CHAPTER –2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH

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CHAPTER – 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH

2.1 Introduction:

First chapter deals with the conceptual framework of the present research problem and primary matters regarding the research. It had statement of the problem, terms defined, objectives of the study, hypothesis, and importance of the study and the limitation of the study. But, for any specific research to occupy the place in the development of a discipline, the researcher thoroughly familiar with both previous theory and research. To assure this familiarity a review of the research literature is done. It allows the researcher to know the amount of work done in the concerned area. The clarity of the problem is possible with the thorough understanding of the knowledge generation in the area of research. It provides the source for hypothesis. It avoids the replication. It suggests the method, procedure, sources of data and statistical technique, appropriate to the solution of the problem. The review of related literature provides some insight regarding strong points and limitation of the previous studies. It enables them to improve their own investigation and to arrive at the proper perspective of the study.

“Practically all Human knowledge can be found in books and libraries. Unlike other animals that must start a new each generation, man builds upon the accumulated and recorded knowledge of the past”. (John W. Best, Research in education, 3rd Edition, New Delhi, pg. 36)
As John, W. Best and James, V. Kahn have said further, “Citing studies that show substantial agreement and those that seem to present conflicting conclusion helps to sharpen and define understanding of exiting knowledge in the problem area, provides a background for the research project, and makes the reader aware of the status of the issue”. (Best, J. W. and Kahn, J. V. - Research in Education, 6th Edition, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1989 p. 338).

A summary of the writing of recognized authorities and of previous research provides evidence that the researcher is familiar with what is already known and what is still unknown untested. Since effective research is based upon past knowledge, this step helps to eliminate the duplication of that has been done and provides useful hypothesis and helpful suggestions for significant investigation. Citing studies that show substantial agreement and those seem to present conflicting conclusions helps to sharpen and define understanding of existing knowledge in the problem area, provides a background for the research project, and makes the reader aware of the status of the issue. Studies that are plainly relevant, competently executed and clearly reported should be included.

In searching related literature, the researcher should note certain important elements:

1. Reports of studies of closely related problems that have been investigation.
2. Design of the study, including procedures employed and data gathering instruments used.
3. Populations that were sampled and sampling methods employed.
4. Variables that were defined.
5. Extraneous variables that could have affected the findings.
6. Faults that could have been avoided.

7. Recommendation for further research.

Capitalization on the reviews of expert researchers can be fruitful in providing helpful ideas and suggestions. Although review articles that summarize related studies are useful, they do not provide a satisfactory substitute for an independent search.

For any worthwhile study in any field of knowledge, the researcher needs an adequate familiarity with the liberty and other resources like internet, which provide latest information and knowledge form all over the world and that too within minutes. Only then will an effective search for specialization knowledge be possible. The search for reference material is a time consuming but very fruitful phase of a research programmed. Every investigator must know as to what sources are available in the field of enquiry, which of them he/she is likely to use and where and how to find them.

In the field of education as in other fields too, the researcher needs to acquire up-to-date information about what has been thought and done in the particular area from which researcher intends to take up a problem for research. But it is found that generally the extent of importance, up-to-date information regarding educational research and ideas possessed by educational workers is very limited.

Availability of adequate information and possession of sufficient familiarity one it, however, are not one and the same thing. Availability of adequate information about educational thought and research does not by itself result in possession of its knowledge by the researcher.
A Survey of related studies was undertaken by the investigator to get an insight into the work that has already been in the field of this investigation and also to get suggestion regarding the ways and means for the collection of relevant data and interpretation of results.

2.2 Objectives of the Review:

The following were the objectives of the review of related literature –

1. To understand various aspect and scope of the research thoroughly.
2. To study the researches which have been done before the current research.
3. To decide proper objectives, hypothesis, methodology of the research.
4. To have a proof on the part of the investigator to show that, he knows what type of the study is done in the same field.
5. To have proper guideline to implement the research work.
6. To have appropriate guidance to complete the present research.
7. To provide a vast outlook regarding the subject.
8. To avoid repetition of the previous researches.
9. To get more knowledge and explanation about awareness regarding HIV/AIDS.
10. To broaden the researchers horizon of the knowledge.
11. To find out the novelty of the present research.

In the present study the researcher has used various books, dissertations, articles, journals, thesis as reference material.

The studies reviewed are mainly on educational problems of the Secondary pupils. To make the review of the literature, several researches
were read, noted, compared, verified, grounded and organized as followed:

i. Review of Doctoral studies conducted in India
ii. Review of Doctoral studies conducted in abroad
iii. Review of the Related Literature Conducted in India
iv. Review of the Related Literature Conducted in abroad
v. Conclusion of the study

2.3 Review of Doctoral Studies Conducted In India:


**Problem:**

To evaluate the Knowledge, attitudes and behavior related to HIV/AIDS and sexuality among the youth in the Pondicherry region.

**Objectives:**

1. To evaluate the knowledge about HIV and Sexuality among the youth.
2. To study the attitude about HIV and sexuality among the youth.
3. To study the behavior regarding HIV and sexuality among the youth.
4. To trace the relevant literature pertaining to the study area.
5. To formulate strategies and recommend programmes on HIV/AIDS and sexuality for youth in future.
Methodology:

The study was conducted on young (male and female) respondents of age varying from 14 to 35 years and 700 young people were selected randomly for the purpose of the collection of data. The respondents differed from each other in their levels of education, employment, origin and economic status. The investigator personally met all the respondents with the help of the interview schedule. Statistical tools such as F-test, Chi-square etc. have been employed in order to find out the difference in the attitude among Males and Females, Urban and Rural people and the uneducated.

Major Findings:

1. The study reveals that 90.7% of male and 87.4% of the female respondents have said that they grow about HIV/AIDS.
2. The level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among younger age group is lower than that among the higher age group in the places where the HIV infection is more prevalent.
3. Unmarried respondents are having better knowledge than the married respondents about HIV/AIDS.
4. Higher educated people have better awareness about HIV/AIDS as compare to lower educated people.

Problem:

To bring out the living conditions of the commercial sex workers along with their socio, economic, health aspects.

Objectives:

1. To study the social environment of prostitution (Past and Present)
2. To study the social aspect of prostitution.
3. To study the income, expenditure and savings pattern of commercial sex workers.
4. To find out the expectations of commercial sex workers.
5. To list out the health conditions of prostitutes.
6. To explore the awareness of HIV/AIDS among the sex workers and the role of NGOs in it.

Methodology:

The number of commercial sex workers at Viralimalai is 320, which is made available through a survey conducted by an NGO. The study covers 50 per cent of the population by applying Systematic Random Sampling. Every alternative commercial sex worker was selected. An interview schedule was administered comprising 95 questions. Out of which 41 are open ended 49 closed ended.

Major Findings:

1. Women in Viralimalai are still found to be commercial sex workers but without being licentiate activity.
2. NGOs could only propagate against HIV/AIDS preventive Commercial sex activity of women.
3. Out of 160 respondents, all being commercial sex workers, have openly confessed the inevitability of Commercial sex work in their Community.
4. Women commercial sex workers of both categories become victims of both sexual and economic exploitation.


**Problem:**

Adolescent girl’s knowledge and effectiveness of HIV/AIDS awareness programme.

**Objectives:**

1. To assess the Socio - Cultural background of adolescent girl of Bhilai.
2. To assess the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS.
3. To study the status of HIV/AIDS awareness programme of adolescent girls in Bhilai city.
4. To find the factors influencing the knowledge scores on HIV/AIDS awareness of adolescent girls.

**Methodology:**

A descriptive cum diagnostic survey design was adopted for the study as it enables the investigator to evaluate the knowledge of adolescent in terms of Knowledge regarding various issues on HIV/AIDS. Purposive random sampling technique was adopted. A self structured interview schedule for interview and participant observation schedule was prepared for the collection of data related to socio-demographic and knowledge of causes, modes of transmission, sign and symptoms, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS and interview was conducted.
Major Findings:
1. Majority of student’s are under 17-19 years age groups among the undergraduate student’s.
2. 59.3% girls were aware that large percentages of people are going to be infected by HIV/AIDS.
3. 78.7% informed that unprotected sexual relations is the most important cause of transmission of infection of HIV/AIDS infection.
4. 71.3% was ignorant of signs and symptoms of HIV/AIDS infections.
5. Adolescent’s girls in the rural areas are still unaware regarding the disease and its prevention because of stigma and also cultural pattern in families which prevent them to discuss this issue.


