them in sub sahara Africa (UN, 2005)

The goals set by the UNICEF campaign by 2010 control HIV/AIDS are as follows:

- Reduce the percentage of young people living with HIV/AIDS by 25 percent globally.
- Offer appropriate services to 80 percent of women needing them to prevent mother to child transmission.
- Provide paediatric AIDS treatment to 80 percent of children in need; and
- Reach 80 percent of children most affected and in need of protection an support (Un, 2005).

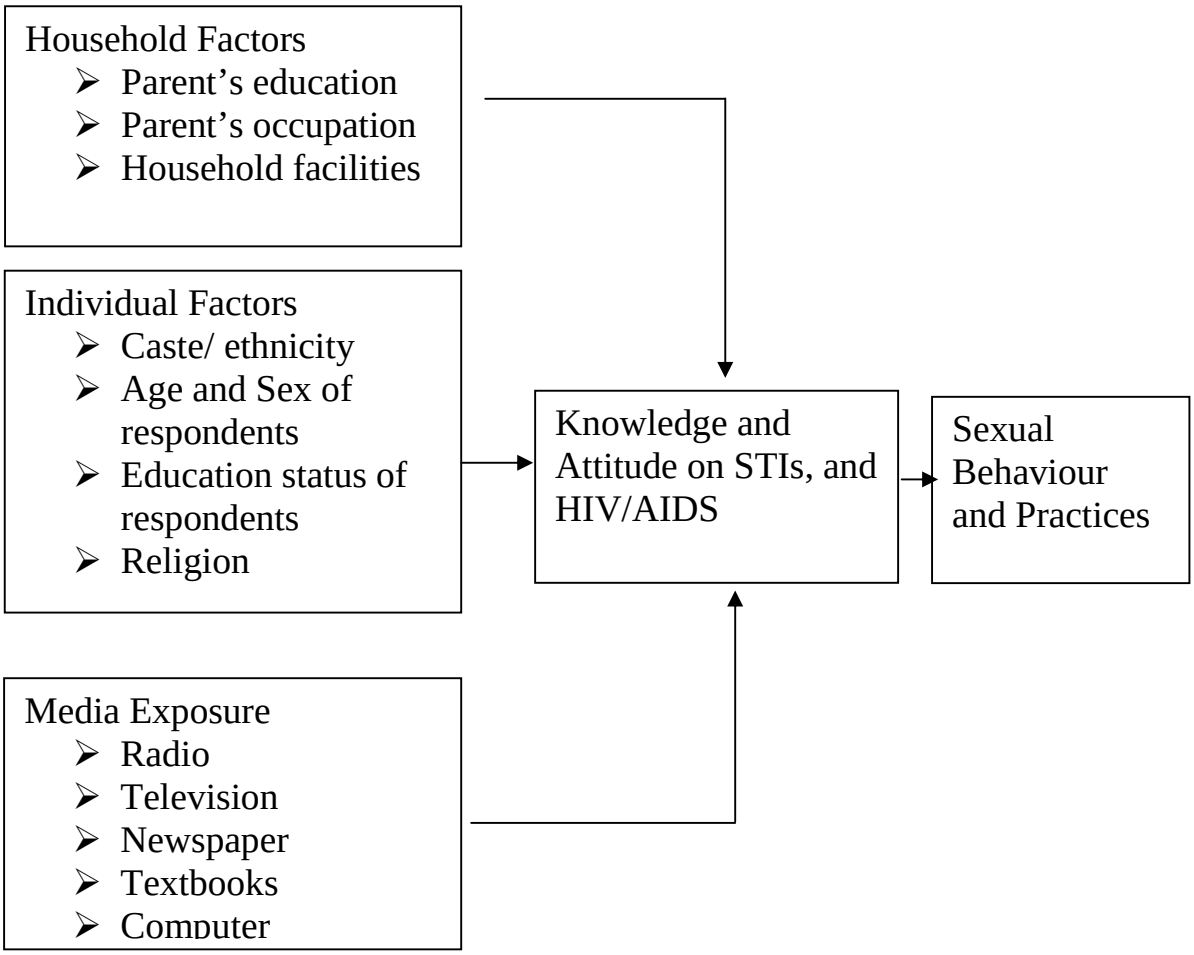
The first world AIDS Day Campaign took place in 1988 to emphasize that AIDS is not just a campaign of concern of one day ever year. So the world AIDS campaign now starts each year and culminated on world AIDS Day, on December1. In 2005 18th world AIDS Day was traditionally done through out the world, the slogan of which was "STOP AIDS KEEP THE PROMISE". Also in Nepal, many programmes were held in that day throughout the country.

In conclusion, the review of literature suggests that the center of the AIDS epidemic spread is from AFRICA TO ASIA. Thoroughly the main routes of HIV transmission in India and Nepal are common in HIV/AIDS problems. The open border, mobile

population between Nepal and India disappointed commercial sex workers women from brothel one though as fuels of the epidemic in south countries. The main routes of HIV/AIDS are in equal state when we compare south Asian countries.

2.4. Conceptual Framework:

The studies indicated that human sexual behaviour is influenced by social economic, cultural and demographic factors. It play an important role to determine the knowledge attitude towards STIs and HIV/AIDS of their children. The respondents own age, sex and education also play a vital role on their knowledge and attitudes towards STIs and HIV/AIDS. The following conceptual framework shows the relation of these different factors on knowledge and attitude towards STIs and HIV/AIDS among secondary level school students which is made on the basis of above review of literature.



CHAPTER – THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter analyses research method employed to collect a qualitative and quantitative data needed for the present study. The source of data, selection of study area, sample selection, questionnaire, data collection and method of data analysis are mainly here after.

3.1 Introduction of the Study Area

Kathmandu District:-

The Ankur School from Old Beneshwore of Kathmandu district is selected for the study research. Out of 1081845 population in 2001 of KTM district, Old Beneshwore in the most crowded and populated area. During 2042 B.S.— 2051 B.S. this area was famous for Galaicha (mat) and garment industry. But till 2064 B.S. most of these industries moved out of the valley of collasped very badly due to the business system of the country. Almost 90% people who living in this area are migrated from different parts of the country. The famous temple Pashupatinath and only one international Airport lies just near from Old Baneshwore.

Lalitpur District:-

Moonlight Secondary Boarding School of Satdobato, Lalitpur district having 337785 population is selected. Lalitpur district is famous for olden temples and different festivals which occur during Baisakh to Jestha is one of the famous festival of this district. Lalitpur district lies south of Kathmandu district.

Bhaktapur District:-

Bhaktapur district is one of the smallest districts among the three district of the valley. This district is about very famous for art and culture with lots of famous temples. Mount view Secondary School of Balkot lies west of Bhaktapur which in a few kilometer away from Araniko Highway. Farming (agriculture) is the main occupation of the people who live here. The light of education is spread rapidly nowadays in this area too.

3.2. Source of Data

Primary as well as secondary data have been used in this study. Primary data have been collected conducting field study through interviews. Secondary data have been taken from documents are related literature.

3.3. Sample Selections

This study has used the primary data collected in April 2007. Three secondary schools were selected by purposive sampling method, because of the accesisbility and acquisitive of researcher. All the regular student of these schools was completely enumerated by questionnaire administrative process. Altogether 120 respondents were interview out of which 60 were female and 60 were male.

Table 3.1: Distribution of study population by school and sex

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Ankur School Kathmandu	21	19	40
Mount View School Bhakpur	19	21	40
Moon Light School Lalitpur	20	20	40

Source: Field survey, 2007

3.4. Question Design

This study has utilized quantitative approaches to collect information from the respondents. Questions has constituted as the major tool of this study. It was designed to explore the necessary information from secondary level school student's about knowledge of STIS/HIV/AIDS and sexual behavior. Questionnaire was mainly concerned in household information's and individual knowledge.

3.5 Method of data collection

The questionnaire was pre-tested and some corrections were made to collect information. The questionnaires were distributed to the students. After distributing the questionnaire they were kept in an environment that their privacy was maintained and they were free to express their opinion, behavior & knowledge about the questions. The respondents were carefully supervised during that period by the researcher and school staff to minimize data error.

3.6. Data processing

The filled in questionnaires were edited and a code book was prepared for coding. The questionnaires were coded according to the codebook. All the questionnaires were thoroughly checked. After completing the manual edition, the master table in SPSS was created and all data were entered.

3.7. Technique of Data analysis

The data obtained from the field survey processed and analyzed to interpret their implications to help of using micro computer programme SPSS/PC frequency tables cross tables, mean tables were used to describe the basic characteristics and examine the relation between dependent and independent variables.

