Chapter II

Review of Literature
Chapter-II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature of review includes several sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research or theory, and by so doing, providing a description, summary, and critical evaluation of studied works. Literature reviews provide an overview of sources that explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate how the present research fits into the larger field of study. The purpose of a literature review is to place each work in the context of its contribution to the understanding of the research problem being studied, describe the relationship of each work to the others under consideration, identify new ways to interpret, and shed light on any gaps in previous research. Usually review of a literature helps to identify where gaps exist in and how a problem has been researched to date. Therefore, keeping theses uses in view, an attempt is made in this chapter to review the literature relating to the present study, that are conducted around the world for having in-depth idea.

A study on Sexual Health-Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviours among Black and Minority Ethnic Youth in London by Adrienne and Coleman (2006) reveals that females reported higher overall sexual health knowledge than males: mean scores were 18.5 (out of 25) among females and 16.6 among males. Young people were generally more knowledgeable about pregnancy compared to STIs. Knowledge gaps in both STI name and symptom recognition were evident—37 percent of the entire sample and a notable 45 percent of males were unable to identify Chlamydia as a STI. Males were generally more liberal in their attitude than females, reporting a higher mean score on the attitude scale (16.5 compared to 15.3 out of 30). Of the 15-18 year olds surveyed, males generally reported more
experience of sexual intercourse than females (38 percent compared to 24 percent). A nationally representative study by Wouhabe (2007) reveals that about 25.5 percent of males and 16.1 percent of females ever had sexual intercourse. Among these, 65.8 percent males and 24.6 percent females had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. Condom use in the last sexual act was reported by 22.7 percent and 10 percent of male and female youth respectively. Although, majority of youth is aware of HIV/AIDS, but awareness about other STIs is low. Male youth who had some form of education were more likely to use condom. Female youth who had media exposure were more likely to report having 2 sexual partners in the last 12 months (Adjusted OR 2.9; 95 percent CI 1.3-6.8), but more likely to use condom during last sexual intercourse (Adjusted OR 15.7; 95 percent CI 2.2-117). Among single Ethiopian youth, the overall sexual activity is relatively lower than reported from other African countries but high risk sexual behaviour is common. Socio-demographic factors influence youth sexual behaviour.

Another study on Assessing Change in the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Youth in Two Districts of Imereti, Georgia, regarding Healthy Lifestyles and Reproductive Health by Larry Dershem (2006) reveals that more boys than girls reported smoking; about 25 percent of boys and 2 percent of girls. The level of knowledge regarding the negative health consequences of smoking seems to be relatively high among youth, especially for certain diseases (pulmonary). Whereas for girls, there was a significant decrease (72 percent to 51 percent). Moreover, in Reproductive Health Issues among Youth, vast majority of youth in the baseline and mid-point surveys (63 percent and 82 percent respectively) said that learning about reproductive health was 'somewhat' to 'very much important' to them. Almost one of every five youth in both surveys reported
having sex; however, these youth who are having sex are virtually only boys. The majority of boys reported using a condom, whereas the few girls who had sex, none of them reported using any contraception. The vast majority of youth in both surveys (60 percent and 54 percent respectively) did not know what time during a woman’s monthly cycle she has the greatest likelihood of becoming pregnant. And just as important, there was a considerable increase in the percentage of youth knowing modern methods of contraception. When asked if they plan on using a contraceptive the first time - or next time - when they have sex, 77 percent of girls say they have not thought about it compared to 20 percent of boys. In both studies, the vast majority of youth know of HIV/AIDS; however, even at the midpoint survey only small percentages of youth are knowledgeable about other sexually transmitted infections. Almost all youth know of HIV/AIDS and at least one mode of transmission (sexual intercourse) of HIV/AIDS in both studies.

A study was carried out on Correlates of sexual behaviour of rural college youth in Maharashtra, India by Mohan and Balaiah (2011) aimed to understand the nature and extent of youth’s sexual behaviour and to examine the relationship between individual characteristics, knowledge and attitude towards reproductive health issues and sexual behaviour. Boys had more liberal attitudes towards pre-marital sex as compared to the girls. Proportion of students with any sexual experience (penetrative and non-penetrative sex) was much higher in boys (29.8 percent) compared to girls (4.9 percent). Around 11 percent boys and 1 percent girls who reported penetrative sex (vaginal, oral / anal), around half of them did not use condom. Homosexual experience was reported by 11 percent boys and 3 percent girls. AIDS awareness was observed high among boys (89 percent) and girls (87 percent). However the knowledge of sexually transmitted
diseases was limited. Exposure to alcohol, drugs, pornographic films, having more frequent interaction with peers' and working status of the students were positively related with penetrative and non-penetrative sex relationships for both boys and girls. Over 83 percent youth expressed a need for interactive communication on reproductive health issues, which is to be available in their colleges. The rural youth engaged in penetrative sex and use condom inconsistently are at risk of STIs and HIV transmission to their partners. Findings underscore the need for sexual and reproductive health interventions to target not only young people but also to their peers.

A study on Influence of Parental Factors on Sex-related Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice in Unmarried Youth by Nian CUI, et al (2004) reveals that communication with parents was not universal and the topic most likely to be discussed was schooling (42.8 percent), which was followed by personal and sexual matters that was far less discussed (15.1 percent). Further, findings clearly suggested that while awareness of physiological changes in puberty and sexual and reproductive risk behaviours is considerable, awareness of contraceptive methods and particularly their use remains quite limited. In addition, results suggest a mild positive association between education levels of parents and awareness; similarly, awareness levels were mildly higher among adolescents whose parents were engaged in non-agricultural occupations than other adolescents. Female respondents tended to score higher on physiological health and reproductive health risk awareness than males did. Finally, results suggest that co-residence with parents was not consistently related to levels of awareness (72.90 percent vs 71.54 percent) - while those co-residing were mildly more likely to know about risk behaviours than others (90.12 percent vs 86.14 percent); they appeared less likely
to know about contraceptive methods and their use (40.58 percent vs 44.33 percent). There was even fewer evidence that communication with parents is associated with such awareness; parental communication appears to have little influence on young people's awareness of sexual and reproductive matters. Findings suggested that communication with parents was unevenly related to attitudes to pre-marital sex and contraceptive use. Indeed co-residence with their parents was consistently less likely to approve of pre-marital sexual activity and contraception than were adolescents who did not live with their parents. Of those who reported sexual activity, the majority, more than 80 percent had ever used contraception. Of which, 37 percent had used condom, 19 percent chose withdrawal, 15 percent pill, 13 percent rhythm and the rest used other methods.