Problem:
HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns through the media in Himachal Pradesh: a case study of Hamirpur district.

Objectives:
1. Investigate the impact of HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns through the mass media on people knowledge, attitude and behavior.
2. Identify the factors that slow down the effectiveness of the HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns.
3. Find out how the HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns are being managed in villages level in India.
4. Measure the impact of a TV serial ‘Jasoos Vijay’ on people.
5. Find out the priority of the audience for HIV/AIDS prevention communication.

6. Provide insightful and creative suggestions and recommendations for making the mass media campaigns more effective and result oriented.

**Methodology:**

The data for this study was collected by the questionnaires and focus group discussions. The questionnaires were distributed to a sample of 200. One hundred and ninety one (191) out of 200 questionnaires distributed were complete and nine were found incomplete.

Both inferential and descriptive statistical approaches were used to analyses the collected data. The Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA) was used to determine whether variations exist in the awareness and attitude of educated and uneducated, male and female at different levels.

**Findings:**

This study clearly shows that mass media campaigns have been motivating people for adopting a serious nature about the pandemic. Moreover, the campaigns are increasing the level of HIV/AIDS knowledge of the people. This increasing level of knowledge is guiding them to take precautions against the disease. Although, there are some factors that are affecting the positive results of mass media campaigns.

**2.4 Review of Doctoral Studies Conducted In Aboard:**

**Problem:**

An examination of HIV risk behaviors among college student’s in Trinidad using an IMB based framework.

**Objectives:**

An investigation of HIV risk behavior among college student’s in Trinidad using an IMB framework.

**Methodology:**

The sample consisted of 199 student’s recruited from various undergraduate and graduate classes at the University of WestIndies, Trinidad. This sample included both sexually active and non sexually active participants of both sexes and of varying ethnicities, ages and other demographics. There were 204 questionnaires distributed with a 98% response rate (199 completed surveys). An IMB model based Questionnaire consisting of scales designed to assess HIV/AIDS prevention information, Motivation, behavioral skills and behavior.

**Major Findings:**

IMB model did fit the data for the sample. However, the information variable was found to not be related to any of the model variable. Motivation on the other hand was found to be strongest predictor of some of the preventive behaviors. Cultural examinations revealed that there were moderately high level of HIV/AIDS knowledge, low condom use and HIV testing and somewhat positive attitudes towards preventive acts among the participants. Exploratory analyses also revealed significant gender differences.

**Problem:**

Factors influencing the decision to be tested for HIV among heterosexual college student’s.

**Objectives:**

1. To examine HIV testing decisions and behavior of college student’s within the context of the TRA/TPB model.
2. To examine the TPB with proposed extensions.
3. To examine the role of perceived barriers and anticipated regret in explaining HIV testing.
4. To explore the relationship of barriers and risky sexual behavior and returning for HIV test result.

**Methodology:**

The sample consisted of 186 sexually active, primarily heterosexual undergraduate student’s including 69 males and 117 females. Student’s were recruited from Introduction to psychology course as well as advance level Psychology courses within the Department of Psychology, with most receiving course credit for their participation in the study. All the respondents were recruited in their classrooms and after hearing an introduction to the research study, were asked to voluntarily participate for credit or for participation in a raffle. Data collection was conducted primarily in a classroom or small group environment. Student’s from the Introduction to psychology courses were recruited by signup sheets placed in the Psychology department. Participants were given a packet including the following materials-1.Informed consent form 2.Scantron Sheet 3. A questionnaire assessing demographic information, HIV testing, Components of the theory of reasoned action, benefits and barriers to HIV testing and sexual history.
Major Findings:

1. A relatively high knowledge level, student’s are continuing to engage in a multitude of HIV risk behaviors that are not translating into an increased likelihood of being tested for HIV.

2. The hypothesized relations among the study independent variables and HIV testing intentions and behavior were partially supported in the regression analyses.

3. HIV testing intentions was significantly related to perceived benefits and anticipated regret, whereas HIV testing behavior was significantly related to college norm, Family/Friend/Sexual partner norm, HIV testing beliefs, and perceived behavioral control.


Problem:

To investigate the relationship between certain factors associated with the theory of Gender and power including: sexual relationships, condom use self-efficacy, substance use, and perceived risk to HIV/AIDS risk behaviors among young Black college women.

Objectives:

Determine if certain psychosocial factors influence HIV/AIDS risk behavior such as but not limited to in consistent condom use among young Black college Women.

Methodology:

This study consisted of convenience sample of 189 young Black women from Clark Atlanta University between the ages of 18 and 24.
Participants was recruited through various campus student organizations. Each participant received a packet containing the following 1. An informed consent. 2. The questionnaire. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was used to test each research hypothesis.

**Major Findings:**

1. Young black College women are knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS, however, despite this knowledge, this population still engages in behaviors that increase their risk for contracting HIV/AIDS and other STDs.

2. The type of sexual relationship that young Black college women are involved in, such as a committed or casual relationship, significantly influences their condom usage.


**Problem:**


**Objectives:**

1. To examined various social and psychological variables relating to HIV/AIDS prevention among African-American college student’s.

2. To examine relevant and important factors those are related to and/or predictive of consistent and sustained use of condom during sex.
3. To look at the relative Vulnerability between the two genders to HIV/AIDS infection.

**Methodology:**

The sample survey design was employed to collect data and generate the result as well as test the hypothesis in this study. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data from the respondents. The Population constituted African American college and University student’s in the united state. A non-random sampling method was used to select participants for the study from several U.S. colleges and universities using a snowball sample.

The survey was administered through ‘Survey Monkey’, an online questionnaire. Potential respondents were given the link to the website to access and complete the questionnaire.

**Major Findings:**

1. The participants had moderately high to high levels of behavioral involvement/information seeking behaviors in terms of HIV/AIDS.
2. The student’s also had very high levels of knowledge about HIV/AIDS and they showed positive attitudes towards the disease and towards people who were HIV/AIDS positive.
3. There was a positive relationship between knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

Problem:
HIV/STI behaviors among African American College student’s enrolled in predominantly white institutions.

Objectives:
To assess HIV/STI behavioral risk factors among African American college student’s (aged 18-24 years) attending PWIs.

Methodology:
Backwards step-wise logistic regression analyses were conducted to determine factors associated with a positive HIV/STI diagnosis among asexually active African American college student’s who participated in the Spring, 2006 National College Health assessment.

Major Findings:
Nine factors were significantly associated with an HIV/STI diagnosis among African American college student’s attending PWIs. Different risk factors were associated with having an HIV/STI diagnosis among African American male and female college student’s. These results may be useful to HIV/STIs prevention program targeting African American college student’s attending PWIs.

2.5 Review of the Related Literature Conducted in India:
Review of the related literature conducted in India is as follows-

**Problem:**

What is the level of knowledge, sexual practices and attitude of medical student’s towards AIDS /HIV?

**Objectives:**

To assess the knowledge, sexual practices and attitudes of medical student’s in relation to HIV/AIDS.

**Methodology:**

Three government Medical Colleges were chosen for the study in Madras City. First year Undergraduate medical student’s were given a self administered questionnaire. Duals The questionnaire contained three parts. The first part was concerning HIV transmission and misconceptions about transmission. Second part dealt with individuals attitude towards HIV infected person and prevention. The last part was pertaining to the safe sex practice of the student’s and their knowledge regarding clinical signs and symptoms, diagnostic method and specific medicines used for HIV infected persons. The questionnaire was distributed in the classroom.

**Major Findings:**

1. 92% of the student’s had heard about AIDS predominantly through mass media.
2. Many student’s had misconception about transmission of HIV infection.
3. 60% of the student’s felt that physicians with AIDS /HIV infections should not be allowed to work in the clinic or hospital.
4. 36% of male and 9 of female student’s admitted indulging in safe sexual practices mostly with their friends.

**Problem:**

AIDS awareness among college student’s.

**Objectives:**

To reveal the extents of awareness about facts of AIDS among the college student’s.

**Methodology:**

The sample of the study comprised of 65 (31 boys and 34 girls) student’s from the P.S.C. College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore selected through stratified sampling method.