CHAPTER – FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERRISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter analysis the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. Socio-economic background provides information about caste/ ethnicity, religion, level of education, housing facility and occupation where demographic characteristics provides information about age and sex.

4.1. Individual Characteristics:

Individual Characteristics include age and sex, caste/ethnicity, religion and place of residence of respondents at the time of survey.

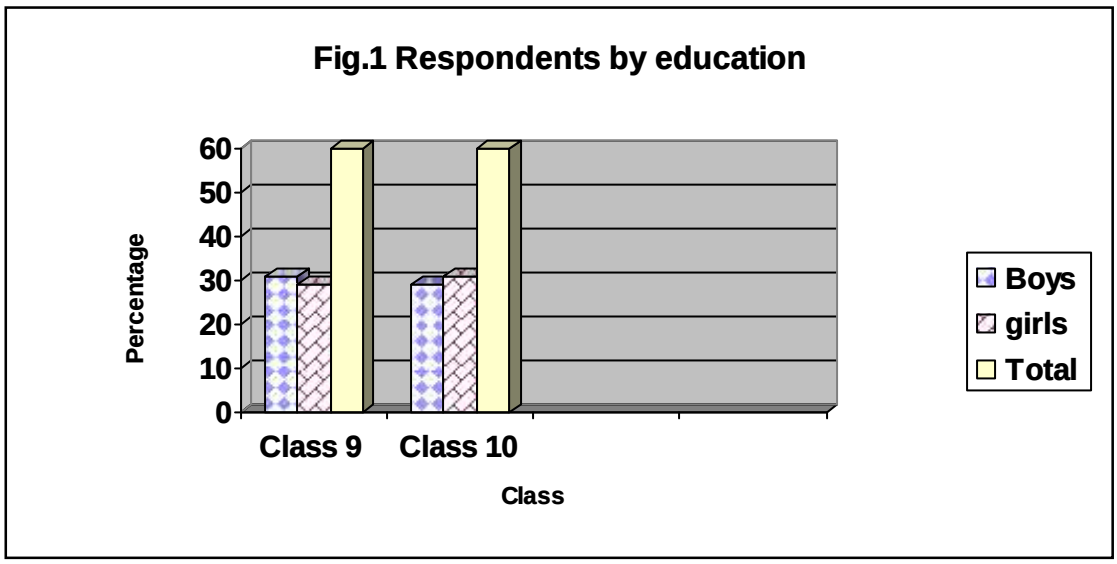
4.1.1. Level of Education:

In this study total no. of respondents were 120. They were from class 9 & 10. Among them 50 percent were from class 9 & 50 percent from class 10.

Table 4.1. Distribution of respondents by education

Respondents						
Class	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
9	31	51.7	29	48.3	60	50.0
10	29	48.3	31	51.7	60	50.0
Total	60	100.00	60	100.00	120	100.00

Source : Field Survey, 2007



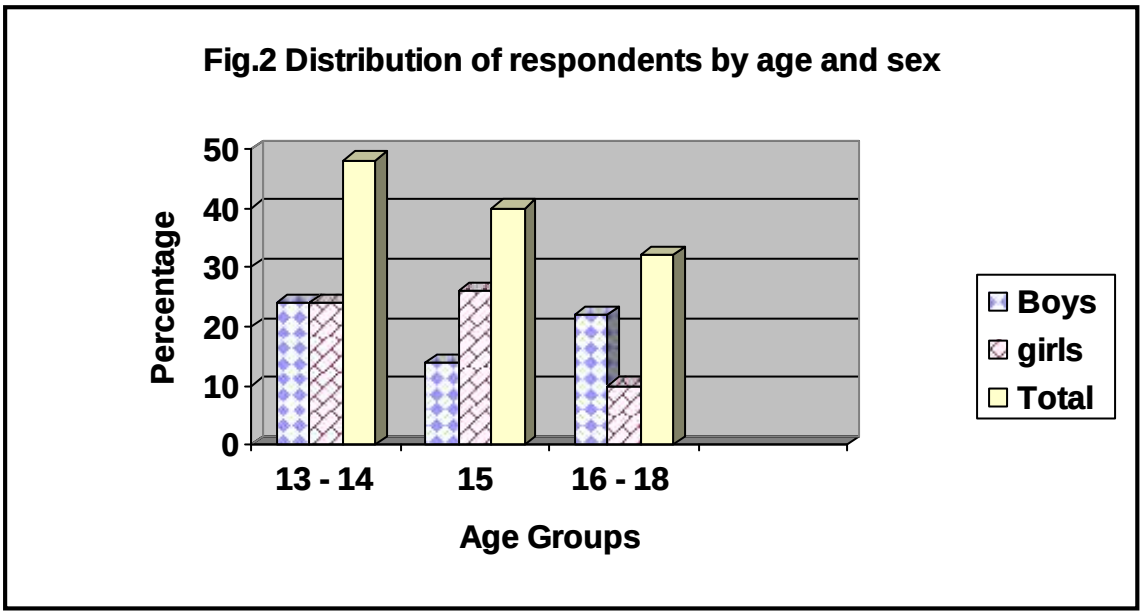
4.1.2. Age and Sex composition:

The two characteristics of the population that receive the most attention in demographic analysis is age and sex. The age and sex composition of a population is important in demographic analysis for various reasons. The age and sex determine the knowledge about STIs/HIV/AIDS. To know the age and sex of respondents the question was asked about it and the distribution of the respondents by age and sex obtained from field are presented in table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Distribution of respondents by age and sex

Respondents						
Age groups	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
13 – 14	24	40.0	24	40.0	48	40.0
15 years	14	23.3	26	43.3	40	33.3
16 – 18	22	36.7	10	16.7	32	26.7
Total	60	100.00	60	100.00	120	100.00

Source : Field survey, 2007



Above table shows that most of the respondents (40.0%) are of age 13- 14 years of age, which is followed by 15 years (33.3%) and 16-18 years of age (26.7%). Most of the both boys and girls are from age 13-14 years. We can conclude that most of the respondents have taken school educations at proper time. Only few respondents are in the age group 16 – 18 years by around 27 percent.

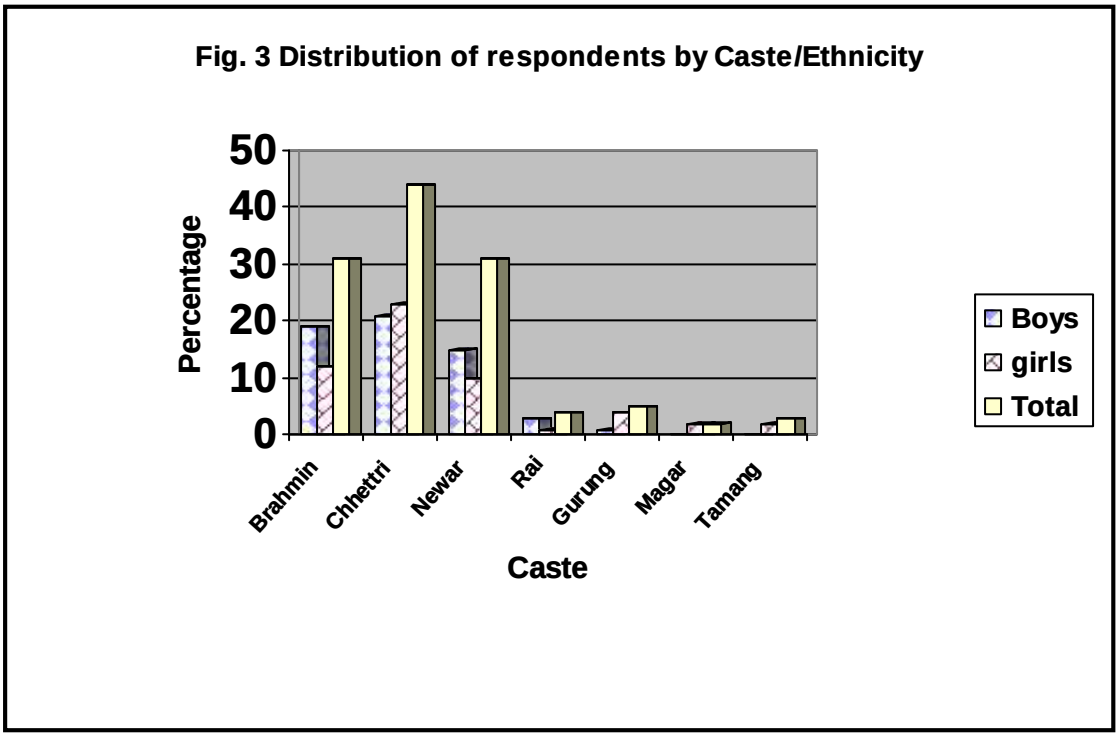
4.1.3. Caste/ Ethnicity Composition :

Table 4.3 gives the information about the caste and ethnicity of the respondents. The total respondent fall into seven ethnic/caste groups. Among them the highest number of respondents are Chhetri (36.7%) followed by Brahmin and Newar (25.8%) Rai (3.3%) Gurung (4.2%) Magar (1.7%) and Tamang (2.5%). Most of the both boys (35%) and Girls (38.3%) are from Chhettri ethnic groups. In Magar ethnic group only girls respondents with (3.3%) no boys respondents.

