

**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ON STIs and HIV/AIDS
AMONG SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY
SCHOOL STUDENTS**
(A Study of Shree Jana Priya Higher Secondary School, Chinnebas-3, Syangja)

**A
Dissertation
Submitted to the
Central Department of Populations Studies (CDPS)
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences for the Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirement for the
Master's Degree in Population
Studies**

**By
Lekha Nath Bhattarai
Central Department of Population Studies
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu**

July, 2010

Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Population Studies
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that Lekha Nath Bhattarai has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled “**Knowledge and Attitude on STIS and HIV/ AIDS Among Secondary and Higher Secondary School Students (A Case Study of Shree Jana Priya Higher Secondary School, Chinnebas-3, Syangja)**” for partial fulfillment of Master’s Degree of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original based on primary data and it carries useful information about sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. I, therefore, forward this dissertation to the Dissertation Committee for evaluation.

Dr. Govind Subedi
(Supervisor/ Reader)
Central Department of Population Studies
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: July 2010

Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Population Studies
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled “**Knowledge and Attitude on STIS and HIV/AIDS Among Secondary and Higher Secondary School Students (A Case Study of Shree Jana Priya Higher Secondary School, Chinnebas-3, Syangja)**” by **Mr. Lekha Nath Bhattarai** has been accepted as partial fulfillment for the requirement of the Degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies.

Approved by

.....
Dr. Prem Singh Bisht
(Professor and Head of CDPS)

.....
Dr. Shiva Prasad Khanal
(External Examiner)

.....
Dr. Govind Subedi
(Supervisor)
(Reader of CDPS)

Date: July 2010

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This dissertation submitted to the Central Department of Population Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University for the partial fulfillment of Master's Degree in Population Studies. This study is carried out under the supervision and continuous guidance of Dr. Govind Subedi, Reader of CDPS. This study would have been incomplete without continuous inspiration and guidance of my supervisor.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Prem Singh Bisht, Professor and Head of the Department for his kind acceptance in carrying out his study, I also would like to pay my heartiest thanks to all faculty members of the CDPS without whose suggestions from classes to the field this study would have been incomplete.

I am highly indebted to my parents Mr. Kashinath Bhattarai and Kausila Bhattarai, brother Prem Prasad Bhattarai and my wife Sharda Bhattarai who have always remained as a source of inspiration for me.

Similarly, I would like to thank the principal of Shree Jana Priya Higher Secondary School, Mr. Devendra Lamsal, the staff member as Hom Nath Baral, Hiramani Subedi, Khumananda Dhakal, Govinda Koirala, Mukti Ram Poudel, Dil Bahadur Gurung, Santa Koirala, Ganga Lamsal, Ritu Nath Lamsal and other family, not only them I would like to give special thanks for all the secondary and higher secondary students who are also involved in my field study.

At last, I would like to thank to all the friends who helped me to complete this thesis such as Mr. Gokarna Prasad Aryal, Mr. Bishal Bhattarai, Mr. Raju Bhattarai, Mr. Dharma Raj Gautam, Mr. Krishna Kanta Poudel, Hari Bhattarai, Santa Bhattarai and other who helped me directly or indirectly to prepare this dissertation.

July, 2010

Lekha Nath Bhattarai

ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS has been challenging for human being since 1981. It has also killed millions of human and it is beyond the capacity of the modern medical science. At first, it is appeared in the United States and dramatically spread to Europe, America, Africa, Australia and Asia that colonized the whole world. STIs and HIV/AIDS have been the crucial public health problem in the world. In Africa, it is the major cause of death. Now-a-days, it has been rapidly increasing in the developing countries. It has been also carried out the great barriers for developing countries. Efforts in all aspects like prevention, counseling, advocacy, and care have been made from all sectors. Timely proper action with the involvement of all the sectors is emerging need if not applied, it might extinct the human being.