Further, it appeared that co-residence with parents served to delay sexual activity among adolescents, and to promote contraceptive use among those sexually active ones. The association between communication with parents and sexual experiences was less consistent. However, among those who had ever dated, youth who frequently communicated with parents on sexual matters were indeed somewhat less likely to report sexual experience. Finally, the nature of communication with parents was unrelated to contraceptive use – over 80 percent of sexually active youth practiced contraception, and this proportion reached 90 percent among those who communicated on work-related issues only. The stepwise Logistic regression analysis suggested that the subjects' sex, age and their own education level, as well as their perceptions and attitudes to pre-marital sexual activity and contraceptive use were significant determinants of pre-marital sexual experience. Pre-marital sex also was more likely to happen in males and subjects with elder age.
A study on knowledge, attitudes and practices on HIV prevention among secondary school students in Bukoba Rural, Kagera Region- Tanzania by Kamala and Aboud (2006) reveals that majority of students (93.7 percent) knew how HIV is transmitted. Higher proportion of students reported penetrative sex as the major mode of HIV transmission. Regarding the preventive measures they knew, most of the students mentioned abstinence and faithfulness to a single partner in large proportion (69 percent) and condom use by 48 percent. Despite high knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention they have, many students especially female students (71.8 percent) did not agree that condom were effective to prevent HIV transmission. More than half of students (53.6 percent) reported to have had sex before. Out of those who had sex only half of them mentioned to have used condoms. Regarding modes of transmission many students mentioned sexual intercourse (86.6 percent) piercing objects (84.3 percent) and blood transfusion (75.1 percent) The peak age at first sexual intercourse was fifteen years.

A study on Adolescent sexuality and fertility in Kenya: a survey of knowledge, perceptions, and practices by Ajayi, et al (1991) show that attitudes are changing toward age at marriage of 22 for women and 25.5 for men (women's responses); men's recommendations were lowers, and the lower educated non-students reported a lower age versus higher educated non-students. This study also revealed a lack of knowledge of reproductive health, with less than one in ten recognizing the fertility cycle, and only 50 percent knowing the pregnancy could occur at 1st intercourse. Knowledge appears to increase with level of education. Knowledge of at least one modern contraceptive was 75 percent and the majority approved of use, but actual ever use among the sexually active was 11 percent. The reasons given for non-use were lack of information and difficulty in contraceptive
access. About 60-65 percent disapproved of pre-marital sexual relations, yet 51 percent reported sexual activity. The mean age of 1st experience was 13 years and abortion was not approved.

A cross-sectional study was undertaken by Tizta, et al (2010) to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices about reproductive health problems shows that about 76 percent of respondents know ways to prevent STI, HIV/ AIDS, 60 percent by sexual abstinence, 40 percent by avoidance of casual sex, 52 percent by remaining faithful and 47 percent by using condoms. 38.1 percent of the respondents experience sexual intercourse at least once. A significant amount of the respondents among sexual active ones greater than 22 percent of them practiced sexual intercourse before age 20. A study on Sexual behaviour and level of awareness on reproductive health among youths: Evidence from Harar, Eastern Ethiopia by Antenane Korra and Mesfin Haile (1997) shows that most respondents (95.2 percent of males and 80 percent of females) in the survey are never married. Majority of respondents (44.7 percent of males and 47.1 percent of females) stated that men should get married at the ages of 25-29 years. According to the respondents, the ideal mean age of first marriage for men should be about 27 years. About the ideal age for a woman to have her first child, they said that on the average, the ideal age for the birth of the first child should be 23.7 and 23.3 years according to male and female respondents, respectively. Nearly half of males and one-fifth of females reported to have ever experienced sexual intercourse. Among the un-married male youths, this proportion increases from 21.4 percent among those aged 14-17 years to 76.1 percent among those aged 25-29 years. On the other hand, only 8.3 percent of unmarried females at ages 14-17 reported having had sexual intercourse. At ages 22-24 and 25-29 years, 43.3 percent and
40.1 percent of the youths respectively, had sexual experience. Regarding respondents' ages at first intercourse, the highest proportion, 48.1 percent of males and 37.8 percent of females, had their first sexual intercourse at the ages of 15-17 years. The mean age at first sexual intercourse is found to be 17.2 years among un-married youths, 16.9 years for males and 18 years for females. The proportion of females who disapproved of sex before marriage is 77.7 percent as opposed to 53.2 percent among males. The study further showed that sex has been a topic of discussion with friends for 57.6 percent of males and 28.1 percent of females. Further, the result shows that more than half of the respondents (54.4 percent of males and 58 percent of females) had stated that the exact fertile period of a woman is during ovulation. About 16 percent and 15 percent of males and females, respectively, said the fertile period is right after her menstrual cycle. About 18 percent of males and 15.4 percent of females do not know the exact fertile period of a woman. Among young females who reported having sexual experience, 47 percent stated that they had, at least, one live birth, of which 12.5 percent gave birth out of wedlock. The average age at which females first gave birth was about 20 years. The survey also indicated that nearly two-thirds of the young respondents (69.3 percent of males and 63.9 percent of females) reported to have known, at least, one contraceptive method. Knowledge of at least one method has increased with age, and currently married respondents are more knowledgeable than others. The Pill and Condom were the most widely known contraceptive methods. Schools were the major single source of information about contraceptives, followed by mass media and friends. Of those who knew a method, about one-fourth (27 percent of males and 22.6 percent of females) reported having ever used a method. It was also observed that the majority of males (70 percent)
reported that they had used condom, whereas 65.8 percent of females had practiced pill. The proportion of respondents who intend to use contraception in the future appeared to be high. The survey has also shown that nearly all the sampled respondents (97.7 and 96.4 percent of males and females, respectively) have heard about HIV/AIDS. Regarding their knowledge on mode of transmission, the majority of respondents (95.2 percent) knew that transmission of HIV was primarily through sexual intercourse. Apparently, injection, razor and blood transfusion were cited as the major modes of HIV transmission.

