

**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON STIs AND HIV/AIDS  
AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

**(A Study of Horizon Eng. Boarding Higher Secondary School, Kapilvastu district )**

**A THESIS**

**SUBMITTED TO**

**THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES (CDPS),**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,**

**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY (T.U.)**

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**BY**

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**MAY 2011**

# **RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that the thesis

Submitted by  
Indira Pandeya

Entitled  
**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON STIs AND HIV/AIDS  
AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

is Recommended for External Examination

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Date: May 2011

# **VIVA-VOCE SHEET**

We have conducted the viva-voce examination of the thesis

Submitted by

Indira Pandeya

## **KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

And find that the thesis to be an independent work of the student written according to the prescribed format. We recommend the thesis to be accepted as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Arts in Population Studies.

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## DECLARATION

Except where otherwise acknowledged in the text, the analysis in this thesis represents my own original research.

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## ABSTRACT

Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs) and HIV/AIDS are the major challenges for world health to emerge in 21<sup>st</sup> century. The aids epidemic may be the most devastating health disaster in human history. HIV/AIDS has become major as well as critical public health issue particularly in Africa facing the worst effect of the epidemic. At least 45 million people are now living with HIV/AIDS in the world. An estimated 5.1 million people were newly infected with HIV by the end of 2010. among them 95 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, eastern Europe and Asia.

The study on " Knowledge And Attitude on STIs AND HIV/AIDS among Higher Secondary School Students in carried out by using Horizon English Higher Secondary School's students in Gajehada Kapilvastu" has been primary data collected from one higher secondary school of Gajehada VDC. The main objectives of the study are to evaluate the knowledge and perception about the modes of transmission and method of prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS. The sample size is 105 students of the selected Higher Secondary School and selected by census method. Out of the total size 105 students, 44 are boys and 61 are girls. They are from both grades eleven and twelve.

The average age of respondents is 16/17 years and their average family size is 5 to 10 members. About 10 percent respondent's father's have educational level of S.L.C. passed, whereas the major occupation of the respondent's parent's ( 64.76 % father and 84.76% mother) are engaged in agricultural occupation. The majority of the respondents 45.71% are Brahmin, Chhetri and Tharu constitute second and third rank respectively. Majority of the respondents 80.95 % are unmarried. Almost respondents 96.19% have heard about STIs. All the respondents (100%) stated that sexual contact with infected person is the most important mode of transmission of STIs and all of the respondents reported that use of condom during sexual intercourse is the most important way of prevention from STIs.

All of the respondents reported that they have heard about HIV/AIDS because of the electronic media and their curriculum also includes about HIV/AIDS. All of the respondents know the ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS is sexual contacts. All of the respondents reported that use of condom is the most important and effective method of prevention of HIV/AIDS. Most of the respondents 100% reported that the commercial sex workers are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS in society. Majority of the respondents have accepted AIDS infected persons all of them die which is accounted for (61.30%).

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
DECLARATION	ii
RECOMMENDATION	iii
VIVA-VOCE SHEET	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	ix
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b>	<b>1-5</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1. General Background	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	2
1.3. Objective of the Study	4
1.4. Significance of the Study	4
1.5. Limitation of the Study	4
1.6. Organization of the Study	5
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b>	<b>6-17</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1. Theoretical Literature	6
2.2. Empirical Literature	8
2.2.1. The Scenario of the World	8
2.2.2. HIV/AIDS in Asia	10
2.2.3. HIV/AIDS in South Asia	11
2.2.4. HIV/AIDS Situation in SAARC Countries	11
2.2.5. STIs and HIV/AIDS Situation in Nepal	13
2.3. Variables Identified	16
2.4. Conceptual Framework	17

**CHAPTER THREE** **18-20**  
**METHODOLOGY**

3.1	Introduction to the Study Area	18
3.2	Nature and Sources of Data	18
3.3	Questionnaire Design	19
3.4	Sample Size	19
3.5	Method of Data Collection	19
3.6	Data Management	19
3.7	Data Analysis and Interpretation	20

**CHAPTER FOUR** **21-28**  
**DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS**

4.1	Household Characteristics	21
4.1.1	Family Size	21
4.1.2	Educational Level of Parents	22
4.1.3	Parent's Occupation	23
4.1.4	Household Facilities	24
4.2	Individual Characteristics	24
4.2.1	Age and Sex Composition	25
4.2.2	Caste/Ethnicity	25
4.2.3	Religion	26
4.2.4	Marital Status	27
4.2.5	Current Place of Residence	28