This study on knowledge and attitudes on STIS and HIV/AIDS among secondary and higher secondary school students is carried out on the basis of primary data collected by using purposive random sampling in Jana Priya Higher Secondary School ward number 3 of Chinnebas VDC, Syangja District. The main objective of this study is to assess the knowledge and attitudes on STIs and HIV/AIDS among secondary and higher secondary school students. The sample population is taken as 150 (80 females and 70 males). All of the respondents are Hindu. About, 74.67 percent respondents' households have television but only a few do not have television. Electricity facility is available in almost every part of the VDC.

About 79.34 percent respondents have heard about STIs and 97.33 percent have heard about HIV/AIDS. The major source of information about STIs is radio (76.47%). Nearly 89.91 percent respondents know about mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS. Almost all respondents 94 percent know the preventive measure of HIV/AIDS which is appreciating; however, they have confusion on symptoms types of mode of transmission and preventive measure. Only 50.44 percent respondents show positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS infected person. They told that they should love and respect to the infected person.

Out of total 113 respondents, 69.91 percent respondents said that sex is need for propagating. The next generation similarly sex is basic needs (65.84%). Only 29 respondents out of 40 used condom at their first sexual intercourse and 11 respondents didn't used condom at their first sexual intercourse. The main purpose of using condom was for preventing pregnancy (72.41%), and only 27.58% to prevent STD and HIV/AIDS. Respondents who do not use condom most of them i.e. 54.55% reported that unavailability and rest of other said tedious. Most of the respondents i.e. 50.44 percent said that we should love and respect for HIV/AIDS infected person. Most of them take HIV/AIDS as not curable i.e. 85.84%.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Recommendation Letter	i
Approval Sheet	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract	iv
Contents	vi
List of Tables	ix
Acronyms and Abbreviations	xi
CHAPTER-I: INTRODUCTION	1-9
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	6
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4. Significance of the Study	8
1.5 Limitation of the Study	9
1.6 Organization of the Study	9
CHAPTER-II: LITERATURE REVIEW	10-21
2.1 Theoretical Literature	10
2.2 Empirical Literature	11
2.3 Global Scenario of HIV/AIDS	12
2.4 Situation of HIV/AIDS in Asia	13
2.5 Situation of SAARC Countries	15
2.6 The Case of Nepal	16
2.7 HIV/AIDS and STDS Control Initiatives in Nepal	19
2.8 Conceptual Frame Work of the Study	21
CHAPTER –III: METHODOLOGY	22-24
3.1 Selection of Study Area	22
3.2 Sources of Data	22
3.3 Sampling Techniques and Selection of Respondents	23
3.4 Questionnaire Design	23
3.5 Data Collection Method	23
3.6 Data Processing/Management	24
3.7 Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation	24

3.8 Selection of Variables	24
CHAPTER-IV: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	25-28
4.1 Individual Characteristics of the Respondents	25
4.1.1 Age-sex Composition	25
4.1.2 Caste and Ethnicity	25
4.1.3 Religion	26
4.1.4 Living Status	26
4.2 Household Characteristics of Respondents	27
4.2.1 Educational Status of Parents	27
4.2.2 Family Size	27
4.2.3 Possession of Household Facility	28
CHAPTER – V: KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF STIs AND HIV/AIDS	29-43
5.1 Knowledge on STIs	29
5.1.1 Heard of STIs	29
5.1.2 Knowledge About Types of STIs	30
5.1.3 Source of Information about STIs	30
5.1.4 Knowledge on Transmission of STIs	31
5.1.5 Preventive Measure of STIs	32
5.2 Knowledge on HIV/AIDS	34
5.2.1 Heard of HIV/AIDS	34
5.2.2 Knowledge on Transmission of HIV/AIDS	35
5.2.3 Knowledge on Symptoms of HIV/AIDS	36
5.2.4 Knowledge on Preventive Measure of HIV/AIDS	37
5.3 Attitude towards HIV/AIDS	39
5.3.1 Attitude on Curative Measures of HIV/AIDS	39
5.3.2 Attitude Towards the Infected People	40
5.4 Practice of Sexuality and Use of Condom	41
5.4.1 Perception about sex	41
5.4.2 Information about Sexual Partner	41
5.4.3 Information about Condom Use	42
5.4.4 Purpose of Condom Use at first intercourse	43
5.4.5 Reason for Not Using Condom at First Intercourse	43