National Survey on Emerging Issues among Adolescents in Sri Lanka by Neil Thalagala (2004) reveals that less than 50 percent of 14-19 year olds have knowledge on matters related to reproduction such as production of sperms, ova, conception, sex hormones, and secondary sexual characteristics, nocturnal emissions, fertility is very limited. Knowledge increased with age and socio-economic status. The knowledge on different aspects of menstruation was limited to approximately as 40 percent of the sample. The prevalence of the common misconception about menstruation was high. Knowledge of adolescents on the possibilities / risk of conception and signs of pregnancy were very poor and percentage of adolescents who could correctly answer the questions on these was less than 25 percent. The knowledge on risks entailed in induced abortions, frequent child bearing, was limited to a proportion of adolescents less than 45 percent. Contraceptive methods were known to only a small proportion of adolescents. Condoms were the most frequently known contraceptive method (29 percent) followed by pills (24 percent). The knowledge of out-of-school adolescents on menstruation, reproductive physiology, conception, pregnancy and contraception is better than the levels of knowledge among in school
adolescents. However, only a very small proportion of out-of-school adolescents (less than 4 percent) said that they have ever used any form of contraceptives, emergency contraceptive pills being the most commonly used method (3.7 percent). Knowledge on STD/HIV/AIDS among adolescents was found to be poor. Only 57 percent of adolescents were aware of the existence of sexually transmitted diseases in general. Fifty nine percent were aware of HIV/AIDS; while Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Herpes, Genital warts were known to less than 40 percent. Awareness increased with age and increasing socioeconomic status while the gender differences were low. Symptoms and signs of STDs and the knowledge on prevention of STDs were poor, less than 20 percent of adolescents knew the correct answers for questions on the above aspects. The knowledge on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS was relatively better compared to knowledge on other STDs. About 50 - 60 percent of adolescents demonstrated positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS patients and attitudes improved with age.

However, overall knowledge could not be considered satisfactory as the overall percentage of those with correct knowledge rarely exceeded 50 percent. A fair proportion of in-school adolescents appear to be sexually active. Among 14-19 years old in school, 6 percent reported that they have experienced heterosexual intercourse while 10 percent reported having homosexual relations. The prevalence of heterosexual experience was 14 percent among adolescent boys and that among girls was 2 percent. About 10 percent of early adolescents and 14 percent of mid and late adolescents in school admitted to have been sexually abused sometime in their lives. Abuse seemed to be lowest in middle socio-economic quintiles. About 10 percent of out-of-school adolescents reported being abused. The type of perpetrator changed with age. Perpetrators of abuse in
early adolescence were mainly a family member (38 percent) or a relative (27 percent). Among mid and late adolescents the commonest perpetrators (38 percent) of abuse were still a family member but the proportion of outsiders rose to 35 percent. Little more than quarter of early adolescents was aware of sexual abuse and awareness increased with age.

A baseline study to determine levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to reproductive health among male and female refugees aged between 10 and 24 years, living in Gauteng Province, South Africa by Bea Abrahams & Helen Hajiyiannis (2001) reveals that twenty - two percent (18/82) of 10 to 14 year olds, report not knowing about changes that occur in the male body. Thirty-one percent (24/78) of the 10 to 14 year olds (males and females) reportedly do not know what happens during monthly periods. Although knowledge in the 15 to 19 age group is higher than in their younger counterparts.Majority males aged 15 to 19 gave physical descriptions of what a wet dream is or the physiological implications (for example, can get a girl pregnant; sign of maturity). Five percent (4/79) say they do not know. Majority as 76 percent (60/79) said that 'wet dreams' are natural. Less than 4 percent (3/82) of 10 to 14 year olds, and 5 percent (6/128) of the 15 to 19 year olds, reportedly first learnt about sex from their parents. Fifty-three percent (68/128) of respondents aged 15 to 19 years say they start relations with the opposite sex between 14 and 18 years, with 15 years being the most likely (16 percent, 21/128). Sixty-one percent (78/128) of 15 to 19 year-olds, and 80 percent (134/167) of 20 to 24 year-olds report that they have had sex. Moreover, 38 percent (48/128) of 15 to 19 year olds, and 49 percent (81/167) of the 20 to 24 year olds are currently sexually active. Respondents aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24, males are more likely to engage in sex under risky circumstances such as
experimenting, curiosity, casual dating, peer pressure or when using alcohol or drugs. The only exception is women in the older age group who are more likely to have sex to get money or other things. Most respondents describe a virgin as someone who has never had sexual intercourse. Knowledge of the signs of pregnancy is average across all age groups. Condom use is the most widely reported method of preventing pregnancy. There is a strong belief that it is very important for a woman to have children. There is a marked difference between known family planning methods and usage. The most commonly stated reason for non-use of family planning is that 'it is against religious beliefs'. Almost the entire male sample knows what a condom is and how to use it. A possible explanation for low usage rates may be that there is a fairly widespread perception among male and female respondents, (38 percent of those aged 15 to 24), that using a condom affects sexual pleasure. Across the different age groups, the majority of respondents are aware that sicknesses or diseases can be had from having sexual contracts. Knowledge among the males is slightly higher than the females. Knowledge about the main causes of sexually transmitted infections is low. Condom use is identified as the main means of preventing sexually transmitted infections (44 percent and 62 percent), followed by being 'faithful to partner' (41 percent and 53 percent), and 'avoid sexual intercourse' (33 percent and 46 percent). Females aged 20 to 24 ranked abstinence as the main means of protection (64 percent, 62/66) whereas males rank condom usage more than any other method (64 percent, 64/101). There is a general awareness about HIV/AIDS, with 89 percent (336/377) of the total sample reportedly having heard of it. Most people cite 'unprotected sex' (33 percent; 65 percent; and 68 percent
respectively) or 'sex with many partners' (22 percent; 48 percent; and 51 percent respectively) as the principal causes.