**Major Findings:**

1. It was found that the extent of awareness about AIDS/HIV among girls were on moderate level of awareness whereas the boys were distributed evenly in all three levels.

2. It was found that the science student’s had more awareness than the arts student’s. Urban student’s had more knowledge about AIDS than their rural counterparts. First born and last born individuals had more awareness.

3. It was found that economic status had no role to play in deciding the extent of awareness about AIDS/HIV.

4. There was a close association between extent of awareness about AIDS with sex, study faculty and area of residence.
problem:

To determine Knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about HIV/AIDS among Hindu student’s from government womens college of South India.

objectives:

1. To determine the attitude of Hindu student’s from a government womens college of south India towards people with AIDS.
2. To determine their knowledge level about HIV/AIDS.
3. To determine how gain information about HIV/AIDS.

methodology:

The sample consists of 400 female student’s at a government funded Women’s university in Southern India who participated in an AIDS survey research project. Participants completed a survey asking about their knowledge, attitude and beliefs about HIV/AIDS.

major findings:

1. Majority of the participants learned about HIV/AIDS from reading material while some learned about HIV/AIDS from school classes, and only a few learned from family members.
2. 2.39% had never communicated to anyone about HIV/AIDS.
3. Majority of Indian women in this study did not know about explicit sexual behaviours which transmit the virus.

**Problem:**

To what extent the knowledge of preventive practices on HIV/AIDS can be enhanced through intensive interactive and interpersonal communication in rural areas through primary health care infrastructure.

**Objectives:**

1. To scale up the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS amongst persons aged 15-45 years in rural areas.
2. To screen the cases of RTI/STI at the village level for prompt treatment at Primary Health Centers.

**Methodology:**

A sample of 1800 households (20 per Anganwadi) was selected by systematic random sampling technique in community development block, Lakhanmajra. Out of these 1261 households could be covered and rest of the dwellings were found locked. 1632 respondents in the age bracket of 15-49 years were interviewed. The information consisted of variables like age, sex, literacy, availability of household contact card, effort by health workers to contact the individuals at the household level, cards read and messages understood, knowledge and methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS, use of condom in the recent sexual intercourse etc.
Major Findings:

1. One third of the dwellings were found locked.
2. Close to 68% of the households received the contact card and 59 of the individuals in target age group received the cards and of them 23% read message on HIV/AIDS, men were better informed as compared to women.
3. The primary source of information being T.V. and Radio (91.85%). Health workers were mentioned as primary source of information by 27.47% of individuals.
4. Condom use rate was distressingly low at 3.2 percent.


Objectives:

To educate the school going adolescents about AIDS through a comprehensive AIDS awareness education programme and also examine its impact on their knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about AIDS and sexuality.

Methodology:

All the adolescents study in Class IX and X of four schools were taken as the sample for the study. The total sample consisted of 300 adolescents in the age range of 13-16 years of which 200 were females and 100 were males.
Major Findings:

1. There was a considerable lack of awareness among the adolescents about AIDS and sexuality, specially the female adolescents before the implementation of AAEP.
2. The AAEP had a significant positive impact. There was an overall gain in knowledge scores with greater increase among girls. The score of enhancement was 88% for girls and 87% for boys.


Problem:

HIV/AIDS awareness among hospital employees.

Objectives:

To assess knowledge and attitude towards HIV/AIDS among Class III and Class IV workers of Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur.

Methodology:

Present study was a cross sectional study carried out among Class III and Class IV employees working in Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur. Total sample size was 250 of which 176(70.4%) were class III and 74(29.6%) were class IV employees. The individuals were interviewed personally using a predesigned questionnaire in Marathi. The questionnaire comprised of questions on different aspects of AIDS like etiology, modes of transmission, preventive measures etc. According to the number of correct answers given a scoring was developed and score obtained by each study subject were calculated.
**Major Findings:**

1. 7.2% had never heard about AIDS.
2. The main source of information was television in 78%, followed by newspaper in 54.3% and doctors in 43.5%. Other sources of information were radio, friends and others in 38.8%, 20.7% and 17.2% of study subjects respectively.
3. The study subjects had some factual knowledge about HIV/AIDS, certain misconceptions and myths persisted.
4. Found some negative attitude and bias towards people with AIDS.
5. 96.1% study subjects said that they would like to learn more about HIV/AIDS.

**Problem:**

Awareness on HIV/AIDS among female secondary school student’s, Srinagar district, Kashmir was assessed through a study of their knowledge, attitude and belief about the disease.

**Objectives:**

To assess the extent of knowledge, nature of beliefs and current attitudes of adolescent’s students in the senior secondary schools towards HIV/AIDS.

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Methodology:

The study was conducted from July to December 2001. A total of 2250 girl student’s of Class XI and XII were selected randomly from different government higher secondary schools of Srinagar District of Kashmir. They were asked to fill a pre-structured, pre-tested questionnaire within the school premises. Since the questionnaires were in English, help of the local female was taken, where needed, in order to explain specific question and to ensure appropriate individualized responses.

Major Findings:

1. 49.12% had no idea of the causative agent.
2. 87.56% believed that the presence and spread of HIV/AIDS in the society were due to degradation of moral values among people.
3. Many had expressed their reservations of discussing HIV/AIDS related issues with their parents.
4. Hospitalization was preferred as a better way of managing AIDS patients by 48.44% of those interviewed.


Problem:-

Evaluation of Impact of Health Education regarding HIV/AIDS on knowledge and attitude among persons living with HIV.
Objectives:

The Evaluate the effect of sex education and HIV/AIDS prevention on knowledge and attitude of persons living with HIV.

Methodology:-

This study was carried out on 78 persons living with HIV and attending HIV/AIDS counseling centre. All 78 study subjects underwent pre-test counseling first in which their knowledge and HIV related behavior was assessed and this information was noted on a predesigned proforma and then knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS causation, modes of transmission and prevention was imparted. With their consent blood samples were collected and sent to Microbiology Dept. of IGMC, Nagpur for HIV testing. HIV positive patients were called to collect reports and when they came to AIDS counseling centre post test counseling was done. Out of total 242 patients screened for HIV, 82 were found to be positive and out of these 78 attended post –test counseling. For assessment of knowledge 12 questions were asked, for correct answer one mark was given and for incorrect answer zero mark was given. Their knowledge and attitude about HIV/AIDS before imparting sex education and after sex education was analysed and effect of sex education on HIV/AIDS prevention was assessed.

Major Findings:

Out of 242 patients screened, 82 were found HIV positive and of these 78 attended post –test counseling. The source of information on HIV and AIDS for most (64.1%) of them were friends and relatives and majority of them received wrong information . Majority of the subjects were illiterate and education affected the level of knowledge related to
HIV/AIDS. There was significant effect of sex education and education regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS on knowledge and attitude of persons living with HIV.


**Problem:**

To assess knowledge about HIV/AIDS to know attitude and beliefs regarding this disease, among adolescent college going student’s.

**Objectives:**

1. To know about beliefs of HIV/AIDS disease.
2. To analyze the attitude of these student’s about HIV infected patients.
3. To discuss the information and implementation of strategies to increase the awareness in mass population.

**Methodology:**

400 students from different colleges of Science and commerce were given pre-tested questionnaire to inquire about HIV/AIDS and need for sex education and AIDSA awareness programme.

**Major Findings:**

1. 52.7% males and 62.03% females knew that AIDS as an infective communicable disease.
2. The etiology of AIDS, 55% males and 68.98% female student’s knew being the HIV virus.
3. 54% knew about heterosexual transmission.

4. 40% of student’s were aware about the test for detection of HIV.


**Problem:**

Knowledge about HIV/AIDS among senior secondary school student’s in Jamnagar, Gujarat.

**Objectives:**

To assess the extent of knowledge, beliefs and attitudes of adolescent student’s towards HIV/AIDS in two senior secondary schools of Jamnagar, Gujarat.

**Methodology:**

Study was conducted on randomly selected co-educational schools of Jamnagar, Gujarat. The two schools were selected by random sampling technique. XIIth standard student’s from both biology and non-biology section were taken as sample subject for the study. A total of 358 students’ in age bracket of 16-18 years were included in the study of which 155 were from biology and 203 were from non-biology stream. A pre-tested close –ended schedule was administered to each of the samples in their respective classrooms. The entire schedule was explained to the sample student’s and all the queries raised by them were clarified. It was subsequently followed by an open discussion on HIV/AIDS with the
student’s. During discussion, misconceptions and apprehensions regarding HIV/AIDS were clarified. Data were analysed using EPI INFO 2000.