Table 4.3. Distribution of respondent by caste/ethnicity

Respondents						
Caste/ Ethnicity	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Brahmin	19	31.7	12	20.0	31	25.8
Chhettri	21	35.0	23	38.3	44	36.7
Newar	15	25.0	16	26.7	31	25.8
Rai	3	5.0	1	1.7	4	3.3
Gurung	1	1.7	4	6.7	5	4.2
Magar	-	-	2	3.3	2	1.7
Tamang	1	1.7	2	3.3	3	2.5
Total	60	100.00	60	100.00	120	100.00

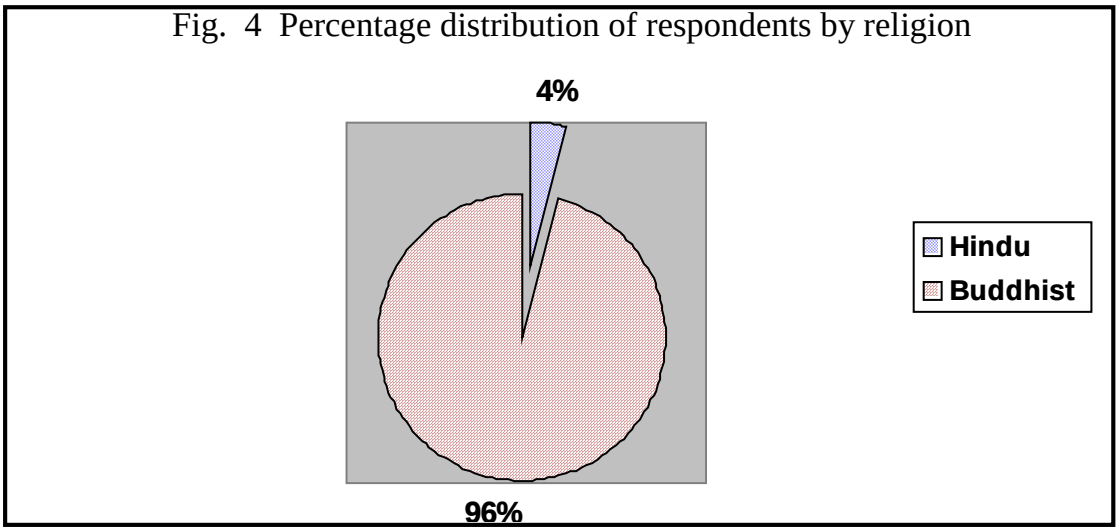
Source : Field survey, 2007



4.1.4. Religion Composition:

Majority of the respondents were Buddhist followed by Hindu, which accounts 95.7 percent and 4.3 percent respectively.

Fig. 4 Percentage distribution of respondents by religion



Source : Field survey, 2007

Household Characteristics:

This section deals about the socio-economic status of the students and parents such as level of educations, occupation and household facilities etc.

4.2.1 Parents Education Status:

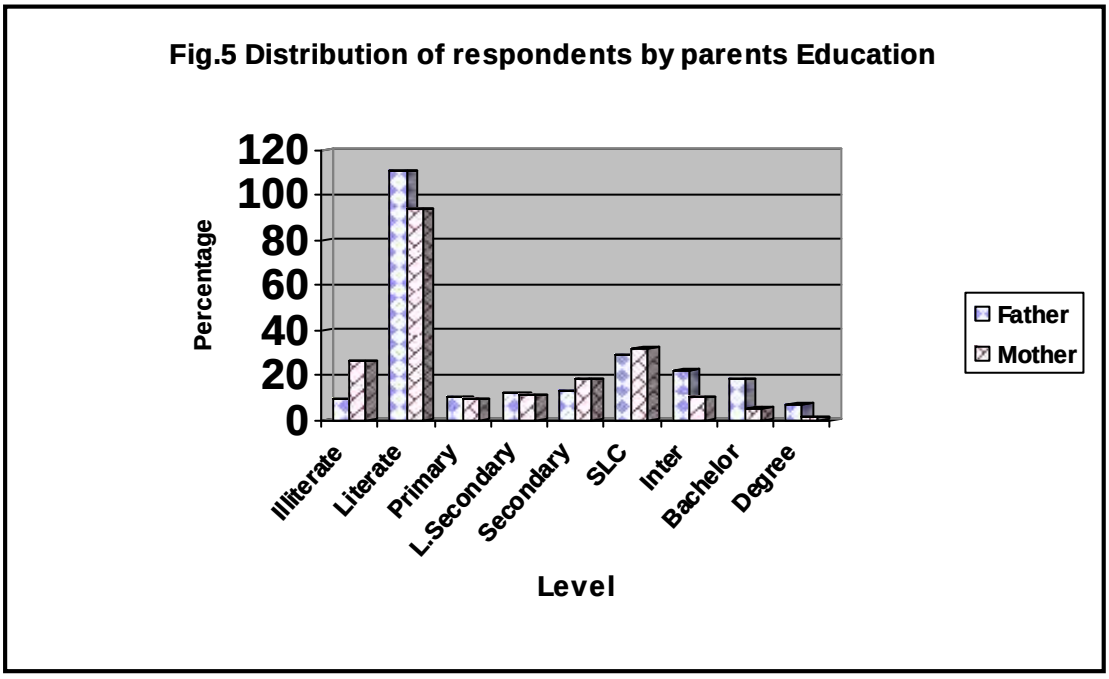
Parent's education is one of the important roles for the level of knowledge of their children. In questionnaire the educational level of father and mother were asked. The result combined for both of the parents is shown in table 4.4.

Table 4.4. Percentage distribution of parents by educational characteristics

Education	Respondents			
	Father		Mother	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Illiterate	9	7.5	26	21.7
Literate	111	92.5	94	78.3
Total	120	100.00	120	100.00
Educational Attainment				
Primary	10	9.0	9	9.6
Lower Secondary	12	10.8	11	11.7
Secondary	13	11.7	18	19.1
S.L.C.	29	26.1	32	34.0
Intermediate	22	19.8	10	10.6
Bachelor	18	16.2	5	5.3
Degree	7	6.3	1	1.1
Literate without schooling	-	-	8	8.5
Total	111	100.00	94	100.00

Source : Field survey, 2007

The above table shows that in the school level the father's and mother's educational attainment is same but in the case of higher education father's education attainment is too much higher than that of mother's.



4.2.2 Parents Occupation:

The occupation of the parents can also taken as the important variables that determine the socio-economic status of the household and also affects the knowledge, attitude behavior on STIs/HIV/AIDS. Table 4.5 examines the occupation of father and mother of the respondents.

