

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), has brought about a global epidemic far more extensive than what was predicted even a decade ago. UNAIDS and WHO estimates show that the number of people living with HIV or AIDS globally at the end of the year 2001 stood at **40 million**. The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues its expansion across the globe with approximately **5 million new infections in the year 2001**.

In India it is estimated that there were nearly **3.86 million** HIV infected people at the end of 2000. HIV infections have been reported from almost all States and Union Territories. A shift in the epidemic has been marked from the high-risk group to bridge group and then to the general population. In the six States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur and Nagaland, the HIV prevalence in the general population is more than one per cent. Out of all the reported AIDS cases in 2000, it is estimated that 75% of the infections are in male population and 83% of the transmission is through sexual route. Significant variations among and within the States have also been observed. These estimates are based on the annual sentinel surveillance data collected from the surveys conducted in 320 selected sites all over the country (NACO, 2001).

**TABLE 1.1 GLOBAL SUMMARY OF THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC, DECEMBER 2001**

<b>Number of people living with HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>40 million</b>
	Adults	37.2 million
	<i>Women</i>	17.6 million
	Children under 15 years	2.7 million
<b>People newly infected with HIV in 2001</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 million</b>
	Adults	4.3 million
	<i>Women</i>	1.8 million
	Children under 15 years	8,00,000
<b>AIDS deaths in 2001</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 million</b>
	Adults	2.4 million
	<i>Women</i>	1.1 million
	Children under 15 years	5,80,000

## 1.2 INDIA'S RESPONSE TO THE AIDS CHALLENGE

In India the first few cases of HIV infection were reported in 1986. Government of India took serious note of the problem and initiated a series of important measures to tackle the epidemic. A high-powered National AIDS Committee was immediately constituted in 1986 and a National AIDS Control Program was launched in 1987. A medium-term plan for HIV/AIDS, with the support of WHO, was developed in 1989. Project documents for the implementation of this plan were developed and implemented in 5 States and UTs that were most affected, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Manipur and Delhi.

In 1991 a "Strategic Plan for Prevention and Control of AIDS in India" was prepared for the five-year period 1992-1997. The Strategic Plan received support from the World Bank, WHO and other international donor agencies. The main aim of the plan was to establish a comprehensive, multi-sectoral program for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. For combating the challenge of the HIV/AIDS epidemic effectively, the Government of India established National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) in 1992. NACO functions as an executive body in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to execute the strategic plan for the prevention and control of AIDS in the country.

### 1.2.1 NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROJECT-I

The First National AIDS Control Project (NACP-I), funded by IDA credit from the World Bank, was launched in 1992 under the aegis of NACO. It was the first project in India to develop a national public health program in HIV/AIDS prevention and control, and was implemented between 1992 and 1999, with an extended period of 2 years. The ultimate objective of the project was to slow the spread of HIV to reduce future morbidity, mortality, and the impact of AIDS by initiating a major effort in the prevention of HIV transmission. The specific objectives were to: (i) involve all States and UTs in developing HIV/AIDS preventive activities with a special focus on the major epicentres of the epidemic; (ii) attain a satisfactory level of public awareness on HIV transmission; (iii) develop health promotion interventions among high risk behaviour groups; (iv) screen all blood units collected for blood transfusions; (v) decrease the practice of professional blood donation; (vi) develop skills in clinical management, health education and counselling, and psycho-social support to HIV sero-positive persons, AIDS patients and their associates; (vii) strengthen the control of STD; and (viii) monitor the development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country (NACO, 2001).

The NACP-I project substantially achieved its specific objectives and often exceeded the original targets. The nationwide capacity building in managerial and technical aspects of the program in all 32 States and UTs was a major focus during the implementation period. A multi-sectoral approach was adopted in planning, implementing and monitoring of all the key project activities. Maximum efforts were made for integrating relevant project activities with

health care system. The vulnerable risk groups were targeted to some extent despite limited capacity of NGOs to deal with the HIV/AIDS in most of the target areas. A significant increase in the volume of condom distribution through social marketing (about 50% increase) was one of the significant achievements during the project period. Condom use in targeted risk groups increased from less than 10 per cent to a range of 50-90 per cent. The awareness about prevention of HIV infection improved significantly across all the States and UTs. Another significant achievement was almost universalisation of screening of donated blood. Beside these, professional blood donation was banned by the law. STD clinics were also strengthened with improved quality and effectiveness of STD management.

### 1.2.2 NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROJECT-II

The increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS epidemic necessitated the extension of NACP-I with larger objectives. As a result, the Phase II of the National AIDS Control Project (NACP-II) became effective from November 1999. The NACP-II project has two key objectives: to reduce the spread of HIV infection in India; and strengthen India's response to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis. The specific objectives of the project are: (i) to shift focus from raising awareness to changing behaviour through interventions, particularly for groups at high risk of contracting and spreading HIV; (ii) to support decentralisation of service delivery to the States and Municipalities and a new facilitating role of NACO; (iii) to protect human rights by encouraging voluntary counselling and testing; (iv) to support structured and evidence based annual reviews and ongoing operational research; and (v) to encourage management reforms, such as better managed State level AIDS Control Societies and improved drug and equipment procurement practices.

Building on the lessons learnt from the first National AIDS Control Project, the Phase II has five key components:

- Component 1 :** Targeted interventions for communities at higher risk
- Component 2 :** Prevention of HIV transmission among the general population
- Component 3 :** Provision of low cost AIDS care
- Component 4 :** Strengthening institutional capacities
- Component 5 :** Intersectoral collaboration

The project is being implemented under the National AIDS Control Policy, which was formulated and approved by the National AIDS Committee. The policy aimed at establishing an enabling framework in order to mobilise the capacity of the private sector and of civil society. It also emphasised the specific objective of ensuring the protection and promotion of human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, including their rights to equal access to the health care system, education, employment, privacy and other fundamental rights.

To achieve the said objectives, the NACP-II has been empowered with reasonable independence. The key features of NACP-II are:

- Special delegation of financial and administrative authority to NACO
- A greater “ownership” of the decentralised program plans by the States
- A major role for NGOs/CBOs in the implementation of intervention programs with marginalized populations
- Involvement of democratic institutions (Panchayati Raj) and youth organisations at the district, block and village level
- Involvement of the community in social mobilisation and awareness generation at grass root levels

### 1.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE NACP-II

Under the second phase of the National AIDS Control Project (NACP-II), an extremely important feature is concurrent monitoring and evaluation (M & E) of the program activities. Such a system will provide continuous critical information about the course of the AIDS epidemic in India and help guide National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) and State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) in making decisions and taking corrective measures effectively, when needed. The information generated by the M& E system will indicate how well the program is being implemented and whether the progress made is satisfactory and in tune with the project objectives, as envisaged.

As pointed out, monitoring and evaluation is major activity of the project to measure the progress of the program interventions, evaluate the program achievements and take corrective steps when necessary. For the effective monitoring and evaluation to assess the implementation of the Phase-II of the National AIDS Control Project at National and State level, the following mechanism has been envisaged:

- (i) Creating a Computerised Management Information System (CMIS) at the National and State levels
- (ii) Training NACO staff and health specialists in evidence based health program management
- (iii) Conducting baseline, mid term and final evaluation
- (iv) Conducting the Annual Performance Review (APER)
- (v) Conducting the National Performance Review (NPR) under the National AIDS Control Board

ORG CSR had been assigned the responsibility of development of CMIS and conducting baseline, mid-term and end-term evaluation.

### 1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

There is a need for a national survey to serve as baseline database, and thereafter, at a certain interval, undertaking mid-term and final evaluations to measure

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impact of the interventions initiated under the program. The study requirement for undertaking the baseline survey is to cover three types of target population:

1. General Population Group
2. Bridge Population Group
3. High Risk Population Groups

The present report provides the detailed findings of the baseline survey conducted among general population group (both males and females in the age group of 15-49 years), seeking their present status on awareness, knowledge, attitude and behaviour with regards to STD/HIV/AIDS. The study has been conducted in all the 35 States and Union Territories of India. The detailed methodology/sampling design of this survey has been discussed in Chapter II.



# METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLING DESIGN

This chapter presents an overview of the process of setting up and conducting the baseline HIV/AIDS risk behavioural surveillance survey (BSS) among general population target groups.

## 2.1 CONSULTATION PROCESS IN PLANNING THE SURVEY

While planning for BSS, it was felt that all the key collaborators and stake holders agree on the goals of data collection as well as the practicalities. Keeping this basic premise in mind, NACO initiated a systematic consultation process among all the key partners right from the beginning of the planning stage of this survey. A technical working group (core group) was formed by NACO that included members from different key groups such as SACS, UNAIDS, FHI, DFID, World Bank, APAC, etc. The technical group members continued to contribute ideas and exchange experiences throughout the planning of the survey. The group met regularly during the preparatory phase of the survey to review progress and plan for the effective use of the emerging data.

## 2.2 EFFORTS IN MAKING CONSENSUS ON THE SURVEY PROCESS

NACO and ORG CSR organised a number of meetings and brainstorming sessions with all the key members of the technical working group to build consensus on some basic issues of the survey process. Some of these key issues were:

- Which specific group of the general population should be included in the survey?
- What information needs to be collected from the selected respondent group?
- What will be the coverage of the study?
- How should the sample size be calculated? What sample design to be followed?
- What research techniques should be adopted in collecting the information?
- What quality assurance mechanism should be adopted for implementing the survey?

There were a lot of deliberations on each of the above during the meetings with key members of the technical group and efforts were made to come to

agreement on these basic methodological issues. Encouragingly, technical group members provided valuable inputs in finalising the implementation plan of the proposed survey among the general population.

The following sections of this chapter describe all the key components of the methodology and sampling procedure of the study.

### 2.3 TARGET RESPONDENTS

NACO and ORG CSR carried out a number of consultations with members of the technical working group for choosing the specific target respondent group for the survey. After considering all possible options, the following respondent target group was decided based on the prevention efforts that are either underway presently or planned for in the future:

- **Men/Women aged between 15 and 49 years**

### 2.4 CORE INDICATORS

Once the decision on target respondent group was taken, ORG CSR research team finalised the list of core indicators in consultation with NACO, SACS and members of the technical working group. Nearly all the standard BSS core indicators, with their standardised definitions and time reference periods were selected for maintaining comparability of data across time and different populations.

The core indicators identified for the target respondent group are as follows:

- Awareness of HIV/AIDS
- Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods
- No incorrect beliefs about HIV/AIDS transmission
- Awareness of STD
- Knowledge of STD symptoms
- Age at first sex
- Sex with non-regular partner in last 12 months
- Last time condom use with non-regular sex partner
- Consistent condom use with all non-regular sex partners in last 12 months
- Media Habits
- Exposure to program interventions

### 2.5 COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY

The baseline BSS among the general population target group was a national level survey covering both rural as well as urban areas of all the 35 States and UTs of India. However, NACO and the ORG CSR research team, in consultation with members of the technical working group, had decided that the smaller geographical/administrative units of the country would be clubbed together with adjacent larger states, having a combined sample representing that State Sampling Unit. The coverage of the survey (by reporting units) was as follows:



- Andhra Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar (including Jharkhand)
- Delhi
- Goa + Daman + Diu
- Gujarat + Dadra + Nagar Haveli
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jammu & Kashmir (Only Jammu region covered)
- Karnataka
- Kerala + Lakshadweep
- Madhya Pradesh (including Chattisgarh)
- Manipur
- Maharashtra
- Orissa
- Other North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh + Nagaland + Meghalaya + Mizoram + Tripura)
- Punjab + Chandigarh
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu + Pondicherry
- Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)
- West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands

## 2.6 DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

ORGCSR research team developed a semi-structured quantitative questionnaire for collecting all the necessary information from the selected target respondent group. The standard BSS research instrument prepared for the low risk target group was referred as the base document, which is the result of long experience and has been widely tested across the world. The draft questionnaire for pre-testing in the field was finalised in consultation with NACO and members of the technical working group.

## 2.7 PRE-TESTING THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The questionnaire was translated into vernacular for each State Sampling Unit. Back translation exercise was also undertaken to make sure that complex concepts are easily interpretable in a commonly understandable language. A small-scale rapid qualitative research was undertaken by ORG CSR core research team members, involving some target respondents, to develop a comprehensive understanding on the interpretation of the questions and correct terminologies for ensuring that the original meaning of the question is not lost. A project orientation workshop was organised in Delhi for all the core research team members of ORG CSR who were involved in this research project. Pre-

testing exercise was undertaken in four States, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu for verifying the finer aspects of the draft questionnaire. A total of about 400 interviews were conducted across these four States. The questionnaire was finalised in consultation with NACO and technical working group members based on the findings of the pre-testing exercise.

## 2.8 TRAINING OF RESEARCH AND FIELD TEAMS

ORGCSR organised four zonal training workshops in Delhi, Bhopal, Kolkata and Chennai for training all the key research professionals and senior field staff who were to be involved in the survey in different parts of the country. Detailed brainstorming sessions were carried out by the core research team on various subjects including specific objectives and methodology of the survey, sampling design, research instrument, interview techniques, etc. Also, the workshop participants drafted the state level training workshop plan and field mobilisation strategy. Representatives from State AIDS Control Society (SACS) and local NGOs also participated in the zonal training workshops and provided their useful inputs in understanding different practicalities in implementing the survey in their respective states.

The state-level training workshops for field investigators and supervisors were organised in each State Sampling Unit. Around 32 investigators and 4 supervisors were recruited in each State Sampling Unit for carrying out the survey. Most of them had prior experience of working on similar research projects with ORG CSR in the recent past. But an extensive training program for all the investigators and supervisors was thought to be very important as their attitude and aptitude could greatly influence the outcome of the survey, especially when they were enquiring about sensitive behavioural aspects. Five days of intensive training workshops were organised in each State Sampling Unit for training investigators and supervisors thoroughly on the final questionnaire, interview techniques and appropriate recording of responses. An STD specialist was also invited as the resource person in each State Sampling Unit to carry out a session on STD, HIV/AIDS and ongoing prevention activities. The state level training workshop was also attended by representatives from SACS and key NGOs.

## 2.9 SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS

Before calculating the required sample sizes, the following points were considered:

The procedures presented are intended for surveys where the primary objective is to measure changes in selected behavioural indicators over time. "The Sample size required to measure changes in indicators over time are larger than those required to measure a variable or indicator at a single point in time" (USAID/FHI/DFID, 2000).

Sample size requirements are addressed here with respect to indicators measured as proportions. This is the type of indicator most commonly used in BSS.

The sample size required per survey round for the measurement of change on a given indicator is a function of five factors:

- i) the initial or starting level of the key indicator
- ii) the magnitude of change we want to be able to detect reliably
- iii) the level of significance
- iv) the power of estimation
- v) the per cent of the population interest that is eligible to be considered for the key indicator

An expression for the required sample size for a given sub-population for each survey round is given by:

$$n = D \frac{[Z_{1-\alpha}\sqrt{2P(1-P)} + Z_{1-\beta}\sqrt{P_1(1-P_1)} + P_2(1-P_2)]^2}{(P_2-P_1)^2} \dots (S)$$

where

- n = the required sample size
- D = design effect
- P<sub>1</sub> = the estimated proportion at the time of the first survey
- P<sub>2</sub> = the target proportion at some future date, so that (P<sub>2</sub> - P<sub>1</sub>) is the magnitude of change we want to be able to detect
- P = (P<sub>1</sub> + P<sub>2</sub>) / 2
- Z<sub>1-α</sub> = the Z - score corresponding to the desired level of significance
- Z<sub>1-β</sub> = the Z - score corresponding to the desired level of power

The following table presents the general population target groups, key indicator to be measured, estimated per cent of target group in denominator, estimated baseline value of the key indicator and sample size with amount of change to detect.

Target Groups	Key indicator	Est. per cent of target group in denominator	Estimated baseline value	Domains	Estimated midterm	Sample Size value
GP (15-49) in Rural areas	Consistent condom use with non-regular partners (NR) in past 12 months	Per cent of target group who had sex with NR partners in last 12 months: <b>4%</b>	5%	Each State Sampling unit	25%	<b>1916</b>
GP (15-49) in Urban areas	Consistent condom use with non-regular partners (NR) in past 12 months	Per cent of target group who had sex with NR partners in last 12 months: <b>4%</b>	5%	Each State Sampling unit	25%	<b>1916</b>

Assumptions made in the formula (S)

D = 2

Z<sub>1-α</sub> = 1.645 (Corresponding to 95% confidence level)

Z<sub>1-β</sub> = 0.84 (Corresponding to 80% power of estimate)

Estimated proportion at the time of the baseline survey (P<sub>1</sub>) = 5%

Target proportion which NACO is aiming to achieve at mid-term (P<sub>2</sub>) = 25%

As shown in the above table, for each State Sampling Unit, a sample size of 3832 was arrived at (1916 each for urban and rural areas). It was further decided with the consent of members of the technical working group that the rural and urban samples will be further divided equally among male and female respondents.

## 2.10 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The following sections detail out the sampling procedure adopted for selecting target respondents in each State Sampling Units of India.

### 2.10.1 SAMPLING IN RURAL AREAS

The following three-stage stratified cluster sampling approach was adopted for selecting the target respondents in the rural area of a State/Group of States.

STAGE I : *Selection of Districts*

STAGE II : *Selection of Villages*

STAGE III : *Selection of Target Respondents*

#### STAGE I: *Selection of Districts*

All the districts of each State/Group of States were stratified into groups based on the broad geographical zones within the State/Group of States. The number of districts selected from each Zone (out of the total required number of districts to be selected from each State/Group of States) was proportional to the rural population it represented. The required number of districts to be selected from each zone was randomly selected using PPS method.

#### STAGE II: *Selection of Villages*

In each selected State, the number of villages to be sampled was kept constant. It was also decided that the number of villages to be covered in each sample district would also be the same. Therefore, from the 1991 census records, the list of villages for each sample district and the respective populations was obtained. After determining the actual number of clusters, a district would have (a function of the constant number of PSUs to be chosen in a state and the number of districts chosen to represent it), the clusters were selected from the census list using PPS method.

#### STAGE III: *Selection of Target Respondents*

In each selected PSU, the total number of respondents to be covered (taking only one respondent per household) was fixed at 40 per village. After choosing a random starting point, every  $n^{\text{th}}$  household (value of the sampling interval depending on the estimation of total number of households in the village) was selected and one eligible respondent was randomly selected using a KISH grid. In this survey, the field investigators were required to cover topics involving

sensitive issues, especially pertaining to sexual behaviour of the respondents. In order to minimise under-reporting, one of the steps taken was to have female and male investigators interviewing respondents from the same gender. Now, since this was a large scale and time bound national sample survey, the ratio of gender composition of each field team could not be altered after launch. Therefore, it was decided to further redistribute the PSU quota of respondents equally among males and females.

In each selected village, it was decided that the field teams would cover a total of 40 respondents (male and female aged 15-49 years). As a result, a total of 48 villages were selected in each State Sampling Unit (40 respondents x 48 villages = 1920). Again, each village quota included 20 males and 20 females. Further, it was also decided that from each State Sampling Unit, 2-6 districts would be selected, depending upon the total number of districts they have. The following table summarises the rural sampling.

#### RURAL SAMPLING PER STATE SAMPLING UNIT

Number of Districts	2-6 (based on total number of districts)
Number of Villages	48 (approx. 8-24 per district)
Number of Target Respondents	1920 (40 per village)
Number of male respondents aged 15-49 years	960
Number of female respondents aged 15-49 years	960

#### 2.10.2 SAMPLING IN URBAN AREAS

The following three-stage stratified cluster sampling approach is proposed for selecting target respondents in the urban area of a State Sampling Unit.

STAGE I : *Selection of Cities/Towns*

STAGE II : *Selection of Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs)*

STAGE III : *Selection of Target Respondents*

STAGE I: *Selection of Cities/Towns*

All the urban units in each State Sampling Units were stratified into the following three groups:

*Group I* : Big size Cities/Towns (> 5 Lakhs population)

*Group II* : Middle size Cities/Towns (1 to 5 Lakhs population)

*Group III* : Small Cities/Towns (< 1 Lakh population)

It was decided that the number of CEBs to be selected from each Group (out of the total number of CEBs to be selected from each State Sampling Unit) would be proportional to the urban population it represents. Further, as a norm, it was proposed to select at least 5 CEBs from each City/Town of Group I, 3 CEBs from

each city/town of Group II and 2 CEBs from each City/Town of Group III. Based on the above criterion, the number of Cities/Towns to be selected from each Group were worked out (based on the fact that the number of urban clusters to be covered per state was again constant) and selected using the PPS method.

*STAGE II: Selection of CEBs*

In each selected City/Town, the assigned quota of wards (equivalent to the required number of CEBs) were randomly selected using the PPS method. Thereafter, from each ward one CEB was selected randomly for the survey. Here too, the 1991 census records gave us the list of wards in each of the chosen urban areas along with their respective populations. After determining the actual number of clusters a town would have (a function of its population), they were selected from the census list using PPS method.

*STAGE III: Selection of Target Respondents*

In each selected CEB an estimate of total number of households was made using the latest voter list/consulting local community leaders in the CEB. In each selected PSU, the total number of respondents to be covered (taking only one respondent per household) was fixed at 40 per CEB. After choosing a random starting point, every n<sup>th</sup> household (value of the sampling interval depending on the estimation of total number of households in the CEB) was selected and one eligible respondent was randomly selected using a KISH grid. Like before, here too the PSU quota of respondents was equally distributed among males and females.

In each selected CEB, it was decided that the field teams would cover a total of 40 respondents (male and female aged 15-49 years). As a result, a total of 48 CEBs were selected in each State Sampling Unit (40 respondents x 48 CEBs = 1920). Again, each CEB quota included 20 males and 20 females. The following table summarises the urban sampling.