**Major Findings:**

1. The entire student’s under study had heard of the disease.
2. Through the sample subjects included both the biology and non-biology stream student’s but no major difference was found in the knowledge level regarding mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS between the two groups.
3. Most of the subject had misconceptions about the pandemic.
4. Books were on the top of the list followed by the TV and newspapers as leading sources of information regarding HIV/AIDS for the student’s.


**Problem:**

To assess the knowledge level of adolescent girls regarding HIV/AIDS.

**Objectives:**

To determine level of adolescents towards HIV/AIDS.

**Methodology:**

The sample of the study consists of 400 adolescents’ girls in the age group of 10-19 years belonging to both rural and urban girls of Jammu city. Random sampling technique was used to select the sample. It was
done to assess the knowledge level of adolescents regarding HIV/AIDS. Questionnaire was used to collect the data for the study. The data after being collected and coded systematically, tabulated and percentages were calculated.

**Major Findings:**

Urban adolescent girls have comparatively better knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS than rural adolescent girls.


**Problem:**

Awareness, attitudes and beliefs of the general public towards HIV/AIDS in Hyderabad, a capital city from south India.

**Objectives:**

To assess the awareness, attitudes and beliefs of the general public towards HIV/AIDS in Hyderabad, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh.

**Methodology:**

A cross-sectional study conducted for a period of 2 months on 800 individuals living in Hyderabad. A survey was conducted with a questionnaire titled ‘General population Behavioral Surveillance Survey.’ The survey used a 5-part, 65-item questionnaire eliciting information about knowledge of HIV and finally evaluation of Governments measures.
**Major Findings:**

Approximately 80.63% (645/800) of the study population were sketchily aware of HIV/AIDS but had incorrect perceptions about the modes of transmission or prevention. Despite the vigorous outreach programmes which the government and other organizations had carried out in the city, many people had several misconceptions about HIV or about people living with HIV/AIDS.


**Problem:**

Discriminatory attitudes of a rural Community towards people with HIV/AIDS: experiences from Goa.

**Objectives:**

To assesses the attitudes of a rural community in Goa, regarding people infected with HIV/AIDS.

**Methodology:**

Cross sectional study was conducted in a rural community in the state of Goa. 600 individuals between the ages of 15-49 were selected by stratified random sampling. Stratification was done for age and gender. The age groups used for stratification were 15-24 yrs, 25-34 yrs, 35-49 yrs as recommended by the UNAIDS protocol. A questionnaire based on the “UNAIDS protocol For Measurement of HIV/STD Prevention Indicators “was developed for interviewing the study subjects ensuring
confidentiality at their homes after informed consent and guarantee of anonymity to the individuals.

**Major Findings:-**

1. 560 individuals were aware of HIV/AIDS.
2. 96.8% showed willingness to take care of a HIV infected family members, should there be one.
3. 89.5% respondents agreed that HIV infected persons might be allowed to work with others.
4. 87.8% respondents stated that HIV infected individuals should receive at least same amount of Health care as others.
5. 83.8% respondents said that HIV infected individuals should not be entitled to keep their HIV status secret.


**Impact of Health education on knowledge about HIV/AIDS among student’s of social Sciences. Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 30 (4), 150.**

**Problem:**

Impact of Health education on knowledge about HIV/AIDS among student’s of social Sciences.

**Objectives:**

To know the effect of health education on knowledge of the student’s of college of social sciences regarding HIV/AIDS.
Methodology:

This study was carried out in the student’s of Manavlok College of social sciences, Ambajogai, Dist.Beed, Maharashtra. There were 56 student’s having personal particular and knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS was collected by direct interview method using standard questionnaire. Post test was carried out after the intervention in the form of health education session on HIV/AIDS, which included scientific knowledge of HIV/AIDS like problem statement, treatment, and modes of transmission, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The data was analyzed statistically on the basis of correct responses given by participants.

Major Findings:

2. The awareness regarding modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS (unprotected sexual intercourse, infected blood / blood products transfusion, unsterilized needles/ syringe/ blades, HIV infected mother to child) was improved significantly after health education campaign also misconception prevailing about mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS were removed substantially.
3. The level of knowledge regarding diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS is improved significantly after health education.
4. The awareness regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS (condom use, changing his/ her high risk sexual behavior, using disposable sterilized needles/ syringe/blades) was improved significantly after the health education.

A cross-sectional study of awareness on HIV/IDS and STDs among young adult population (15-24 years) of villages of Anand District. *Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 31* (4).

**Problem:**

To determine awareness on HIV/IDS and STDs among young adult population (15-24 years) of villages of Anand District.

**Objectives:**

To assess awareness on HIV/IDS and STDs among young adult population (15-24 years) of villages of Anand District.

**Methodology:**

A cross-sectional study was conducted in 36 villages of Anand district. The sample size was 323. It was decided to work in 10% of villages of our district and multistage sampling technique was applied. A two-page structured questionnaire was prepared both in English and local language i.e. Gujarathi. The question related to awareness of HIV/AIDS, modes of disease transmission, its prevention and assessment of health service utilization. EPIINFO package was utilized for statistical analysis.

**Major Findings:**

1. 76.6% study subjects heard about HIV/AIDS.
2. Television was the main source identified by 64% males and 60% females followed by friend (50% and 58%), newspaper (22% and 21%), literature (18% each), and health personnel (10% and 11%) respectively among male and female.
3. Sexual route was considered most common mode of transmission by 77.2% Males and 67.5% Females.


Reproductive Tract Infections/sexually transmitted infections in rural Haryana: experiences from family health awareness Campaign. Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 31 (4).

Problem:

To create awareness in the community regarding RTI/STD/HIV-AIDS through home visits and village based camps and encourage clients suspected to have RTI/STD to seek early treatment.

Objectives:

1. To determine the distribution of Reproductive tract infections symptoms by syndromic approach.
2. To determine the socio-demographic characteristics of patients attending family health Awareness Campaign Camps.
3. To study the possible association of selected patient characteristics like Age at first coitus, literacy, parity and Menstrual Hygiene and Contraception with Reproductive tract infections (RTI).
4. To find out the response of those identified with RTI towards family Health Awareness Campaign (FHAC).

Methodology:

This study was conducted at primary health centres, Dayalpur. The family health awareness campaign was launched within six days at
different villages. The total population of the PHC is 37,716 and total no. of household is 3870. Average number of households per sub centre was 800, 130 houses per day/sub centre =65 houses per day per worker were visited.

On the day of the camp, patients were brought from their respective villages to the site of the camp. Informed verbal consent was taken from the patients before conducting the interviews and physical examination. A semi-structured interview schedule was filled up before examination.

The interview schedule contained information on general demographic characteristics, obstetric history, contraception, menstrual and related disorders and questions pertaining to syndromic approach by NACO. Lady medical officer examined the female patients as per syndromic approach with speculum examination and was followed by treatment of partner. Records maintained.

**Major Findings:**

1. In spite of the load of RTI/STI in the community being very high people are relevant to come forward for treatment. This may be due to strong social stigma attached to these diseases.
2. An important finding of this study was that only 5.1% women used sanitary pads as absorbents and the rest used homemade pads out of clothes.
3. As more than half of the women were suffering from vaginitis, use of homemade clothes which are not clean may be an important risk factor for Reproductive tract infections.
4. Association between different RTI and various socio-demographic characteristics like age at first coitus, literacy parity, menstrual
hygiene and contraception were not found to be statistically significant (p>0.05).


**Problem:**

Awareness of quality of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among women in India.

**Objectives:**

To know the effect of health education on knowledge of the student’s of college of social sciences regarding HIV/AIDS.

**Methodology:**

There were total 61 student’s enrolled for social sciences course, only 56 student’s were present on the day first interview. Personal particulars and knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS was collected by direct interview method using standard questionnaire. Then post test carried out. The data was analyzed statistically on the basis of correct responses given by participants.

**Major Findings:**

1. The level of knowledge regarding general awareness about HIV/AIDS improved significantly (p<0.01) after health education.
2. The awareness regarding mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS was improved significantly (p<0.01) after health education campaign.
3. Misconception prevailing about mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS was removed substantially.