The Jordan Youth Survey (JYS-2000) was carried out by a national representative sample of 1,046 men and 1,096 women 15-24 years old, had being the purpose to determine knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of young people with reference to family planning, reproductive health and life planning. Even though young people know about family planning, STDs, and HIV/AIDS, a considerable proportion of them say they do not know the meaning of reproductive health. Pre-marital screening is a familiar term for the majority of young Jordanians, but only 37 percent of them have heard of pre-marital counseling. Pre-marital counseling can be an effective setting to reach young people with information about family planning, contraceptive and other reproductive health issues. Nearly 90 percent of young Jordanians have heard about HIV/AIDS, but other STDs are not well known. Furthermore, 17 percent of them declare that they do not know any way of preventing these diseases. While in respect the aspects of Family planning, the knowledge of modern contraceptive methods is widespread in Jordan. Additionally, only 40 percent of youth associate family planning with planning one's life. Even though the majority of young Jordanians believe that Islam permits the use of modern contraception, sizable proportions still believe that religion prohibits modern methods. When asked about the most widely known modern methods (Pill, IUD, injections and condoms) 14 percent of young men believe that they are disapproved by Islam, 7 percent believe they are not explicitly forbidden but undesirable and 13 percent do not know whether they are allowed according to Islamic tenets. Young women have a more positive perception of these methods, presumably because they are better informed about them. Further
the study reveals that, the two most commonly named sources of information about family planning for adolescents and young adults are health facilities and media both broadcast and print. Parents occupy a distant third place as a potential source of family planning information. Only 13 percent of young men and women said they would consider their parents as the primary source of information on this matter. These results underscore the need to reach health professionals to persuade them to become promoters of family planning and reproductive health. Only 2 percent of young respondents declared that they have talked to their parents about family planning and 14 percent say they would like to talk about it but feel they cannot. On other subjects such as reproductive health and maturation process, there is an even wider gap between what youth actually discuss with their parents and what they would like to discuss but feel they cannot.

A Base line survey on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health in Northern and Upper East Regions, Ghana by Phyllis Kudolo, et al (2008) reveals that majority (46.1 percent) of the respondents wanted to have their first child between 26-30 years and 11.5 percent of adolescents would terminate a pregnancy if they were to become pregnant or make a girl pregnant before they are ready. About fifty-eight percent (58.0 percent) of adolescents said they knew what Family Planning (FP) was while 41.0 percent said they did not know what it was. The main Family planning method known by most adolescents were pills (33.9 percent) and the least known was sterilization, vasectomy and tubal ligation (0.5 percent). Knowledge on family planning methods was very low and the majority (39.0 percent) of respondents could not mention any Family Planning method. Majority, 56.9 percent of adolescents; disapprove of making family planning services available to them. When examined by sex and educational levels, more
adolescent males (42.4 percent) as compared to female (40.0 percent) said adolescent should be allowed to access family planning services. Most respondents understood AIDS to be a killer disease (39.4 percent), a disease without cure (25.5 percent) and a disease transmitted through sex (14.4 percent). Very few (6.6 percent) adolescents reported knowing people living with HIV/AIDS in their communities.

A cross-sectional comparative study on Reproductive health needs of out-of-school adolescents of rural and urban areas in North West Ethiopia by Alemayehu (2006) reveals that seventy eight percent of the respondents reported that they knew at least one way of avoiding pregnancy. However, about 18 percent answered that douching is one of the alternative methods of contraception and only 46 percent of them knew that a girl could get pregnant the first time she has sex. Only 8 percent of the participants answered that a woman could get pregnant halfway between two periods. Moreover, only 53 percent knew that a healthy looking person could have HIV. About 36 percent believe that using condoms is a sign of not trusting one's partner and 20 percent think discussing about condoms or other contraceptives promotes promiscuity. About 10 percent believed that they were at risk of getting the AIDS virus in the next 12 months and 5 percent thought they have done something that puts them at risk. More boys tend to believe that condom use is a sign of distrust to a partner. A higher proportion of both sexes preferred young health care providers of the same sex (32.7 percent) compared to other age-sex combinations. About 45 percent of the participants reported that they had sexual experiences, of whom 141 (31 percent) were males and controlling for possible confounding variables sexual activity was found to be significantly associated with rural residence, older age, female sex, mother's education, and not
living with both parents. Modern contraceptive use was found to be low (21 percent) among the sexually active study subjects. Only 44 (12 percent) of those who were ever married had used modern contraceptives compared to 52, (57 percent) sexually active adolescents who were never married. Only 2 percent of the rural compared to 35 percent of the urban sexually active adolescents had ever used condoms. Eighty seven (87 percent) of the participants have visited health institutions in the three months time prior to the study, the majority of whom were females. More than half, 48 (55.2 percent) participants reported that they had visited health institutions for reproductive health reasons which included counseling on Reproductive Health (18 cases), seeking contraceptives (17 cases), treatment for STIs (5 cases), seeking condoms (3 cases) and the rest six for antenatal or delivery purposes. The majority, 70 (82.6 percent) have visited public health institutions and 10 (11.5 percent) each visited clinics run by NGOs and private health institutions. Among the common reasons for preference to visit such health institutions proximity 30 (34.5 percent), better treatment 25 (28.7 percent), free or low cost of treatment 23 (26.4 percent) and parents preference of the places 9 (10.6 percent) were the major ones. Too expensive services (23 percent), lack of privacy and confidentiality and long waiting time (14 percent), too distant health institutions (11 percent), and shyness (4 percent) were reported to be the major reasons that prevent adolescents from visiting health institutions.