**URBAN SAMPLING FOR EACH STATE SAMPLING UNIT**

Number of Urban Areas	based on size of towns available in each state
Number of CEBs	48 (2-5 per urban area)
Number of Target Respondents	1920 (40 per CEB)
Number of male respondents aged 15-49 years	960
Number of female respondents aged 15-49 years	960

**2.10.3 ACHIEVED SAMPLE SIZES**

The following table presents achieved sample sizes of the target respondents across different State Sampling Units:

**TABLE 2.1 ACHIEVED SAMPLE SIZES**

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	940	938	1878	976	985	1961	1916	1923	3839
2.	Assam	960	960	1920	960	960	1920	1920	1920	3840
3.	Bihar	959	959	1918	958	961	1919	1917	1920	3848
4.	Delhi	929	965	1894	912	970	1882	1841	1935	3776
5.	Goa+	962	958	1920	962	958	1920	1924	1916	3840
6.	Gujarat+	965	965	1930	951	975	1926	1916	1940	3856
7.	Haryana	957	957	1914	960	950	1910	1917	1907	3824
8.	Himachal Pradesh	966	953	1919	958	957	1915	1924	1910	3834
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	965	957	1922	961	966	1927	1926	1923	3849
10.	Karnataka	963	950	1913	960	958	1918	1923	1908	3831
11	Kerala+	745	1168	1913	798	1077	1875	1543	2245	3788
12.	Madhya Pradesh	969	953	1922	957	965	1922	1926	1918	3844
13.	Manipur	958	957	1915	970	963	1933	1928	1920	3848
14.	Maharashtra	964	955	1919	960	957	1917	1924	1912	3836
15.	Orissa	958	957	1915	958	956	1914	1916	1913	3829
16.	Other North East States	960	960	1920	960	960	1920	1920	1920	3840
17.	Punjab+	962	958	1920	962	958	1920	1924	1916	3840
18.	Rajasthan	922	988	1910	938	974	1912	1860	1962	3822
19.	Sikkim	960	960	1920	960	960	1920	1920	1920	3840
20.	Tamil Nadu+	955	962	1917	960	956	1916	1915	1918	3833
21.	Uttar Pradesh	899	944	1843	912	941	1853	1811	1885	3696
22.	West Bengal+	957	963	1920	960	960	1920	1917	1923	3840
	<b>All India</b>	20775	21287	42062	20853	21267	42120	41628	42554	84182

## 2.11 FIELDWORK

The fieldwork was initiated in mid April 2001 and was completed in mid September 2001. In Phase I of the fieldwork, which continued till June 2001, eleven State Sampling Units were taken up and the remaining eleven were covered in Phase II. Each State Sampling Unit had four teams each consisting of eight field investigators and one supervisor.

The core research team members and senior field professional of ORG CSR made a number of field visit across different State Sampling Units for ensuring high quality of survey data. Field supervisors made at least 20% spot checks to ensure completeness and accuracy of the filled up questionnaires. Detailed manual scrutiny of the filled up questionnaires as well as the coding exercise was initiated by field supervisors during the fieldwork itself. NACO representatives and members of the technical working group also made several field visits across different parts of the country and provided their valuable inputs.

## 2.12 DATA MANAGEMENT AND DATA ANALYSIS

Data were entered in the Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA) package. This package was preferred due to its inbuilt capacity of making range and consistency checks.

Data were analysed using SPSS (10.0) package. Estimates of all the key variables including the core indicators have been calculated and presented in the following chapter. In accordance to our sample size calculation, valid estimates can be provided separately for combined urban, rural, male, female and total. However, in each table, estimates have also been provided for male and female responses within the urban and rural combined estimates, to facilitate the observation of any significant differences between the two.

It should be noted that for giving combined estimates for male, female and total responses weighted analysis was carried out for each State Sampling Unit. Weights were assigned to each response based on State Sampling Unit specific urban-rural proportions.

Let us take a hypothetical example for explaining the weighting procedure.

Say, the incidence of a particular phenomenon in the urban and rural male sample of State X were 40% and 20% respectively. Since this survey had a matching sample for urban and rural areas, the unweighted State average for incidence of the phenomenon being measured works out to be 30%. However, this is not a true reflection of the situation in the State because in reality, the male population in the rural areas far outweighs the male population in the urban areas. Suppose, the actual population distribution in State X is 30% urban and 70% rural. Assuming that the male population is more or less distributed in the same ratio as well, the weighted State average actually works out to be as follows:

$$40\% \text{ of } 30\% \text{ (U)} + 20\% \text{ of } 70\% \text{ (R)} = 26\%$$

This is a truer representation of the State picture because it takes into consideration the actual distribution of the population and not the sample distribution.

## 2.13 QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM

The core research team of ORG CSR made all efforts for maintaining high quality of output at every stage of the project. During the fieldwork core team members and senior field professional made regular field visits for quality control. Each field supervisor carried out a minimum of 20% spot checks for ensuring accuracy of the collected information. Moreover, members of the technical working group and NACO officials also visited field and provided their valuable inputs and feedback. It is already mentioned that questionnaires were manually scrutinised and coded in the field itself for having high quality of information. Data entry was carried out in ISSA package for ensuring inbuilt range and consistency checks. SPSS package was used for data analysis.



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1 RESPONDENT PROFILE

As mentioned in the previous chapter, in each state a total of 3832 respondents were proposed to be covered among the general population (1916 respondents each in urban and rural areas). Within each State, the urban-rural quota was divided evenly among males and females, aged between 15-49 years. The following sub-sections highlight the respondent profiles of the achieved sample, covering age composition, marital status, literacy and occupation pattern.

#### 3.1.1 MEDIAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS

All respondents were asked to report their current age (at the time of the survey) in completed years. The age distribution of the achieved sample is given in Table 3.1.

Overall, one can see that across all the states, median age of the sample respondents ranged between 28 to 30 years.

The difference in median age was found to be higher when analysed by gender. While in seven states, the recorded differences were at least two years, only in Rajasthan was the difference higher (3 years), i.e. 29 years for males and 26 years for females.

Overall, 25–39 years age group contributed nearly half the respondents. This ranged from 53.6% in Bihar to 46.9% in Kerala.

#### 3.1.2 MARITAL STATUS

As mentioned earlier, this baseline survey among the general population was conducted among males and females aged between 15 and 49 years, irrespective of their marital status. The proportion of currently married respondents in the sample has been presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 provides the proportion of married respondents covered under the study. Overall, it may be observed that across all states, the major share of the sample consisted of currently married respondents.

There were variations in proportion of married respondents across reporting units. The state of Bihar (80.4%) had the highest proportion of married respondents within its sample. There were 13 State Sampling Units where the

**TABLE 3.1 MEDIAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS***(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	29	28	30	28	30	30	28	29
2.	Assam	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
3.	Bihar	28	30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30
4.	Delhi	30	29	29	29	28	28	29	29	29
5.	Goa+	29	27	28	29	28	28	29	28	28
6.	Gujarat+	30	30	30	30	29	29	30	29	30
7.	Haryana	30	30	30	29	30	29	29	30	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29	30	30	31	28	30	30	28	30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	30	30	28	30	29	29	30	29
10.	Karnataka	30	28	29	30	29	29	30	28	29
11.	Kerala+	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	30
12.	Maharashtra	28	27	28	30	26	28	29	27	28
13.	Manipur	30	29	29	30	28	29	30	28	29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27	30	28	28	30	30	28	30	30
15.	Orissa	30	28	29	30	29	30	30	29	30
16.	Other North East States	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
17.	Punjab+	28	30	30	28	30	29	28	30	29
18.	Rajasthan	27	28	27	30	26	28	29	26	28
19.	Sikkim	28	28	28	29	28	29	29	28	28
20.	Tamil Nadu+	30	29	29	30	29	30	30	29	30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28	30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30
22.	West Bengal+	30	28	30	30	27	29	30	28	29
<b>All India</b>										
Median		29	29	29	30	28	29	30	29	29
Standard Deviation		1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8
Range		15-49	15-49	15-49	15-49	15-49	15-49	15-49	15-49	15-49

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

proportion ranged between 71-80% and eight where the value range was below 70%. The lowest occurrence was recorded in Goa (56.2%).

Fairly similar trends could be observed in the data for urban and rural areas across reporting units. It may also be noted that even though urban-rural variation within a state was not very prominent across most of the reporting units, in some cases, viz. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, the difference was nearly 10% or more, with rural being higher in all the cases.

Generally, rural areas did have a higher proportion of married respondents than in the urban, possibly because of its lower age at marriage.

**TABLE 3.2 PROPORTION OF MARRIED RESPONDENTS***(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.6	80.3	72.5	74.5	83.2	78.9	71.9	82.5	77.2
2.	Assam	52.1	72.0	62.0	59.8	76.8	68.3	58.9	76.2	67.6
3.	Bihar	57.0	81.1	69.1	74.6	89.5	82.1	72.3	88.4	80.4
4.	Delhi	69.5	80.4	75.1	70.3	87.5	79.2	69.6	81.1	75.5
5.	Goa+	48.3	61.4	54.8	47.8	66.7	57.2	48.0	64.5	56.2
6.	Gujarat+	66.7	84.4	75.5	74.3	84.7	79.6	71.7	84.6	78.2
7.	Haryana	70.8	79.7	75.3	69.2	84.0	76.6	69.6	82.9	76.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	62.3	80.7	71.4	69.2	77.3	73.3	68.6	77.6	73.1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.3	73.5	66.3	54.1	74.6	64.4	55.3	74.4	64.9
10.	Karnataka	61.9	78.0	69.9	66.6	81.2	73.9	65.1	80.2	72.6
11.	Kerala+	50.7	75.3	65.7	56.1	74.3	66.5	54.8	74.5	66.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	57.3	83.0	70.0	74.1	88.5	81.3	70.2	87.2	78.7
13.	Maharashtra	62.1	67.7	64.9	67.9	72.7	70.3	65.7	70.8	68.2
14.	Manipur	54.6	62.1	58.3	60.5	68.5	64.5	58.9	66.8	62.8
15.	Orissa	56.6	76.2	66.4	68.1	77.4	72.7	66.5	77.2	71.9
16.	Other North East States	52.9	65.9	59.4	55.8	67.7	61.8	55.3	67.3	61.3
17.	Punjab+	65.8	83.5	74.6	65.6	82.5	74.0	65.7	82.8	74.2
18.	Rajasthan	63.8	78.4	71.4	76.2	84.1	80.2	73.4	82.8	78.2
19.	Sikkim	55.4	68.4	61.9	57.4	68.5	62.9	57.2	68.5	62.9
20.	Tamil Nadu+	58.8	78.4	68.6	64.7	83.8	74.2	62.7	81.9	72.3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	61.9	77.3	69.8	72.9	85.3	79.2	70.7	83.7	77.3
22.	West Bengal+	62.1	78.6	70.4	67.9	85.2	76.6	66.3	83.4	74.9
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		59.8	75.7	67.9	65.8	79.3	72.6	64.5	78.1	71.4
Standard Deviation		6.0	6.7	5.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.7
Median		60.6	78.2	69.5	67.9	81.9	74.0	66.0	80.7	72.9
Range		52.1- 70.8	61.4-83.5	54.8-75.5	47.8-76.2	66.7-89.5	57.2-82.1	48.0-72.3	64.5-88.4	56.2-80.4

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

### 3.1.3 LITERACY STATUS

The following table presents the proportion of literate respondents among the surveyed population for each State (Table 3.3).

There were large inter-state variations in the proportion of literates within the sample. Looking at the consolidated picture for each reporting unit, one finds that 16 out of 22 Sampling Units had registered literacy rates in excess of seventy per cent. The largest proportion of literates was to be found in the sample drawn

**TABLE 3.3 PROPORTION OF LITERATE RESPONDENTS***(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.7	80.2	84.6	80.2	61.2	70.7	82.4	66.1	74.3
2.	Assam	92.7	88.2	90.5	77.4	60.1	68.8	79.1	63.2	71.2
3.	Bihar	88.9	63.9	76.4	74.4	35.0	54.7	76.3	38.8	57.5
4.	Delhi	87.1	76.3	81.6	88.5	65.3	76.5	87.2	75.2	81.1
5.	Goa+	97.3	90.3	93.8	84.0	83.2	89.3	96.2	86.1	91.2
6.	Gujarat+	89.7	70.7	80.2	74.3	38.9	57.9	81.7	49.7	65.6
7.	Haryana	89.3	77.4	83.4	84.8	53.8	69.4	85.9	59.6	72.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95.8	94.2	95.0	91.1	75.5	83.3	91.5	77.2	84.4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.6	90.1	93.9	85.4	65.4	75.4	88.3	71.3	79.8
10.	Karnataka	88.1	74.8	81.5	74.7	53.8	64.2	78.8	60.2	69.6
11.	Kerala+	99.3	98.5	81.5	74.7	53.8	64.2	99.7	98.7	99.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	91.8	69.6	80.8	95.4	33.1	54.4	79.6	41.4	60.5
13.	Maharashtra	96.4	86.0	91.2	87.2	71.3	79.2	90.7	76.9	83.9
14.	Manipur	96.7	86.1	91.4	77.4	65.9	77.5	91.1	71.5	81.3
15.	Orissa	89.9	77.6	83.8	74.4	56.6	68.1	81.0	59.4	70.2
16.	Other North East States	94.6	87.5	91.0	79.6	71.4	77.7	86.0	74.4	80.2
17.	Punjab+	94.0	81.5	87.8	88.4	68.6	78.5	90.1	72.6	81.4
18.	Rajasthan	89.3	65.7	77.1	77.5	37.7	57.2	80.2	44.2	61.8
19.	Sikkim	94.6	87.2	90.9	89.1	65.8	72.7	80.9	67.8	74.4
20.	Tamil Nadu+	94.4	87.3	98.8	99.9	98.7	99.2	89.4	75.7	82.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	81.9	59.5	70.4	74.7	33.9	54.0	76.1	39.0	57.2
22.	West Bengal+	90.1	84.4	87.2	79.6	56.8	65.5	78.6	64.4	71.5
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		83.7	68.4	77.3	72.8	59.7	66.6	85.0	65.4	75.1
Standard Deviation		4.3	10.2	7.1	7.5	16.7	11.7	6.5	15.4	10.7
Median		92.3	83.0	85.9	79.9	60.7	70.1	84.2	67.0	74.4
Range		81.9-97.6	59.5-98.5	70.4-98.8	74.4-95.4	33.1-98.7	54.0-99.2	76.1-99.7	39.0-98.7	57.2-99.1

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

from Kerala (99.1%) and Goa (91.2%). Conversely, the States having the least proportion of literates among its sample respondents were Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

The proportion of literate respondents in the urban sample was higher than that in the rural sample. In fact, apart from the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, the urban sample from all other reporting units had registered literacy levels of 80% or more. This was less in case of the rural sample, with the only exceptions being rural Kerala (99.2%), rural Goa (89.3%) and Himachal Pradesh (83.3%).

Males were more literate than their female counterparts within the sample. The male-female difference was most prominent (in excess of 20%) in Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in the North, Bihar and Orissa in the East and Gujarat in the West.

### 3.1.4 MAIN OCCUPATION

For the country as a whole, the male respondents found representation across several occupational categories, viz. skilled or unskilled labour (24.5%), government or private service (16.5%), cultivator (18.0%), self-employed (7.4%), not engaged in any gainful employment (incl. students) (18.4%) and all other occupations (20.1%).

For females, the largest category was housewives (65.9%), followed by no gainful employment (13.4%), labour (9.4%), service (3.6%) and cultivators (3.0%). There were hardly any self-employment (0.7%) and other occupations (4%).

Across urban and rural areas, more males were engaged in service (26.7%) whereas in the rural setting, they were primarily labourers (28.2%) and cultivators (23.7%).

## 3.2 AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS

This study has also attempted to gauge people's knowledge about HIV/AIDS. This section delves into issues with regard to awareness on routes of HIV transmission and knowledge about prevention methods. In order to capture different perceptions and the extent of correct knowledge on HIV/AIDS, a set of questions on transmission routes and options for prevention were asked to all respondents. The following sub-sections highlight responses to these key questions.

### 3.2.1 EVER HEARD OF HIV/AIDS

The respondents were asked whether or not they had heard of HIV/AIDS. While asking this question, owing to the prevalent nomenclature popular among the masses, no differentiation was done between 'HIV' and 'AIDS'. The interviewers provided no description about this disease or its symptoms.

The data (Table 3.4) portray that besides five States (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal), a considerably high proportion (more than 60 per cent) of population had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. A very high proportion (more than 80 per cent) of respondents, particularly from the Northern States (Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir) and four Southern States reported to have heard of HIV/AIDS. Maharashtra and Goa (with more than 80% respondents reporting to have heard of HIV/AIDS) also fell within this category. A fairly high proportion (more than 70 per cent) of respondents from the Northeast also reported of having heard of HIV/AIDS.

The urban-rural disparities were rather prominent in the States of Uttar

**TABLE 3.4 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAD EVER HEARD OF HIV/AIDS** (All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.8	97.0	96.4	94.9	97.6	96.2	95.1	97.4	96.3
2.	Assam	91.5	85.6	88.5	72.4	57.7	65.1	74.5	60.8	67.7
3.	Bihar	84.3	62.8	73.6	49.1	21.5	35.3	53.7	26.9	40.3
4.	Delhi	90.3	86.3	88.3	93.3	81.9	87.4	90.6	85.9	88.2
5.	Goa+	99.0	94.6	96.8	95.6	87.2	91.4	97.0	90.2	93.6
6.	Gujarat+	86.8	61.6	74.2	67.6	25.0	46.1	74.3	37.5	55.7
7.	Haryana	92.5	85.2	88.8	83.6	64.7	74.2	85.8	69.8	77.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97.1	96.7	96.9	90.9	88.9	89.9	91.5	89.6	90.5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	99.3	93.9	96.6	83.9	69.7	76.8	87.6	75.4	81.5
10.	Karnataka	95.1	88.0	91.6	86.5	74.8	80.7	89.1	78.9	84.0
11.	Kerala+	99.5	98.6	99.0	99.1	98.7	98.9	99.2	98.7	98.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	92.5	78.2	85.4	61.9	32.3	47.0	69.0	42.9	55.9
13.	Maharashtra	96.0	90.2	93.1	80.6	69.2	74.9	86.6	77.3	81.9
14.	Manipur	98.5	98.6	98.6	96.6	89.5	93.1	97.1	92.0	94.6
15.	Orissa	91.5	81.4	86.5	73.0	55.1	64.1	75.4	58.6	67.1
16.	Other North East States	93.8	86.9	90.3	77.6	66.7	72.2	80.7	70.6	75.6
17.	Punjab+	98.2	90.9	94.6	94.9	86.6	90.8	96.0	88.0	92.0
18.	Rajasthan	90.0	77.5	83.6	70.0	45.0	57.3	74.6	52.5	63.3
19.	Sikkim	93.4	91.1	92.3	70.5	68.8	69.6	72.6	70.8	71.7
20.	Tamil Nadu+	96.1	94.3	95.2	88.3	83.7	86.0	91.0	87.4	89.2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	79.6	64.1	71.7	63.8	27.6	45.4	66.9	34.9	50.6
22.	West Bengal+	89.1	80.2	84.6	57.6	38.6	48.1	66.2	50.1	58.2
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		93.2	85.7	89.4	79.5	65.2	72.3	82.4	70.0	76.1
Standard Deviation		5.1	11.2	8.0	14.2	24.2	19.0	12.4	21.5	16.8
Median		93.6	87.5	91.0	82.1	69.0	74.6	86.2	73.1	79.7
Range		79.6-99.5	61.6-98.6	71.7-99.0	49.1-99.1	21.5-98.7	45.4-98.9	53.7-99.2	26.9-98.7	40.3-98.9

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal, where less than 60 per cent of respondents were aware of HIV/AIDS. In these five States, compared to the male respondents, a low proportion of female respondents were aware of HIV/AIDS. This may be attributed to the corresponding rural figures that portray significant difference in the awareness level of male and female respondents. The data suggests a scope for strengthening the IEC campaign in the rural areas of these States, viz. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal.

### 3.2.2 AWARENESS OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT

In more than 80 per cent of the new infection cases, HIV is transmitted through the sexual route in India. A close-ended question was asked to record respondents' perception on whether HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through sexual contact or not. The results are summarised in Table 3.5.

Kerala had the highest (97.7 per cent) awareness level among all reporting units. The State of Goa followed Kerala with 91.3 per cent of the sample aware of the sexual mode of transmission. Among the Northern states, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab were found to have been better (more than 85 per cent) compared to their neighbouring States in Northern India. Among the North-eastern States, Manipur had recorded the highest proportion of aware respondents (88.8%). It may be noted that, though the route of HIV transmission in the North-eastern States is predominantly through intravenous drug use, a sizable proportion (70 per cent) of respondents from most North East States had mentioned about the sexual route of transmission. Andhra Pradesh too had a high proportion (85.1 per cent) of respondents aware of transmission through the sexual route.

As indicated in the discussion in 3.2.1, the same five States, viz. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal had relatively low awareness levels (less than 55 per cent).

As far as urban-rural variance is concerned, there were 10 States where the difference had been in excess of 20%. This variation was highest in Madhya Pradesh (38%), followed by Bihar (37%) and West Bengal (35%).

The disparity between the awareness level of male and female respondents was found to be high in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Low awareness levels of these States can reasonably be attributed to the low awareness level of female respondents.

### 3.2.3 AWARENESS OF TRANSMISSION THROUGH BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Transfusion of HIV free blood has been the major focus of the Blood Safety component of the HIV/AIDS prevention programme. A close-ended question was asked to solicit opinion of the respondents on whether or not people can get HIV/AIDS from an infected blood transfusion.

