

**KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR ON STIs, HIV/AIDS AND
DRUG ABUSE AMONG SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENT
(A case study of Bharatpur municipality, ward no.4, chitwan)**



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RECOMMENDATION

This dissertation work entitled *Knowledge and Behavior on STIs, HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse among Secondary Level Students (A Case Study of Bharatpur Municipality, Ward No. 4, Chitwan)* by Eksha Sharma has been approved as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of masters of Arts in population studies. To the best of my knowledge, this study is original and carries useful information. I forward this dissertation committee for approval.

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APPROVAL LETTER

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation is related to knowledge and behavior about STIS HIV/aids and drug abuse in chitwan-4. The objectives of this study were identifying the knowledge and behavior of secondary level students. This study was conducted with the sample size of secondary level students of chitwan-4 collected in 3 types of schools chosen purposively. Face to face interview and observation with students. Such collected data were analyzed by using mathematical categorization and interpreted according to cultural difference and discontinuity theory.

One of the major sources of information about STIS, HIV/AIDS and drug is teacher (school curriculum) among the respondents. Less than 25 percent students have received information about STIS and HIV/aids from parents and friends because they have also lack of knowledge about it. About 94 percent students have heard about drug and boy's students have more knowledge because they have more freedom than girls.

The age of the respondents ranged from 14 to 19 years, the highest percent of respondents (43.3%) were aged 15 years and the lowest (1.9%) in the age 18. The mean family size of the respondent is found to be 6.8 Tharu constitutes the highest percent of respondents (44.2%) and the lowest percent are from Magar (2.9%). Hindu is the major caste with 99.0 percent respondents. Nearly 82 percent respondents have knowledge about STIs and syphilis was the most commonly heard STIs with 91.8 percent and Gonorrhoea was the least heard STIs (76.5%).

Highest percent of respondents (65.9%) got information about STIs from teacher/school curriculum, followed by radio (51.76%) About 93 percent respondents reported that state should conduct public awareness programs to increase information about STIs, HIV/AIDS and drugs for adolescents. About 94 percent respondents reported that they use to listen program related to reproductive health from radio.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CBS:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS:	Central Department of Population Studies
CWIN:	Child Workers in Nepal
DAPAN:	Drug Abuse Prevention Association Nepal
HBV:	Hepatitis B. Virus
HCV:	Hepatitis C. Virus
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICPD:	International Conference on Population and Development
IDU:	Injecting Drug Users
IEC:	Information, Education and Communication
INGO:	International Non-Government Organization
IVDU:	Intravenous Drug Users
MOH:	Ministry Of Health
NCASC:	National Center for Aids and Stds Control
STIS:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TU:	Tribhuvan University
UN:	United Nations
UNFPA:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNDCP:	United Nations Drug Control Programmes

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

WHO: World Health Organization