A study on Improving the Reproductive Health of Youth in Mexico by Ricardo Vernon (2004) reveals that a higher proportion of respondents in the end line survey (66 percent) had heard about contraception than in the baseline survey (57 percent). This increase in knowledge was observed for both males and females in
both age groups. Unprompted, males mentioned a mean of 5.5 methods in the baseline and 5.8 in the end line, compared to 6 and 6.3 respectively among females. More than twice as many of the older adolescents had heard of contraceptives than had the younger ones. The better-known methods among adolescents in project areas were condoms, then contraceptive pills. Female sterilization, vasectomy, and Injectables are known by about two-thirds of the males and a slightly higher proportion of females. The least known methods were withdrawal (28 percent), rhythm (41 percent), and vaginal suppositories, tablets and foams (about 42 percent). Although emergency contraception is also among the least known methods, awareness increased from 24 percent to 40 percent among males, and from 18 percent to 41 percent among females, the greatest changes seen for any method. This increase was more pronounced in the experimental groups than in the control group. Less than one-half of the respondents had heard about STIs. Less than one-quarter of those 10-14 years had heard of STIs, compared to four-fifths of those aged 15-19. About the ways that a person could become infected, respondents mention that sex with an infected person was mentioned by 47 percent, sex with several persons by 25 percent, not using protection during sexual intercourse by 26 percent, and other incorrect prevention means by 15 percent. Eighty-five percent of the respondents had heard of HIV/AIDS (76 percent of those aged 10-14 and 96 percent of those aged 15-19). About means of transmission, 83 percent mentioned sexual relations, more than 30 percent mentioned blood transfusions, 22 percent mentioned use of unsterilized needles, and three percent mentioned mother to infant transmission during pregnancy and birth. The proportion who mentioned use of condoms as a means to prevent infection increased from 56 percent to 77 percent between the surveys, and that this increase was observed both in the experimental and control groups. Fifty-eight percent of the respondents agreed with the use of contraceptives by unmarried youth, and 83 percent agreed with use of
condoms by sexually active youth to prevent pregnancies and infections. The mean ideal age at marriage was close to 22 for both males and females in the baseline survey and higher (by 0.9 and 0.4 years, respectively) in the enplane survey. The mean ideal age for having a first child was 23.2 for males and 22.9 for females in the end line, with standard deviations of about 3.5 years. A greater proportion of respondents in the baseline than in the end line survey reported talking with their partner about sexual relations (from 35 percent to 50 percent). Older adolescents have more frequent communication with either parent than younger adolescents. In the baseline, 9.9 percent of the respondents 10-19 years of age said they sexual relations, compared to 10.7 percent in the end line. In both surveys, about 30 percent of those out of school had sex, compared to 4 percent of those currently in school. Of those who had sex, about 41 percent in both surveys said they had used a method in their first sexual relation. Use of methods in the first sexual relationship was lower among those out of school than those currently in school. Among those out of school, about 30 percent used a method, compared to over 60 percent of those still studying. The proportion that reported using a method in their last sexual relationship remained unchanged between surveys at around 55 percent. In the end line survey, about four percent of those who had been sexually active had had sex with a prostitute in the last six months, of whom 84 percent used a condom. In the control group both a lower proportion reported having had sex with prostitutes (2.8 percent) and a higher proportion reported using a condom (100 percent). Only 5.9 percent of all single adolescents 10-19 years of age (and only 13.8 percent of those 15-19 years) have been sexually active. Among the sexually active, 14 percent in the baseline and 20 percent in the end line survey said their first sexual relationship had been with their husband or wife. The most common type of relationship with first sexual partner was boyfriend/girlfriend (60 percent) and friend (15 percent). The proportion that had visited a service provider decreased from
58 percent at baseline to 47 percent at end line, with a similar decline observed in all three groups. Of those 15-19 years of age who received a health service, women were more likely to have received a reproductive health service (36 percent, compared to 13 percent of males). Forty-four percent of the out of school adolescents reported a visit to a physician or nurse in the last 12 months in both surveys, compared to those in school: 61 percent at the baseline and 47 percent at the end line. Those out of school were much more likely to have asked for a reproductive health service (38 percent) than those in school (9 percent). Most of those who received a reproductive health service felt comfortable enough to ask questions that clarified their doubts (78 percent) and received the service in a private manner (92 percent). In the end line survey, 26 percent of the respondents said they had smoked at least once in their lives. A higher proportion of males (37 percent) than females (16 percent) reported having smoked. Attendance in school was also a strong predictor of not smoking, with those out of school nearly twice as likely as that still in school to have ever smoked. About 29 percent said they had drunk alcoholic beverages (36 percent of males and 23 percent of females).

Another study on Sexual and Reproductive Health Knowledge, Behaviour and Education Needs of In-School Adolescents in Northern Nigeria by Adeokun, et al (2009) reveals that although more than two-thirds (72 percent) of the females had experienced menstruation, most of the students (92 percent: 96 percent males and 87 percent females) did not know when in the menstrual cycle is an unsafe period. About half of those who knew of ways to prevent pregnancy (50.5 percent), their source of information about contraceptives were the radio/television. While knowledge on the diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse, majority (87.1 percent) of them mentioned HIV while almost a third of them mentioned gonorrhea. Only about a tenth of the respondents were of the opinion
that young people should be involved in pre-marital sex. Specifically, 9.3 percent of the students were of the view that girls could be involved in premarital sex whereas 11 percent felt that boys should be involved in premarital sex. However, almost a third of them (30.4 percent) were of the opinion that young people should be allowed to use contraception in order to prevent pregnancy. Less than a tenth (9 percent: 13 percent males, and 4 percent females) of the respondents reported themselves to have had sex before, while 62 percent indicated that they had never had sex. Almost a tenth of the students (9.0 percent) said they had experienced sexually transmitted infections in the past. Most of the respondents (84 percent) were of the opinion that young people should be provided with information about reproductive health. However, less than half of them (48.3 percent) had spoken to someone about their sexual / reproductive experiences in the last one year. Sexual/ reproductive experiences included friends (33 percent), parents (26 percent), teachers (23 percent), siblings (8 percent) and other family members (4 percent). Most of these discussions took place at home (49 percent) or at school (43 percent). About two-fifth and one-fifth of the students respectively preferred to acquire information about menstruation from their parents and friends/ school mates; followed by less than a tenth (9.3 percent) who wanted to get such information from health workers. In particular, a little more than half wanted to discuss sexual feelings and relations (53 percent), dating (54 percent), kissing and hugging (54 percent) with their peers, while less than a quarter wanted to discuss these issues with parents. Most preferred source of information on issues such as HIV/AIDS and STIs were health workers (44 percent) followed by parents (19 percent).
A study of sexual & reproductive knowledge, attitude & behaviour among adolescent school children by Hosenara Begum and Rina Das (2005) reveals that knowledge about pubertal changes among early adolescents is poor. Knowledge about pregnancy in relation to menstruation is less among boys. This knowledge is little more among girls. Knowledge about contraceptive method is poor among early adolescents. Among mid adolescents (14-16 yrs), condom is better known contraceptive than oral pill. Awareness on ligation is less than 50 percent in both the sexes. Condom and oral pill are better known contraceptives among late adolescent boys and girls. Cupper - T is least known by them whereas, more than 50 percent boys and girls are aware of ligation. Awareness on birth control and safe sex among early adolescents are poor. Knowledge about other STIs apart from HIV/AIDS is very limited. Awareness on AIDS is better among school children. Transmission by sexual route is known by 69.3 percent girls and 62.5 percent boys of 17-18 yrs age group. This knowledge is 61.2 percent in girls and 57.6 percent in boys of 14-16 yrs age group. But it is poor among early adolescents. Transmission through used needle and blades are known by 18.6 percent girls and 14.3 percent boys of early adolescent age group. Monogamous relationship for prevention of AIDS is known by 59 percent boys and 61.2 percent girls of late adolescents’ age group (17-18 yrs). This knowledge is 42.1 percent in boys and 44.3 percent in girls of mid adolescents age group, whereas among early adolescents, it is only 16.5 percent in boys and 21.1 percent in girls respectively. About 74 percent girls and 71.8 percent boys of 17 to 18 yrs age group are aware of using condom for prevention of AIDS. Among early adolescents, it is only 22.5 percent among boys and 18.2 percent among girls. Friends (76.8 percent), Television (70 percent) and books (66 percent) are the commonest sources of information on reproductive and
sexual health issues. Parents, teachers, relatives play minor role. More than 70 percent adolescents like to receive more information on sexual and Reproductive health issues. Analyzing sexual behaviour among mid and late adolescents, it is observed that reading pornography and viewing blue films are more common in boys than girls. Pornography (34.2 percent) is more popular than blue films (25.2 percent) among them. Sexual exposure is reported by 1.2 percent boys of late adolescents’ age group (17-18 yrs). Nocturnal emission is experienced by 51.8 percent boys of 14-16 yrs age group and 42.2 percent boys of 17-18 yrs age group. Incidence of self stimulation (masturbation) was reported by 12.5 percent boys of late adolescents and 16.8 percent boys of mid adolescent age group. Among girls, it is 1.2 percent in mid adolescents and 3.6 percent in late adolescents’ age group. Thus, the study reveals that most girls and boys become oriented about sexual and reproductive health in their adolescence period.