The data (Table 3.6) suggests that the knowledge on HIV transmission through blood transfusion was also reasonably high in most of the States barring five (Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat ) where less than 55 per cent of the respondents had been found to be aware of the transfusion related risks. The regional variation followed the same pattern as discussed in 3.2.1 and 3.2.2. The Northern and Southern States remain high-awareness States (awareness of around 80 per cent or more). Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab among the Northern States and Manipur in the Northeast

**TABLE 3.5 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS STATING THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.7	86.6	85.1	80.6	89.4	85.1	81.4	88.7	85.1
2.	Assam	89.5	80.6	85.1	68.5	52.4	60.5	70.9	55.5	63.2
3.	Bihar	81.0	58.5	69.8	46.6	18.7	32.6	51.1	23.9	37.5
4.	Delhi	88.3	82.6	85.4	86.7	77.5	82.0	88.1	82.1	85.0
5.	Goa+	97.3	93.7	95.5	92.1	84.4	88.3	94.3	88.3	91.3
6.	Gujarat+	83.8	54.8	69.3	63.5	22.7	42.8	70.6	33.7	52.0
7.	Haryana	90.7	83.6	87.1	82.4	62.8	72.7	84.4	68.0	76.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94.0	94.3	94.2	88.4	85.8	87.1	88.9	86.5	87.7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.2	89.1	93.2	82.9	63.0	73.0	86.3	69.2	77.8
10.	Karnataka	91.5	77.2	84.4	83.4	66.8	75.1	85.9	70.0	78.0
11.	Kerala+	97.7	97.4	97.5	98.0	97.6	97.8	97.9	97.5	97.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	87.4	71.6	79.6	56.4	29.1	42.7	63.7	38.9	51.3
13.	Maharashtra	97.7	85.2	90.0	79.1	64.8	71.9	85.1	72.7	78.9
14.	Manipur	97.6	95.8	96.7	91.1	80.4	85.8	92.9	84.6	88.8
15.	Orissa	87.8	72.8	80.3	69.6	47.6	58.6	72.1	51.0	61.5
16.	Other North East States	91.4	82.0	86.7	72.1	59.2	65.6	75.8	63.5	69.6
17.	Punjab+	95.9	86.2	91.1	92.8	80.7	86.8	93.8	82.4	88.1
18.	Rajasthan	84.7	69.0	76.6	64.1	39.0	51.3	68.7	46.0	57.1
19.	Sikkim	91.7	88.2	89.9	69.1	64.6	66.8	71.1	66.7	68.9
20.	Tamil Nadu+	80.0	84.2	82.1	69.5	67.9	68.7	73.1	73.6	73.3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	71.5	59.1	65.2	55.8	24.3	39.8	58.9	31.3	44.8
22.	West Bengal+	82.0	70.6	76.3	50.7	30.9	40.8	59.3	41.9	50.6
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		89.0	80.3	84.6	74.6	59.8	67.1	77.8	64.6	71.1
Standard Deviation		7.0	12.2	9.1	14.6	23.6	18.8	13.0	21.2	16.8
Median		90.1	83.1	85.3	75.6	63.8	70.3	78.6	68.6	74.8
Range		80.0-97.7	54.8-97.4	65.2-97.5	46.6-98.0	18.7-97.6	32.6-97.8	51.1-97.9	23.9-97.5	37.5-97.7

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

had registered more than 85 per cent awareness levels. Kerala and Andhra Pradesh among the Southern States and Goa in the West had more than 90 per cent people aware of this issue. The proportion of respondents answering positively to this question in States other than those mentioned above fall within a moderately high category with the percentage ranging between 60 per cent and 75 per cent.

Urban rural variation existed but these variations were widest in those States with awareness level of less than 60%.



**TABLE 3.6 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS STATING THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH BLOOD TRANSFUSION**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92.4	89.8	91.1	89.5	91.3	90.4	90.3	90.9	90.6
2.	Assam	90.0	81.3	85.6	68.2	52.3	60.3	70.6	55.5	63.1
3.	Bihar	82.2	61.4	71.8	45.9	20.6	33.2	50.7	26.0	38.3
4.	Delhi	89.6	83.4	86.4	88.7	75.9	82.1	89.5	82.7	86.0
5.	Goa+	97.9	93.5	95.7	94.6	85.0	90.1	96.0	88.8	92.4
6.	Gujarat+	82.0	53.6	67.8	60.8	21.5	40.9	68.1	32.5	50.2
7.	Haryana	91.3	82.5	86.9	81.6	61.2	71.4	84.0	66.5	75.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	96.5	96.0	96.0	88.4	86.1	87.3	89.1	86.9	88.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	98.3	92.0	95.2	82.6	66.9	74.7	86.4	72.8	79.6
10.	Karnataka	92.3	83.8	88.1	83.1	72.5	77.8	86.0	76.0	81.1
11.	Kerala+	96.5	95.1	95.7	96.5	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	89.8	73.1	81.5	58.3	31.0	44.6	65.7	40.7	53.2
13.	Maharashtra	94.8	85.4	90.2	79.5	65.5	72.5	85.4	73.2	79.3
14.	Manipur	97.5	96.9	97.2	89.9	82.0	86.0	92.0	86.1	89.0
15.	Orissa	90.0	78.8	84.4	70.6	51.9	61.2	73.2	55.5	64.3
16.	Other North East States	91.3	80.8	86.0	70.5	58.4	64.5	74.5	62.7	68.6
17.	Punjab+	97.5	88.5	93.0	93.1	82.9	88.0	94.5	84.7	89.6
18.	Rajasthan	87.1	71.5	79.0	66.2	39.9	52.8	70.9	47.2	58.8
19.	Sikkim	91.3	87.3	89.3	68.6	64.3	66.5	70.7	66.4	68.5
20.	Tamil Nadu+	91.6	90.2	90.9	81.7	76.2	78.9	85.1	81.0	83.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	76.9	61.9	69.2	61.4	24.7	42.7	64.4	32.1	48.0
22.	West Bengal+	82.0	71.2	76.6	51.0	29.6	40.3	59.5	41.1	50.3
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		90.8	81.8	86.3	75.8	61.0	68.3	79.1	65.9	72.5
Standard Deviation		5.9	11.9	8.7	14.6	23.9	19.1	12.9	24.6	17.0
Median		91.3	83.6	87.5	80.6	64.9	72.0	84.6	69.7	77.3
Range		76.9-98.3	53.6-96.9	67.8-97.2	45.9-96.5	20.6-96.8	33.2-96.7	50.7-96.5	4.7-96.4	38.3-96.4

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

### 3.2.4 AWARENESS OF TRANSMISSION THROUGH NEEDLE SHARING

Transmission of HIV through needle sharing refers to its spread through both injecting drug use practice and through use of injection syringe/needles that might have been used on any HIV infected person.

Data pertaining to awareness on transmission through needle sharing showed very high awareness levels (nearly 85 per cent or more) in the States of Delhi,

Himachal Pradesh and Punjab in the North, Goa in the West and Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the southern part of the country.

It is interesting to note that the awareness among the urban sample from the state of Manipur was the highest (96%). The awareness levels were also high in all the other North-eastern States (between 85 to 90%).

### 3.2.5 AWARENESS OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

'Vertical transmission' here refers to transmission of HIV from an infected pregnant woman to her unborn child (during antenatal or natal period). A close-ended question was asked to all respondents. Table 3.8 presents the data across all the States.

Compared to the other routes of transmission, knowledge on this aspect was relatively less across all the States. States from where a relatively lower proportion of the respondents had reported awareness on the possibility of vertical transmission were Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (around 50% or less). States having the highest awareness levels (80% or more) were Punjab, Goa and Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

The States where the awareness level among the rural sample was the lowest were Bihar (29.4%), Uttar Pradesh (36.9%), West Bengal (35.0%), Gujarat (38.0%), Madhya Pradesh (40.8%) and Rajasthan (48.7%).

The awareness level of female respondents was generally low compared to their male counterparts but in case of the aforesaid States, the disparities were also found to be very high.

### 3.2.6 AWARENESS OF TRANSMISSION THROUGH BREAST FEEDING

A considerable proportion of the respondents did not know about the possibility of transmission of HIV through breast-feeding (Table 3.9). It may be pointed out here that 'breast-feeding' has been the central theme in the IEC campaign carried out under the RCH programmes.

Ten States had less than 50 per cent respondents stating that there is a possibility of transmission through breast-feeding. In Kerala (78.8%) followed by Tamil Nadu (72.5%) and Manipur (72.2%) more respondents were aware of this aspect. In the rest of the States, the percentage of respondents having correctly answered this question ranged between 50 and 70 per cent.

Like other transmission modes discussed earlier, the low awareness States did not behave any differently in terms of disparities between responses from urban and rural areas and between genders. However, the awareness level among men in both rural and urban areas was found to be relatively less than their awareness level pertaining to other transmission modes

**TABLE 3.7 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS STATING THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH NEEDLE SHARING**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.5	85.5	87.0	88.5	88.4	88.5	88.5	87.7	88.1
2.	Assam	89.8	81.4	85.6	68.4	52.6	60.5	70.8	55.8	63.3
3.	Bihar	81.5	61.0	71.3	44.8	20.2	32.5	49.6	25.5	37.6
4.	Delhi	88.2	81.6	84.8	87.3	72.8	79.8	88.1	80.7	84.3
5.	Goa+	98.5	92.3	95.4	93.8	84.8	89.3	95.7	87.9	91.8
6.	Gujarat+	79.9	52.4	66.2	60.4	21.2	40.6	67.1	31.9	49.4
7.	Haryana	89.7	80.1	84.9	80.3	57.8	69.1	82.6	63.3	73.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95.7	94.2	94.9	86.4	85.2	85.8	87.2	85.9	86.6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.9	91.0	94.5	81.2	66.5	73.8	85.2	72.3	78.7
10.	Karnataka	89.8	82.1	86.0	79.2	70.9	75.0	82.5	74.3	78.4
11.	Kerala+	94.2	93.4	93.7	95.0	95.5	95.3	94.8	94.9	94.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	87.6	71.1	79.4	56.6	29.7	43.1	63.9	39.2	51.5
13.	Maharashtra	91.8	84.7	88.3	77.7	64.9	71.3	83.2	72.5	77.9
14.	Manipur	96.3	95.5	95.9	90.2	81.3	85.8	91.9	85.2	88.5
15.	Orissa	88.8	78.2	83.5	70.6	51.6	61.1	73.0	55.1	64.1
16.	Other North East States	90.8	81.8	86.3	71.8	59.1	65.4	75.4	63.4	69.4
17.	Punjab+	95.0	87.9	91.5	92.0	82.6	87.3	92.9	84.2	88.6
18.	Rajasthan	83.2	70.4	76.6	63.2	39.8	51.3	67.7	46.9	57.1
19.	Sikkim	90.8	87.5	89.2	68.1	64.1	66.1	70.2	66.2	68.2
20.	Tamil Nadu+	79.9	87.2	83.6	75.8	74.5	75.2	77.2	78.9	78.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	74.9	60.5	67.5	59.2	24.0	41.3	62.3	31.3	46.5
22.	West Bengal+	80.8	68.4	74.6	49.9	29.0	39.4	58.4	39.8	49.1
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		88.8	80.5	84.6	74.5	60.0	67.2	77.6	64.9	71.2
Standard Deviation		6.4	11.8	8.8	14.5	23.6	18.8	12.8	21.1	16.8
Median		89.8	82.0	85.8	76.8	64.5	70.2	79.9	69.3	75.5
Range		74.9-98.5	52.4-95.5	66.2-95.9	44.8-95.0	20.2-95.5	32.5-95.3	49.6-95.7	25.5-94.9	46.5-94.8

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

### 3.2.7 AWARENESS OF PREVENTION THROUGH CONSISTENT CONDOM USE

In order to document and assess the awareness level of the sample respondents on HIV/AIDS, questions on modes of HIV transmission were followed by a few queries on methods of HIV prevention. Consistent condom use is the widely accepted prevention method, prescribed to avert HIV transmission through the sexual route.

**TABLE 3.8 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS STATING THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE VERTICALLY TRANSMITTED**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85.5	89.1	87.3	79.8	86.8	83.3	81.3	87.4	84.4
2.	Assam	84.1	79.1	81.6	60.5	51.3	55.9	63.1	54.3	58.7
3.	Bihar	71.3	58.7	65.0	38.7	20.1	29.4	43.0	25.2	34.1
4.	Delhi	78.4	76.1	77.2	76.1	72.4	74.2	78.1	75.7	76.9
5.	Goa+	95.6	92.4	94.0	90.1	84.2	87.2	92.4	87.6	90.0
6.	Gujarat+	71.1	50.6	60.0	55.8	20.6	38.0	61.1	30.8	45.9
7.	Haryana	83.8	81.4	82.6	77.2	60.5	68.9	78.8	65.7	72.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89.0	92.5	90.8	83.1	83.0	83.0	83.6	83.8	83.7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.5	91.1	91.3	77.1	66.9	72.0	80.5	72.6	76.6
10.	Karnataka	84.2	79.7	82.0	78.2	70.4	74.3	80.1	73.2	76.7
11.	Kerala+	83.6	87.4	85.9	85.1	90.5	88.2	84.7	89.7	87.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	82.5	70.5	76.5	52.4	29.3	40.8	59.4	38.8	49.1
13.	Maharashtra	85.9	82.1	84.0	73.1	63.4	68.3	78.1	70.6	74.4
14.	Manipur	90.7	93.1	91.9	75.7	76.9	76.3	79.8	81.4	80.6
15.	Orissa	68.8	68.9	68.8	54.9	46.9	50.9	56.8	49.8	53.3
16.	Other North East States	88.3	77.6	83.0	69.4	58.8	64.1	73.0	62.3	67.7
17.	Punjab+	91.0	87.5	89.2	85.0	81.0	83.0	86.9	83.0	85.0
18.	Rajasthan	76.0	67.2	71.5	57.5	40.2	48.7	61.7	46.5	53.9
19.	Sikkim	82.3	77.7	80.0	60.9	56.8	58.9	62.9	58.7	60.8
20.	Tamil Nadu+	85.9	88.7	87.3	78.9	76.6	77.7	81.3	80.8	81.0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	62.2	57.3	59.7	50.7	23.6	36.9	52.9	30.3	41.4
22.	West Bengal+	63.4	62.3	62.9	42.7	27.3	35.0	48.4	36.9	42.7
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		81.7	77.8	79.7	68.2	58.7	63.4	71.2	63.1	67.1
Standard Deviation		9.2	12.6	10.7	14.7	23.1	18.7	13.7	20.9	17.1
Median		84.0	79.4	82.3	74.4	62.0	68.6	78.1	68.2	73.4
Range		62.2-95.6	50.6-93.1	59.7-94.0	38.7-90.1	20.1-90.5	29.4-88.2	43.0-92.4	25.2-89.7	34.1-87.6

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

The responses documented across the country are presented in Table 3.10.

Three States in the Northern region, viz. Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab had a high proportion (more than 75 per cent) of sample respondents aware of benefits of consistent condom use. Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir had moderate awareness levels, at around 65 per cent. Barring Kerala (76.8 per cent), the other three States in South also had moderate levels of awareness, ranging between 55 per cent and 60 per cent. About 75% respondents in Manipur were also aware of benefits of consistent condom use, which was highest among the North-eastern

**TABLE 3.9 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS STATING THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH BREAST FEEDING**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.0	76.1	72.0	58.8	74.0	66.4	61.2	74.6	67.9
2.	Assam	66.6	74.8	70.7	53.2	49.6	51.4	54.7	52.4	53.5
3.	Bihar	50.7	50.9	50.8	34.6	19.4	26.9	36.7	23.5	30.1
4.	Delhi	50.6	37.0	43.7	51.4	53.1	52.3	50.7	38.6	44.5
5.	Goa+	79.3	75.9	77.6	71.1	73.4	72.2	74.5	74.4	74.5
6.	Gujarat+	60.9	43.0	52.0	49.5	18.6	33.9	53.5	26.9	40.1
7.	Haryana	54.6	51.7	53.2	54.9	39.5	47.2	54.8	42.5	48.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	66.3	83.6	74.9	62.3	62.6	62.5	62.7	64.4	63.5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	68.4	73.7	71.0	64.7	61.1	62.9	65.6	64.1	64.8
10.	Karnataka	65.3	71.2	68.2	66.3	64.7	65.5	66.0	66.7	66.3
11.	Kerala+	62.4	78.0	71.9	66.3	82.8	75.8	65.3	81.5	74.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	60.1	59.7	49.9	44.4	25.6	34.8	47.8	33.4	40.6
13.	Maharashtra	63.5	57.1	60.3	61.7	56.8	59.3	62.4	56.9	59.7
14.	Manipur	81.5	85.8	83.7	64.6	71.0	67.8	69.2	75.1	72.2
15.	Orissa	53.3	62.1	57.7	48.7	44.4	46.6	49.4	46.7	48.0
16.	Other North East States	78.0	70.5	74.3	62.2	55.1	58.6	65.2	58.0	61.6
17.	Punjab+	62.4	56.5	59.4	62.2	50.5	56.4	62.2	52.4	57.3
18.	Rajasthan	59.3	58.1	58.7	48.6	34.7	41.5	51.0	40.1	45.5
19.	Sikkim	48.5	46.6	49.7	38.3	36.6	37.4	39.3	37.5	38.4
20.	Tamil Nadu+	68.9	79.9	74.4	70.2	72.8	71.5	69.8	75.3	72.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	48.3	46.3	47.3	43.5	20.2	31.7	44.5	25.4	34.8
22.	West Bengal+	53.8	48.7	51.3	40.4	22.4	31.4	44.1	29.6	36.9
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		62.4	63.2	62.8	55.3	49.7	52.5	56.8	52.0	54.4
Standard Deviation		9.6	14.5	11.7	10.7	20.1	15.1	10.5	18.5	14.2
Median		62.4	60.9	59.9	56.9	51.8	54.4	58.0	52.4	55.4
Range		48.3-81.5	37.0-85.8	43.7-83.7	34.6-71.1	18.6-82.8	26.9-75.8	36.7-69.8	23.5-81.5	30.1-74.8

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

states. The awareness level in Sikkim and Assam was relatively low, 61.7% and 49.4% respectively.

The figures from the Eastern States, viz. West Bengal (31.1%), Orissa (37%) and Bihar (29.5%) were relatively low. Besides Goa (79.3%), the States in Central and Western India were generally within the range of 50 to 60 per cent.

The urban-rural variations were quite prominent, especially in case of States having an awareness level of around 50% or less. The urban-rural differential in percentage points was highest in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan, all above

**TABLE 3.10 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS STATING THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE PREVENTED THROUGH CONSISTENT CONDOM USE** (All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76.4	60.1	68.3	62.3	56.0	59.2	66.0	57.1	61.5
2.	Assam	80.5	61.9	71.2	56.9	36.5	46.7	59.5	39.3	49.4
3.	Bihar	69.3	47.1	58.2	38.0	12.4	25.2	42.1	16.9	29.5
4.	Delhi	83.0	74.6	78.7	82.6	63.0	72.5	83.0	73.4	78.1
5.	Goa+	95.0	72.2	83.6	89.3	63.3	76.3	91.7	67.0	79.3
6.	Gujarat+	83.2	36.3	59.7	63.0	13.4	37.9	70.0	21.2	45.4
7.	Haryana	88.6	70.8	79.7	75.6	49.1	62.4	78.8	54.4	66.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	92.3	87.8	90.1	84.4	75.7	80.1	85.1	76.7	80.9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	92.2	80.5	86.4	76.7	42.1	59.4	80.4	51.2	65.8
10.	Karnataka	82.0	49.4	65.8	68.1	37.8	53.0	72.4	41.3	56.9
11.	Kerala+	81.6	73.9	76.9	82.8	72.2	76.7	82.5	72.7	76.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	87.8	64.1	76.1	56.3	27.4	41.8	63.7	35.8	49.7
13.	Maharashtra	88.7	65.0	76.9	66.8	32.5	49.7	75.3	45.1	60.2
14.	Manipur	95.0	87.8	91.4	81.0	56.8	69.0	84.8	65.3	75.1
15.	Orissa	71.0	40.2	55.6	47.5	20.7	34.1	50.6	23.3	37.0
16.	Other North East States	79.5	61.8	70.6	57.6	41.5	49.5	61.8	45.3	53.5
17.	Punjab+	92.5	77.0	84.8	89.0	73.3	81.1	90.1	74.5	82.3
18.	Rajasthan	83.7	64.1	76.6	59.9	33.4	46.4	65.3	40.5	52.6
19.	Sikkim	88.4	82.6	85.5	64.4	54.3	59.3	66.6	56.9	61.7
20.	Tamil Nadu+	77.0	55.7	66.3	70.2	41.1	55.7	72.5	46.2	59.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	71.0	52.0	61.3	55.5	23.8	39.4	58.5	29.4	43.7
22.	West Bengal+	60.8	38.8	49.8	34.0	14.0	24.0	41.3	20.8	31.1
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		82.8	63.9	73.2	66.3	42.9	54.5	70.0	48.1	58.9
Standard Deviation		9.1	15.4	11.7	15.4	19.8	17.0	14.2	18.7	15.9
Median		83.1	64.1	76.4	65.6	41.3	54.4	71.2	45.8	59.8
Range		60.8-95.0	36.3-87.8	49.8-91.4	34.0-89.3	12.4-75.7	24.0-80.1	41.3-90.1	16.9-76.7	29.5-82.3

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

30%). In majority of these States, the awareness level of rural women seemed to be low.

### 3.2.8 AWARENESS OF PREVENTION THROUGH HAVING ONE FAITHFUL UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER

Reducing the number of sex partners has been widely promoted as one of the prerequisites of safe sex practices that can effectively prevent HIV spread.

Awareness level on this aspect across all States has been captured in this survey (Table 3.11).

Ten States had awareness levels of less than 50 per cent. The awareness level of this particular aspect was considerably low in the Eastern and North-eastern regions (except Manipur – 71.4%).

The urban-rural difference, except in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat, were not very high in other States. The variance (in terms of percentage points) in male and female responses was high in Gujarat, Bihar and Rajasthan.

### 3.2.9 AWARENESS OF PREVENTION THROUGH SEXUAL ABSTINENCE

A high proportion of respondents across all the States were aware that sexual abstinence was a method of averting HIV transmission through the sexual route. Only in four States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Gujarat) less than 50 per cent of the respondents had recognised this to be a method of prevention (Table 3.12). A fairly high proportion (above 75 per cent) of respondents from Northern and Southern States had felt that the method of sexual abstinence is an effective method in preventing HIV transmission

### 3.2.10 KNOWLEDGE OF BOTH THE METHODS OF PREVENTION

The two HIV prevention methods referred to are consistent condom use and having one uninfected and faithful sexual partner. The level of awareness pertaining to these two prevention methods has already been discussed separately in the previous sub sections (3.2.7 and 3.2.8). In order to gauge the extent of complete knowledge on HIV prevention, Table 3.13 provides the proportion of respondents who were correctly aware of both the methods of prevention. This baseline measure of awareness on prevention method would also serve as an important knowledge indicator.

Analysis shows that less than 50% respondents from 12 States were correctly aware of both methods. Except Kerala (62.1%), the other three States in South had awareness levels of around 50% or less. Responses from Northern States were relatively better than any other region in the country (60% and above). In the North-eastern region, Manipur (62.3 per cent) stood out significantly in comparison with other reporting units of the region. Except Goa (65.6%) all other States in the Western parts of the country had awareness levels below 50%, indicating lack of comprehensive awareness on HIV prevention methods. The awareness level in the Eastern States was lowest in the country.

Compared to the variations in correct response rates received from male and female respondents in the urban and rural areas, the disparity between urban and rural females are more evident. These differences were more prominent in States with lower awareness rates.