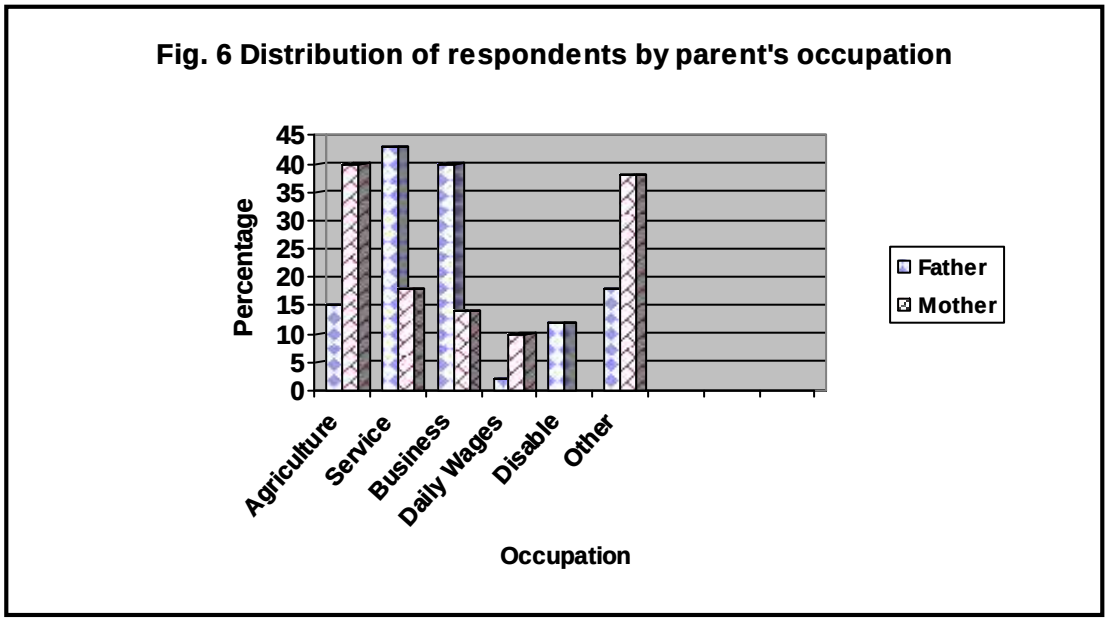
Table 4.5. Distribution of Respondents by parents occupations

Occupation	Respondents			
	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	15	12.5	40	33.3
Service	43	35.8	18	15
Business	40	33.3	14	11.7
Daily wages	2	1.7	10	8.3
Disable	12	1.7	-	-
Others	18	15	38	31.7
Total	120	100	120	100

Source : Field survey, 2007

As stated in table 4.5, most of the respondent's mothers are dependent on agriculture with (33.3%), only (12.5%) fathers are involved in agriculture. Most of the

respondents fathers are engaged in service and business with (35.8%) and (33.3) respectively. The share of mother engaged in business is only (11.7%) and only (15%) are in service sector.



4.2.3. Household facilities

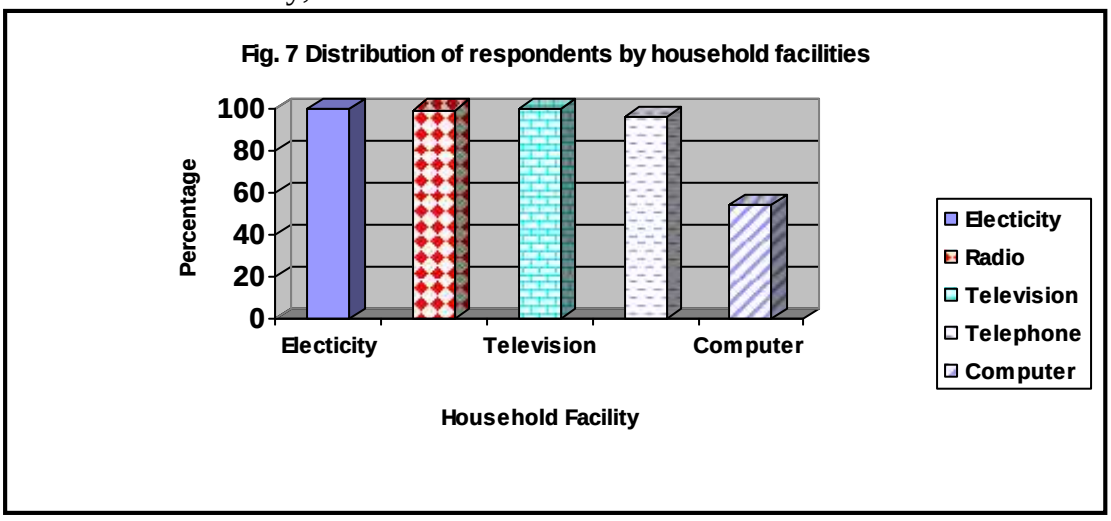
The respondents were asked to specify whether they have the house hold facilities such as electricity ration, TV, Computer or not.

Table 4.6: Distribution of respondents by household facilities

House hold facilities	Number	Percent
Electricity	120	100
Radio	119	99.2
Television	120	100
Telephone	115	95.8
Computer	65	54.2
Total	120	-

The total percentage may exceed hundred due to multiple responses.

Source : Field survey, 2007



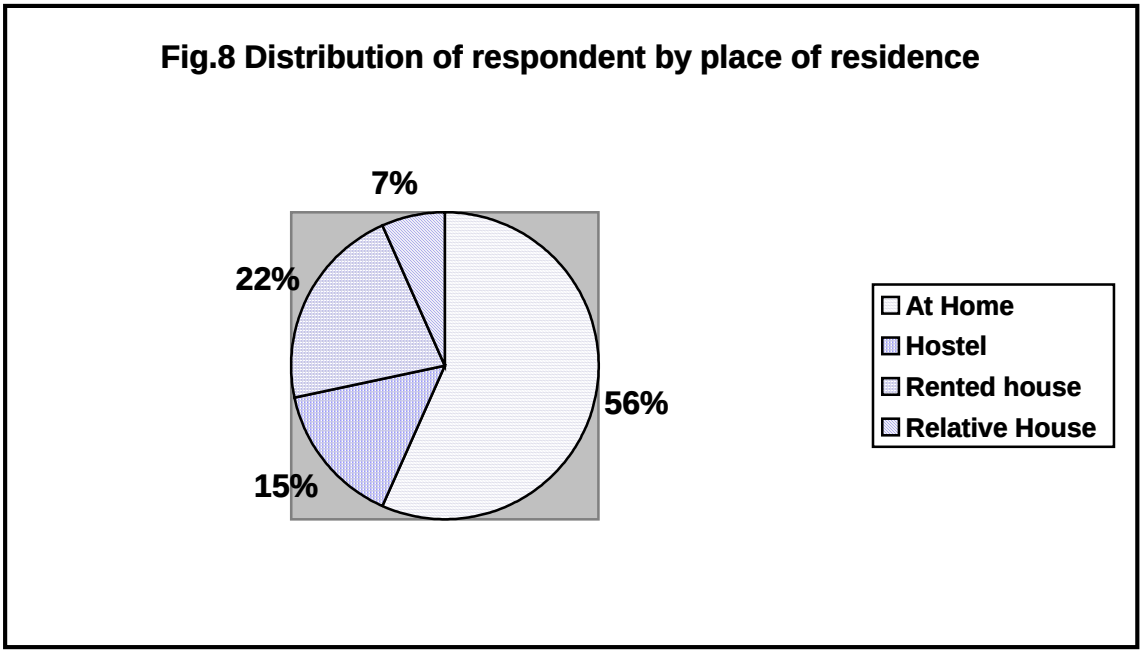
4.2.3. Place of residence

All the respondents were asked their current place of residence. Out of total respondents 70.8 percent respondents have their own house. Followed by boys 56.7 percent and girls 85 percent have their own house. Only 5 percent have stay their relatives house followed by 9.2 percent respondent were from Hostel and 15 percent were from rented house. This figure indicates that majority of respondents have their own house.

Table: 4.7: Distribution of respondents by Place of residence

Living place	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
At home	34	56.7	51	85.0	85	70.8
Hostel	9	15.0	2	3.3	11	9.2
Rented house	13	21.7	5	8.3	18	15.0
Relative house	4	6.7	2	3.3	6	5.5
Total	60	100.00	60	100.00	120	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2007



CHAPTER – FIVE

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ON STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG SECONDARY LEVEL SCHOOL STUDENTS

This chapter includes knowledge and attitude of secondary level school students on STIs and HIV/AIDS. In this study some questions are asked to the respondents to examine the knowledge on STIs.

5.1. Knowledge of STIs by Grade, Sex, Ethnicity, Religion, place of residents and Age Group.

Out of total respondents about 96 percent have heard about STIs . As of the grade respondents of class 9 have higher knowledge of STIs then that of class 10 with 98.3 percent and 93.3 percent respectively.

As per the sex, boys had higher knowledge than girls with 96.7 percent 95 percent respectively.

As of the ethnic group Chhettri, Gurung, Magar and Tamang caste respondents had cent percent knowledge of STIs than other caste. Among other castes Brahmin 90.3 percent Newar 96.8 percent and Rai 75 percent respondents had heard of STIs.

Similarly in the religion 95.7 percent Buddhist and 4.3 percent Hindu had heard of STIs.

As of the place of residence, Hostel and relatives house respondent have cent percent knowledge of STIs. Followed by 95.2 percent own house and 94.5 percent rental house respondents had heard about STIs.

In age group 13-14 years age group respondents have cent percent knowledge of STIs. Similarly 95 percent 15 years and 90.6 percent 16 – 18 years age group respondents heard of STIs.

Table 5.1: Distribution of respondents by knowledge of STIs by background characteristics.