In Iran, a study by Simbar (2005) on reproductive health knowledge, attitudes and practices of Iranian college students reveals that the overall mean knowledge score was 54 percent. Knowledge of males and females and of married and single students was similar. Further, on reproductive behavior, 8 percent reported having sexual intercourse before marriage (16 percent of males and 3.8 percent females); 48 percent of them had used condoms. The majority of students believed that the risk of AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections was moderate, but that youth had a low ability of practice healthy behavior. The majority believed in the benefits of reproductive health knowledge for youth, but felt that services were in adequate.

In Egypt, Mohammad Qayed (1998) study on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on reproductive health among adolescent and youth in Assiut Governorate
reveals that only one-quarter of the respondents was familiar with the term "Reproductive Health". Among those who know the term, about 60 per cent associated it with family planning. Moreover, almost all respondents knew the importance of antenatal care; this varied little by gender, education, marital status or residence. Regarding their attitudes towards the appropriate place of delivery, more than 80 per cent preferred the government hospital. Sixty-six per cent agreed that post-partum care is important. About 43 per cent of respondents agreed that postpartum care is important for their children. More than 95 per cent of the respondents knew the term ‘family planning’. Seventy-seven per cent of respondents knew about pills (oral contraception) regardless of age, gender or educational level. Nearly nine per cent of the older group knew about condoms compared with only four per cent of younger ones. Nearly 95 per cent and 99 per cent of respondents had favorable attitudes towards family planning and two child family respectively. About 27 per cent were using contraceptives. Further, the study reveals that 48 per cent of less educated respondents had heard of STDs. Of these, more than 90 per cent had heard of AIDS, 38 per cent of respondents had favorable attitudes towards consanguineous marriages.

An evaluation study in Madhya Pradesh, by Kushwah and Mittal (2007) on perception and practice with regard to reproductive health among out of school adolescents reveals that 45.7 per cent of girls were unaware about the menstrual cycle; 53.3 per cent boys perceived that night emission was a natural process, 58.2 per cent of boys believed that masturbation was harmless and it was a natural process. Further, 29.6 per cent of adolescents were aware of the use of condom. With regard of menstruation, 30 per cent of adolescents were aware of its cause. Only 17.8 per cent were cognizant about the concept of evolution, 31 per cent of
adolescents were aware of the average age of menarche; while, 65 percent were aware of the average age of menopause. Nearly 72 percent of adolescents agreed that they gained sufficient information with regard to the mental and physical changes associated with adolescence through training programme. Further, 26.1 percent has same STI problems, mainly; abnormal menstrual cycle, itching and pain during urination. A total of 19.5 percent adolescents had experienced intercourse; of these, five were unmarried. A total 41.1 percent adolescent had used some method of contraception; majority (56.5 percent) has used condoms. Finally, the study concludes that there still exist many doubts with regard to menstruation and pregnancy among adolescents, which needs to be clarified.

In Nigeria, a study on perceptions of sexual behavior and knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases among adolescents in Benin City by Termin et al (1999) reveals that the adolescents perceived that sexual activity is common among their peers. They noted that although physical attraction is the main reason for romantic relationship (which might include sex), the desire for material or financial gain is the primary motivation for sexual relationship. The young people had some knowledge about STDs, especially HIV and AIDS, but many believed infections were inevitable. When they had an STD, most went to traditional healers; they were unlikely to seek treatment from doctors because of high cost, slow service, negative provider attitudes towards young people about STDs and condom use.

A study on sexual attitudes and behavior among young adolescents in Jamaica by Eggistion et al (1999) reveals that 64 per cent of boys said they had experienced sexual intercourse compared to 8 percent of girls. Both boys and girls had inaccurate knowledge about reproductive health and behavior. Clearly defined gender norms regarding sexual behavior were perceived by the 12 year old in the
focus groups and suggested that boys perceive social encouragement and pressure to be sexually active. In contrast, girls who have sex, particularly reveals their sexual activity are branched as having inferior moral standards. These social norms probably influenced the dramatic differences between boys and girls in reported sexual experience. Mohammadi, et al (2006) study on reproductive knowledge, attitudes and behavior among adolescent males in Tehran, Iran reveals that about 44 percent of respondents know that a women can get pregnant at first intercourse and 17 percent were aware that pregnancy is most likely occur in mid cycle. Slightly more than one-third (36 percent) know that a women does not stop growing after first intercourse. Similarly although nearly three-fourths adolescents were aware of condoms, low had in-depth knowledge. Nearly all (95 percent) of the respondents had heard about STIs and HIV/AIDS, but misconceptions were widespread. Further, 37 percent of the young men did not know that AIDS is not curable and familiarity with the signs and symptoms of STIs was poor. In general, respondents were more likely aware of contraceptive methods appropriate for youth such as condom and contraception (58 percent). The mean score on the three-point reproductive physiology index was 0.97(SD=0.92), suggesting the poor to moderate levels of awareness. Regarding attitudes towards premarital sex, majority (55.48 percent) of adolescents believed that un-married young men and women should not have sex. One-third (34 percent) felt that un-married young people should not even have opposite sex friendship. Over half (55.4 percent) of the adolescents felt that sexual relationship between un-married young people are not acceptable even when they love each other. Moreover, 67.6 percent of felt that young women should not have sex before marriage. The mean score of adolescent's males on index of attitudes regarding premarital relationship was
2.44. Regarding sexual experience (both penetrative and non-penetrative activity), 28 percent adolescents reported ever experiencing sexual contract. The mean age at sexual contract among the young men was 14.8 years (SD=4.3, range 10 to 18 years), while the mean age of their partners was 15.6 years (S.D=4.3) and 9 percent were 21 years or older. Nearly three-fourths (73 percent) of those who had experienced sexual contract reported having had more than one partner in their lifetime. The findings reveal that the relatively high prevalence of sexual activity and lack of knowledge on STIs and contraceptives, pose a serious a significant threat to the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents males in India.