**TABLE 3.11 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS STATING THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE PREVENTED BY HAVING ONE FAITHFUL UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.9	63.0	67.5	65.3	70.6	67.9	67.0	68.6	67.8
2.	Assam	35.1	23.8	29.4	24.9	14.4	19.6	26.0	15.4	20.7
3.	Bihar	65.8	50.9	58.3	36.7	15.2	26.0	40.6	19.9	30.2
4.	Delhi	84.3	76.0	80.0	77.4	67.2	72.2	83.6	75.1	79.3
5.	Goa+	83.9	66.7	75.3	76.5	70.3	73.4	79.6	68.8	74.2
6.	Gujarat+	82.0	49.0	65.5	62.4	20.9	41.4	69.2	30.5	49.7
7.	Haryana	81.3	76.7	79.0	75.1	55.9	65.5	76.6	61.0	68.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	86.0	87.8	86.9	77.5	73.7	75.6	78.2	74.9	76.5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.0	89.9	87.4	78.3	61.8	70.0	79.9	68.4	74.1
10.	Karnataka	73.1	72.1	72.6	64.5	62.2	63.3	67.2	65.3	66.2
11.	Kerala+	72.3	82.8	78.7	69.0	83.0	77.1	69.9	82.9	77.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67.0	67.2	67.1	42.2	25.8	34.0	48.0	35.3	41.6
13.	Maharashtra	59.3	66.7	63.0	59.1	57.1	58.1	59.2	60.8	60.0
14.	Manipur	82.3	84.3	83.3	70.6	63.1	66.9	73.8	68.9	71.4
15.	Orissa	65.6	39.7	52.6	47.2	24.7	35.9	49.6	26.7	38.2
16.	Other North East States	57.5	48.1	52.8	42.9	34.1	38.5	45.7	36.7	41.2
17.	Punjab+	87.2	77.0	82.1	84.7	68.3	76.5	85.5	71.0	78.3
18.	Rajasthan	74.9	56.8	65.5	56.5	30.9	43.5	60.7	36.9	48.5
19.	Sikkim	73.2	64.0	68.6	50.6	42.8	47.2	52.7	45.6	49.1
20.	Tamil Nadu+	79.4	77.2	78.3	72.8	62.1	67.5	75.1	67.4	71.2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	66.0	54.0	59.8	47.7	20.8	34.1	51.3	27.4	39.1
22.	West Bengal+	48.8	48.8	48.8	30.0	18.9	24.4	35.2	27.1	31.1
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		71.9	64.8	68.3	59.6	47.7	53.6	62.4	51.8	57.0
Standard Deviation		13.2	16.9	14.2	17.1	22.6	19.2	16.8	21.3	18.5
Median		73.2	66.7	68.1	63.5	56.5	60.7	67.1	60.9	63.9
Range		35.1-86.0	23.8-89.9	29.4-87.4	24.9-84.7	14.4-83.0	19.6-77.1	26.0-85.5	15.4-82.9	20.7-79.3

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

### 3.2.11 INCORRECT KNOWLEDGE ON HIV TRANSMISSION

This indicator is defined as the proportion of total respondents who correctly identified the following two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission and who also knew that a healthy looking person can transmit HIV.

The two common misconceptions are:

1. HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites
2. HIV can be transmitted through sharing meal with an infected person.



**TABLE 3.12 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS STATING THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE PREVENTED THROUGH SEXUAL ABSTINENCE**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.5	85.5	87.0	88.5	88.4	88.5	88.5	87.7	88.1
2.	Assam	89.8	81.4	85.6	68.4	52.6	60.5	70.8	55.8	63.3
3.	Bihar	81.5	61.0	71.3	44.8	20.2	32.5	49.6	25.5	37.6
4.	Delhi	88.2	81.6	84.8	87.3	72.8	79.8	88.1	80.7	84.3
5.	Goa+	98.5	92.3	95.4	93.8	84.8	89.3	95.7	87.9	91.8
6.	Gujarat+	79.9	52.4	66.2	60.4	21.2	40.6	67.1	31.9	49.4
7.	Haryana	89.7	80.1	84.9	80.3	57.8	69.1	82.6	63.3	73.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95.7	94.2	94.9	86.4	85.2	85.8	87.2	85.9	86.6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.9	91.0	94.5	81.2	66.5	73.8	85.2	72.3	78.7
10.	Karnataka	89.8	82.1	86.0	79.2	70.9	75.0	82.5	74.3	78.4
11.	Kerala+	94.2	93.4	93.7	95.0	95.5	95.3	94.8	94.9	94.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	87.6	71.1	79.4	56.6	29.7	43.1	63.9	39.2	51.5
13.	Maharashtra	91.8	84.7	88.3	77.7	64.9	71.3	83.2	72.5	77.9
14.	Manipur	96.3	95.5	95.9	90.2	81.3	85.8	91.9	85.2	88.5
15.	Orissa	88.8	78.2	83.5	70.6	51.6	61.1	73.0	55.1	64.1
16.	Other North East States	90.8	81.8	86.3	71.8	59.1	65.4	75.4	63.4	69.4
17.	Punjab+	95.0	87.9	91.5	92.0	82.6	87.3	92.9	84.2	88.6
18.	Rajasthan	83.2	70.4	76.6	63.2	39.8	51.3	67.7	46.9	57.1
19.	Sikkim	90.8	87.5	89.2	68.1	64.1	66.1	70.2	66.2	68.2
20.	Tamil Nadu+	79.9	87.2	83.6	75.8	74.5	75.2	77.2	78.9	78.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	74.9	60.5	67.5	59.1	24.0	41.3	62.3	31.3	46.5
22.	West Bengal+	80.8	68.4	74.6	49.9	29.0	39.4	58.4	39.8	49.1
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		88.8	80.5	84.6	74.5	60.0	67.2	77.6	64.9	71.2
Standard Deviation		6.4	11.8	8.8	14.5	23.6	18.8	12.8	21.1	16.8
Median		89.8	82.0	85.8	76.8	64.5	70.2	79.9	69.3	75.5
Range		74.9-98.5	52.4-95.5	67.5-95.9	44.8-95.0	20.2-95.5	32.5-95.3	49.6-95.7	25.5-94.9	37.6-94.8

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

Over all, the data gives an impression that misconceptions about transmission of HIV still exist amongst a sizable proportion of the population in almost all the States.

Less than 10 per cent respondents from six States (Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka) knew that HIV cannot be transmitted in this manner and accepted that a healthy person can transmit HIV. Nearly 47% of the respondents in Kerala had no incorrect knowledge (as defined), followed

**TABLE 3.13 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS KNOWING THAT HAVING AN UNINFECTED FAITHFUL PARTNER AND CONSISTENT CONDOM USE CAN PREVENT HIV/AIDS** (All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.4	46.5	53.9	50.5	48.4	49.5	53.4	47.9	50.6
2.	Assam	32.4	19.7	26.0	22.2	10.5	16.4	23.4	11.5	17.5
3.	Bihar	56.4	40.5	48.4	30.3	10.2	20.0	33.7	14.2	23.9
4.	Delhi	77.3	65.8	71.4	70.5	51.4	60.7	76.6	64.3	70.4
5.	Goa+	81.5	54.1	67.8	72.8	55.1	64.0	76.4	54.7	65.6
6.	Gujarat+	77.0	29.9	53.5	57.1	11.4	34.0	64.0	17.7	40.7
7.	Haryana	77.7	64.1	70.9	68.0	42.4	55.3	70.4	47.8	59.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	81.8	81.3	81.6	72.4	64.4	68.4	73.3	65.8	69.6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	79.2	78.4	78.8	71.2	37.1	54.1	73.1	46.8	59.9
10.	Karnataka	63.3	42.5	53.0	52.3	33.8	43.1	55.7	36.5	46.1
11.	Kerala+	63.5	63.0	63.2	59.9	63.0	61.7	60.8	63.0	62.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	64.0	56.9	60.5	37.9	20.3	29.1	44.0	28.7	36.4
13.	Maharashtra	55.2	49.0	52.1	50.4	28.0	39.2	52.3	36.1	44.2
14.	Manipur	80.2	77.4	78.8	64.1	48.1	56.1	68.5	56.1	62.3
15.	Orissa	53.3	20.4	36.9	32.5	10.0	21.3	35.3	11.4	23.4
16.	Other North East States	53.1	39.9	46.5	36.5	25.0	30.8	39.6	28.0	33.8
17.	Punjab+	83.1	68.0	75.5	79.9	58.1	69.1	80.9	61.2	71.1
18.	Rajasthan	69.5	49.8	59.3	48.1	24.6	36.1	52.9	30.5	41.4
19.	Sikkim	71.8	60.6	66.2	49.4	38.8	44.1	51.4	40.7	46.1
20.	Tamil Nadu+	66.0	50.2	58.1	59.4	35.1	47.3	61.6	40.4	51.0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	59.7	43.1	51.2	43.6	16.2	29.7	46.8	21.5	33.9
22.	West Bengal+	42.1	27.4	34.7	21.8	8.3	15.1	27.3	13.6	20.5
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		65.9	51.4	58.6	52.2	33.8	42.9	55.5	38.3	46.8
Standard Deviation		13.6	17.8	14.9	17.0	18.5	17.0	16.7	148.3	16.9
Median		65.0	50.0	58.7	51.4	34.5	43.6	54.6	38.5	46.1
Range		32.4-83.1	19.7-81.3	26.0-81.6	21.8-79.9	8.3-64.4	15.1-69.1	23.4-80.9	11.4-65.8	17.5-71.1

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

by Manipur (38.4%). Some of the other States having a relatively higher proportion of respondents having no incorrect knowledge were from Himachal Pradesh (33.7%), Punjab (35.4%), other North East States (except Sikkim and Assam) (32.4%) and Maharashtra (32%).

The disparities between urban and rural knowledge levels were most significant for Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

**TABLE 3.14 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS HAVING NO INCORRECT KNOWLEDGE ON TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.1	25.7	29.4	28.8	26.9	27.8	29.9	26.6	28.2
2.	Assam	18.5	15.8	17.2	9.0	6.5	7.7	10.0	7.5	8.8
3.	Bihar	19.0	15.5	17.3	7.4	4.1	5.7	8.9	5.6	7.2
4.	Delhi	29.1	19.1	24.0	25.4	13.8	19.4	28.7	18.5	23.5
5.	Goa+	30.4	37.3	33.8	28.0	24.9	26.5	29.0	30.1	29.5
6.	Gujarat+	21.8	16.1	18.8	11.8	4.5	8.1	15.2	8.5	11.8
7.	Haryana	30.6	27.1	28.8	19.2	14.9	17.1	22.0	17.9	20.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37.9	66.3	52.0	21.4	42.5	32.0	22.8	44.6	33.7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.6	56.9	49.7	19.4	9.1	14.2	24.9	20.4	22.7
10.	Karnataka	9.6	7.1	8.3	6.4	5.9	6.2	7.3	6.3	6.8
11.	Kerala+	49.7	41.0	44.4	49.0	46.3	47.5	49.2	44.8	46.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18.2	17.8	18.0	8.2	5.0	6.6	10.5	7.9	9.2
13.	Maharashtra	42.7	40.3	41.5	32.0	20.0	26.0	36.2	27.8	32.0
14.	Manipur	72.9	52.5	62.7	35.8	22.6	29.2	45.9	30.8	38.4
15.	Orissa	21.2	20.4	20.8	10.2	5.6	7.9	11.7	7.6	9.7
16.	Other North East States	39.1	38.8	38.9	30.2	31.5	30.8	31.9	32.8	32.4
17.	Punjab+	41.3	42.4	41.8	30.2	34.7	32.4	33.7	37.1	35.4
18.	Rajasthan	24.3	25.1	24.7	18.4	14.3	16.3	19.8	16.8	18.2
19.	Sikkim	36.0	20.3	28.2	17.8	13.2	15.5	19.5	13.9	16.7
20.	Tamil Nadu+	27.2	12.0	19.6	16.3	5.9	11.1	20.0	8.0	14.0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.6	14.8	16.2	9.3	4.3	6.7	10.9	6.4	8.6
22.	West Bengal+	26.0	26.6	26.3	12.3	8.6	10.5	16.1	13.6	14.8
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		31.2	29.1	30.1	20.1	16.8	18.4	22.7	19.9	21.3
Standard Deviation		13.8	15.8	13.9	11.1	12.9	11.5	11.7	12.7	11.7
Median		29.8	25.4	27.3	18.8	13.5	15.9	21.0	17.4	19.1
Range		9.6-72.9	7.1-66.3	8.3-62.7	6.4-49.0	4.1-46.3	5.7-47.5	7.3-49.2	5.6-44.8	7.2-46.6

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

### 3.3 AWARENESS OF STD, STD PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

The survey on HIV/AIDS among the general population is one of the first of its kind conducted at the national level. In this survey, the issues related to sexually transmitted diseases comprised an important part. This section highlights awareness of STD, its symptoms and its linkages with HIV/AIDS. It also deals with prevalence of self-reported STD and treatment seeking behaviour.

### 3.3.1 EVER HEARD OF STD

In order to assess the proportion of population aware of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, spontaneous answers were sought to a question read as 'Have you ever heard of any diseases other than HIV/AIDS that can be transmitted through sexual contact?' While administering this question, appropriate local terminologies of 'STD' were used but the respondents were not given any further descriptions on STDs. The data generated on awareness of STD is tabulated in Table 3.15.

Overall, a relatively low awareness of STD was found across different reporting units. The only exceptions were Punjab (52.2%) in the North, Gujarat (61.5%) in West and Kerala (51.5%) and Andhra Pradesh (58.1%) in South. Lowest level of STD awareness was reported from Goa (6.5%) and Maharashtra (14.2%) in the West, Rajasthan (14.1%) and Uttar Pradesh (19.8%) in North and Sikkim (19.8%) in the Northeast.

The awareness level in rural areas was generally lower as compared to the urban areas. But contrary to the pattern generally observed in the awareness levels by gender, the survey findings indicated a better awareness level among female respondents in some States than their male counterparts (Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Kerala ). For other reporting units, awareness among the male sample was higher.

The very low awareness level of STD in Goa and Maharashtra, which are high prevalent States for HIV/AIDS, could be due to the expression used to elicit information on STDs.

### 3.3.2 AWARENESS OF LINKAGE BETWEEN STD AND HIV/AIDS

In order to gauge awareness about STD and HIV/AIDS, it was imperative to capture people's knowledge about the linkage between the two. The respondents were asked whether or not a person suffering from STD had a higher chance of HIV/AIDS exposure. No further illustrations on this issue were given to the respondents by the interviewer. The proportion of respondents across all States who had affirmed that a relationship existed between HIV/AIDS and STD is represented in Table 3.16.

The data portrays a low level of knowledge about the linkage between STD and HIV across most reporting units. Andhra Pradesh (41.1%) and Kerala (40.9%) in the South and Punjab (36.1%) in North were the only exceptions. The awareness level for the other States ranged from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. The States with the lowest awareness level were Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Respondents belonging to the urban areas had a higher awareness level than their rural counterparts across most States. Only in four States, viz. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab in North and Kerala in South, had female respondents registered a relatively higher awareness level than the male respondents.

**TABLE 3.15 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAD EVER HEARD OF STD OTHER THAN HIV/AIDS**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.7	48.7	56.7	64.0	53.3	58.6	64.2	52.1	58.1
2.	Assam	50.1	41.5	45.8	35.4	32.7	34.1	37.0	33.7	35.4
3.	Bihar	37.9	34.3	36.1	30.1	25.9	28.0	31.1	27.0	29.0
4.	Delhi	33.0	36.0	34.5	33.9	30.2	32.0	33.1	35.4	34.3
5.	Goa+	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.5
6.	Gujarat+	52.8	78.5	65.7	46.4	71.8	59.2	48.6	74.1	61.5
7.	Haryana	34.9	53.0	43.9	35.9	46.1	41.0	35.7	47.8	41.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.9	52.3	38.5	23.8	33.2	28.5	23.9	34.9	29.4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.5	43.4	36.4	15.8	53.2	34.6	19.1	50.9	35.0
10.	Karnataka	44.8	24.1	34.5	39.1	20.6	29.8	40.8	21.7	31.3
11.	Kerala+	43.6	56.6	51.5	41.5	58.9	51.5	42.0	58.2	51.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24.9	23.9	24.4	16.9	20.1	18.5	18.8	21.0	19.9
13.	Maharashtra	17.6	24.2	20.9	10.3	9.6	10.0	13.2	15.2	14.2
14.	Manipur	55.2	27.7	41.5	37.4	18.9	28.2	42.3	21.3	31.8
15.	Orissa	42.5	28.8	35.7	32.7	16.8	24.8	34.0	18.4	26.2
16.	Other North East States	41.7	35.3	38.5	32.2	27.1	29.6	34.0	28.6	31.3
17.	Punjab+	49.1	62.3	55.7	39.0	62.2	50.6	42.1	62.2	52.2
18.	Rajasthan	20.3	18.8	19.5	12.0	13.0	12.6	13.9	14.4	14.1
19.	Sikkim	23.1	24.3	23.7	14.1	10.7	12.4	14.9	12.0	13.4
20.	Tamil Nadu+	54.2	33.8	44.0	39.0	24.5	31.7	44.2	27.7	36.0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.1	25.0	21.2	17.4	21.5	19.5	17.4	22.2	19.8
22.	West Bengal+	45.7	29.8	37.7	40.4	22.0	31.2	41.9	24.1	33.0
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		37.0	36.9	37.0	30.2	31.1	30.6	31.8	32.4	32.1
Standard Deviation		14.9	16.6	13.9	14.0	18.6	14.7	14.2	18.0	14.6
Median		39.8	34.1	37.1	33.3	25.2	29.7	34.0	27.4	31.6
Range		7.3-64.7	5.7-78.5	6.5-65.7	6.8-64.0	6.4-71.8	6.6-58.6	7.0-64.2	6.1-74.1	6.5-61.5

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

### 3.3.3 AWARENESS OF STD SYMPTOMS

Both male and female respondents were asked whether they were aware of one or more STD symptoms in men and women. The interviewer did not read out the symptoms and recorded all spontaneous responses reported by the respondents. Symptoms reported by the sample respondents are tabulated and presented in this sub-section.

Table 3.17 documents the proportion of respondents (both male and female) who had correctly identified at least one STD symptom in women. Awareness

of any of the following five symptoms in women were considered as valid responses:

- Lower abdominal pain
- Foul smelling discharge
- Burning pain during urination
- Genital ulcer/sore
- Pain during intercourse

The proportion of respondents (both male and female) who had correctly identified at least one STD symptom in men is shown in Table 3.18. Awareness of any of the following three symptoms in men were considered as correct responses:

- Foul smelling discharge
- Burning pain during urination
- Genital ulcer/sore

It was observed that there were similar levels of awareness of STD symptoms in men and women. The urban and rural figures on awareness of STD symptoms in men and women were also similar (Table 3.17 and Table 3.18). The regional variations and similarities between the responses given by the male and female respondents were seen to be consistent across the two tables. It was found that in the Northern region, responses from female respondents were relatively higher in both the tables on awareness of symptoms of STD in women and in men. Contrary to this, in South, East and Northeast States, the awareness level of the male respondents was relatively better than the females.

In some States, the data in Table 3.17 apparently show male respondents having a higher level of awareness on STD symptoms in women than the female respondents themselves. The reverse is seen in Table 3.18 with female respondents being more aware of male STD symptoms.

It is important to note that three out of five symptoms considered in women are also considered for STD symptoms in men. These three symptoms (foul smelling discharge, burning pain during urination and genital ulcer/sore) are quite common across most of the sexually transmitted diseases and have better chances of being known or remembered by individuals. In any case, the reported differences in awareness levels between genders was marginal in most States.

### 3.3.4 STD PREVALENCE

In order to gauge the prevalence of STD among the general population, both male and female respondents were asked whether they had experienced the symptoms of abnormal genital discharge or ulcer/sore in genital area in the past 12 months. The questions asked were:

- *Have you had a thick yellowish/greenish discharge with foul smell from your penis/vegina in the past 12 months?*
- *Have you had an ulcer or sore in your genital area in the past 12 months?*

**TABLE 3.16 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS AWARE OF THE LINKAGE BETWEEN STD AND HIV/AIDS**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.3	36.8	41.1	44.7	44.7	37.6	44.8	37.4	41.1
2.	Assam	33.8	30.7	32.2	22.5	17.3	19.9	23.7	18.8	21.3
3.	Bihar	25.7	18.2	21.9	14.6	5.1	9.8	16.1	6.8	11.4
4.	Delhi	28.3	20.4	24.3	26.1	15.8	20.8	28.1	19.9	23.9
5.	Goa+	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.1
6.	Gujarat+	34.3	21.9	28.1	29.0	29.0	10.4	30.9	14.3	22.5
7.	Haryana	28.1	30.5	29.3	30.0	26.4	28.4	29.8	27.4	28.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22.2	46.5	34.2	18.5	24.2	21.4	18.8	26.2	22.5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.0	32.6	29.3	13.2	23.7	18.5	16.3	25.8	21.0
10.	Karnataka	34.1	17.8	26.0	31.7	31.7	14.2	32.4	15.3	23.9
11.	Kerala+	37.0	42.8	40.6	36.3	36.3	44.6	36.5	44.1	40.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18.7	12.2	15.5	13.0	13.0	7.5	14.3	8.5	11.4
13.	Maharashtra	15.4	22.8	19.1	7.9	7.9	7.4	10.8	13.4	12.1
14.	Manipur	42.8	20.6	31.7	25.7	12.4	19.0	30.3	14.6	22.5
15.	Orissa	29.6	16.3	23.0	19.9	9.1	14.5	21.2	10.1	15.7
16.	Other North East States	30.8	30.1	30.5	27.0	23.5	25.0	27.7	24.8	26.3
17.	Punjab+	39.2	43.2	41.2	28.1	39.6	33.8	31.6	40.7	36.1
18.	Rajasthan	14.9	14.5	14.7	7.9	7.3	7.6	9.5	9.0	9.2
19.	Sikkim	17.9	16.1	17.0	10.2	6.5	8.3	10.9	7.3	9.1
20.	Tamil Nadu+	38.0	23.7	30.9	28.5	28.5	17.2	31.9	19.4	25.7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15.5	12.0	13.7	13.0	6.8	9.9	13.5	7.8	10.6
22.	West Bengal+	28.6	13.5	21.0	15.5	5.0	10.3	19.1	7.3	13.2
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		27.7	24.2	25.9	21.2	16.8	19.0	22.8	18.5	20.7
Standard Deviation		10.2	11.3	9.5	10.3	12.4	10.7	10.2	11.5	10.1
Median		28.5	21.3	27.1	21.2	16.6	15.9	22.5	15.0	21.9
Range		5.5-45.3	4.8-46.5	5.2-41.2	5.5-44.7	4.7-44.7	5.1-44.6	5.5-44.8	4.7-40.7	5.1-41.1

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

The self reported data on STD prevalence within the last 12 months is given in Table 3.19, Table 3.20 and Table 3.20a respectively.