Knowledge of STIs						
Variables	Yes		No		Total	
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
9	59	98.3	1	1.7	60	100.0
10	56	93.3	4	6.7	60	100.0
Sex						
Boys	58	96.7	2	3.3	60	100.0
Girls	57	95	3	5	60	100.0
Ethnicity						
Brahmin	28	90.3	3	9.7	31	100.0
Chhettri	44	100	0	0	44	100.0
Newar	30	96.8	1	3.2	31	100.0
Rai	3	75	1	25	4	100.0
Gurung	5	100	0	0	5	100.0
Magar	2	100	0	0	2	100.0
Tamang	3	100	0	0	3	100.0
Religion						
Buddhist	110	95.7	5	4.3	115	100.0
Hindu	5	4.3	5	0	5	100.0
Place of Residence						
Own House	81	95.2	4	4.7	85	100.0
Hostel	11	100	0	0	11	100.0
Rental House	17	94.5	1	5.5	18	100.0
Relatives Ho.	6	100	0	0	6	100.0
Age Group						
13 – 14	48	100	0	0	48	100.0
15 years	38	95	2	5	40	100.0
16 – 18	29	90.6	3	9.4	32	100.0
Total	115	95.8	5	4.2	120	100.00

Source : Field survey, 2007

5. 2. Knowledge on types of STIs

In the analysis of STIs cent percent of respondents have heard about HIV/AIDS. Followed by Syphilis (80%) and Gonorrhea (78.3%) respondents have heard it. Only around 3 percent respondents have heard about Chlamydia.

Table 5.2. Distribution of respondents by knowledge on types of STIs

Name of STIs	Number	Percent
Syphilis	92	80.0
Gonorrhea	90	78.3
HIV/AIDS	115	100.0
Chlamydia	3	2.6
Total	115	

Total percentage may exceed hundred due to multiple responses.

Source : Field survey. 2007

5. 3. Source of Information about STIs

The source of information is an important factor for the student to achieve the knowledge regarding STIs. The students have different sources of information.

Main sources of information about STIs are radio, television, news paper, teacher and friend. About 78 percent, 83.3 percent, 72.5 percent 94.2 percent, 65.8 percent of respondents have got information about STIs form radio, television, newspaper, teacher and friends respectively. Only 45.8 percent and 11.7 percent of respondent have got information about STIs from parents and doctors respectively.

Table 5.3: Distribution of respondents by sources of information about STIs

Sources of Information	Number	Percent
Radio	94	78.3
Television	100	83.3
News papers	87	72.5
Teachers	113	94.2
Friends	79	65.8
Parents	55	45.8
Doctors	14	11.7
Total	115	

Total percentage may exceed hundred due to multiple responses.

Source : Field survey, 2007

5. 4. Knowledge on symptoms of STIs

The above table shows that about 71 percent of respondents responses that itching around genital and mouth is the symptoms of STIs followed by about 54 percentage responses with yellow wish put discharge from vagina. Similarly around 29 percent respondents responses that headache and 12 percent of them said that swelling limbs is symptoms of STIs.

Table 5.4: Distribution of respondent by knowledge on symptoms of STIs.

Symptoms of STIs	Number	Percent
Headache	33	28.7
Swelling limbs	14	12.2
Itching around genital& mouth	82	71.3
Yellow wish put like discharge from vagina	62	53.9
Total	115	

Total percentage may exceed hundred due to multiple responses.

Source : Field survey, 2007

5. 5. Knowledge on ways of transmission STIs

Among the total respondent 93.1 percent respondents have knowledge on transmissions and 1.7 percent respondents do not have knowledge on transmissions of STIs.

As of the study area, Mount view school Bhaktapur respondents have cent percent knowledge on transmissions. Among other study area Ankur school Kathmandu and Moonlight school Lalitpur with 89.7 percent and 89.2 percent respectively.

As of the sex Girls have higher knowledge on the ways of STIs transmission than boys with 96.5 percent and boys 89.7 percent.

As of the ethnic group Gurung, Magar, Tamang had cent percent knowledge on transmission than other caste. Followed by around 93 percent Brahmin 93.3 percent Newar, Chhettri 93.2 and Rai around 67 percent respondents have knowledge on transmission on.

As per the religion 93.6 percent Buddhist and 80 percent Hindu respondents know the way of STIs transmission.

Similarly in the place of residence relatives house respondents have cent percent knowledge of transmissions. Followed by 93.8 percent own house 81.8 percent Hostel and 94.1 percent rental house respondents know that how STIs transform from one person to another.

In the age group, 15 years age group had higher knowledge on transmission by 97.4 percent than other age groups. Similarly 13-14 years 89.6 percent and 16-18 years 93 percent respondents have knowledge on transmission.

At last we can say that most of the respondents had transmission knowledge of STIs.

Table: 5. 5: Distribution of respondents by study area, sex, ethnicity, religion, place of residence and age groups.

Knowledge on ways of transmission STIs								
Variables	Yes		No		Don't know		Total	
Study Area	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ankur School Ktm.	35	89.7	0	0	4	10.3	39	100
Mountview Bhaktapur	39	100	0	0	0	0	39	100
Moolight Lalitpur	33	89.2	2	5.4	2	5.4	37	100
Sex								
Boys	52	89.7	2	3.5	4	6.8	58	100
Girls	55	96.5	0	0	2	3.5	57	100
Ethnicity								
Brahmin	26	92.8	0	0	2	7.2	28	100
Chhettri	41	93.2	2	45	1	2.3	44	100
Newar	28	93.3	0	0	2	6.7	30	100
Rai	2	66.7	0	0	1	33.3	44	100
Gurung	5	100	0	0	0	0	5	100
Magar	2	100	0	0	0	0	2	100
Tamang	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	100
Religion								100
Buddhist	103	93.6	2	1.8	5	4.6	110	100
Hindu	4	80	0	0	1	20	5	100
Place of Residence								
Own House	76	93.8	2	2.5	3	3.7	81	100
Hostel	9	81.8	0	0	2	18.2	11	100
Rental House	16	94.1	0	0	1	5.9	17	100
Relatives House	6	100	0	0	0	0	6	100
Age Group								
13 – 14	43	89.6	1	2.1	4	8.3	48	100
15 years	37	97.4	0	0	1	2.6	38	100
16 – 18	27	93	1	53.5	1	3.5	29	100
Total	107	93.1	2	1.7	6	5.2	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2007

5. 6. Knowledge on modes of STIs Transmission

The knowledge on modes of transmission of STIs among the respondents is found cent percent. Among the respondents who have heard about STIs they said that STIs is transmitted through sexual contact with 100 percent.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by their knowledge about modes of STIs Transmission

Modes of STIs Transmission	Number	Percent
Sexual content	107	100.0
Living together	0	0.0
Don't know	0	0.0
Total	107	100.00

Source : Field Survey, 2007

5.7. Knowledge of preventing methods of STIs

Among the total respondents about 94 percent respondents said that they know the preventing methods of STIs only 6.1 percent respondents donot have knowledge on prevention. As of study area, Mount view Bhaktapur respondents have cent percent knowledge on prevention STIs. Among other study area 94.9 percent Ankur School Kathmandu and 86.5 percent Moonlight school Lalitpur respondents know the preventing methods of STIs.

According to sex, girls had higher knowledge on prevention of STIs than boys with 98.2 percent and 89.6 percent respectively.

As of ethnic group, Gurung, Magar and Tamang had cent percent knowledge on prevention than other caste. Followed by Brahmin 96.4 percent & Chhettri 93.2percent, Newar 93.3 percent and Rai 66.7 percent respondents have knowledge on prevention STIs.

As of the religion 94.5 percent Buddhist and 80 percent Hindu respondent have knowledge on prevention STIs.

Similarly in the place of residence hostel and relatives house respondents have cent percent knowledge on prevention. Followed by around 93 percent own house and 94.1 percent rental house respondents have knowledge on prevention of STIs.

As of the age group 15 years age group respondents have higher knowledge on prevention of STIs with 97.4 percent than other age group. Followed buy 13-14 years around 92 percent and 16-18 years 93.1 percent respondents have knowledge on prevention of STIs.