In Pune city of Maharashtra State, India a situational analysis on knowledge, behavior and attitudes about sexuality among the adolescents by Sathe and Sathe (2003) reveals that the boys feel more comfortable to discuss their disease, worrisome issues with their friends and talk more openly with them, while girls were more comfortable with their mothers and elder sisters. About 7.4 percent of partner of boys and 20 percent of parents of girls were able to discuss sex related issues with their daughter. As per respondents, both boys and girls friends and mass media, play a major role in providing information on sex related matters. Over one-third of boys (33.2 percent) and nearly one-third of (31.4 percent) of girls felt that information they received was adequate pimples were the most worrisome factor for adolescent boys (66.8 percent) and girls (47.6 percent). Nearly half (48.8 percent) of the boys said that they experienced nocturnal emission. Over two-thirds (62.2 percent) of respondents admitted knowing about masturbation. Nearly half (47 per cent) of boys and seven-thirds (68 percent) of girls were aware of HIV/AIDS, less than half (41.8 percent) of males and about one-fourth (23.6 percent) of the females had knowledge on STIs. Talks/lecturers were the
important service of information on STIs for boys (56.6 percent) and girls (61.8 percent). The majority of males and females know that STIs can be transmitted through sex with infected partner and majority of males and females opinioned that a person with HIV cannot be indentified and condoms can prevent STIs. About 22 percent of boys admitted having pre-marital sex, while less than 5 percent girls reported that they had pre-marital sex. About 30 to 40 percent of both boys and girls felt that the information received on sexual education was adequate.

Ndyanabanji et al (2004) study on reproductive health behavior among in-school and out of school youth in kabarole district, Uganda reveals that out of school youth had a less positive attitude towards the use of condom, with 67 percent participants said that they would be use condoms, compared to 86 per cent in the in school youth. About 65 percent of in-school adolescents reported being sexually active, while three-fourths (75 percent) of out of school adolescents said that had started sex (p>0.12). Only 19 percent of in school youth said they had sexual contact in the past 12 months compared to much higher (74 percent) reported by the out of school youth (p<0.001). Age at first sexual encounter was significant by higher among in-school that out-of school. Knowledge in both modern and traditional family planning methods (e.g. use of herbs) was higher among in-school than to out-of school youth. Similarly highly significant difference was found in the reported use of contraceptives; 94 percent of out-of school youth reported that they never used a modern contraceptives compared to 45 percent of in-school youth. On average, out-of school youth had started sexual activities earlier and more of them had their first sexual experience before the age of 15 years, while out of school youth also practiced safe sex less
often than in-school youth. Moreover, out-of school youth were more likely than in-school youth to have had more than sexual partner in the past year and less likely to have used a condom. Regarding knowledge on abortion, as a friend who had an abortion, 56 percent of in-school said yes, while it was only 16 percent among out of school youth. The findings concluded that out-of schools are at a higher risk for acquiring sexually transmitted disease including HIV/AIDS.

In Thane district of Maharashtra, Population First Report (2004) on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study of adolescent reproductive and sexual health issues among out of school youth reveals that around 55-60 percent of the adolescents answered currently regarding means of HIV/AIDS transmission. Only 53 percent were felt that HIV/AIDS has no cure. Three-fourths of adolescents identified the changes related to adolescence correctly including mood swings. However, only 57 percent were aware that sperm production beginning in adolescence. The response pattern on family planning methods of the adolescents with condom, oral pills and sterilization are being mentioned by 60 percent, 70 percent, and 69 percent respectively. Moreover, there seems to be fairly good understanding of the systems of STDs with 45 to 50 percent adolescents identifying the symptoms correctly. Only 20 percent of the respondents listed HIV/AIDS as a sexually transmitted disease. Regarding safe sex, 30 percent of respondents said they knew about a method that would prevent pregnancy as well as STDs/AIDS. Only 6 respondents mentioned condom and oral pill were mentioned by only one. Thus, the results show the poor response an indicative of the ignorance as well as the hesitancy to talk about the contraceptives education. However, 65 percent felt that such instruction may lead to experimentation and promiscuity. The study concluded that there is a felt need for Adolescents
Reproductive Sexual Health (ARSH) education among the youth particularly out of school youth since many girls and boys drop out of school and are not exposed to systematic instructions in life skills and sexual as well as reproductive health matters.

A study on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on emergency contraceptives among female university students in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia by Tamire and Fikre (2007) reveals that about 44 per cent of the students had heard about emerging contraceptives; among those who have ever heard of emerging contraceptives, 82.8 percent mentioned pills and 34 percent mentioned introversion contraceptives devices (IUCDs). About 53 percent of the students had positive attitude towards emergency contraceptives and only 5 percent respondents reported that they had used emergency contraceptives method previously. A study on Sexual Initiation and Child bearing among adolescent girls in Kwazulu Natal, South Africa by Manzini (2001) reveals that 47 percent of adolescent’s girls had already had sex. About 66 per cent of the girls said that they had their first sexual encounter willingly. The mean age of girls and their partner at first sex was 16.6 and 20.2 years respectively. In age at first intercourse, 44.3 percent of girls discussed about contraception followed by 36.2 percent used a method to prevent pregnancy and 30 percent used a method to prevent STI. Almost 80 percent of the respondents fell pregnant while they were at school. Mean age at first birth was 17.9 years. Further, pregnancy levels were also highest among girls who were no longer in school and had not completed metric. This study confirms that sexual activity is starting at an early age. A study on reproductive health seeking by married adolescents girls in Maharashtra, India by Barua and Kurz (2001) reveals that only 11 per cent of the couples were practicing family planning before the first
pregnancy. About 80 percent of girls expressed a desire to space their children. A per most married girls, ideals spacing between the birth of two children was three years. All the girls mentioned that they wanted to limit their number of children to two or three by sterilizing, in Gujarat, Das and Shah (2007) found that 50 percent of the women had awareness on RTIs/STIs, while it was 12 percent among husbands major source of information is relatives/friends. Regarding modes of transmission, 37 percent of women and 17 per cent of their husbands were not having any knowledge. However, majority (91 percent) of women and over three-fourths (77.7 percent) of the husbands have reported that RTIs/STIs can be cured. About 42 percent of respondents experienced the symptom of RTIs/STIs and 38.7 percent of respondents sought treatment. On mode of transmission, 15 percent of women and 5 percent of husbands were unaware. Majority of respondents reported that HIV/AIDS is not curable. Further, 80 percent of Husbands and 36 per cent of the women reported that correct use of condoms during each sexual intercourse as away to avoid the infections.