The prevalence rate of genital discharge in last 12 months varied considerably from one State to another. At the aggregate level, relatively higher prevalence rates were reported from the Northern States, namely Delhi (7.4%), Haryana (9.0%), Jammu & Kashmir (5.0%), Rajasthan (5.1%) and Uttar Pradesh (7.4%). Very low prevalence was reported from Sikkim (0.6%), Goa (0.2%) and Kerala (0.7%).

**TABLE 3.17 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS AWARE OF COMMON STD SYMPTOMS AMONG WOMEN**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.5	48.2	56.3	63.5	52.1	57.8	63.8	51.1	57.4
2.	Assam	48.5	39.4	44.0	34.5	30.7	32.6	36.0	31.7	33.9
3.	Bihar	37.9	31.8	34.8	29.7	23.8	26.8	30.8	24.9	27.8
4.	Delhi	32.6	32.5	32.6	33.6	27.9	30.7	32.7	32.1	32.4
5.	Goa+	7.3	5.6	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.5
6.	Gujarat+	52.4	79.1	65.3	45.6	71.1	58.5	48.0	73.5	60.8
7.	Haryana	34.8	51.9	43.4	35.8	45.7	40.7	35.6	47.2	41.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.8	52.3	38.5	23.8	33.2	28.5	23.9	34.9	29.4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.5	43.1	36.3	15.5	51.7	33.6	18.9	49.6	34.3
10.	Karnataka	44.7	23.6	34.2	39.0	20.0	29.5	40.7	21.1	31.0
11.	Kerala+	43.5	56.2	51.2	41.4	58.5	51.2	41.9	57.8	51.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24.7	23.3	24.0	16.8	19.9	18.4	18.7	20.7	19.7
13.	Maharashtra	17.5	24.1	20.8	10.3	9.6	10.0	13.1	15.2	14.2
14.	Manipur	54.8	27.5	41.1	37.3	18.6	28.1	42.1	21.0	31.6
15.	Orissa	42.5	28.8	35.7	32.7	16.8	24.8	34.0	18.4	26.2
16.	Other North East States	41.4	33.8	37.6	32.2	24.7	28.4	33.9	26.4	30.2
17.	Punjab+	48.9	61.8	55.3	38.4	61.7	50.0	41.7	61.7	51.7
18.	Rajasthan	20.2	18.7	19.4	11.9	12.7	12.3	13.8	14.1	14.0
19.	Sikkim	22.9	24.3	23.6	13.9	10.6	12.2	14.7	11.9	13.3
20.	Tamil Nadu+	53.8	33.3	43.5	38.8	24.0	31.4	43.9	27.2	35.6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.1	24.7	21.0	17.1	21.0	19.1	17.1	21.8	19.5
22.	West Bengal+	45.5	29.6	37.5	40.3	21.7	31.0	41.7	23.9	32.8
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		36.8	36.2	36.5	29.9	30.3	30.1	31.5	31.7	31.6
Standard Deviation		14.8	16.6	13.8	13.9	18.4	14.6	14.1	17.8	14.4
Median		39.7	32.2	36.9	33.2	23.9	29.0	34.0	25.7	31.3
Range		7.3-64.5	5.6-56.2	6.5-65.3	6.8-63.5	6.4-71.1	6.6-58.5	7.0-63.8	6.1-73.5	6.5-60.8

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

The variance between male and female respondents reporting genital discharge within the reference period was quite prominent across all the States. In more than 60 per cent States, the proportion of respondents reported to have experienced this symptom was more in rural areas than the urban areas. The data also suggests that the prevalence of genital discharge was relatively more among the rural women than women residing in the urban area. The higher prevalence in women could be due to reporting of any vaginal discharge as a discharge due to STDs.



**TABLE 3.18 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS AWARE OF COMMON STD SYMPTOMS AMONG MEN**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.6	48.4	56.5	64.0	53.0	58.5	64.2	51.8	58.0
2.	Assam	49.7	41.0	45.4	35.3	32.5	33.9	36.9	33.4	35.2
3.	Bihar	37.9	34.2	36.0	30.1	25.8	27.9	31.1	26.9	29.0
4.	Delhi	33.0	36.0	34.5	33.8	30.0	31.8	33.1	35.4	34.3
5.	Goa+	6.9	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.3
6.	Gujarat+	52.7	78.4	65.5	46.4	71.7	59.2	48.6	74.0	61.4
7.	Haryana	34.7	52.7	43.7	35.6	46.0	40.8	35.4	47.7	41.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.9	52.3	38.5	23.8	33.1	28.5	23.9	34.8	29.3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.5	43.4	36.4	15.6	53.1	34.4	18.9	50.8	34.9
10.	Karnataka	44.5	24.1	34.4	39.1	20.5	29.8	40.8	21.6	31.2
11.	Kerala+	43.5	56.2	51.2	41.4	58.3	51.1	41.9	57.7	51.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24.9	23.8	24.3	16.8	20.0	18.4	18.7	20.9	19.8
13.	Maharashtra	17.5	24.2	20.8	10.3	9.6	10.0	13.1	15.2	14.2
14.	Manipur	55.1	27.6	41.4	37.2	18.9	28.1	42.1	21.3	31.7
15.	Orissa	42.5	28.8	35.7	32.7	16.8	24.8	34.0	18.4	26.2
16.	Other North East States	41.4	35.0	38.2	32.2	27.0	29.6	33.9	28.5	31.2
17.	Punjab+	49.0	62.2	55.6	38.9	62.2	50.5	42.0	62.2	52.1
18.	Rajasthan	20.3	18.6	19.4	12.0	12.9	12.5	13.9	14.3	14.1
19.	Sikkim	23.0	24.2	23.6	14.1	10.7	12.4	14.9	12.0	13.4
20.	Tamil Nadu+	53.9	33.5	43.7	38.3	24.1	31.2	43.7	27.3	35.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.1	24.9	21.1	17.4	21.1	19.3	17.4	21.9	19.7
22.	West Bengal+	45.7	29.7	37.7	40.4	21.6	31.0	41.9	23.8	32.8
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		36.9	36.8	36.8	30.0	30.9	30.5	31.6	32.3	32.0
Standard Deviation		14.9	16.5	13.9	14.1	18.6	14.7	14.2	18.0	14.5
Median		39.7	33.9	37.1	33.3	25.0	29.7	34.0	27.1	31.5
Range		6.9-64.6	5.7-78.4	6.3-65.5	6.1-64.0	6.4-71.7	6.3-59.2	6.4-64.2	6.1-74.0	6.3-61.4

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

Compared to the prevalence of genital discharge the prevalence of Genital sore/ulcer was found to be considerably less. A greater prevalence was reported in Andhra Pradesh (4.7%) followed by Delhi (3.8%), Madhya Pradesh (3.7%) and Gujarat (3.4%). Very low prevalence was reported from four States, viz. West Bengal (0.8%), Goa (0.3%), Sikkim (0.5%) and some other North Eastern States (0.7%). At an overall level, it seemed that the symptom of genital ulcer was prevalent more among the females than males.

In about two-thirds of the States the self reported prevalence of genital ulcer/sore among females was relatively more than that of their counterparts. Rural women reported this symptom more than the women in the urban areas.

In the previous two tables prior to Table 3.20a, we have presented separately the proportion of respondents who reported genital discharge and genital ulcer/sore in past 12 months. Table 3.20a presents self-reported STD prevalence among the sample respondents. Here, self reported STD prevalence implies proportion of respondents who reported genital discharge or ulcer/sore or both within the reference period of past one year.

Overall, we find that there was a wide variation in self-reported STD prevalence across reporting units, ranging between 0.5% in Goa to 10.5% in Delhi and Haryana. Besides Delhi and Haryana, relatively high prevalence rates were also reported from Madhya Pradesh (8.2%), Uttar Pradesh (8.0%), Gujarat (7.2%), Andhra Pradesh (6.7%) and Jammu and Kashmir (6.2%).

Across most of the States, self-reported STD prevalence was higher in the rural areas than the urban areas. Prevalence among females was reported to be higher than males across most of the states.

However, the results must be interpreted with great caution, as they are based on self-reporting by respondents. There are enough possibilities of “under reporting”, “mis reporting” and even “over reporting” as well. Finally, most STDs among women are asymptomatic and the data here represent only symptomatic STDs.

### 3.3.4 STD TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Awareness on STD and its prevalence was supplemented by soliciting information on treatment seeking behaviour. Treatment seeking behaviour has been captured in terms of type of treatment sought by those who had reported to have experienced either or both of the two STD symptoms (genital discharge and genital sore/ulcer) and from all respondents on the preferred source of treatment for any problem in the future.

The proportion of respondents who sought STD treatment in a government health centre during the last episode is depicted in Table 3.21.

Table 3.21 represents the proportion of those respondents who had reported to suffer from any of the specified STD symptoms and visited a government health facility in the past 12 months. Since the number of such respondents was relatively less and varied considerably from State to State, the data must be interpreted with caution.

However, a definite pattern in the Treatment Seeking Behaviour emerged across the States. In half of the States (11), less than 25% of respondents faced with the problem of STD symptoms did not visit a government facility for treatment. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, the incidence of respondents having sought treatment from a government facility was less than 15%. Proportion of respondents seeking treatment from a government facility was higher in other North Eastern States (except Sikkim and Manipur) (59%), Assam (40%), Orissa (40%) and Himachal Pradesh (35%).

**TABLE 3.19 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED GENITAL DISCHARGE IN LAST 12 MONTHS**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.4	4.6	4.0	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9
2.	Assam	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.4
3.	Bihar	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.1	4.7	3.4	2.1	4.5	3.3
4.	Delhi	2.3	12.4	7.4	3.7	9.2	6.5	2.4	12.1	7.4
5.	Goa+	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
6.	Gujarat+	2.6	5.3	3.9	3.4	7.5	5.5	3.1	6.7	4.9
7.	Haryana	2.6	13.5	8.0	4.4	14.3	9.3	3.9	14.1	9.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.3	3.4	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.4	2.3	1.4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.2	11.4	6.3	1.0	9.0	5.0
10.	Karnataka	1.0	7.8	4.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.7	3.6
11.	Kerala+	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.9	5.4	3.1	2.0	12.2	7.1	1.7	10.6	6.2
13.	Maharashtra	0.9	4.4	2.7	1.6	4.9	3.2	1.3	4.7	3.0
14.	Manipur	0.8	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.8	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.7
15.	Orissa	0.3	1.6	0.9	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6
16.	Other North East States	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.0
17.	Punjab+	0.4	7.8	4.1	0.5	7.0	3.8	0.5	7.3	3.9
18.	Rajasthan	0.7	6.5	3.7	1.0	10.0	5.5	0.9	9.2	5.1
19.	Sikkim	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
20.	Tamil Nadu+	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1.1	7.0	4.1	1.6	14.5	8.1	1.5	13.0	7.4
22.	West Bengal+	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	4.7	2.8	0.7	3.9	2.3
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		1.0	4.3	2.7	1.7	5.5	3.6	1.5	5.4	3.4
Standard Deviation		1.0	3.7	2.1	1.5	4.5	2.7	1.3	4.3	2.5
Median		0.7	3.4	2.3	1.1	4.7	3.2	1.0	4.6	3.2
Range		0.0-3.4	0.4-12.4	0.2-8.0	0.1-5.4	0.3-14.5	0.2-8.1	0.1-4.9	0.4-14.1	0.2-9.0

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

The study also presents data that indicates differences in the treatment seeking behaviour between the rural and urban respondents and male and female respondents. But this data needs to be interpreted carefully since the base figures are very small.

All respondents were asked where they would prefer to go in case they had any of the STD symptoms in the future. Table 3.22 represents proportion of respondents who stated that they preferred to seek treatment from a government hospital/clinic.

**TABLE 3.20 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED GENITAL ULCER/  
SORE IN LAST 12 MONTHS**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.4	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.2	4.7
2.	Assam	2.8	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1
3.	Bihar	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.1
4.	Delhi	5.5	2.0	3.7	6.8	1.9	4.3	5.6	2.0	3.8
5.	Goa+	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
6.	Gujarat+	4.2	1.5	2.8	4.7	2.7	3.7	4.6	2.3	3.4
7.	Haryana	2.0	1.4	1.7	3.5	1.4	2.5	3.2	1.4	2.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.3	2.0	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	3.2	1.4	2.3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
10.	Karnataka	1.0	5.9	3.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.5
11.	Kerala+	0.7	3.8	2.6	1.4	3.9	2.8	1.2	3.9	2.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.6	1.7	2.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.7
13.	Maharashtra	0.8	4.6	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.9
14.	Manipur	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.5	2.2	1.4
15.	Orissa	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
16.	Other North East States	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7
17.	Punjab+	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.7
18.	Rajasthan	0.7	2.7	1.7	1.3	3.6	2.5	1.1	3.4	2.3
19.	Sikkim	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
20.	Tamil Nadu+	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6
22.	West Bengal+	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
Standard Deviation		1.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1
Median		1.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.0
Range		0.0-5.4	0.3-5.9	0.2-5.0	0.3-6.8	0.5-4.2	0.5-4.6	0.2-5.6	0.4-4.2	0.3-4.7

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

The data suggests a definite preference for government facility for STD treatment across most of the states with the exception of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. This is a distinct departure from the actual treatment seeking behaviour of respondents highlighted in Table 3.21. Preference for government facility was higher in the rural areas than the urban, possibly because of the paucity of alternative choices in the former. It may be also observed that less proportion of females preferred going to a government facility as compared to their counterparts.

**TABLE 3.20a** PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED GENITAL DISCHARGE OR GENITAL ULCER/SORE OR BOTH IN LAST 12 MONTHS *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	6.7	6.7	8.5	6.9	7.7	6.6	6.7	6.7
2.	Assam	3.4	1.6	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
3.	Bihar	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.1	5.3	4.2	3.1	5.1	4.1
4.	Delhi	7.2	13.7	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.0	7.5	13.3	10.5
5.	Goa+	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5
6.	Gujarat+	5.6	5.9	5.8	7.0	8.7	7.9	6.5	7.8	7.2
7.	Haryana	4.5	13.9	9.2	7.1	14.8	10.9	6.4	14.6	10.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.4	3.8	3.1	1.0	2.7	1.9	1.2	2.8	2.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.3	13.0	7.7	2.0	10.3	6.2
10.	Karnataka	1.5	8.4	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.1	5.3	4.2
11.	Kerala+	0.8	4.1	2.8	1.5	4.3	3.1	1.3	4.2	3.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.9	6.5	4.7	4.8	13.7	9.3	4.4	12.0	8.2
13.	Maharashtra	1.3	7.6	4.5	2.8	5.7	4.3	2.2	6.5	4.4
14.	Manipur	0.9	3.3	2.1	0.7	3.4	2.1	0.8	3.4	2.1
15.	Orissa	0.7	3.0	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
16.	Other North East States	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.2
17.	Punjab+	2.5	8.8	5.6	2.5	7.7	5.1	2.5	8.1	5.3
18.	Rajasthan	1.2	7.1	4.2	2.0	10.6	6.4	1.8	9.8	5.9
19.	Sikkim	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
20.	Tamil Nadu+	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1.8	7.2	4.6	2.7	14.8	8.9	2.6	13.3	8.0
22.	West Bengal+	0.5	2.0	1.3	1.4	5.4	3.4	1.1	4.5	2.8
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		2.3	5.2	3.8	3.2	6.5	4.9	2.8	6.3	4.6
Standard Deviation		2.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	4.6	3.2	2.2	4.3	3.0
Median		1.5	4.0	3.3	2.6	5.4	4.1	2.4	5.2	4.2
Range		0-7.2	0.5-13.7	0.3-10.5	0.5-9.8	0.8-14.8	0.7-10.9	0.3-7.5	0.7-14.6	0.5-10.5

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

### 3.4 AWARENESS OF CONDOM, ITS AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY TO THE NEAREST SOURCE

At the intervention level, condom programming is central to HIV/AIDS prevention endeavours. In the earlier days, condoms had been promoted largely as a family planning device. With the advent of HIV/AIDS, condom programming is faced with new challenges. This precisely means establishment of a new platform for condom promotion, viz. as a protection mechanism against

**TABLE 3.21 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS SEEKING STD TREATMENT IN A GOVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC DURING THE LAST EPISODE** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh Base	24.2 62	28.6 63	26.4 125	45.8 83	23.5 68	35.8 151	41.1 155	24.8 133	33.6 288
2.	Assam Base	63.6 33	26.7 15	52.1 48	57.1 28	21.9 32	38.3 60	58.0 57	22.1 60	39.6 117
3.	Bihar Base	9.7 31	11.4 35	10.6 66	6.7 30	11.8 51	9.9 81	7.1 60	11.7 98	10.0 158
4.	Delhi Base	19.4 67	9.1 132	12.6 199	33.7 89	16.2 99	24.5 188	21.3 138	9.6 257	13.7 396
5.	Goa+ Base	0.0 0	40.0 5	40.0 5	20.0 5	0.0 8	7.7 13	20.0 6	12.3 14	14.6 19
6.	Gujarat+ Base	29.6 54	12.3 57	20.7 111	31.3 67	17.6 85	23.7 152	30.8 125	16.3 151	22.9 276
7.	Haryana Base	11.6 43	18.0 133	16.5 176	7.4 68	13.5 141	11.5 209	8.1 124	14.6 278	12.6 402
8.	Himachal Pradesh Base	47.8 23	41.7 36	44.1 59	20.0 10	38.5 26	33.3 36	25.0 22	38.8 54	34.8 76
9.	Jammu and Kashmir Base	45.5 11	15.4 13	29.2 24	31.8 22	15.1 126	17.6 148	33.7 39	15.1 198	18.1 237
10.	Karnataka Base	28.6 14	18.8 80	20.2 94	29.7 37	13.2 38	21.3 75	29.6 60	15.9 102	20.9 162
11.	Kerala+ Base	33.3 6	25.0 48	25.9 54	33.3 12	26.1 46	27.6 58	33.3 21	25.8 93	27.2 114
12.	Madhya Pradesh Base	17.9 28	24.2 62	22.2 90	23.9 46	12.9 132	15.7 178	23.0 84	14.3 232	16.6 315
13.	Maharashtra Base	30.8 13	54.8 73	51.2 86	14.8 27	27.3 55	23.2 82	18.5 43	39.8 124	34.3 167
14.	Manipur Base	11.1 9	31.3 32	26.8 41	42.9 7	33.3 33	35.0 40	32.4 15	32.8 65	32.7 81
15.	Orissa Base	28.6 7	41.4 29	38.9 36	40.7 27	37.5 24	39.2 51	40.3 49	38.1 49	39.2 98
16.	Other North East States Base	75.0 8	64.7 17	68.0 25	60.0 5	55.6 18	56.5 23	64.1 11	57.2 36	58.9 47
17.	Punjab+ Base	33.3 24	23.8 84	25.9 108	54.2 24	31.1 74	36.7 98	47.6 48	28.6 154	33.1 202
18.	Rajasthan Base	45.5 11	21.4 70	24.7 81	31.6 19	16.5 103	18.9 122	33.6 34	17.3 191	19.8 225
19.	Sikkim Base	30.8 13	75.0 12	52.0 25	25.0 8	44.4 9	35.3 17	25.8 17	48.0 19	37.4 35
20.	Tamil Nadu+ Base	33.3 12	21.1 19	25.8 31	40.0 10	31.6 19	34.5 29	37.4 21	27.9 38	31.4 59
21.	Uttar Pradesh Base	12.5 16	19.1 68	17.9 84	8.0 25	12.9 139	12.2 164	8.6 46	13.6 250	12.8 296
22.	West Bengal+ Base	40.0 5	31.6 19	33.3 24	46.2 13	11.5 52	18.5 65	45.4 22	14.0 86	20.3 107
<b>All India</b>										
Base		490	1102	1592	662	1378	2040	1197	2681	3878
Mean		28.2	24.5	25.6	30.5	18.9	22.7	28.6	19.6	22.4
Standard Deviation		16.9	17.1	14.8	15.6	14.4	12.1	14.9	13.1	12.0
Median		30.8	24.6	26.2	31.7	19.8	24.1	31.6	19.7	25.1
Range		9.7-75.0	9.1-75.0	10.6-68.0	6.7-60.0	0.0-65.6	7.7-56.5	7.1-64.1	9.6-57.2	10.0-58.9

Base: Those who reported either or both symptoms of STD in last 12 months

**TABLE 3.22 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO PREFER STD TREATMENT IN A GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC FOR FUTURE EPISODES** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.0	41.2	34.6	29.1	32.0	30.5	28.8	34.4	31.6
2.	Assam	78.4	66.1	72.3	83.4	75.6	79.5	82.9	74.6	78.7
3.	Bihar	33.1	34.6	33.8	33.8	31.6	32.7	33.7	32.0	32.9
4.	Delhi	59.5	40.3	49.7	67.9	54.0	60.7	60.4	41.7	50.8
5.	Goa+	43.9	30.4	37.1	59.6	45.4	52.5	53.1	39.2	46.1
6.	Gujarat+	48.3	34.1	41.2	65.1	48.8	56.9	59.3	43.8	51.5
7.	Haryana	48.3	29.2	38.7	65.4	40.4	53.0	61.2	37.2	49.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89.8	76.7	83.3	91.3	91.7	91.7	91.2	90.4	90.8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.5	59.6	63.5	62.4	43.6	53.0	63.6	47.4	55.5
10.	Karnataka	43.8	32.6	38.3	66.3	52.3	59.3	59.3	46.3	52.8
11.	Kerala+	69.9	69.0	69.4	71.1	69.3	70.0	70.8	69.2	69.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	61.1	51.8	56.5	73.9	55.4	64.6	70.9	54.6	62.7
13.	Maharashtra	56.4	43.5	50.0	63.2	58.3	60.8	60.6	52.6	56.6
14.	Manipur+	69.3	40.3	54.8	75.4	53.6	64.5	73.7	50.0	61.9
15.	Orissa	84.0	70.8	77.4	90.7	80.8	85.7	89.8	79.4	84.6
16.	Other North East States	67.2	65.3	66.3	76.6	74.9	75.7	74.8	73.1	73.9
17.	Punjab+	40.0	38.5	39.3	55.7	48.9	52.3	50.8	45.6	48.2
18.	Rajasthan	80.8	69.6	75.0	84.5	75.7	80.0	83.7	74.3	78.9
19.	Sikkim	71.4	71.7	71.5	83.5	84.6	84.1	82.4	83.4	82.9
20.	Tamil Nadu+	43.4	36.7	40.0	56.8	54.2	55.5	52.1	48.1	50.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	51.3	33.1	41.9	67.4	45.2	56.1	64.3	42.8	53.3
22.	West Bengal+	60.0	53.5	56.7	83.4	59.6	71.5	77.0	57.9	67.4
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		58.8	49.7	54.2	68.4	58.0	63.2	65.6	55.5	60.5
Standard Deviation		17.1	15.9	15.9	16.3	15.9	15.9	16.7	17.1	16.4
Median		60.0	43.5	54.8	67.9	54.2	60.8	64.3	50.0	56.6
Range		28.0-89.8	30.4-76.7	33.8-83.3	29.1-90.7	31.6-91.7	30.5-91.7	28.8-91.2	32.0-90.4	31.6-90.8

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

STD/HIV/AIDS. Side by side, endeavours are also to be made for generating more demand for condoms among people from all walks of life and at the same time, strengthening the supply logistics. This study had a unique opportunity to generate useful baseline information on knowledge about condoms, their availability and accessibility of the nearest source. This information has seminal importance in planning appropriate condom promotion programmes and making midcourse corrections in ongoing activities.