4. The level knowledge regarding diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS is improved significantly (p<0.01) after health education.

5. The awareness regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS was improved significantly (p<0.01) after the health education.


**Problem:**

A study of Awareness on HIV/AIDS among higher secondary school student’s in Central Kolkata.

**Objectives:**

1. To assess the level of knowledge on the existence, mode of transmission and prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

2. To elicit the history of sexual exposure.

**Methodology:**

The study was undertaken in ward no. 40 of Kolkata Municipal Cooperation in January 2004. There were altogether 4 government run or government aided higher secondary schools in that area. 258 student’s who were present on the day of data collection were included in the study.
A pre-designed, pre-tested anonymous questionnaire was used for data collection. The response were then analysed using appropriate statistical methods.

**Major Findings:**

1. Awareness among boys found to be significantly more than that among girls regarding communicability, modes of transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS.
2. Awareness regarding vertical modes of transmission and necessity of sterilization of needle and screening of antenatal mothers for prevention of HIV/AIDS was poor among males and females.
3. Adolescent’s girls lacked awareness about HIV/AIDS.


**Problem:**

Trend of HIV infection in police personnel attending VCTC of a tertiary care hospital.

**Objectives:**

To monitor the trend of infection and plan strategies to keep HIV infection under check in police and defense personnel.

**Methodology:**

Over a period of one year – from January 2005 to December 2005- 280 persons from police personnel in the age group of 21-56 years
attended VCTC of Govt. Medical College, Amritsar, 61 of them were referred and 219 directly walked in for HIV testing. A detailed history regarding the demographic profile, risk factors and awareness and attitude towards HIV/AIDS was recorded. Blood samples were collected after obtaining written informed consent and providing pre-test counselling. HIV antibodies were detected by ELISA test and the reactive samples were subjected to two other simple/rapid tests based on different principles of assays or different antigen preparations (NACO guidelines). Reports were issued after post-test counselling, and strict confidentiality was observed.

**Major Findings:**

1. In the present study, prevalence of HIV infection amongst the police personnel was found to be 2.5%. This shows that HIV infection amongst this group has increased significantly (P<0.01), as prevalence of 0.2% was observed in an earlier study (2001-02).

2. Prevalence of HIV infection in a group is dependent on several factors and varies not only with the geographic area but also with the period of study. Posting of police personnel at places away from their families drives them to seek commercial and casual sex, which increases the risk of HIV infection.

3. All the 7 seropositive persons from the police personnel of the current study were in the sexually active and economically productive age group (25-40 years) and 1 was a female.

4. The major source of infection for infants, HIV infection among women can therefore forecast the impact of HIV in children.

5. In 82.7% (6/7) of the seropositive personnel of our study, the infection was transmitted through heterosexual route.
6. Aggressive awareness campaigns, free distribution of condoms and mandatory testing of personnel before posting them in vulnerable areas have already been reported to be very helpful in reducing HIV infection in defense personnel.


**Problem:**

Prevalence of stigmatizing attitude among Urban Middle class in Maharashtra: Implications for HIV/AIDS education strategy.

**Objectives:**

To understand the perceptions, opinions and attitudes of the urban educated and middle income community members towards HIV positive individuals.

**Methodology:**

A cross sectional study was carried out in the purposively selected middle class localities in Mumbai and Pune cities. Sample of 30 male and 30 females from different age group was chosen and roughly classified as young (15-25), middle-aged (26-45) and adults (48-60), thus total sample to be 192 respondents. Households were approached in serial manner in the purposively selected localities, depending upon the strength of the family. For data collection pretested questionnaire was used. The questionnaire comprised of socioeconomic characteristics knowledge about HIV/AIDS and a series of questions under 4 sections, namely
attribution of blame, stigma in interaction, violation of rights and stigma at workplace.

**Major Findings:**

A total of 197 respondents comprising 98 (49%) females and 99 (50%) males, participated in the study. The sample consisted of student’s, working class (54.31%) and unemployed respondents with almost equal distribution across various age groups 15 and 65 years. Nearly 30% were under graduate while the remainder completed graduation and above. The stigmatizing attitude and discrimination is closely related to the knowledge of the people regarding HIV/AIDS. It was seen that 37.56% of the respondents had full knowledge about all modes of transmission and ways of preventing the transmission whereas 44.67% had partial knowledge and were able to recall only one or two modes of transmission and prevention of HIV and 17.76% had no knowledge of HIV/AIDS.


**Problem:**

To find out the level of knowledge and attitude among high school teachers towards HIV/AIDS education.

**Objectives:**

1. To find out the level of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS education among the high school teachers of Pondicherry U.T.
2. To find out the attitude of high school teachers of Pondicherry U.T. towards HIV/AIDS education.
Methodology:

Data was collected from 175 high school teachers from 15 high schools in Pondicherry U.T. in February 2007. Respondents were asked to complete the HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitude scales for teachers designed to measure knowledge and assess attitudes related to HIV/AIDS and prevention education. Teachers were also asked questions regarding their teaching experience and academic disciplines.

Major Findings:

1. 76% of teachers possessed a fairly good understanding of HIV/AIDS.
2. A direct relationship between teachers’ knowledge of HIV/AIDS and positive or supportive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS.
3. 90% respondents support AIDS education at their school.


Problem:-

Knowledge and attitude on HIV/AIDS among married women of reproductive age attending a teaching hospital.

Objectives:-

To examine the extent of awareness of its determinants as well as the attitude of married women in reproductive age group towards HIV/AIDS in Pondicherry.
Methodology:-

250 married women in the 15-50 years age group attending various outpatient departments were interviewed a pretested questionnaire. The questionnaire a structured and open ended one was administered without any prompting whatsoever by the interviewer. The responses to the questions on knowledge were appropriately scored. The respondents were then categorized as having high or low knowledge depending on whether their individual scores were above or below the mean score respectively.

Major Findings:-

Awareness among the women in this sample was better compared to 40% married women all over India having heard of HIV/AIDS.


Problem:

An awareness study about AIDS and safe blood among higher secondary girl student’s.

Objectives:

To study the level of awareness regarding AIDS and safe blood among higher secondary girl student’s of Meerut city.

Methodology:

The present study was carried out randomly selected 400 higher secondary girl student’s of Meerut city by multistage sampling method. Firstly 4 higher secondary schools, two each from Hindi and English
medium, were randomly selected. Secondly 100 student’s from each selected school were randomly selected by stratifying into two groups, each consisting of 50 student’s from Science and Arts faculty, respectively.

Information were collected on a predesigned proforma by Oral questionnaire method consisting of 24 knowledge based questions pertaining to AIDS and blood safety, without disclosing their identity and after taking verbal consent from school authority. Knowledge based questions included general awareness about AIDS, causative agent and modes of transmission, management and preventive aspect of AIDS and awareness about blood safety and blood donation.

**Major Findings:**

1. Awareness was 60.6%.
2. Statistically significant difference in awareness was observed in Hindi and English medium schools.


**Problem:**

This study deals with disclosure of the HIV status.

**Objectives:**

To find out serostatus disclosure among people living with HIV/AIDS
Methodology:

This cross sectional observational study of HIV/AIDS. Patient admitted to the school of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata was carried out from May 2004 to Oct. 2004. The voluntary counseling and Testing Centre started function from 2000 at STM and from 2001; HIV/AIDS patients were admitted to this hospital and received treatment. In STM, patients with AIDS are admitted under on such consultant and expressed willingness to participate was included in this study.

Major Findings:

1. Female patients had disclosed their serostatus to their sexual partners.
2. Older people were more likely to disclose than younger people.
3. Place of residence and type of family did not appear to be a significant factor affecting disclosure.
4. Literacy is an important factor affecting disclosures.
5. People living with HIV/AIDS who had been in relationship for greater than 5 years had disclosed their serostatus to their partners as compared to those in a shorter duration of relationship.