CHAPTER –VI: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	44-47
6. 1 Summary	44
6.1.1 Individual Characteristics	44
6.1.2 Household Characteristic	44
6.1.3 Knowledge and Attitude of STIs and HIV/AIDS	45
6.1.4 Practice of Sexuality and Use of Condom	46
6.2 Conclusion	46
6.3 Recommendations	47
6.4 Further Research	47
Bibliography	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Estimated number of people living with HIV and Newly affected with HIV during 2006.	12
Table 2: Estimation of Adult Population Living With HIV in SAARC Countries	16
Table 3: Commutative HIV and AIDS Situation of Nepal June 14, 2009	19
Table 4: Commutative HIV infection by Sub-Group and Sex	19
Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by Age-Sex Composition	25
Table 6: Percentage distribution of respondents by caste/ethnicity	26
Table 7: Distribution of Respondents by Living Status	26
Table 8: Distribution of respondents by Parents' Educational Attainment	27
Table 9: Distribution of Respondents by their Family Size	28
Table 10: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Possession of the Household Facilities	28
Table No. 11: Distribution of respondents according to heard of STIs by background characteristics.	29
Table 12: Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge on types of STIs and knowledge on specific types	30
Table 13: Distribution of respondents according to source of information about STIs	31
Table 14: Distribution of Respondents according to knowledge of mode of transmission of STIs by background characteristics	31
Table 15: Distribution of Respondents by Types Mode of Transmission of STIs	32
Table 16: Distribution of Respondents according to knowledge on preventing measure of STIs by background characteristics	33
Table 17: Distribution of Respondents by knowledge on types of Preventive Measures of STIs	33
Table 18: Distribution of Respondents Hearing of HIV/AIDS by Background Characteristics	34
Table 19: Distribution of Respondents according to knowledge on transmission of HIV/AIDS by background characteristics	35
Table 20: Distribution of Respondents by knowledge on types of Mode of Transmission of HIV/AIDS	36

Table 21: Distribution of Respondents by the knowledge on Symptoms of HIV/AIDS and types of Symptoms	37
Table 22: Distribution of Respondents according to knowledge on preventing measure of HIV/AIDS by background characteristics	38
Table 23: Distribution of Respondents by knowledge on types of Preventive Measure of HIV/AIDS	39
Table 24: Distribution of Respondents by Attitude on Curative Measures of HIV/AIDS	40
Table 25: Distribution of Respondents by Their Attitudes towards Infected Person	40
Table 26: Distribution of Respondents by perception about Sex	41
Table 27: Distribution of Respondents Having Sexual Partner	41
Table 28: Distribution of Respondents by Type of Sexual Partners	42
Table 29: Distribution of Respondents by Condom use in first sexual intercourse	42
Table 30: Distribution of Respondents by the Purpose of Condom Use	43
Table 31: Distribution of Respondents According To Reasons for Not Using Condom at First Intercourse	43

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBS	: Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	: Central Department of Population Studies
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICE	: Information Education and Communication
ICPD	: International Conference on Population and Development
GO	: Governmental Organization
INGO	: International Non-Governmental Organization
MOHP	: Ministry of Health Population
MOPE	: Ministry of Population and Environment
NCASC	: National Center for AIDS and STD control
NDHS	: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
PRB	: Population Reference Bureau
RH/FP	: Reproductive Health/ Family Planning
SAARC	: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
STDs	: Sexually Transmitted Disease
STIs	: Sexually Transmitted Infections
UN	: United Nations
UNAIDS	: United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	: United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	: United Nations International Children and Emergency Fund
VDC	: Village Development Committee
WB	: World Bank
WHO	: World Health Organization