Table 5.7: Distribution of respondents by knowledge of preventing methods STIs by background characteristics

Variables	Yes		No		Total	
Study Area	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ankur School Ktm.	37	94.5	2	28.6	39	33.3
Mountview Bhaktapur	39	100	0	0	39	33.9
Moolight Lalitpur	32	86.5	5	13.5	37	32.2
Sex						
Boys	52	89.6	6	10.4	58	100
Girls	56	98.2	1	1.8	57	100
Ethnicity						
Brahmin	27	96.4	1	3.6	28	100
Chhettri	41	93.2	3	6.8	44	100
Newar	28	93.3	2	6.7	30	100
Rai	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100
Gurung	5	100	0	0	5	100
Magar	2	100	0	0	2	100
Tamang	3	100	0	0	3	100
Religion						
Buddhist	104	94.5	6	5.5	110	100
Hindu	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	100
Place of Residence						
Own House	75	92.6	6	7.4	81	100
Hostel	11	100.0	0	0	11	100
Rental House	16	94.1	1	5.9	17	100
Relatives House	6	100	0	0	6	100
Age Group						
13 – 14	44	91.7	4	8.3	48	100
15 years	37	97.4	1	2.6	38	100
16 – 18	27	93.1	2	6.9	29	100
Total	108	93.9	7	6.1	115	100

Source : Field Survey, 2007

5. 8. Knowledge on prevention of STIs

Table 5.8 shows that among the respondents it is found that around 82 percent respondents said that using condom is the true methods of preventing STIs. Followed by about 17 percent do not have sex at all and 71.3 percent sex with single partner respectively.

Table 5.8: Distribution of respondents by knowledge on true method for preventing STIs

Variables	Number	Percent
Do not have sex at all	18	16.7
Using Condom	88	81.5
Sex with single partner	77	71.3
Always take safe sex	6	5.6
Other	3	2.8
Total	108	

Total percentage may exceed hundred due to multiple responses.

Source : Field survey, 2007

5. 9. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by study area Sex, ethnicity, religion, place of residence, age group.

The respondents were asked "have you heard about HIV/AIDS" all the respondents replied positively i.e. 'Yes'. Cent percent respondents had heard about HIV/AIDS.

Table 5.9: Distribution of respondents heard of HIV/AIDS

Variables	Yes		No		Total	
Study Area	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ankur School Ktm.	40	100	0	0	40	100
Mountview Bhaktapur	40	100	0	0	40	100
Moolight Lalitpur	40	100	0	0	40	100
Sex						
Boys	60	100	0	0	60	100
Girls	60	100	3	0	60	100
Ethnicity						
Brahmin	31	100	0	0	31	100
Chhettri	44	100	0	0	44	100
Newar	31	100	0	0	31	100
Rai	4	100	0	0	4	100
Gurung	5	100	0	0	5	100
Magar	2	100	0	0	2	100
Tamang	3	100	0	0	3	100
Religion						
Buddhist	115	100	0	0	115	100
Hindu	5	100	0	0	5	100
Place of Residence						
Own House	85	100	0	0	85	100
Hostel	11	100	0	0	11	100
Rental House	18	100	0	0	18	100
Relatives Ho.	6	100	0	0	6	100
Age Group						
13 – 14	48	100	0	0	48	100
15 years	40	100	0	0	40	100
16 – 18	32	100	0	0	32	100
Total	120	100.0	0	0	120	100.0

Source : Field survey, 2007

5. 10. Sources of Information on HIV/AIDS

The sources of information play a vital roll to achieve the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS. There are different sources of information about HIV/AIDS. From the

field survey Teacher was the major source of respondents for the information of HIV/AIDS. About 94.2 percent respondents have heard about HIV/AIDS from

Table 5.10: Distribution of respondents by different sources of information about HIV/AIDS

Sources of information	Number	Percent
Radio	94	78.3
Television	100	83.3
Newspaper	87	72.5
Teacher	113	94.2
Friends	79	65.8
Parents	55	45.8
Doctors	14	11.7
Total	120	

Total percentage may exceed hundred due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Teacher. Similarly 83.3 percent & 78.3 percent respondents have heard about HIV/AIDS from Television and Radio respectively. Followed by 72.5 percent Newspaper, 65.8 percent friends, parents 45.8 percents respondents have heard about it. Only 11.7 percent respondents have heard about HIV/AIDS from Doctors.

5. 11. Knowledge on mode of HIV/AIDS transmission

To analyze the knowledge on transmission of HIV/AIDS some different opinions were given to the respondents for the answer of question. How is HIV transmitted? From the field survey most of the students were aware about the HIV/AIDS because 97.5 percent respondents believed that HIV/AIDS is transmitted through sexual contact 85.8 percent respondents believed through blood transmission. Similarly 81.7 percent respondents and 49.2 percent respondents believed that HIV/AIDS transmit from infected mother to baby and by sharing razor respectively.

Table 5.11: Distribution of respondents by their knowledge about mode of HIV/AIDS transmission:

Causes of HIV/AIDS transmission	Number	Percent
Sexual contacts	117	97.5
Sharing razor	59	49.2
Blood transmission	103	85.8
Infected mother to baby	98	81.7
Total	120	

Total percentage may exceed hundred due to multiple responses.

Source : Field survey, 2007

5.12. Opinion of AIDS

To examine the knowledge of AIDS respondents are asked, "In your opinion what is AIDS? About 33 percent respondents said that AIDS is Fatal Disease, 36 percent respondents said that AIDS is Sexual Transmitted Disease.

Table 5.12: Distribution of respondents by opinion of AIDS

Variables	FD		STD		CD		DTBCS		IDS		Total	
Study Area	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Ankur S. Ktm	13	32.5	14	35.0	1	2.5	7	17.5	5	12.5	40	100
Mountview Bkt.	18	45.0	7	17.5	2	5.0	4	10.0	9	22.5	40	100
Moonlight Lalitpur	8	20.0	22	55.0	0	0	5	12.5	5	12.5	40	100
Sex												
Boys	20	33.3	21	35.0	2	3.3	10	16.7	7	11.7	60	100
Girls	19	31.7	22	36.7	1	1.6	6	10.0	12	20.0	60	100
Ethnicity												
Brahmin	8	25.8	13	41.9	1	3.2	8	25.8	1	3.2	31	100
Chhettri	19	43.2	14	31.2	1	2.3	2	4.5	8	18.2	44	100
Newar	10	32.2	7	22.6	0	0	6	19.4	8	25.8	31	100
Rai	0	0	3	75	0	0	0	0	1	25	4	100
Gurung	2	40	1	20	1	20	0	0	1	20	5	100
Magar	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100
Tamang	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100
Religion												
Buddhist	39	33.9	40	34.8	2	1.7	16	13.9	18	15.7	115	100
Hindu	0	0	3	60	1	20	0	0	1	20	5	100
Place of Residence												
Own house	26	30.6	32	37.6	2	2.4	10	11.7	15	17.6	85	100
Hostel	6	54.5	2	18.2	0	0	2	18.2	1	9.1	11	100
Rental house	5	27.8	7	38.8	5.5		3	16.7	2	11.1	18	100
Relative house	2	33.3.	2	33.3	0		1	16.7	1	16.7	6	100
Age group												
13 – 14	8	16.7	18	37.5	2	4.2	10	20.8	10	20.8	48	100
15 years	19	47.5	11	27.5	1	2.5	5	12.5	4	10	40	100
16 – 18	12	37.5	14	43.8	0	0	1	3.1	5	15.6	32	100
Total	39	32.5	43	35.8	3	2.5	16	13.3	19	15.8	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2007

FD = Fatal Disease STD = Sexual Transmitted Disease

CD= Communicable Disease IDS = Immune Deficiency Syndrome

DTBCS = Dangerous Transmitted by Careless sex

Similarly only 3 percent respondents says that AIDS is Communicable Diseases, 13 percent respondents said that Dangerous Transmitted by care less sex and 16 percent respondents said that AIDS is Immune deficiency syndrome.

5. 13. Knowledge on AIDS related programme conducted in school

Among the total respondents around 66 percent respondents said that AIDS related program are conducted in their school and 34.2 percent respondents said that No.

Table:5.13: Distribution of respondents by AIDS related programme conducted in their school.

Variables	Yes		No		Total	
Study Area	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ankur School Ktm.	38	95.0	2	5.0	40	100
Mount view Bhaktapur	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100
Moonlight Lalitpur	14	35.0	26	65.0	40	100
Sex						
Boys	38	63.3	22	36.7	60	100
Girls	41	68.3	19	31.7	60	100
Ethnicity						
Brahmin	23	74.2	8	25.8	31	100
Chhettri	31	70.5	13	29.5	44	100
Newar	16	51.6	15	48.4	31	100
Rai	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	100
Gurung	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	100
Magar	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100
Tamang	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100
Religion						
Buddhist	75	65.2	40	34.8	115	100
Hindu	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	100
Place of Residence						
Own House	54	63.5	31	36.5	85	100
Hostel	8	72.7	3	27.3	11	100
Rental House	13	72.2	5	27.8	18	100
Relatives Ho.	4	66.7	2	33.3	6	100
Age Group						
13 – 14	41	85.4	7	14.6	48	100
15 years	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100
16 – 18	17	53.2	15	46.8	32	100
Total	79	65.8	41	34.2	120	100.00

Source : Field survey, 2007

As of the study area in Ankur school Kathmandu the AIDS related programme were conducted very well with 95 percent. In Mount view school Bhaktapur 67.5 percent and Moonlight school Lalitpur 35percent respondent said that AIDS related programmes were conducted. As of sex, 63.3 percent boys and 68.3 percent girls respondents said that in their school AIDS related programme where conduct.