Problem:

Objectives:

1. To assess the awareness of school children regarding HIV/AIDS.
2. To provide suggestions for school AIDS education.

Methodology:

The present study was undertaken by the department of Community Medicine, Maulana Azad Medical College and Harbans Kaur Memorial Trust (HKMC), a non-governmental organization (NGO) and a partner of programme implementation by Delhi state AIDS Control Society (DSACS). Out of 1689 senior secondary schools in South Delhi area, 60 schools (3.5%) had been allotted to HKMC Trust by DSACS for carrying out school AIDS education programmes, in which there were 48 government schools and 12 private co-educational schools. A total of 2592 student’s belonging to classes IX to XI in these schools participated in the study. The student’s were administered a pre-designed proforma from the school principals after explaining the purpose of the study to them. Data were entered and analysed using SPSS version 13 by means of simple comparison of proportions.

Major Findings:

1. 51.4% were able to write the full form of AIDS and only 19.9% were able to write the full form of HIV.
2. 48.2% of the student’s could name sexual route while 44.4% named sharing of syringes and needles as a mode of transmission.
3. 72% of student’s were aware about HIV/AIDS as being preventable. 14.9% had knowledge about condoms as a means of protection which awareness was significantly higher amongst boys.
4. 79.6% of the student’s mentioned that television and radio were the main source of information.

5. 77.8% of student’s had favorable attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, stating that such patients should be allowed to continue studies or allowed to work in common work places.


**Problem:**

Study of knowledge, perception and attitude of adolescents girls towards STIs/HIV, safer sex and sex education: (A cross sectional survey of urban adolescent school girls in South Delhi, India).

**Objectives:**

To evaluate adolescent school girl’s knowledge, perceptions and attitudes towards STIs/ HIV and safer practice and sex education and to explore their current sexual behaviour in India.

**Methodology:**

A Cross sectional study was carried out in 2007 in South Delhi, India to investigate the perception, knowledge and attitude of adolescent urban school girls towards sexually transmitted Infection (STIs), HIV/AIDS, and safer sex practice and sex education. The self administered questionnaire was completed by 251 female student’s from two senior secondary schools.
**Major Findings:**

More than one third of student’s in this study had no accurate understanding about the signs and symptoms of STIs other than HIV/AIDS. About 30% of respondents considered HIV/AIDS could be cured, 49% felt that condoms should not be available to youth, 41% were confused about whether the contraceptive pill could protect against HIV infection and 32% thought it should only be taken by married women.


**Problem:**

To know the awareness, knowledge, attitudes and beliefs on AIDS transmission and prevention among the different engineering college student’s in the Puducherry region.

**Objectives:**

1. To measure the difference between the engineering student’s who have taken biosciences group at their higher secondary level and student’s who have taken non-bioscience group taken at a time in respect of the awareness, knowledge, attitude and beliefs regarding HIV/AIDS.

2. To measure the difference between the male and female engineering college student’s taken at a time in respect of the awareness, knowledge, attitude and beliefs regarding HIV/AIDS.
3. To measure the difference between the Urban and rural engineering college student’s taken at a time in respect of the awareness, knowledge, attitude and beliefs regarding HIV/AIDS.

**Methodology:**

200 student’s from 3 engineering colleges of Puducherry region were selected. The sample consisted of different sub-samples based on the branch of study at their higher secondary level (bioscience and non-bioscience), sex and locality (urban and rural). The modified English version of a pre-tested and self–administered questionnaire of Panna Lal et al. containing close-ended questions on awareness, knowledge, attitude and beliefs regarding various aspects of HIV/AIDS was used for the present study.

**Major Findings:**

1. Majority of the student’s were aware of various aspects of HIV/AIDS.

2. The engineering student’s who have taken bio-science group at their higher secondary level and urban student’s were found to have a better perception then the engineering student’s who have taken non-bioscience group at their higher secondary level and rural student’s.

**Problem:**

The primary aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of HIV infection in Nagaland.

**Objectives:**

To study knowledge and attitude of the study participants towards HIV/AIDS and related Government programs.

**Methodology:**

A population based survey was carried out during April-october, 2007. Stratified sampling technique was adopted with an anonymous, linked design for HIV testing using Dried Blood Spot Testing Method. A total 1965 households were interviewed in which 5661 eligible respondents (male 15-54 years and female: 15-49 years) completed the interview. The total individual response rate was 95.2%. Blood samples were collected from 5637 respondents.

**Major Findings:**

1. 0.74% prevalence of HIV was estimated in Nagaland.
2. Dimapur was identified as the only district where HIV prevalence was higher than 1%.
3. Wokha (0.98%) and Tuensang (0.92%) also had higher prevalence compared to other districts.
4. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods and the services available under National HIV/AIDS program was low.

Problem:-
To examine the awareness among adults for AIDS.

Objectives:-
To examine the awareness among adults for AIDS.

Methodology:-
The sample consist 60 adults, 30 urban (15 male, 15 Female) and 30 rural (15 Male, 15 Female) from Patiala district of Punjab through purposive sampling technique. The age of adults in the sample ranges from 25-45 years.

Major Findings:-
1. Urban male adults are highly aware for AIDS than rural male adults.
2. Urban Female adults are highly aware for AIDS than rural Female adults.
3. The male adults show much awareness as compared to female adults.


Problem:-
HIV and AIDS – Awareness and Attitudes among Males in a Rural population.
Objectives:-

To determine the awareness and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS among males in a rural population.

Methodology:-

The study design was cross sectional and was conducted during the residential posting of the medical student’s. The study was conducted in the field practice area of the Mugalur Community Health Training centre of St, John’s medical college. This centre caters to a population of about 10000 people in about 16 village including Mugalur. Four villages, two from each two sub centre.

In each sub centre one fifth of the houses were selected by systematic random sampling. One male from each of the selected houses who was within the age group (15-45) was chosen for the interview. If the selected household had more than one male then the person for the interview was selected by random. The total numbers of interviews conducted were 118.

The interview was conducted using a pre-tested interview schedule containing a set of questions with an in-built scoring system, covering various aspects of the disease. The data was analysed on the bases of marital status, literacy status, occupation and gender group.

Major Findings:-

90% of the rural males had knowledge about HIV/AIDS. 32% knew what caused AIDS. 20% could state the effect of HIV on the body. There is inadequate knowledge about the relationship between STD and HIV/AIDS. 75% of the rural males could endorse at least three methods of
prevention of HIV/AIDS. The predominant source of information was TV (78%). Friends are a major source of information among the younger males. 57% feel that a person with HIV must be isolated or even put in prison (22%). There is attribution of the risk of acquiring disease mainly to truck drivers or commercial sex workers. Small proportions of people still feel that there is a cure for HIV/AIDS (14%).


**Problem:**

Awareness of HIV/AIDS among school adolescents in Banaskantha District of Gujarat.

**Objectives:**

To assess awareness, knowledge and perception of HIV/AIDS among school going adolescents in Banaskantha District of Gujarat.

**Methodology:**

The state of Gujarat has 25 districts and Banaskantha district was selected for study under the intensive Rural AIDS awareness Programme. A cluster sampling design was used with selection of clusters proportionate to population size. 30 cluster were identifies through cluster sampling technique. Each cluster represented a different village of the district. A total of 755 student’s (599 boys and 196 girls) of 6th, 10th, and 11th standard from all the schools of 29 districts were taken for assessment of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS through self administered questionnaires. The questions were semi-structured with close-ended
questions. The respondent student’s were assured confidentiality. Data collected were entered into computer using Epi-Info (Version 3.2) software. Data checked for any discrepancy and rectified accordingly.

**Major Findings:**

1. 35% of the sample subjects had known the expanded form of the abbreviation HIV/AIDS.
2. Very few of the respondents knew that females are more vulnerable to infect HIV/AIDS than males.
3. Majority of them had the knowledge with regard to the mode of transmission.
4. A fair number of adolescents (55-65%) were aware of the various methods for prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS.


**Problem:**

To assess the awareness, attitudes and beliefs of the student’s towards HIV/AIDS.

**Objectives:**

To check the level of AIDS awareness among the college student’s.

**Methodology:**

Total 452 student’s participated from different colleges. Pre-designed questioners were filled up by the student’s. Most of the student’s were aware of AIDS as a disease since it is included in school syllabus.
**Major Findings:**

1. 66.81% could give the full form of AIDS.
2. 44.69% knew full form of HIV.
3. 84.95% student’s knew that causative agent is a virus.
4. 87.61% stated that HIV could be transmitted from mother to baby.
5. 18.14% persons think that just by looking at someone we can tell whether he has HIV infection or not.
6. 86.72% till today there is no effective cure for AIDS.