In a study on Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior towards pre-marital sex among youths from two city-slums in India by Anil Kumar and Tiwari (2003) revealed that only 37.3 per cent of the respondents found to have correct knowledge of the menstrual cycle. Only 21 percent of the youth perceived that the first act of sex can cause pregnancy. Regarding the aspect “can sex during menstruation cause pregnancy”, only 38.8 percent youth were responded negatively indicating their poor knowledge on the matter. It was found that only 17.1 percent of youth could explain that safe sex means prevention of unwanted pregnancy and also sexually transmitted infections, while only 20 percent of the youth had the correct knowledge on the dual benefited using condom. Further, it
was found that 47.8 percent of the youth knew that AIDS cannot spread by kissing and 63 percent knew that it is neither caused by holding hands nor through physical contact. One-third (33.3 percent) of the youths were aware of the fact that AIDS is not curable and the ultimately death. A total of 31.3 percent youth were infavour of non-penetrative sex, only 19.4 percent youth were approved pre-marital sex, while 37.3 percent were disapprovals. One-third (32.8 percent) of slum youth observed that contraceptives should be made available to un-married youth too. About 46.1 per cent of youths were infavour of sex education. Almost 11 percent of youths admitted to indulge in non-penetrative sex. Nearly 18 percent of youth had pre-marital sex. The use of condom during such sexual contracts was also reported less than one-fifth in aggregate. Majority (75.3 per cent) of youths admitted to be emerged in sex with a single partner of opposite sex. Only 3.5 per cent of youth are indulged in sex with more than one partner.

A study by Kiragu and Zabin (1995) on contraceptives among high school students Kenya reveals that out of 1,244 male’s respondents, 862 were sexually experienced. The mean age of first and last partner was 13.1 and 17.3 years respectively. Nearly half (48.7 per cent) were use contraceptives, Majority (55 percent) of were used condoms for last sex and clinics (32.9 percent) and, friends (35.7 percent) and pharmacy (22 percent) were the source for family planning method. Further, only about three-quarter knows that a female could become pregnant even if she had sex only once. One in five did not know when asked whether menstruation signaled the potential for a female is most likely to become pregnant if she has sex, only 16 percent males gave the correct answer (two weeks after her period begins or any time she has sex). While, only one-third (33 percent) of males were aware that if a man takes the birth control pills, his
partner can still become pregnant, and just 21 per cent of the males know that two birth control pills taken by a female just before sexual activity did not prevent pregnancy. Seven-tenths (70 percent) of males were aware that STDs are not always symptomatic in a female. More than 80 per cent knew that STD is transmitted through unprotected sexual contact. The results show that frequency of sexual activity was significantly related contraceptives use. Socio-economic status, attitude towards contraceptives use, contraceptives knowledge was not significantly related to contraceptives use among males.

A study conducted in Ethiopia by Kirbet (2003) on Reproductive Health Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among high school students in Bahir Dar found that the student had high level knowledge of contraceptives and where to obtain contraceptives services; however, level of use was low. Moreover, the study reveals that young people engage in sexual relationship at an early age without protection or with unsafe non-conventional methods. There was no significant difference between the demographic variable and contraceptives use at a first intercourse. Educational level of the respondents was the only variable that had significant association with sexual experience (p<0.05). The study recommend that improved access to family planning information as well as services and family life education programmes based on the needs and experience of these youth people as a potential solution to alleviate their reproductive health problems.

A study on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice study on Reproductive Health among secondary school students in Bolgatanga, Upper East Region, Ghana by Rondini and Krugu (2009) reveals that all the female and males experienced physical changes follow by sexual feeling/wet dreams (female 22.1 percent; males 25.3 percent). An overwhelming proportion of respondent’s opined that they can prevent HIV/AIDS and STIs by abstinence An and condoms. Majority of
respondents said that they can prevent unwanted pregnancies by abstinence followed by condoms and contraceptives (pill, Injectables). Only 10.1 percent females and 20.3 percent males are using family planning methods. Majority of respondents (females, 66.4 percent males, 45.6 percent) felt that sex is irrelevant for them. Moreover, 65.7 percent of females and 54.4 percent of males thought that it is an important about talking of sexual issues. About 38.6 percent of females and 48.1 percent of males said that they were experienced sexual life. Majority of females and males said they can improve sexual life by better dialogue with the partner and counseling.

A study by Koksal (2005) on Knowledge, Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS among Turkish student's reveals that an overwhelming proportion (95 percent) of students was aware of AIDS. More than 88 percent of had knowledge that HIV could be known through blood test. Nearly all respondents (96 percent) were aware that transfusion of blood and blood component is also being reason for HIV transmission. Majority of respondents opinioned that HIV could be prevented by using condom during sexual intercourse and having sex only with an HIV-negative faithfully partner (86 percent) and with AIDS education (92 percent). Further, significant percent of students had misconceptions on HIV/AIDS. More than 18 percent of the students had the attitude that HIV-infected passions should not be allowed to work. Yet another study (Singh et al, 1998) on currently married men's reproductive health Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior in Uttar Pradesh revealed that low levels of knowledge among men was found on sexual transmitted disease. The study further noticed that many men who reported some type of reproductive morbidity after marriage had not sought treatment, which is likely to put their wives' health at risk also. The subsequent chapter deals with background characteristics of rural youth.