As of the ethnic group Brahmin 74.2 percent, Chhettri 70.5 percent, Newar 51.6 percent, Rai 75 percernt, Gurung 60 percent, Magar 50 percent and Tamang 66.7 percent respondents said that AIDS related programme were conducted.

Similarly in the place of residence own house 63.5 percent, Hostel 72.7 percent, rental house 72.2 percent and relatives house 66.7 percent respondents said that in their school AIDS related programme were conducted.

In the age group 13-14 years 85.4 percent, 15 years 52.5 percent, 16-18 years 53.2 percent respondents said that AIDS related programme were conducted.

5. 14. Knowledge on preventing method of AIDS

To examine he knowledge on prevention method of HIV/AIDS respondents were asked " Do you know the methods of Preventing HIV/AIDS transmission".
Table 5.14 shows that all the respondent said that they know the method of preventing HIV transmission.

Table 5.14: Distribution of respondent by knowledge on preventing method of AIDS.

Knowledge on preventing methods of AIDS transmission	No.	Percent
Yes	120	100.0
No	-	-
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2007

5. 15. Knowledge on prevention of HIV/AIDS

Among the total respondents 50 percent respondents said that use of condom is the true method of preventing HIV/AIDS transmission. Followed by around 42 percent respondents said that do not have sex with unknown is the true method of prevention HIV/AIDS. Only 8.3 percent said do not have sex at all is the true method of preventing HIV/AIDS transmission respectively.

Table 5.15: Distribution of respondents by knowledge on true method for preventing HIV/AIDS transmission.

Variable	Numbers	Percent
Do not have sex at all	10	8.3
Do not have sex with unknown	50	41.7
Use condom	60	50.0
Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.16. Need of sex knowledge

In this study most of the respondents have said that knowledge about sex is needed for them.

As of the study are Mount view school Bhaktapur and Moonlight school Lalitpur cent percent respondents said that they need sex knowledge. In Ankur school Kathmandu 87.5 percent respondents said that they need sex knowledge.

As of sex about 97 percent girls and 95 precent boys said that need sex knowledge.

Table 5.16: Distribution of respondent for need of sex knowledge by background characteristics.

Variables	Yes		No		Don't know		Total	
Study Area	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ankur School Ktm.	35	87.5	3	7.5	2	50.0	40	100
Mount view Bhaktapur	40	100	0	0	0	0	40	100
Moonlight Lalitpur	40	100	0	0	0	0	40	100
Sex								
Boys	57	95.0	2	3.3	1	1.7	60	100
Girls	58	96.7	1	1.7	1	1.6	60	100
Ethnicity								
Brahmin	29	93.6	1	3.2	1	3.2	31	100
Chhettri	42	95.5	1	2.3	1	2.2	44	100
Newar	30	96.8	1	3.2	0	0	31	100
Rai	4	100	0	0	0	0	4	100
Gurung	5	100	0	0	0	0	5	100
Magar	2	100	0	0	0	0	2	100
Tamang	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	100
Religion								
Buddhist	110	95.6	3	2.6	2	1.8	115	100
Hindu	5	100	0	0	0	0	5	100
Place of Residence								
Own House	84	98.8	1	1.2	0	0	85	100
Hostel	11	100	0	0	0	0	11	100
Rental House	14	77.8	2	11.1	2	11.1	18	100
Relatives House	6	100	0	0	0	0	6	100
Age Group								
13 – 14	45	93.7	1	2.1	2	4.2	48	100
15 years	39	97.5	1	2.5	0	0	40	100
16 – 18	31	96.8	1	3.2	0	0	32	100
Total	115	95.8	3	2.5	2	1.7	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

As of ethnicity Rai, Gurung, Magar, Tamang cent percent respondents said that they need sex knowledge. Among other castes Brahmin 93.6 percent, Chhettri 95.5 percent and Newar 96.8 percent respondents said that they need sex knowledge respectively.

As of the religion around 96 percent Buddhist and cent percent Hindu said that they need sex knowledge.

According to place of residence cent percent hostel & relatives house respondents said that they need sex knowledge. Followed by around 99 percent own house & 77.8 percent rental house respondents said that they need sex knowledge.

In the age group, 13-14 years around 94 percent 15 years 97.5 percent and 16-18 years 96.8 percent respondents said that they need sex knowledge.

5. 17. Talking about sexual activity with friends

Among the total respondents 62 percent respondents said that they talk about sexual activity with their friends and 38 percent said no.

According to study area, in Ankur school 50 percent respondents said that they talk about sexual activity with their friends. Followed by Mount view school Bhaktapur 73 percent & Moonlight school Lalitpur 63 percent respondents said that they talk about sexual activity with their friends. As of sex boys respondents were open then girls with 75 percent boys & 48 percent girls respondents talk about sexual activity with their friends.

As of religion around 61 percent Buddhist and 80 percent Hindu talk about sexual activity with their friends.

As of ethnicity cent percent Magar respondents talk about sexual activity with their friends. Similarly Brahmin 58 percent, Rai 75 percent, Chhettri 62 percent, Newar 68 percent, Gurung 40 percent and Tamang 33 percent respondents talk about sexual activity with their friends.

According to place of residence hostel respondents are higher talking about sexual activity with their friends with 82 percent than other place of residence. Followed by own house by percent dental house 61 percent and relatives house 67 percent respondent said that they talk about sexual activity with their friends.

In age group, higher the ages higher talking sexual activity with friends i.e. 52 percent, 62.5 percent, 75 percent in age group 13-14, 15 and 16-18 years respectively.

Above analysis shows that most of the respondents talk about sexual activity with their friends.

Table 5. 17: Distribution of Respondents talking about sexual activity with their friends.

Variables	Yes		No		Total	
Study Area	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ankur School Ktm.	20	50.0	20	50	40	100.0
Mount view Bhaktapur	29	72.5	11	27.5	40	100.0
Moonlight Lalitpur	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0
Sex						
Boys	45	75.0	15	25	60	100.0
Girls	29	48.3	31	51.7	60	100.0
Ethnicity						
Brahmin	18	58.1	13	41.9	31	100.0
Chhettri	27	61.4	17	38.6	44	100.0
Newar	21	67.7	10	32.3	31	100.0
Rai	3	75.0	1	25	4	100.0
Gurung	2	40.0	3	60	5	100.0
Magar	2	100.0	0	100	2	100.0
Tamang	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	100.0
Religion						
Buddhist	70	60.9	45	39.1	115	100.0
Hindu	4	80.0	1	20	5	100.0
Place of Residence						
Own House	50	58.8	35	41.2	85	100.0
Hostel	9	81.1	2	18.2	11	100.0
Rental House	11	61.1	7	38.9	18	100.0
Relatives Ho.	4	66.7	2	33.3	6	100.0
Age Group						
13 – 14	25	52.1	23	47.9	48	100.0
15 years	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100.0
16 – 18	24	75.0	8	25	32	100.0
Total	74	61.7	46	38.3	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.18. Experience in Sex

The respondents were asked about the experience in sex. The situation of experienced in sex is represented in the Table 14.

Among the total respondents only 2.5 percent of respondents have experience in sex but 97.5 percent does not.

As of the study area, it clearly shows that all the three schools only 2.5 percent respondents have experience in sex.

According to sex 3.3 percent boys and 1.7 percent girls respondents have experience of sex.

As of ethnic group, among the caste only 6.5 percent Brahmin & 2.3 Chhettri caste respondents have experience of sex.

Similarly in the religion only 2.6 Buddhist have experience in sex but no Hindu are found involved in sex.

As of place of residence respondents living in own house and hostel have experience in sex. The indicator is 2.4 and 9.1 respectively.

In the age group 9.4 percent 16-18 years respondents are found involved in sex.

Above analysis shows that all the respondents know about safe sex.