**CHAPTER FIVE** **29-45**  
**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON STIs AND HIV/AIDS**



5.1	Knowledge on STIs	29
5.1.1	Heard of STIs	29
5.1.2	Knowledge on Types of STIs Heard	30
5.1.3	Knowledge on Symptoms of STIs	31
5.1.4	Sources of Information on STIs	31
5.1.5	Knowledge on Mode of Transmission of STIs	33
5.1.6	Knowledge on Preventive Methods of STIs	34
5.2	Attitude on STIs	35
5.2.1	Attitude towards STIs infected Person	35
5.2.2	Attitude towards Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs)	36
5.2.3	Suggestion for Avoiding STIs	37
5.2.4	Suggestions for Infected Persons of STIs	38
5.3	Knowledge on HIV/AIDS	38
5.3.1	Heard of HIV/AIDS	39
5.3.2	Source of Information	39
5.3.3	Knowledge on Full-Form of HIV/AIDS	40
5.3.4	Knowledge on Modes of Transmission of AIDS	40
5.3.5	Knowledge on Preventive Methods of HIV/AIDS	41
5.4	Attitudes on HIV/AIDS	42
5.4.1	Views on Vulnerable Group for HIV Infection	43
5.4.2	Perception on HIV/AIDS Infected Person	43

5.4.3	Opinion on HIV/AIDS	44
<b>CHAPTER SIX</b>		<b>46-50</b>
<b>SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION</b>		
6.1	Summary of the Findings	46
6.1.1	Household Characteristics	46
6.1.2	Individual Characteristics	46
6.1.3	Knowledge and Attitudes about STIs	47
6.1.4	Knowledge and Attitudes about HIV/AIDS	48
6.2	CONCLUSION	49
6.3	RECOMMENDATIONS	50
	Reference	
	Appendix : Questionnaire	

## LIST OF TABLES

	Page No.
Table2.1 The world situation of HIV/AIDS	9
Table2.2 Cumulative HIV infection by sub-group and sex	15
Table2.3 Cumulative HIV infection by Age group and sex	15
Table4.1: Percent distribution of Respondents by their Family size, 2010	21
Table4.2: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Parents Educational Level, 2010	22
Table 4.3: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Parent's Occupation, 2010	23
Table 4.4 : Percent Distribution of Respondents by Facilities at Home, 2010	24
Table 4.5: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Age and Sex, 2010	25
Table4.6: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity, 2010	26
Table 4.7: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Religion, 2010	27
Table 4.8: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status, 2010	27
Table 4.9: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Current Place of Residence, 2010	28
Table 5.1: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Heard of STIs According to Sex, 2010	29
Table 5.2: Percent distribution of Respondents by Types of STIs Heard, 2010	30
Table5.3: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge on Symptoms of STIs by Sex, 2010	31
Table5.4: Percent distribution of Respondents by Source of Information STIs by Sex, 2010	32
Table5.5: Percent distribution of Respondents by Knowledge on Mode of Transmission of STIs by Grade, 2010	33

Table5.6: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge on Mode of Transmission of STIs by Grade, 2010	34
Table5.7: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge on Methods of Prevention of STIs, 2010	35
Table5.8: Percent Distribution of Respondents by having Attitude Towards STIs Infected Person, 2010	36
Table5.9: Percent Distribution of Respondents by having Attitude Towards STIs be Cured or Not, 2010	36
Table5.10: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Suggestions for Avoiding STIs, 2010	37
Table5.11: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Suggestions to STIs Infected Person, 2010	38
Table5.12 Percent Distribution of Respondents by Source of Information on HIV/AIDS, 2010	39
Table5.13: Percent Distribution of the Respondents by Knowledge on Full-Form of HIV/AIDS, 2010	40
Table5.14: Percent Distribution of the Respondents by Knowledge on Modes of Transmission of AIDS , 2010	41
Table5.15: Percent Distribution of the Respondents by Knowledge on Preventive Methods of HIV/AIDS, 2010	42
Table5.16: Percent Distribution of the Respondents by Views on Vulnerable Group for AIDS Infection in Society, 2010	43
Table5.17: Percent Distribution of the Respondents by Perception on	

HIV/AIDS Infected Person, 2010 44

Table5.18: Percent Distribution of the Respondents by Opinion on HIV/AIDS, 2010 44