### 3.4.1 EVER HEARD OR SEEN A CONDOM

Awareness of condom was asked to all respondents. In course of the interview, a condom/picture of a condom was shown to the interviewees who had participated in the survey and were asked whether they have ever heard of or seen the same. The responses received across all the States has been tabulated in Table 3.23.

At the national level the data suggests a fairly high level of condom awareness, but with marked regional variations. Punjab and Himachal Pradesh had more than 95% awareness levels while Delhi, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh had an awareness level ranging between 85 and 95%. Except Andhra Pradesh (84.7%), its neighbouring Southern States had figures below 75 per cent. The central and western States (Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat ) and Rajasthan had comparatively lesser awareness proportions, ranging between 75-80%. However, in this region Goa (89.9%) had the highest proportion of respondents aware of condoms. Bihar and Orissa had figures less than 70% and in West Bengal it was 77.1%. Except in Manipur (84.1 per cent), the condom awareness level in other North-eastern States was relatively lower.

As far as the urban-rural differences are concerned, the variance in 14 States ranged from 15 to 30%. This disparity was highest in the Northeastern region where the condom awareness level in rural and urban areas varied by more than 20%. Similar variations were found in the three States of Eastern region.

In 9 States, difference between the awareness level of male and female respondents was found to be ranging between 20 and 30%. The States are North Eastern States (except Manipur), Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. However, no significant difference between male and female awareness levels was observed in the Northern region.

### 3.4.2 AWARE OF THE SOURCE OF OBTAINING CONDOM

Respondents were also asked about where they could procure a condom. Multiple responses were recorded.

Common sources reported were Pharmacy, Shop, Clinic/hospital and Family Planning Clinics in descending order.

### 3.4.3 AVAILABILITY OF CONDOM

The respondents were asked whether condoms were easily available or not in their area. The perceptions of the respondents are tabulated in Table 3.24.

At the overall level, the data indicates that a high proportion of the respondents reported that condoms were easily available in their area. Barring Maharashtra (76.4%) in the West and Manipur (82.3%) in the North-east, the availability of condom varied between 85 per cent and 95 per cent. In most of the Northern States the proportion of respondents reporting easy availability of condoms in their area was above 90 per cent.



**TABLE 3.23 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAD EVER HEARD OF OR SEEN A CONDOM**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.7	81.2	86.5	84.8	83.2	84.0	86.6	82.7	84.7
2.	Assam	94.9	81.3	88.1	78.5	60.5	69.5	80.4	62.8	71.6
3.	Bihar	91.9	83.6	87.7	70.5	59.2	64.8	73.3	62.4	67.8
4.	Delhi	94.3	89.4	91.8	95.2	85.4	90.1	94.4	89.0	91.6
5.	Goa+	98.2	87.1	92.7	96.6	79.4	88.0	97.3	82.6	89.9
6.	Gujarat+	94.7	84.0	89.4	86.1	58.7	72.2	89.1	67.3	78.1
7.	Haryana	95.4	95.1	95.2	87.9	82.8	85.4	89.8	85.9	87.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97.9	98.2	98.1	95.7	94.8	95.2	95.9	95.1	95.5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	99.6	97.7	98.6	87.0	77.6	82.3	90.0	82.4	86.2
10.	Karnataka	91.6	69.7	80.7	77.9	51.6	64.8	82.2	57.1	69.7
11.	Kerala+	98.9	92.8	95.2	98.0	92.2	94.7	98.2	92.4	94.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	95.6	84.7	90.2	82.1	57.5	69.8	85.3	63.7	74.5
13.	Maharashtra	97.5	80.3	89.0	84.8	49.5	67.2	89.7	61.4	75.6
14.	Manipur	97.3	94.5	95.9	90.7	68.6	79.7	92.5	75.7	84.1
15.	Orissa	92.1	79.7	85.9	75.5	47.0	61.2	77.7	51.4	64.5
16.	Other North East States	90.9	75.9	83.4	71.6	52.4	62.0	75.3	56.9	66.1
17.	Punjab+	99.5	94.6	97.0	99.6	94.2	96.9	99.6	94.3	96.9
18.	Rajasthan	92.8	86.7	89.7	78.9	69.8	74.3	82.0	73.7	77.8
19.	Sikkim	95.2	91.3	93.2	77.3	66.6	71.9	78.9	68.8	73.9
20.	Tamil Nadu+	92.5	69.3	80.9	82.5	52.7	67.6	85.9	58.5	72.2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	89.3	87.8	88.6	84.0	74.4	79.1	85.0	77.1	81.0
22.	West Bengal+	92.4	89.6	91.0	76.0	67.5	71.8	80.5	73.6	77.1
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		94.7	86.2	90.4	84.5	69.5	76.9	86.7	73.5	80.1
Standard Deviation		3.0	8.1	5.1	8.6	15.2	11.2	7.6	13.3	9.9
Median		94.8	86.9	90.0	84.4	68.1	73.3	86.3	73.7	78.0
Range		89.3-99.6	69.3-98.2	80.7-98.6	70.5-99.6	47-94.8	61.2-96.9	73.3-99.6	51.4-95.1	64.5-96.9

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

### 3.4.4 ACCESSIBILITY OF THE NEAREST SOURCE OF OBTAINING CONDOM

The respondents who were aware of condoms were asked the time it would take to procure a condom from the nearest source from their house. The proportion of respondents who reported a time span of less than 30 minutes required for obtaining condoms from the nearest source has been presented in Table 3.25.

**TABLE 3.24 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING EASY AVAILABILITY OF CONDOMS IN THEIR AREA**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.1	94.1	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.0	94.7	94.1	94.4
2.	Assam	99.5	99.6	99.5	85.9	94.1	89.5	87.7	94.9	90.8
3.	Bihar	98.7	98.9	98.8	86.6	89.0	87.7	88.6	90.8	89.6
4.	Delhi	98.3	94.5	96.4	95.3	87.5	91.5	98.0	93.8	95.9
5.	Goa+	94.6	95.5	95.0	84.2	86.3	85.1	88.5	90.3	89.4
6.	Gujarat+	98.1	93.6	96.0	90.0	78.4	85.3	93.0	84.9	89.5
7.	Haryana	98.4	94.4	96.4	96.7	84.8	91.0	97.1	87.5	92.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	99.0	98.7	98.9	95.6	87.3	91.5	95.9	88.3	92.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	99.4	97.6	98.5	96.9	83.6	90.7	97.5	87.6	92.9
10.	Karnataka	98.6	89.2	94.6	88.8	76.2	83.8	92.2	81.0	87.6
11.	Kerala+	95.8	75.9	83.9	96.3	80.8	87.6	96.2	79.4	86.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	98.2	95.1	96.7	81.4	79.4	80.5	85.8	84.2	85.1
13.	Maharashtra	96.0	92.7	94.5	54.7	72.5	61.1	72.1	82.9	76.4
14.	Manipur	97.9	95.1	96.5	75.3	76.4	75.8	81.8	82.8	82.3
15.	Orissa	99.4	97.1	98.3	91.7	94.7	92.8	93.0	95.2	93.8
16.	Other North East States	97.6	97.1	97.4	92.1	91.2	91.7	93.4	92.7	93.1
17.	Punjab+	99.4	94.3	96.9	96.6	92.5	94.6	97.4	93.1	95.3
18.	Rajasthan	97.7	93.9	95.5	92.7	87.3	90.1	93.9	89.0	91.5
19.	Sikkim	98.9	99.2	99.0	89.6	83.1	86.6	90.6	85.1	88.1
20.	Tamil Nadu+	95.1	91.3	93.5	80.7	83.4	81.7	86.0	86.6	86.3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	97.6	90.7	94.1	91.2	76.4	84.2	92.5	79.7	86.4
22.	West Bengal+	99.0	98.8	98.9	95.5	91.2	93.5	96.6	93.8	95.3
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		97.9	94.2	96.2	88.7	85.3	87.2	91.5	88.0	89.9
Standard Deviation		1.4	5.0	3.3	9.6	6.6	7.5	6.2	5.1	4.7
Median		98.3	94.8	96.5	91.5	85.6	88.6	93.0	88.0	90.2
Range		94.6-99.5	75.9-99.6	83.9-99.5	54.7-96.6	72.5-94.7	61.1-94.6	72.1-97.5	79.4-95.2	76.4-95.9

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

At the overall level, the proportion of respondents who had reported that it would take them less than 30 minutes to obtain a condom varied considerably amongst States. Respondents in East and North-East India had poorer access to procuring condoms as compared to the rest of the country. Access in rural areas was consistently poorer in all States.

Except Delhi and Kerala, the rural-urban difference was greater than 20% while in 11 States it was more than 40%.

**TABLE 3.25 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED THAT IT TAKES LESS THAN 30 MINUTES TO OBTAIN A CONDOM FROM THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.3	59.3	68.8	47.3	41.5	44.4	55.4	46.1	50.8
2.	Assam	92.2	76.3	84.2	39.6	31.4	35.5	45.4	36.3	40.9
3.	Bihar	84.2	75.3	79.7	38.4	28.1	33.2	44.4	34.3	39.4
4.	Delhi	84.1	49.3	66.4	83.8	50.6	66.7	84.0	49.5	66.4
5.	Goa+	89.2	62.8	76.0	59.0	37.9	48.5	71.5	48.2	59.9
6.	Gujarat+	89.5	70.3	79.9	45.3	24.8	34.9	60.7	40.3	50.4
7.	Haryana	85.4	66.5	75.9	50.3	33.2	41.8	58.9	41.4	50.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	87.3	82.5	84.9	53.1	59.4	56.2	56.1	61.4	58.7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.0	86.6	90.8	47.1	33.5	40.3	58.6	46.1	52.3
10.	Karnataka	76.9	48.2	62.7	27.2	14.7	21.0	42.6	25.0	33.8
11.	Kerala+	87.7	67.7	75.5	81.7	67.8	73.7	83.2	67.8	74.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	86.8	65.1	76.0	38.6	22.6	30.5	49.8	32.3	41.1
13.	Maharashtra	91.7	70.5	81.1	31.4	22.8	27.1	54.8	41.2	48.0
14.	Manipur	89.4	83.2	86.3	41.0	29.8	35.4	54.2	44.4	49.3
15.	Orissa	85.2	62.9	74.0	30.0	18.2	24.1	37.3	24.2	30.8
16.	Other North East States	77.3	62.7	70.0	44.9	35.2	40.1	51.1	40.4	45.8
17.	Punjab+	93.8	74.7	84.3	74.2	57.0	65.6	80.4	62.6	71.5
18.	Rajasthan	79.7	62.7	70.9	47.8	36.8	42.2	55.0	42.7	48.7
19.	Sikkim	90.7	85.3	88.0	32.7	24.8	28.8	38.0	30.3	34.1
20.	Tamil Nadu+	82.8	60.7	71.7	46.8	31.0	38.9	59.2	41.3	50.2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	82.1	60.7	71.1	37.5	17.7	27.5	46.2	26.3	36.1
22.	West Bengal+	88.7	83.5	86.1	51.7	43.4	47.6	61.8	54.5	58.1
India										
Mean		86.3	65.5	77.5	47.7	34.6	41.1	56.8	42.6	49.6
Standard Deviation		5.2	16.6	7.6	15.4	14.0	14.1	13.3	11.8	11.8
Median		87.1	65.8	76.0	46.1	32.3	39.5	55.2	41.4	49.8
Range		76.9-95.0	48.2-86.6	62.7-90.8	27.2-83.8	14.7-67.8	21.0-73.7	37.3-84.0	24.2-67.8	30.8-74.2

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

### 3.5 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND CONDOM USAGE

This section presents four key BSS indicators related to sexual behaviour and condom usage, viz. median age at first sex, sex with any non-regular sex partner in last 12 months, condom use during last sexual intercourse with non-regular sex partner and consistent condom use with all the non-regular sex partners during last 12 months.

Because of the sensitivity of this section all the questions under this section were asked towards the end of the interview when the interviewers had already built a fairly good rapport with their respondents. Before asking any questions in this section, the interviewers assured the respondents, once again, about the confidentiality of the information to be collected in this section. The following confidentiality clause and consent statement was read out to all the respondents:

*“I would like to ask you some very personal questions related to your sexual behaviour and condom usage. It is up to you whether you want to answer these questions or not. Your answer will be kept completely confidential.”*

### 3.5.1 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEX

All the respondents who ever had sexual intercourse were asked about age at the time of first sexual intercourse. Table 3.26 presents the median age at first sex for male as well as female respondents, separately for rural and urban area across different States. Table 3.26 clearly indicates that the overall median age at first sex varied between 17 and 22 years across different States. Only in two States (Bihar and Madhya Pradesh), the median age at first sex was found to be 17 years. Only in Goa the median age at first sex was found to be 22 years.

Table 3.26 reveals that the median age at first sex in rural areas was either less than or similar to the urban areas across all States.

The median age at first sex for female respondents was lower than their counterparts across all the States (Table 3.26). The magnitude of male-female difference varied from 1 year in Delhi and Sikkim to 5 years in West Bengal and Kerala.

### 3.5.2 SEX WITH NON-REGULAR PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Respondents were asked whether they had sexual intercourse with any non-regular partner in the last 12 months before the survey. A non-regular sex partner was defined as any sex partner other than spouse. It means that even any commercial sex partner (sex partner with whom one can have sex in exchange for money) was included in the category of non-regular sex partner for this particular study. Table 3.27 presents the proportion of respondents reporting sex with any non-regular partners in the last year preceding the survey.

Overall, the proportion of respondents reporting sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months before the survey varied significantly across different States with a lowest proportion of 2.2% in West Bengal and the highest (13%) recorded in Andhra Pradesh (Table 3.27). Only in two States, viz. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, the proportion of respondents reporting sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months before the survey was found to be greater than 10%.

Table 3.27 clearly indicates that a higher proportion of the respondents interviewed in urban areas reported sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months compared to their rural counterparts in most of the States. However, the urban-rural difference varied considerably across different States.

**TABLE 3.26 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEX***(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	17	18	19	16	18	19	16	18
2.	Assam	25	19	21	22	18	20	22	18	20
3.	Bihar	20	16	18	19	16	17	19	16	17
4.	Delhi	20	19	20	20	18	18	20	19	19
5.	Goa+	23	21	22	23	20	22	23	21	22
6.	Gujarat+	20	18	19	20	17	18	20	17	18
7.	Haryana	21	18	20	20	17	18	20	18	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22	20	21	22	19	20	22	19	20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	20	21	22	19	20	22	20	20
10.	Karnataka	23	18	20	22	18	19	22	18	20
11.	Kerala+	24	20	21	25	20	21	25	20	21
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19	17	18	18	16	17	18	16	17
13.	Manipur	24	20	23	23	19	21	23	20	21
14.	Maharashtra	22	18	20	22	18	19	22	18	20
15.	Orissa	23	18	20	22	18	19	22	18	20
16.	Other North East States	21	19	20	21	18	19	21	18	20
17.	Punjab+	21	19	20	21	19	20	21	19	20
18.	Rajasthan	20	17	18	19	16	18	19	16	18
19.	Sikkim	21	19	20	20	19	20	20	19	20
20.	Tamil Nadu+	24	19	20	23	18	20	24	18	20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	20	18	18	19	16	17	19	16	18
22.	West Bengal+	23	18	20	22	17	19	22	17	19
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		21	18	20	20	18	19	21	18	19
Standard Deviation		1.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3
Range		12-47	12-48	12-48	12-48	12-47	12-48	12-48	12-48	12-48

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

A higher proportion of male respondents reported having sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months compared to their counterparts interviewed across all States (Table 3.27). Except Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, very low proportion of the female respondents reported having sexual intercourse with any non-regular partner in last 12 months.

### 3.5.3 LAST TIME CONDOM USE WITH NON-REGULAR SEX PARTNER

All those respondents who reported having sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months before the survey were asked whether they used condom during their last sexual intercourse with any non-regular partner (Table 3.28).

**TABLE 3.27 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED HAVING SEX WITH ANY NON-REGULAR PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.2	8.0	12.1	21.7	7.5	14.6	19.2	7.4	13.3
2.	Assam	4.9	0.8	2.6	10.3	1.9	5.7	9.8	1.8	5.4
3.	Bihar	13.6	4.7	8.7	11.3	4.1	7.5	11.5	4.2	7.6
4.	Delhi	7.7	0.5	3.9	9.5	0.0	4.3	7.9	0.4	3.9
5.	Goa +	18.9	1.3	9.8	14.0	1.0	7.0	16.1	1.1	8.2
6.	Gujarat +	19.9	0.5	9.7	17.2	0.9	8.7	18.1	0.8	9.1
7.	Haryana	8.2	1.5	4.7	8.7	1.6	4.9	8.6	1.6	4.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.3	0.3	2.1	6.1	0.5	3.2	6.0	0.5	3.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.7	0.5	3.4	14.3	3.2	8.3	12.5	2.6	7.2
10.	Karnataka	5.4	1.6	3.3	8.9	1.1	4.7	7.9	1.3	4.2
11.	Kerala +	10.6	2.1	4.8	10.9	3.2	6.1	10.8	2.9	5.7
12.	Maharashtra	23.4	14.6	19.0	9.8	2.6	6.2	15.0	7.3	11.1
13.	Manipur	2.5	1.1	1.8	5.6	0.4	2.9	4.8	0.6	2.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22.6	1.0	10.8	17.8	0.3	8.7	18.8	0.5	9.2
15.	Orissa	6.6	0.1	3.0	5.0	0.4	2.6	5.2	0.4	2.6
16.	Other North East States	18.5	2.5	10.2	15.5	2.3	8.6	16.0	2.3	8.9
17.	Punjab +	13.2	1.7	7.1	10.8	1.1	5.6	11.5	1.3	6.1
18.	Rajasthan	5.7	0.5	2.8	4.4	0.6	2.4	4.7	0.6	2.5
19.	Sikkim	15.9	1.9	8.8	13.5	1.4	7.5	13.7	1.5	7.6
20.	Tamil Nadu +	7.4	0.9	3.7	6.2	0.6	3.1	6.6	0.7	3.3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6.2	0.5	3.1	8.8	0.4	4.2	8.3	0.4	4.0
22.	West Bengal +	5.6	1.0	3.0	3.2	0.9	1.9	3.8	1.0	2.2
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		12.6	2.3	7.0	11.4	1.8	6.3	11.8	2.0	6.6
Standard Deviation		6.5	3.3	4.4	4.8	1.7	2.9	4.9	2.0	3.1
Median		8.0	1.1	4.3	10.1	1.1	5.7	10.3	1.2	5.6
Range		2.5-22.6	0.1-14.6	1.8-19.0	3.2-17.8	0.0-7.5	1.9-14.6	3.8-19.2	0.4-7.4	2.2-13.3

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

Table 3.28 clearly indicates that the proportion of respondents (among those who had sex with any non-regular sex partner in last 12 months before the survey) reporting condom use during the last sexual intercourse with any non-regular sex partner varied considerably across different States ranging from 16% in Orissa to 81% in Goa. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Assam, less than 30% of the respondents reported that they used condom during the last sexual intercourse with any of their non-regular partners. Beside Goa, only in five other

**TABLE 3.28 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED USING CONDOM DURING LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY NON-REGULAR SEX PARTNER** (All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh Base	61.4 150	40.2 75	56.7 225	47.8 212	36.1 74	44.8 286	51.6 362	37.1 149	48.0 511
2.	Assam Base	46.4 28	83.3 6	52.9 34	24.6 69	26.7 15	25.0 84	25.7 97	29.4 21	26.3 118
3.	Bihar Base	34.1 91	5.1 39	25.4 130	36.7 90	10.8 37	29.1 127	36.3 181	10.0 76	28.6 257
4.	Delhi Base	46.3 54	50.0 4	46.6 58	60.3 68	0.0 0	60.3 68	48.0 122	50.0 4	48.1 126
5.	Goa + Base	93.0 114	62.5 8	91.0 122	75.0 80	14.3 7	70.1 87	84.0 194	35.9 15	80.5 209
6.	Gujarat + Base	73.9 153	25.0 4	72.6 157	53.2 139	0.0 8	50.3 147	60.8 292	5.2 12	58.3 304
7.	Haryana Base	55.9 59	8.3 12	47.9 71	33.9 62	30.8 13	33.3 75	39.1 121	25.6 25	36.8 146
8.	Himachal Pradesh Base	60.7 28	100.0 2	63.3 30	60.5 43	0.0 4	55.3 47	60.5 71	4.5 6	55.8 77
9.	Jammu and Kashmir Base	58.1 43	25.0 4	55.3 47	44.7 94	44.0 25	44.5 119	46.4 137	43.1 29	45.7 166
10.	Karnataka Base	58.8 34	30.8 13	51.1 47	31.7 60	22.2 9	30.4 69	37.2 94	25.6 22	35.3 116
11.	Kerala + Base	77.1 48	40.0 20	66.2 68	70.2 57	42.9 28	61.2 85	71.8 105	42.3 48	62.3 153
12.	Maharashtra Base	94.1 170	82.4 108	89.6 278	51.4 72	57.9 19	52.7 91	77.0 242	77.1 127	77.0 369
13.	Manipur + Base	64.3 14	28.6 7	52.4 21	25.0 36	33.3 3	25.6 39	30.1 50	31.1 10	30.2 60
14.	Madhya Pradesh Base	50.3 157	62.5 8	50.9 165	19.6 148	0.0 3	19.2 151	27.0 305	27.9 11	27.1 316
15.	Orissa Base	35.9 39	0.0 1	35.0 40	14.3 35	0.0 3	13.2 38	17.5 74	0.0 4	16.2 78
16.	Other North East States Base	70.5 122	61.1 18	69.3 140	57.5 106	64.7 17	58.5 123	60.3 228	64.0 35	60.8 263
17.	Punjab + Base	61.1 95	78.6 14	63.3 109	64.9 77	44.4 9	62.8 86	63.5 172	58.6 23	63.0 195
18.	Rajasthan Base	50.0 36	25.0 4	47.5 40	33.3 33	0.0 5	28.9 38	37.4 69	4.8 9	33.4 78
19.	Sikkim Base	73.0 111	71.4 14	72.8 125	71.1 97	30.0 10	67.3 107	71.3 208	35.1 24	67.9 232
20.	Tamil Nadu + Base	47.8 46	14.3 7	43.4 53	43.9 41	80.0 5	47.8 46	45.4 87	52.1 12	46.1 99
21.	Uttar Pradesh Base	44.7 38	50.0 4	45.2 42	25.4 63	33.3 3	25.8 66	27.9 101	37.5 7	28.4 108
22.	West Bengal + Base	68.6 35	62.5 8	67.4 43	22.7 22	0.0 8	16.7 30	40.0 57	17.2 16	34.5 73
<b>All India</b>										
Base		1805	387	2192	1770	328	2098	3575	715	4290
Mean		64.6	51.9	62.4	46.1	32.9	44.0	51.2	39.8	49.3
Standard Deviation		15.9	28.1	15.9	18.4	23.6	17.7	18.4	20.5	17.8
Median		59.8	45.1	54.1	44.3	28.4	44.7	45.9	33.1	45.9
Range		34.1-94.1	0.0-100	25.4-91.0	14.3-75.0	0.0-64.7	13.2-67.3	17.5-84.0	0.0-77.1	16.2-80.5

\* Weighted figures Base: Respondents who reported having sex with any non-regular partner in the last 12 months

States, viz. Maharashtra, Sikkim, Punjab, Kerala and other North Eastern States, more than 60% of the respondents had reported using condom during the last sexual intercourse with any non-regular partner.