Table 5.18: Distribution of respondents by experienced in sex by background characteristics

Variables	Yes				Total	
Study Area	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ankur School Ktm.	1	2.5	39	97.5	40	100.0
Mount view Bhaktapur	1	2.5	39	97.5	40	100.0
Moonlight Lalitpur	1	2.5	39	97.5	40	100.0
Sex						
Boys	2	3.3	58	96.7	60	100.0
Girls	1	1.7	59	98.3	60	100.0
Ethnicity						
Brahmin	2	6.5	29	93.5	31	100.0
Chhettri	1	2.3	43	97.7	44	100.0
Newar	0	0	31	100	31	100.0
Rai	0	0	4	100	4	100.0
Gurung	0	0	5	100	5	100.0
Magar	0	0	2	100	2	100.0
Tamang	0	0	3	100	3	100.0
Religion						
Buddhist	3	2.6	112	97.4	115	100.0
Hindu	0	0	5	0	5	100.0
Place of Residence						
Own House	2	2.4	83	97.6	85	100.0
Hostel	1	9.1	10	90.9	11	100.0
Rental House	0	0	18	100	18	100.0
Relatives Ho.	0	0	6	100	6	100.0
Age Group						
13 – 14	0	0	48	100	48	100.0
15 years	0	0	40	100	40	100.0
16 – 18	3	9.4	29	90.6	32	100.0
Total	3	2.5	117	97.5	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.19. Knowledge of Sex

In the Field Survey respondents were asked, what is sex? Among the total respondents 58.3 percent respondents said that sex is basic needs followed by 23.3 percent respondents said that sex is to continue generation and 16.7 percent respondents said that sex is need for propagating, and only 1.7 percent respondents said that it is absurd. Above analysis shows that most of the respondents have knowledge of sex.

Table 5.19: Distribution of respondents by knowledge on sex.

Variables	Basic needs		Need for propagating		Generation		Absurd		Total	
Study area	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Ankur S. ktm	27	67.5	2	5	11	27	0	0	40	100
Mount view Bkt	28	70	8	20	3	7.5	1	2.5	40	100
Moonlight Lali.	15	37.5	10	25	14	35	1	2.5	40	100
Sex										
Boys	40	66.7	6	10	13	21.6	1	1.7	60	100
Girls	30	50	14	23.3	15	25	1	1.7	60	100
Ethnicity										
Brahmin	18	58.1	5	16.1	8	25.8	0	0	31	100
Chhettri	30	68.2	7	15.9	6	13.6	1	2.3	44	100
Newar	17	54.8	5	16.1	8	25.8	1	3.2	31	100
Rai	2	50	2	50	0	0	0	0	4	100
Gurung	3	60	1	20	1	20	0	0	5	100
Magar	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	2	100
Tamang	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	3	100
Religion										
Buddhist	67.3	58.3	19	16.5	27	23.5	2	1.7	115	100
Hindu	3	60	1	20	1	20	0	0	5	100
Place of Residence										
Own House	47	55.2	18	21.2	18	21.2	2	2.4	85	100
Hostel	6	54.5	2	18.2	3	27.3	0	0	11	100
Rental House	13	72.2	0	0	5	27.8	0	0	18	100
Relatives House	4	66.7	0	0	2	33.3	0	0	6	100
Age Group										
13-14	21	43.7	8	16.7	18	37.5	1	2.1	48	100
15 years	20	50	11	27.5	8	20	1	2.5	40	100
16-18	29	90.6	1	3.1	2	6.2	0	0	32	100
Total	70	58.3	20	16.7	28	23.3	2	1.7	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2007

CHAPTER – SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Summary and Conclusions

This is the study on knowledge and attitude on STIs and HIV/AIDS among secondary level school student of 3 selected secondary schools. They are Ankur School Kathmandu, Mount view school Bhaktapur and Moonlight school Lalitpur. Three schools are selected by purposive sampling method among all secondary schools are from different district because I want to know about the different situation of STIs and HIV/AIDS. This study is fully based on primary data. In this study 120 respondents are selected from 3 secondary schools among them 60 are boys and 60 are girls with in the age range of 13 to 18 years.

For the analysis of socio-economic characteristics of respondent and there families and knowledge and attitude on STIs/HIV/AIDS among secondary level school students frequency table, cross table, graphs and figure are constructed.

Some of the major findings of the study are given below:

6.1.1. Individual characteristics:

- About 50 percent were boys and 50 percent of respondents were girls
- About 50 percent of respondents were from class 9 and 50 percent of respondents were class 10
- More then 40 percent of respondents were the age of 13-14 years, 33.3 percent respondents are in age group 15 years and 26.7 percent are in the age group 16-18 years.
- Mean age of respondents was 15 years.
- About 25.8 percent respondents were Brahmin ethnic group and Newar ethnic group, Chhettri ethnic group is higher with 36.7 percent, and 1.7 percent from Magar ethnic group.
- About 95.8 percent respondents were Buddhist and 4.2 percent were Hindu.
- More than 70.8 percent respondents were live at home.
- All the respondents were unmarried.

6.1.2 Household characteristics

- More than 92.5 percent respondents stated that there father are literate and only 7.5 percent respondents have said that their father are illiterate.
- Majority of respondents mothers 78.3 percent are literate and 21.7 percent are illiterate.
- Only 12.5 percent respondents father and 33.3 percent respondents mother were involved in Agriculture. Similarly 35.8 percent respondents father were involved in service where as only 15 percent respondents mothers were involved in service.
- All respondents are from city area.
- About 100 percent respondents had television & electricity at home and 54.2 percent had computer facility.

6.1.3 Knowledge on STIS and HIV/AIDS

- About 96 percent respondents have heard about sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
- All of the respondents have heard about AIDS, 80 percent have heard about syphilis and 78.3 percent have heard about gonorrohea i.e, HIV/AIDS , syphilis and gonorrohea are familiar STIs among the respondents.
- About 71 percent said that Itching around genital and mouth is also a symptoms of STIs.
- Ninety three percent respondents have knowledge on transmission of STIs.
- About 94 percent respondents have knowledge on prevention of STIs.
- About 81 percent and 71.3 percent respondents said that use of condom and sex with single partner is true method for preventing STIs transmission.
- All the respondents reports that they have heard about HIV/AIDS .
- About 97 percent and 85.8 percent respondents said that AIDS is transmitted through sexual contacts and blood transfusion respectively and 81.7 percent said that HIV/AIDS is transfusion infected mother to baby.
- About 88.3 percent respondents said that AIDS can't be cured.
- Three fourth of the respondents said that all the AIDS infected people die and about 18 percent respondents said that some of them die and only around 2 percent respondents said that not die at all.

- About 73 percent respondents said that they can't see the people death from AIDS virus.
- Among 94.2 percent respondents said that if a female teacher has AIDS virus but is not sick she should be allowed to teaching in the school. They are positive with AIDS people.
- About 66 percent respondents said that in their school AIDS related programme is conducted.
- About 94 percent respondents said that STIs and AIDS related materials are in their curriculum.
- Cent percent respondents have knowledge on prevention of HIV/AIDS
- Fifty percent respondents said that use of condom is the true method for preventing AIDS transmission and 41.7 percent respondents said that do not have sex with unknown is also true methods for preventing AIDS transmission.
- About 96 percent said that they need sex knowledge.
- Around 62 percent respondents talk about sexual activity with their friends.
- Among the respondent cent percent of than have sex knowledge from television and 81.7 percent respondents get sex knowledge from school.
- None of the respondents have got experience of STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Among the total respondents only 2.5 respondents had sex experience.
- Among 58.3 percent respondents said that sex is basic needs and 23.3 percent respondents said that sex is needed to continue generation.

6.2. Recommendations

1) Education plays the vital role to determine every change in society. It is often said that "Education is the vaccine against HIV/AIDS" so AIDS education must be provided.
2) All the students are interested in having the knowledge about STIs and HIV/AIDS. Therefore awareness programmes for the students should be provided.
3) Programme should be established to educate parents on the importance of teaching their children about sexuality and HIV/AIDS. This could be done through television and radio as well as through seminar and workshop.
4) Social and cultural norms are obstacles in the society to discuss about STIs and HIV/AIDS. Therefore, AIDS education should be provided according to the cultural and social background of the society.
5) The environment should be created between the male and female students and teachers to discuss the STIs and HIV/AIDS which is helpful to share knowledge among the students.
6) The major source of information on STIs and HIV/AIDS are teacher, television, radio and newspaper therefore regular information should be provided from these sources.
7) Prevention programme are needed to reduce the dangerous of injecting drugs and buying and selling sex.
8) The environments should be created in such a away that everybody knows 'AIDS Day' or December 1'st.

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