**Problem:**

A study is conducted among textile workers to assess their knowledge and behavioral risk regarding HIV/AIDS.

**Objectives:**

The aim of this study was to explore the sexual behavior among textile factory workers in Surat and assess the knowledge and awareness about mode of transmission of HIV.

**Methodology:**

The study was conducted in various small textile industries in Surat city. Out of which 5 industries were selected based on the compliance from the owner and travelling convenience. From each industry 50 workers were selected on their availability. An individual in depth interview was conducted to collect the desired information on knowledge
and behavior. Data was recorded in pretested semi structured questioner. The collected data was digitized and analysed using Epi info software.

**Major Findings:**

1. The level of knowledge was not satisfactory regarding mode of transmission of HIV.
2. 75% of workers know that HIV is spread by sexual route.
3. 43% do not know the important mode that is reused infected syringes and needles.
4. More than 60% of respondents know that HIV is not spread by holding hands or sharing utensils.
5. CSWs activity in our society is known to large group of vulnerable unmarried young people.
6. 48.8% of workers who go out for extramarital or premarital sex had not used condom during last sexual encounter.


**Problem:**

Knowledge, Risk Perceptions, Beliefs and Attitude towards AIDS /HIV among Prospective secondary school teachers.

**Objectives:**

1. To identify the beliefs and level of awareness of AIDS education among prospective secondary school teachers.
2. To assess the knowledge seeking behavior of prospective secondary school teachers towards AIDS education.
3. To analyze the attitude of prospective secondary school teachers towards AIDS education.
4. To increase the awareness in population.

**Methodology:**

A self-constructed questionnaire survey was carried out among 100 prospective secondary school teachers in Amritsar city of Punjab. The study instrument was a 25 item questionnaire designed to access the student’s knowledge and misconception in relation to AIDS and 25 statements for accessing attitude towards AIDS education.

**Major Findings:**

1. 26% of males cited human resources as the main source of information and 18% of females have preference for the electronic media.
2. The input of parents and teachers was noted only in 10% of females.
3. The knowledge level was found to be moderate, misconception about the routes of transmission and prevention still exists.

**Problem:**

To compares and assesses the reaction of student’s from co-educational institutions with those student’s from single –sex institutions.

**Objectives:**

1. To study the relationship between the type of college (single –sex Vs Co-educational) and student’s attitude towards co-education.
2. To study the relationship between the sex (Boys Vs Girls) of the student’s and his/her attitude towards co-education.

**Methodology:**

The colleges were selected on the basis of type of an institution single –sex and co-educational for this investigation.1106 student’s and 118 teachers from co-education and single-sex schools participated in the study. Using the questionnaire cum attitude scale and interviews the researcher obtained quantitative as well as qualitative data. The percentage of the two groups was calculated and the formula for S.E. (Standard Error) was used. Then the C.R. (Critical Ratio) was calculated. The percentage was calculated on the basis of type of college (Single-Sex vs Co-education colleges) and sex of the student (Boys Vs Girls).

**Major Findings:**

1. The pupils from single sex institutions had an unfavorable attitude towards themselves as compared to the pupils from co educational institutions.
2. The pupils from coeducational institutions had positive attitude towards opposite sex as compared to the pupils from single sex institutions.
3. The pupils from coeducational institutions had a positive attitude towards teachers as compared to the pupils from single sex institutions.

4. The pupils from coeducational institutions had a better and positive attitude towards parents as compared to the pupils from single sex institutions.

5. The pupils from co-educational institutions had a favorable attitude towards the system of coeducation as compared to the pupils from single-sex institutions.

6. Boys had a positive attitude towards themselves as compared to girls.

7. Girls had a negative attitude towards the opposite sex ads compared to boys.

8. Boys had a negative attitude towards male teachers as compared to boys.

9. Girls had favorable attitude towards female teachers as compared to boys.

10. Boys had positive attitude towards parents as compared to girls.

11. Boys had positive attitude towards the system of coeducation as compared to girls.

12. Both boys and girls from co-education Junior Colleges had significantly higher and better attitude towards self, opposite–sex teachers, parents and collage as compared to boys and girls from single-sex junior collages.

13. Boys had a significantly favorable attitude towards self, opposite–sex teachers, parents and collages as compared to females.

**Problem:-**

To assess the knowledge of rural youth regarding HIV/AIDS and to explore the epidemiology determinants of awareness among them.

**Objectives:-**

1. To assess the knowledge of rural youth regarding HIV/AIDS.
2. To explore the epidemiology determinants of awareness among them.

**Methodology:-**

A community based cross-sectional study was conducted among youths aged 15-24 years in rural areas of the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, India. A cluster sampling design was used, surveying 50 subjects from each of 30 clusters. Data was collected through house to house visits using a semi-structured questionnaire. Proportions and logistic regression were used for analysis.

**Major Findings:-**

1. 60% knew about HIV.
2. More than 90% knew about the modes of transmission and 80% were aware of modes of prevention of HIV/AIDS.
3. Age, education, occupation, and mass-media exposure were found to be major determinants of their knowledge with regard to HIV/AIDS.

**Problem:**

A comparative study on AIDS awareness among standard XI student’s from urban and Rural Areas.

**Objectives:**

1. To investigate the level of AIDS awareness of higher secondary student’s.
2. To investigate the AIDS awareness of higher secondary student’s in terms of a. Domicile b. Types of management of school and c. Gender and d. Groups they studied.

**Methodology:** -

The sample consisted of 300 higher secondary student’s selected randomly from government corporation and AIDS schools of rural and urban areas of Thiruvannamalai district in Tamil Nadu. The student’s of four groups are selected. Group-I( Math’s, Physics, Chemistry, Biology/Computer Science), Group-II (Commerce, Statistics, Math’s, Economics/Computer Science), Group-III (Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology), Group-IV (History, Geography, Economics, Advanced Tamil). AIDS awareness Inventory used as a tool.

**Major Findings:**-

1. Student’s of rural areas do not differ in their AIDS awareness in respect of the types of school they study.
2. The student of rural areas does not differ in their AIDS awareness in respect to their group studied and gender.

3. The student’s of urban areas do not differ in their AIDS awareness in respect of their types of schools and gender. The student’s of Urban areas differ in their AIDS awareness in respect to their groups studied.

4. The student’s of government schools from urban and rural areas do not differ in their AIDS awareness.

5. The student’s from corporation and government aided schools from Urban and rural areas differ in respect of their AIDS awareness.

6. Boys and Girls from urban and rural areas do not differ in their AIDS awareness.

7. Biology student’s differ in their AIDS awareness in respect of their domicile.

8. Non-biology student’s do not differ in their AIDS awareness in respect of their domicile.

2.6 Review of the Related Literature Conducted in Aboard:


**Problem:**

This study assessed the awareness of long distance drivers (Bus, Truck and Taxi drivers) regarding STDs and HIV/AIDS in Dharan town of eastern Nepal.
Objectives:

To assess the degree of awareness among these drivers and to study their risk taking behaviors related to sexually transmitted diseases.

Methodology:

A cross sectional study was conducted in Dharan Township in eastern Nepal at the foothills of the Himalayas. The study population constituted of all long route drivers who were registered in membership of vehicle organization used to drive bus, truck and taxi.

A schedule was designed and pretested to assess the knowledge, attitude and behaviors about HIV/AIDS among drivers. The collected data was analysed using Excel 7.0 and statistical Package for social sciences. The chi-square, analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and the multiple logistic regression models were used to know the significance between proportions, means and partial contribution of independent variables respectively.

Major Findings:

The average age of drivers was 36.3 years. Only 7.1% of them were illiterate. Overall 70.2% and 47.8% of drivers had heard about HIV/AIDS and STDs respectively but this was significantly less among truck drivers compared to bus and taxi-drivers (p≤0.001). Nearly 21% of the drivers had extra marital sexual practice and out of them more than half (57%) did not use condom. It was found that the drivers, who had attitude to have multiple sex partners, were nearly 4 times more likely to visit commercial sex workers.

**Problem:**


**Objectives:**

Testing the effectiveness of the peer education method in HIV prevention in high school settings through a pilot intervention.