The proportion of respondents reporting condom use during the last sexual intercourse with any non-regular partner was found to be higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas across all the States except Delhi and Bihar. The urban-rural difference varied from as low as less than 1% in Punjab to as high as about 50% in West Bengal (Table 3.28).

As far as the male-female difference is concerned, a higher proportion of male respondents reported usage of condom during their last sexual intercourse with any non-regular partner compared to their female counterparts across most of the States. The magnitude of male-female differential varied across different States (ranging from 1% in Manipur to about 55% in Himachal Pradesh). However, the results need to be interpreted carefully as the base for female respondents was very low.

#### 5.3.4 CONSISTENT CONDOM USE WITH NON-REGULAR SEX PARTNER DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

All those respondents who reported sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months before the survey were also asked how frequently they used condom with all their non-regular sex partners during last 12 months before the survey. The proportion of respondents who reported using condom consistently (every time) with all their non-regular sex partners has been presented in Table 3.29.

Table 3.29 reveals that the proportion of respondents (among those who had sex with any non-regular sex partner in last 12 months before the survey) reporting consistent condom with all their non-regular sex partners during last 12 months before the survey varied considerably across different States ranging from a minimum of 10% in Orissa to about 76% in Goa. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Manipur less than 20% of the respondents had reported that they had used condoms with all their non-regular sex partners during last 12 months. This was more than 50% in three other States beside Goa, viz. Maharashtra, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh.

The proportion of respondents reporting consistent condom use with all their non-regular sex partners during last 12 months was found to be higher in urban areas compared to the rural areas across most of the States. The urban-rural difference was as low as less than 3% in Jammu and Kashmir to as high as about 40% in Manipur (Table 3.29).

A higher proportion of male respondents had reported consistent condom use with all their non-regular partners in last 12 months compared to their female counterparts across most of the States. This varied considerably across different States from 2% in Assam to about 52% in Himachal Pradesh. It should be noted that enough care should be taken while interpreting the results as the base for female respondents was very low.



**TABLE 3.29 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED CONSISTENT CONDOM USE WITH ALL THEIR NON-REGULAR SEX PARTNERS IN LAST 12 MONTHS** (All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh Base	30.7 150	20.7 75	28.5 225	24.1 212	22.7 74	23.7 286	25.9 362	22.2 149	25.0 511
2.	Assam Base	17.9 28	50.0 6	23.5 34	17.4 69	13.3 15	16.7 84	17.4 97	15.1 21	17.0 118
3.	Bihar Base	19.8 91	2.6 39	14.6 130	23.3 90	5.4 37	18.1 127	22.9 181	5.0 76	17.6 257
4.	Delhi Base	31.5 54	25.0 4	31.0 58	42.6 68	0.0 0	42.6 68	32.9 122	25.0 4	32.4 126
5.	Goa + Base	89.5 114	62.5 8	87.7 122	70.0 80	0.0 7	64.4 87	79.8 194	28.0 15	76.0 209
6.	Gujarat + Base	54.9 153	0.0 4	53.5 157	38.1 139	0.0 8	36.1 147	44.3 292	0.0 12	42.3 304
7.	Haryana Base	33.9 59	0.0 12	28.2 71	17.7 62	23.1 13	18.7 75	21.6 121	17.7 25	20.9 146
8.	Himachal Pradesh Base	28.6 28	100.0 2	33.3 30	58.1 43	0.0 4	53.2 47	56.4 71	4.5 6	52.1 77
9.	Jammu and Kashmir Base	39.5 43	0.0 4	36.2 47	34.0 94	32.0 25	33.6 119	34.7 137	30.5 29	33.9 166
10.	Karnataka Base	26.5 34	30.8 13	27.7 47	11.7 60	22.2 9	13.0 69	14.7 94	25.6 22	16.5 116
11.	Kerala + Base	61.0 48	26.3 20	50.0 68	58.5 57	45.5 28	54.7 85	59.0 105	40.9 48	53.6 153
12.	Maharashtra Base	79.4 170	58.3 108	71.2 278	37.5 72	42.1 19	38.5 91	62.6 242	54.8 127	60.0 369
13.	Manipur Base	64.3 14	14.3 7	47.6 21	8.3 36	0.0 3	7.7 39	15.5 50	6.7 10	14.5 60
14.	Madhya Pradesh Base	29.3 157	25.0 8	29.1 165	10.1 148	0.0 3	9.9 151	14.8 305	11.1 11	14.7 316
15.	Orissa Base	23.1 39	0.0 1	22.5 40	8.6 35	0.0 3	7.9 38	10.7 74	0.0 4	9.9 78
16.	Other North East States Base	41.8 122	33.3 18	40.7 140	33.0 106	17.6 17	30.9 123	34.9 228	20.8 35	33.0 263
17.	Punjab + Base	43.2 95	71.4 14	46.8 109	42.9 77	44.4 9	43.0 86	43.0 172	55.7 23	44.4 195
18.	Rajasthan Base	33.3 36	25.0 4	32.5 40	24.2 33	20.0 5	23.7 38	26.5 69	21.0 9	25.8 78
19.	Sikkim Base	36.9 111	21.4 14	35.2 125	26.8 97	10.0 10	25.2 107	27.8 208	11.4 24	26.3 232
20.	Tamil Nadu + Base	37.0 46	42.9 7	37.7 53	22.0 41	40.0 5	23.9 46	27.5 87	41.2 12	29.1 99
21.	Uttar Pradesh Base	15.8 38	0.0 4	14.3 42	15.9 63	66.7 3	18.2 66	15.9 101	50.1 7	17.7 108
22.	West Bengal + Base	40.0 35	50.0 8	41.9 43	22.7 22	0.0 8	16.7 30	29.2 57	13.7 16	25.5 73
<b>All India</b>										
Base		1805	387	2192	1770	328	2098	3575	715	4290
Mean		43.1	33.9	41.5	29.3	21.7	28.2	33.6	26.6	32.4
Standard Deviation		19.2	26.9	17.2	17.0	19.5	15.9	18.2	16.9	17.1
Median		35.4	25.0	34.3	24.2	15.5	23.8	27.7	20.9	26.1
Range		15.8-89.5	0.0-100.0	14.3-71.2	8.3-70.0	0.0-66.7	7.9-64.4	10.7-79.8	0.0-55.7	9.9-76.0

\* Weighted figures Base: Respondents who reported having sex with any non-regular partner in the last 12 months

## 3.6 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA AND IEC

One of the targeted interventions planned by NACO among the general population is extensive mass communication on various aspects of STD/HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. The intention is to generate correct and complete awareness regarding these diseases among the general population so that this may lead to behavioural change.

This section deals with the media habits of the sample respondents and, apart from mass media, whether or not they have been exposed to inter-personal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS and correct usage of condoms as a preventive tool for protection against these diseases.

### 3.6.1 RADIO LISTENER-SHIP

All respondents of this survey were queried as to whether or not they had listened to the radio any time during the past one month and if so, with what frequency. It may be mentioned here that ownership of a radio was not a necessary condition in this case. The respondents could have had access to a radio at home or anywhere else during the time period mentioned in the query.

Further, from programme effectiveness point of view, it was also assumed that respondents who listened to the radio at least once a week (or more frequently) had a more realistic chance of being exposed to some mass communication message on STD/HIV/AIDS than those who had listened less frequently.

Overall, radio listener-ship was relatively low across most of the reporting units (Table 3.30). In fact, only Manipur (78.2%) and other North East States (54.8%) had an 'at least once a week' listener-ship of 50% or more. States with low reported listener-ship were Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Goa (all below 30%).

Radio listenership was more common in rural areas. Even in the urban areas, only Manipur, Assam, other North East States (excluding Sikkim), Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala reported a listenership proportion in excess of 40%. On the other hand, in the rural areas there were 11 States where listenership was less than 40%.

Higher proportion of men were found to have listened to the radio in the past one month compared to women.

### 3.6.2 TELEVISION VIEWER-SHIP

In line with listener-ship, all the respondents were also asked as to whether they had watched television any time during the past one month. Table 3.31 presents the proportion of respondents who watched television (owned or otherwise) at least once a week during the past one month.

Overall, we find that despite large inter-state variations, viewer-ship rates across a majority of States (11 in all) were in excess of 70%. The States having the least viewer-ship rates (less than 50%) were Bihar (28.8%), Uttar Pradesh (40.7%), Assam (43.6%), Rajasthan (49.9%) and Gujarat (48.7%).

**TABLE 3.30 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO LISTENED TO RADIO AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK IN THE LAST MONTH** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.6	30.2	33.4	52.2	30.3	41.2	48.1	30.2	39.1
2.	Assam	50.5	37.6	44.1	56.1	39.4	47.8	55.5	39.2	47.3
3.	Bihar	39.2	19.4	29.3	42.9	14.9	28.9	42.4	15.5	28.9
4.	Delhi	57.5	26.1	41.5	55.8	24.2	39.5	57.3	25.9	41.3
5.	Goa +	38.4	15.6	27.0	44.5	18.2	31.4	41.9	17.1	29.5
6.	Gujarat +	22.7	10.6	16.6	23.4	5.9	14.6	23.2	7.5	15.3
7.	Haryana	39.4	20.0	29.7	59.1	22.3	40.8	54.2	21.7	38.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39.5	25.5	32.6	56.1	39.2	47.6	54.6	38.0	46.3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.0	14.1	25.1	51.0	26.0	38.5	47.4	23.2	35.3
10.	Karnataka	47.5	33.3	40.4	48.8	32.5	40.6	48.3	32.7	40.6
11.	Kerala +	58.1	66.1	63.0	64.2	77.3	71.7	62.6	74.2	69.4
12.	Maharashtra	49.9	40.7	45.3	41.9	27.6	34.7	45.0	32.7	38.8
13.	Manipur	91.8	69.8	80.8	90.0	64.5	77.3	90.5	65.9	78.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22.9	15.9	19.5	34.7	13.6	24.1	31.9	14.1	23.0
15.	Orissa	31.2	24.5	27.8	43.8	27.7	35.8	42.2	27.3	34.7
16.	Other North East States	61.8	60.6	61.2	59.7	46.9	53.3	60.1	49.5	54.8
17.	Punjab +	28.4	10.4	19.4	35.8	14.6	25.2	33.4	13.3	23.4
18.	Rajasthan	42.8	29.6	36.0	47.2	19.1	32.9	46.2	21.5	33.6
19.	Sikkim	39.2	20.6	29.9	52.0	36.9	44.4	50.8	35.4	43.1
20.	Tamil Nadu +	44.8	30.9	37.8	50.8	41.9	46.4	48.8	38.1	43.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23.5	11.0	17.1	38.8	16.2	27.3	35.8	15.1	25.3
22.	West Bengal +	30.7	23.3	27.0	56.4	34.8	45.6	49.3	31.6	40.5
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		42.2	29.3	35.7	50.2	30.9	40.4	48.5	30.7	39.5
Standard Deviation		15.7	17.1	16.0	13.1	16.9	14.4	13.4	16.5	14.4
Median		39.3	25.0	31.3	50.9	27.7	40.1	48.2	28.8	39.0
Range		22.7-91.8	10.6-69.8	16.6-80.8	23.4-90.0	5.9-77.3	14.6-77.3	23.2-90.5	7.5-74.2	15.3-78.2

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

The urban-rural differences in viewer-ship was high across most of the States except Delhi, Punjab and Kerala. Urban viewership was considerably higher across most States. Even among urban areas, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh recorded low viewer-ship. In rural areas, high viewer-ship was reported only in Delhi, Punjab and Goa (above 80%).

A higher proportion of males had watched TV (at least once a week) than their female counterparts in the past one month. A relatively high viewer-ship among rural females (above 60%) could be observed only in the states of Delhi,

**TABLE 3.31 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO WATCHED TELEVISION AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK IN THE LAST MONTH**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.6	90.6	91.1	78.5	79.9	79.2	81.9	82.7	82.3
2.	Assam	81.3	78.4	79.8	43.2	35.0	39.1	47.4	39.8	43.6
3.	Bihar	75.5	63.1	69.3	30.7	14.7	22.7	36.6	21.0	28.8
4.	Delhi	88.4	87.4	87.9	86.8	80.1	83.4	88.2	86.6	87.4
5.	Goa +	95.8	92.7	94.3	90.4	79.1	84.8	92.7	84.8	88.7
6.	Gujarat +	77.3	66.1	71.7	44.7	28.6	36.6	56.0	41.4	48.7
7.	Haryana	90.5	87.8	89.1	76.4	58.6	67.5	79.8	65.8	72.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95.0	95.2	95.1	81.6	77.0	79.3	82.8	78.6	80.7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.1	92.5	94.8	74.2	58.9	66.5	79.7	66.8	73.3
10.	Karnataka	87.3	80.3	83.8	70.5	60.6	65.6	75.7	66.7	71.2
11.	Kerala +	91.0	84.3	86.9	87.1	74.3	79.7	88.1	77.1	81.7
12.	Maharashtra	92.1	90.3	91.2	64.7	52.1	58.4	75.3	66.9	71.1
13.	Manipur	89.0	76.2	82.6	49.7	40.3	45.0	60.4	50.1	55.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89.7	84.1	86.9	51.0	33.2	42.0	60.0	44.8	52.4
15.	Orissa	85.4	80.7	83.0	54.0	41.1	47.5	58.2	46.4	52.3
16.	Other North East States	83.1	74.7	78.9	60.7	47.5	54.1	65.0	52.7	58.8
17.	Punjab +	95.5	90.4	93.0	88.1	8.1	85.6	90.5	85.4	87.9
18.	Rajasthan	81.7	73.2	77.3	51.8	32.0	41.7	58.6	41.5	49.9
19.	Sikkim	91.9	90.0	90.9	60.9	54.3	57.6	63.8	57.5	60.6
20.	Tamil Nadu +	89.3	89.2	89.3	78.9	71.2	75.1	82.5	77.5	80.0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	71.5	61.1	66.7	45.5	23.4	34.3	50.6	31.1	40.7
22.	West Bengal +	82.9	82.6	82.7	41.0	35.4	38.2	52.5	48.4	50.5
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		87.4	82.4	84.9	64.0	52.9	58.4	69.3	59.8	64.5
Standard Deviation		6.9	9.8	8.2	18.0	21.9	19.3	15.9	19.2	17.4
Median		89.2	84.2	86.9	62.8	49.8	58.0	70.2	61.7	65.9
Range		71.5-95.8	61.1-95.2	71.7-95.1	30.7-90.4	8.1-80.1	22.7-85.6	36.6-92.7	21.0-86.6	28.8-88.7

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab in the North, Goa and Maharashtra in the West and all four reporting units from the South.

### 3.6.3 NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE READER-SHIP

Respondents were asked as to whether or not they had read a newspaper or magazine in the past one month and if so, with what frequency. Table 3.32 provides details of proportion of respondents who reported reading any publication, at least once a week during the past one month.

**TABLE 3.32 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO READ NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK IN THE LAST MONTH** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.7	38.6	54.2	54.1	19.6	36.8	58.2	24.5	41.3
2.	Assam	68.0	54.3	61.1	27.8	14.9	21.4	32.3	19.3	25.8
3.	Bihar	59.0	20.4	39.7	23.3	3.6	13.4	28.0	5.8	16.9
4.	Delhi	63.7	39.4	51.3	63.7	20.7	41.6	63.7	37.5	50.3
5.	Goa +	78.5	53.4	66.0	71.6	37.5	54.6	74.5	44.1	59.3
6.	Gujarat +	62.0	28.5	45.2	36.9	5.3	20.9	45.6	13.2	29.3
7.	Haryana	66.6	42.2	54.4	53.8	15.3	34.6	56.9	21.9	39.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	88.0	77.8	82.9	59.7	26.0	42.9	62.2	30.5	46.4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.3	61.4	73.4	41.8	9.7	25.7	52.2	22.0	37.1
10.	Karnataka	70.7	32.9	52.0	45.3	15.2	30.3	53.2	20.7	37.0
11.	Kerala +	87.9	69.8	76.8	86.5	65.6	74.5	86.8	66.8	75.1
12.	Maharashtra	85.3	56.2	70.8	52.2	13.5	32.9	65.0	30.0	47.6
13.	Manipur	89.0	60.5	74.8	59.8	27.3	43.6	67.8	36.4	52.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.5	31.9	50.8	27.6	5.2	16.3	37.4	11.3	24.3
15.	Orissa	62.4	31.7	47.0	31.6	9.3	20.5	35.7	12.3	24.0
16.	Other North East States	78.1	62.7	70.4	47.8	40.3	44.1	53.6	44.6	49.1
17.	Punjab +	74.1	48.2	61.2	57.8	23.8	40.8	62.9	31.5	47.2
18.	Rajasthan	74.0	38.4	55.5	50.3	9.2	29.4	55.7	16.0	35.4
19.	Sikkim	64.5	44.4	54.4	37.6	20.1	28.9	40.1	22.3	31.2
20.	Tamil Nadu +	79.9	33.5	56.6	66.1	19.5	42.8	70.9	24.3	52.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	57.0	19.7	37.9	25.5	3.5	14.4	31.7	6.7	19.0
22.	West Bengal +	54.2	39.3	46.7	22.4	10.2	16.3	31.1	18.2	24.7
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		72.1	45.0	58.4	47.2	19.1	33.0	52.7	25.7	39.1
Standard Deviation		10.7	15.6	12.4	17.2	14.5	14.8	16.0	14.3	14.4
Median		70.2	40.8	55.0	49.1	15.3	31.6	54.7	22.2	38.3
Range		54.2-89.0	19.7-77.8	37.9-82.9	22.4-86.5	3.5-65.6	14.4-74.5	28.0-86.8	5.8-66.8	16.9-75.1

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

The survey findings indicate that reading habits varied considerably across most of the States. States having a higher proportion of literates among the survey population registered higher reader-ship rates (viz. Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, other North East States (excluding Assam and Sikkim), Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu). Conversely, States with the lower literacy rates recorded the lower reader-ship rates (viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal Madhya Pradesh and Orissa).

Readership rates were higher in the urban areas in all states. Urban readership rates were higher in Himachal Pradesh (82.89%), Kerala (76.8%), Manipur (74.8%) and Jammu and Kashmir (73.4%). They were lower in Uttar Pradesh (37.9%) and Bihar (39.7%). The urban-rural variations were quite high across many states. It was as high as 30% in states like Himachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Male-female variation was also quite high across all the reporting units. Variations above 30% were observed across 12 States. Some of the lower readership estimates for females were recorded in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (both below 10%) while the higher readership rates were recorded in Kerala, Goa and other North East States (excluding Manipur, Assam and Sikkim). The largest male-female difference in readership level was recorded in Tamil Nadu (46.6%).

#### 3.6.4 NO EXPOSURE TO ELECTRONIC OR PRINT MEDIA IN LAST ONE MONTH

Table 3.33 looks at the proportion of sample respondents who had not listened to a radio, watched television or read a newspaper/magazine at all in the past one month.

Overall, only 7.4% of all respondents did not have any exposure to any of the three forms of mass media. This varied from 1.1% in Kerala to 14.7% in Bihar.

In order to validate the findings from the present survey, it was compared with the data available for IRS 2001. The IRS 2001, conducted by MRUC and ORG-MARG is the largest continuous media survey undertaken in India and is the most widely used reference for media planning in India. As per IRS 2001 round 7 (Jan.-Dec.2000) data, ranking of the three media in terms of exposure was television, followed by print media and radio. These findings corroborate the findings of the present survey.