**Methodology:**

The student’s caged 15-20 years old of 10 high technical professional schools located in the Athens area formed the intervention group and a peer education intervention took place in 10 high schools in Athens over a 1 year period. A cohort of 702 student’s was surveyed n= 493 intervention group, n= 209 control group, from 13 high schools through anonymous questionnaire based on the ABP. Model, pre- and post intervention. The statistical package used was SPSS using x2-test

**Major Findings:**

Compared with control student’s, the intervention student’s were slightly empowered i) To increase their personal responsibility and ii) To adopt a super behavior in sexual practice. Knowledge did not show any significant modification between two groups. However, discrimination about certain groups of people, the attitude about condoms and initiation of sexual relations did not appear to be influenced.

**Problem:**

Awareness and Opinions about HIV/AIDS among secondary school teachers in Ogun state, Nigeria.

**Objectives:**

To evaluated the awareness, perception and sources of information about HIV/AIDS among secondary school teachers in Ogun State, Nigeria.

**Methodology:**

A representative sample of 514 secondary school teachers from Ogun state, Nigeria were used in this study.

Twelve schools were randomly selected out of 35 public schools in the towns. The data were gathered by a self administered questionnaire consisting of a combination of open and closed ended questions. Data were analysed quantitatively.

**Findings:**

The problem identified as obstacles to teaching of HIV/AIDS to student’s included lack of adequate knowledge, the fear that it might promote promiscuity among student’s and lack of special training on the subject.

**Objectives:**

To identify the determinants of knowledge about AIDS for women of urban and rural areas of Bangladesh

**Methodology:**

Study utilizes the data extracted from Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey which were conducted by Mitra and Associates under the authority of the institute of Population Research and Training, Ministry of Healthy and Family Welfare, Bangladesh. The sample of 11440 ever married women aged 10-49 years were selected using multistage probability proportional to size sample design. Out of 11440 ever-married samples, 2586 and 8854 women are taken from urban and rural areas. The dependent variable was the knowledge about AIDS and independent variable were as residence (rural and urban), the level of education of the women (illiterate, primary, secondary or higher), age of women (< 20, 20 - 34 or 35 - 49), respondents occupation (worked or did not work), husband occupation (Manual, Nonmanual or did not work), religion (Muslims or non-Muslims), ever used contraception (yes or no), currently using condom (yes or no), discuss FP with partners (yes or no), Mass media exposure (yes or no), has permission to go hospital alone (no, alone or with someone).

**Major Findings:**

1. The study found a wider gap between urban and rural areas regarding knowledge about AIDS, where as 82% among the urban women knew about AIDS only half of the rural women heard
2. Mass media play a major role for growing awareness about AIDS.
3. TV and radio is the most influential source by which urban women and rural women have known about AIDS.
4. Urban area women knew at least one correct way to avoid AIDS then rural women.


**Problem:**

To determine the knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS among some senior secondary school student’s in Katsina, Nigeria.

**Objectives:**

1. To assess the extent to which the secondary schools student’s are aware of existence of HIV/AIDS.
2. To identify their source of this awareness.
3. To find out if they are aware of both preventive and curative measures of HIV/AIDS.

**Methodology:**

A sample of 120 student’s across 6 selected secondary schools, namely: Women Teachers College (WTC), Day Sahara (D/S), Government Secondary School Kofar Yandaka (K/Y), Government College Katsina (GCK), Kiddies International School (KIDS), and Ulal Albab Science Secondary School (ULAL). A 26 item English –language
questionnaire was used in the study. There were structured and open-ended questions aimed at measuring respondent’s knowledge and awareness regarding HIV/AIDS in the area. The questionnaire focused on knowledge level about HIV/AIDS among the student’s. The data was first coded and then entered and analysed using Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software.

**Major Findings:**

1. 96% known what HIV/AIDS is but only 52.5% believed that HIV/AIDS has cure.
2. There was also high awareness of the fact that the disease can kill (96%), Television (71%), poster (66.6%), radio (66%), and public lectures (60%) were the major source of information on HIV/AIDS.


**Problem:**


**Objectives:**

To evaluated HIV knowledge, confidence and intention to use a condom in two groups of 13-16 year olds who had participated in performance based events.
**Methodology:**

Group 1 (n=14) participated in a six-week programme of performance arts based HIV education and prevention workshops, which culminated in a theatre based performance. Group 2 (n=65) were audience members who attended the performance. Participants completed a short questionnaire containing qualitative and quantitative items.

**Major Findings:**

Qualitative data suggested that the participants had learned about condoms and their ethically in preventing acquisition of HIV and sexually transmitted disease. Quantitative results indicated that after participation in the events respondents had more information about HIV and Condoms use were more confident that they could insist in condom use with partners and planned to use condom in future. There was a statistically significant difference between Group 1 and 2 but because of the small numbers in group 1 this result should be interpreted cautiously. Performance based HIV prevention activities may be a useful way to deliver HIV prevention massages to young people. This evaluation will form the basis of a more systematic and robust evaluation of future events.


**Problem:**

**Objectives:**

To assess peer education is an effective method of HIV/AIDS awareness in terms of knowledge, misconception and behavior among adolescents in rural area of Nigeria.

**Methodology:**

A comparative case series (n=250), Cross-Sectional structured survey (n=135) and Rows group discussions (n=80) were undertaken among adolescents. In the case series and structured survey, a socio-demography, knowledge on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS, accessibility to different sources of HIV/AIDS information, stigmatization or sexual behaviour.

**Major Findings:**

1. Increased Knowledge and decreased misconception and sexual risk behaviour in adolescents receiving peer education as compared to adolescents not receiving peer education.

2. These differences are apparent both over time (2005-2007) and cross-sectional (2007).

3. Peer education in rural areas can be effective in HIV/AIDS prevention knowledge or behaviour can be influenced.

**Problem:-**

The study was to determine the awareness of modes of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention as correlates of sexual behavior by physically handicapped female student’s in special schools in Akwa Ibom State.

**Objectives:-**

To find out the awareness of modes of HIV/AIDS.

**Methodology:-**

One hundred respondents were drawn for the study using a purposive sampling technique. The researcher made title ‘Awareness of HIV/AIDS Transmission and Prevention modes as a correlates of student’s Sexual Behaviour ( AHTPMACSSB) questionnaire was used for the study. It was organized into two sections –A and B .Section A was to generate data on personal information on the respondents and section B gathered data on awareness of modes of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention and student’s sexual behavior. The data were analysed using percentages and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Statistical Technique.

**Major Findings:-**

There is no relationship between awareness of preventive measure of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour of physically handicapped student’s.

Problem:


Objectives:

To gain the knowledge needed to develop appropriate interventions that will enable young people to adopt safe sexual practices.

Methodology:

A cross sectional study was conducted using structured questionnaires among 315 randomly selected student’s enrolled at a tertiary institution in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Major Findings:

The mean age of respondents was 23 years. Although the mean score of the participant’s responses to ten HIV/AIDS questions was 8.3 of 10 points, 73.5% of them did not perceive themselves at risk of being infected. Majority (53.8%) had not changed their dating behaviors as a result of concerns for HIV/AIDS and 70.3% had multiple lifetime sexual partners. Using the AIDS Risk Reduction Model (ARRM), it was found that the student’s are in the first stage of behavior change process: recognition of the problem. The low risk perception has prevented movement to the second stage of making commitment to change behavior.

2.7 Justification of the Study:

From the above reviews it’s very much clear that these studies were mainly concerned with the awareness of HIV/AIDS among population. In other words these were very broad and unspecific areas touched by the
In the present study the researcher has tried to go into depth of approaches used to develop awareness regarding HIV/AIDS. From this point of view, it is a very novel and virgin area and no previous studies have found on it.

However the researcher has learnt a lot from the reviewed studies as directly or indirectly they all related with awareness. The review included both descriptive and experimental studies. Most studies used questionnaire and interview schedule to elicit the information. Findings of majority of the studies reflected inadequate knowledge about HIV/AIDS both in India and in abroad. Further, the literature shows that no such study was conducted in this area. That is the main reason for taking up this work. Hence, there is a gap in the existing literature on this issue and thus there is a need to conduct this study. Thus, this Ph.D. study attempts to fill this gap in the existing literature.

This provided a confidence in the researcher to proceed with his project as untouched field.

Bearing all these facts in mind the researcher has decided to make a study based on HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school student’s.