#### 3.6.5 PREFERRED TIMESLOTS FOR ELECTRONIC MEDIA

This survey also provides us with the information on the time slots preferred by the respondents for listening to the radio or watching television. The top two time slots (of most watched/listened timings) are presented for each State by gender. This information is crucial for any media planner because the intention is always to optimise resources and maximise reach.

As far as listener-ship is concerned, overall there were two distinct time slots preferred by the male respondents, viz. between 7-9 PM in the evening and 6-8 AM in the morning.

For female respondents, choice of popular time slots were more varied. In the morning hours, this varied between 6-8 AM and 8 AM to 12 noon. In the afternoon and evening hours, the choice was between 12 noon-4 PM as well as 7-9 PM. Only in two states (Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka) the popular choice was 4-7 PM.

**TABLE 3.33 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAD NO EXPOSURE TO RADIO, TELEVISION AND NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE IN LAST ONE MONTH** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl.	State Sampling Units	No exposure to any media	Sl.	State Sampling Units	No exposure to any media
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.5	15.	Orissa	13.8
2.	Assam	13.3	16.	Other North East States	7.5
3.	Bihar	14.7	17.	Punjab +	2.2
4.	Delhi	3.2	18.	Rajasthan	9.0
5.	Goa +	2.8	19.	Sikkim	7.0
6.	Gujarat +	13.4	20.	Tamil Nadu +	5.2
7.	Haryana	4.3	21.	Uttar Pradesh	11.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.3	22.	West Bengal +	11.2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.7	<b>All India</b>		
10.	Karnataka	4.0	Mean		7.4
11.	Kerala +	1.1	Standard Deviation		13.1
12.	Maharashtra	9.9	Median		7.2
13.	Manipur +	3.8	Range		1.1–14.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.1			

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

As far as television viewer-ship was concerned, among male respondents there were no preferred time slots in the forenoon. The two most-watched timings were 7-9 PM and 9-11 PM.

Among females, even though the evening time slots remained the same as above, across many of the states another popular viewership time was between 12 noon and 4 PM.

### 3.6.6 INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION STD/HIV/AIDS

All respondents of this survey were asked as to whether or not anyone had contacted them over the past one year to educate them on HIV/AIDS/STDs.

Overall, it was observed that a relatively low proportion of sample respondents had actually received some form of inter personal communication on HIV/AIDS/STDs during the last one year (Table 3.34). This essentially indicates that perhaps word-of-mouth has not been a prioritized means of communication for spreading awareness on HIV/AIDS/STDs.

Within this scenario, the relatively better performing states were Manipur (27.4%), Gujarat (25.3%), Sikkim (25.1%) and Orissa (24.1%). Another point to note is that the South Indian states (except Andhra Pradesh) reported very little inter-personal communication on HIV/AIDS/STDs. However, because respondents from these states had a high level of literacy and their exposure through the electronic and print media being high, these states were consistently higher on awareness indicators.

**TABLE 3.34 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED RECEIVING INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION ON STD/HIV/AIDS** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.6	10.0	13.8	25.2	17.8	21.5	23.2	15.8	19.5
2.	Assam	17.5	5.9	11.7	16.8	9.3	13.0	16.9	8.9	12.9
3.	Bihar	12.4	9.2	10.8	11.2	13.0	12.1	11.3	12.5	11.9
4.	Delhi	5.2	8.2	6.7	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.2	8.0	6.6
5.	Goa +	4.0	14.3	9.1	7.1	18.8	12.9	5.8	16.9	11.3
6.	Gujarat +	17.2	32.0	24.6	20.7	30.4	25.6	19.5	30.9	25.3
7.	Haryana	7.7	14.7	11.2	7.7	16.4	12.0	7.7	16.0	11.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.5	11.4	18.0	14.8	16.3	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.5	7.4	14.0	9.6	10.6	10.1	12.2	9.8	11.0
10.	Karnataka	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.2	2.2	5.7	7.8	3.0	5.4
11.	Kerala +	5.5	8.1	7.1	4.0	8.6	6.7	4.4	8.5	6.8
12.	Maharashtra	14.2	19.1	16.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	9.0	10.9	10.0
13.	Manipur	44.2	19.5	31.9	38.2	13.0	25.7	39.9	14.8	27.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.4	9.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.4	9.8	10.1
15.	Orissa	23.2	18.3	20.7	26.5	22.7	24.6	26.1	22.1	24.1
16.	Other North East States	19.9	16.8	18.3	19.4	17.5	18.4	19.5	17.4	18.4
17.	Punjab +	17.0	7.2	12.1	20.7	16.3	18.5	19.5	13.4	16.5
18.	Rajasthan	9.9	7.2	8.5	13.0	10.8	11.9	12.3	9.9	11.1
19.	Sikkim	28.1	34.8	31.5	23.8	25.1	24.4	24.2	26.0	25.1
20.	Tamil Nadu	10.7	5.4	8.0	15.1	11.3	13.2	13.6	9.3	11.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10.0	14.8	12.5	15.4	9.8	12.5	14.3	10.8	12.5
22.	West Bengal +	8.0	8.2	8.1	12.0	9.6	10.8	10.9	9.2	10.1
	<b>All India</b>	15.3	13.0	14.1	15.2	13.7	14.4	15.1	13.6	14.3

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

There was considerable urban-rural difference. The state with the largest reported urban-rural difference was Maharashtra. Similar trends were observed in relation to gender as well.

### 3.6.7 INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION ON CONDOM USAGE FOR PROTECTION AGAINST STD/HIV/AIDS

All respondents were also asked as to whether anyone had contacted them over the last one year to educate them on proper condom usage for protection against STD/HIV/AIDS.

Results were observed to be similar to interpersonal communication in STD/HIV/AIDS. However, respondents reporting access to inter-personal communication on condom usage was lower than what was observed for STD/HIV/AIDS.



**TABLE 3.35 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED RECEIVING INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION ON CONDOM USAGE TO PREVENT STD/HIV/AIDS** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.8	5.7	9.7	1.9	10.8	13.8	16.1	9.4	12.8
2.	Assam	16.6	3.6	10.1	14.6	5.7	10.2	14.8	5.5	10.2
3.	Bihar	11.5	4.8	8.1	9.9	2.8	6.4	10.1	3.1	6.6
4.	Delhi	4.2	5.8	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.4	5.8	5.1
5.	Goa +	3.5	7.4	5.5	7.1	10.3	8.7	5.6	9.1	7.4
6.	Gujarat +	16.5	18.3	17.4	20.2	10.8	15.4	18.9	13.4	16.1
7.	Haryana	6.7	14.3	10.5	5.6	13.1	9.3	5.9	13.4	9.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.4	10.6	17.6	15.4	15.0	15.2	16.2	14.7	15.4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.7	6.5	13.6	9.7	6.5	8.1	12.3	6.5	9.4
10.	Karnataka	4.2	6.2	5.2	7.4	2.7	5.1	6.4	3.8	5.1
11.	Kerala +	3.2	4.0	3.7	2.9	5.3	4.3	3.0	4.9	4.1
12.	Maharashtra	17.2	18.8	18.0	5.1	4.0	4.5	9.8	9.7	9.8
13.	Manipur	39.9	14.4	27.2	30.5	9.4	20.0	33.1	10.8	22.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13.6	7.5	10.6	13.2	7.2	10.1	13.3	7.2	10.2
15.	Orissa	20.1	11.9	16.0	17.3	9.5	13.4	17.7	9.8	13.8
16.	Other North East States	18.5	12.5	15.5	16.9	12.3	14.6	17.2	12.3	14.8
17.	Punjab +	18.9	6.5	12.7	23.8	12.8	18.3	22.3	10.8	16.6
18.	Rajasthan	11.0	6.1	8.4	12.4	9.3	10.8	12.0	8.6	10.3
19.	Sikkim	27.1	33.2	30.2	20.6	18.8	19.7	21.2	20.1	20.6
20.	Tamil Nadu	9.1	2.7	5.9	11.4	8.1	9.7	10.6	6.2	8.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.8	9.5	9.2	10.2	5.2	7.7	9.9	6.1	8.0
22.	West Bengal +	5.2	5.3	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.0
	<b>All India</b>	14.5	9.7	12.1	12.9	8.6	10.7	13.1	8.8	10.9

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

### 3.7 OTHER SALIENT OBSERVATIONS

This section deals with certain additional queries that were addressed during the course of this baseline survey. These queries, by and large, dealt with the respondents' knowledge of or exposure to AIDS patients, opinion on confidential HIV testing, awareness and participation in HIV/AIDS related campaigns and finally, the practice of voluntary blood donation.

#### 3.7.1 AWARENESS OF SOMEONE WHO IS INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS

All respondents were asked whether they knew of anyone who was infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 3.36).

Overall, a relatively low awareness level was observed in most of the States. In urban areas in Maharashtra (24.6%), Andhra Pradesh (28.6%) and Manipur (65.2%) significant proportion of respondents knew of someone infected with HIV/AIDS.

Similar patterns were observed in the rural sample as well. Rural respondents from Manipur and Andhra Pradesh reported high awareness rates. In the high awareness States, there did not seem to be a very high difference between urban and rural awareness levels, except in Manipur (65.2% and 26.4% respectively).

Overall, there does not seem to be a significant gender difference. Significant differences was observed among respondents from the states of Kerala, Karanataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur.

### 3.7.2 AWARENESS OF SOMEONE WHO HAS DIED OF HIV/AIDS

All respondents of the survey were queried as to whether they knew of someone who has died of HIV/AIDS. The responses have been presented in Table 3.37.

The three South Indian States of Tamil Nadu (18.4%), Karanataka (17.3%) and Kerala (13.5%) along with Goa and Jammu and Kashmir registered relatively higher levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS victims among its general population.

Among the States, the largest urban-rural difference was observed in Manipur (65.2% and 27.1% respectively) and Maharashtra (30.6 & 14.6% respectively).

### 3.7.3 AWARENESS OF ANY HIV/AIDS TESTING FACILITY IN THE AREA

All respondents were asked as to whether or not they were aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in the area where they reside. It must be borne in mind that the responses might not be a direct reflection of the physical availability of such facilities. Other factors like basic literacy of the respondent, exposure to information and communication etc. could also be contributory factors.

As per the survey results (Table 3.38), apart from Punjab (33.8%), in all other reporting units, the proportion of respondents who had reported to be aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in their areas of residence was less than twenty per cent.

There were marked differences between the responses received from urban and rural areas. The States that had registered the highest awareness levels were Punjab (45.3%), Jammu and Kashmir (34.1%) and Tamil Nadu (31.4%) but in rural areas only in Punjab (28.5%) more than 20% of the respondents were aware of a testing facility.

Males in general were more aware about presence of any HIV/AIDS testing facility than their female counterparts.

### 3.7.4 POSSIBILITY OF CONFIDENTIAL HIV TESTING IN THE AREA

Respondents were asked to comment on the possibility for someone to actually undergo a confidential HIV test in their area. The responses have been tabulated in Table 3.39.

**TABLE 3.36 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS AWARE OF SOMEONE WHO IS INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.7	25.6	28.6	37.8	41.2	39.5	36.2	37.2	36.7
2.	Assam	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Bihar	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.7
4.	Delhi	2.0	2.1	2.1	4.7	1.5	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.2
5.	Goa+	8.9	8.7	8.8	5.5	7.2	6.4	6.9	7.8	7.4
6.	Gujarat+	19.1	7.3	13.2	9.9	4.1	7.0	13.1	5.2	9.1
7.	Haryana	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.0	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.6	6.3	5.4	10.8	10.6	10.7	9.3	9.5	9.4
10.	Karnataka	17.2	17.2	17.2	15.2	12.7	14.0	15.8	14.1	15.0
11.	Kerala+	11.5	15.4	13.9	11.2	16.6	14.3	11.3	16.3	14.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6.2	2.5	4.4	3.6	1.5	2.5	4.2	1.7	2.9
13.	Maharashtra	25.7	23.5	24.6	9.0	7.1	8.0	15.5	13.4	14.4
14.	Manipur	66.3	64.2	65.2	26.6	26.3	26.4	37.4	36.7	37.0
15.	Orissa	4.5	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.4
16.	Other North East States	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
17.	Punjab+	5.2	5.7	5.5	7.3	5.3	6.3	6.6	5.5	6.0
18.	Rajasthan	2.9	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.4
19.	Sikkim	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
20.	Tamil Nadu+	23.9	13.3	18.6	18.9	13.7	16.3	20.6	13.6	17.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5.5	3.2	4.3	3.5	0.7	2.1	3.9	1.2	2.5
22.	West Bengal+	4.1	0.9	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.9
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		11.2	9.5	10.4	8.3	7.5	7.9	9.2	8.2	8.7
Standard Deviation		15.3	14.3	14.7	9.4	10.0	9.6	10.6	10.6	10.5
Median		4.9	4	4.35	4.5	3.65	3.85	4.1	3.7	3.75
Range		0.0-66.3	0.1-64.2	0.1-65.2	0.0-37.8	0.0-41.2	0.0-39.5	0.0-37.4	0.0-37.2	0.0-37.0

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

States where the largest proportion of respondents had opined that confidential testing was possible were States of Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Manipur.

Conversely, the states with the lower proportion of positive responses were other North Eastern States, Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

**TABLE 3.37 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS AWARE OF SOMEONE WHO HAS DIED OF HIV/AIDS**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.3	24.9	26.6	29.7	35.8	32.8	29.3	33.0	31.2
2.	Assam	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Bihar	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
4.	Delhi	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.5	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.0
5.	Goa+	11.9	12.4	12.1	7.0	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.6	10.3
6.	Gujarat+	15.6	7.0	11.3	9.7	3.8	6.7	11.7	4.9	8.3
7.	Haryana	4.8	3.9	4.3	7.1	3.9	5.5	6.5	3.9	5.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.1	4.3	3.7	7.0	3.2	5.1	6.7	3.3	5.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.6	7.1	6.3	14.6	10.0	12.3	12.4	9.3	10.9
10.	Karnataka	19.5	17.4	18.5	20.2	13.3	16.7	20.0	14.5	17.3
11.	Kerala+	10.5	15.8	13.7	9.5	16.2	13.4	9.8	16.1	13.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.1	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.7	1.3	2.0
13.	Maharashtra	39.6	21.5	30.6	20.9	8.3	14.6	28.2	13.4	20.8
14.	Manipur	65.8	64.7	65.2	27.3	26.9	27.1	37.8	37.2	37.5
15.	Orissa	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8
16.	Other North East States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Punjab+	5.5	3.0	4.3	7.4	4.0	5.7	6.8	3.7	5.2
18.	Rajasthan	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
19.	Sikkim	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Tamil Nadu+	24.5	14.2	19.4	20.3	15.5	17.9	21.8	15.1	18.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4.6	2.8	3.6	2.9	0.9	1.8	3.2	1.2	2.2
22.	West Bengal+	3.3	0.9	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		11.5	9.6	10.5	9.0	7.4	8.4	9.8	8.1	9.0
Standard Deviation		16.1	14.4	15.1	9.2	9.4	9.1	10.9	10.3	10.4
Median		4.7	3.6	4	7	3.5	5.3	6.6	3.5	5.1
Range		0.0-65.8	0.0-64.7	0.0-65.2	0.0-29.7	0.0-35.8	0.0-32.8	0.0-37.8	0.0-37.2	0.0-37.5

\* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Overall, the survey data points to the fact that possibility of confidential HIV testing (if such a facility is made available) was felt to be more in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. Similarly, a higher proportion of male respondents felt that a confidential test was possible.

### 3.7.5 EXPOSURE TO VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION CAMPAIGN

All the respondents of this survey were asked to recall whether they had come across any voluntary blood donation campaign.

**TABLE 3.38 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS AWARE OF ANY HIV/AIDS TESTING FACILITY IN THE AREA**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.2	10.8	16.5	13.0	9.7	11.4	15.4	10.0	12.7
2.	Assam	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Bihar	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
4.	Delhi	21.5	15.8	18.6	16.9	7.3	12.0	21.1	14.9	17.9
5.	Goa+	11.6	7.4	9.5	6.4	4.7	5.6	8.6	5.8	7.2
6.	Gujarat+	25.4	7.7	16.5	7.3	1.2	4.2	13.6	3.4	8.5
7.	Haryana	22.3	18.4	20.3	14.6	7.6	11.1	16.5	10.3	13.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.9	26.3	36.2	20.3	11.2	15.7	22.5	12.5	17.5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.4	25.9	34.2	11.2	3.7	7.5	18.7	9.0	13.8
10.	Karnataka	30.0	10.7	20.4	12.5	2.1	7.3	17.9	4.7	11.4
11.	Kerala+	24.4	18.3	20.7	15.5	18.8	17.4	17.8	18.6	18.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36.0	10.6	23.4	13.9	3.2	8.5	19.1	4.9	12.0
13.	Maharashtra	24.7	15.5	20.1	6.1	4.2	5.2	13.3	8.6	11.0
14.	Manipur	18.2	10.8	14.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	8.8	7.0	7.9
15.	Orissa	4.4	3.0	3.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
16.	Other North East States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Punjab+	53.6	36.8	45.3	35.0	22.0	28.5	40.9	26.7	33.8
18.	Rajasthan	22.6	16.5	19.4	11.1	6.2	8.6	13.7	8.6	11.1
19.	Sikkim	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
20.	Tamil Nadu+	37.9	24.8	31.4	10.5	13.9	12.2	20.0	17.7	18.8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	22.2	11.7	16.8	13.3	2.4	7.8	15.0	4.3	9.6
22.	West Bengal+	2.6	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.7
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		21.4	12.5	16.9	9.7	5.8	7.8	13.0	7.8	10.4
Standard Deviation		15.7	10.0	12.6	8.4	6.1	6.9	9.9	7.0	8.2
Median		22.25	10.8	17.7	10.8	3.95	7.4	14.35	6.4	11.1
Range		0.0-53.6	0.0-36.8	0.0-45.3	0.0-35.0	0.0-22.0	0.0-28.5	0.0-40.9	0.0-26.7	0.0-33.8

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

The responses tabulated in Table 3.40 indicate that there seems to be large inter-state variations in exposure to voluntary blood donation.

In eleven States where the reported awareness was less than 10%, exposure to such campaigns were reported to be higher among the urban respondents.

Except for some exceptions like Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh a higher proportion of male respondents had reported to be exposed to such campaigns than their female counterparts.

**TABLE 3.39 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO AGREED THAT CONFIDENTIAL HIV TESTING IS POSSIBLE IN THEIR AREA** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.2	13.6	17.4	9.7	18.3	14.0	12.7	17.1	14.9
2.	Assam	40.9	31.7	36.3	33.9	20.7	27.3	34.6	21.9	28.3
3.	Bihar	38.5	25.0	31.8	26.1	9.3	17.7	27.7	11.3	19.5
4.	Delhi	83.6	76.4	79.9	86.1	73.2	79.4	83.9	76.1	79.9
5.	Goa+	86.8	63.3	75.1	76.8	51.7	64.3	81.0	56.5	68.7
6.	Gujarat+	76.3	49.5	62.9	60.7	19.4	39.8	66.1	29.7	47.7
7.	Haryana	87.6	69.9	78.7	79.2	53.6	66.4	81.2	57.6	69.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	79.0	77.6	78.3	84.0	74.6	79.3	83.6	74.9	79.2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.4	80.3	79.3	69.1	48.3	58.7	71.3	55.9	63.6
10.	Karnataka	82.8	73.1	77.9	71.5	63.3	67.4	75.0	66.3	70.6
11.	Kerala+	66.4	36.4	48.1	68.8	37.7	50.9	68.2	37.3	50.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	73.8	31.3	52.7	50.4	12.2	31.2	55.8	16.6	36.2
13.	Maharashtra	64.7	73.4	69.0	62.5	41.4	52.0	63.4	53.8	58.6
14.	Manipur	74.8	67.9	71.4	46.0	40.3	43.1	53.9	47.9	50.9
15.	Orissa	53.9	41.3	47.6	49.5	33.3	41.4	50.1	34.3	42.2
16.	Other North East States	33.0	29.0	31.0	30.7	24.0	27.3	31.2	24.9	28.0
17.	Punjab+	86.3	80.6	83.4	80.7	67.8	74.3	82.4	71.8	77.1
18.	Rajasthan	77.9	56.6	66.9	58.0	30.5	44.0	62.5	36.5	49.2
19.	Sikkim	41.8	40.9	41.4	26.1	24.7	25.4	27.6	26.2	26.9
20.	Tamil Nadu+	69.9	64.6	67.2	71.8	58.7	65.2	71.1	60.7	65.9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	73.5	57.0	65.1	56.0	24.2	39.9	59.5	30.7	44.9
22.	West Bengal+	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.9	4.7	5.8	6.8	5.3	6.1
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		63.5	52.0	57.7	54.5	37.8	46.1	56.6	41.5	49.0
Standard Deviation		23.2	22.6	22.2	23.7	21.1	21.5	23.6	21.6	21.8
Median		73.65	56.8	66	59.35	35.5	43.5	62.9	36.9	49.7
Range		6.7-87.6	7.0-80.6	6.8-83.4	6.9-86.1	4.7-74.6	5.8-79.4	6.8-83.6	5.3-76.1	6.1-79.9

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

**TABLE 3.40 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAD EXPOSURE TO PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION** *(All figures are in percentage)*

Sl. No.	State Sampling Units	Urban			Rural			Combined*		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.9	66.5	63.7	59.0	66.5	62.8	59.5	66.5	63.0
2.	Assam	3.0	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5
3.	Bihar	11.9	3.3	7.6	3.0	0.6	1.8	4.2	1.0	2.6
4.	Delhi	19.5	27.3	23.4	17.1	21.8	19.5	19.2	26.7	23.0
5.	Goa+	28.2	13.2	20.7	28.7	11.8	20.3	28.5	12.4	20.4
6.	Gujarat+	94.0	90.9	92.4	90.1	75.3	82.6	91.5	80.6	86.0
7.	Haryana	21.0	23.3	22.2	14.3	13.3	13.8	15.9	15.7	15.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22.0	4.9	13.5	6.4	0.5	3.4	7.7	0.9	4.3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.9	2.1	9.5	9.2	2.0	5.6	11.0	2.0	6.5
10.	Karnataka	74.6	66.8	70.7	67.6	58.1	62.9	69.8	60.8	65.3
11.	Kerala+	16.5	8.7	11.8	12.8	7.7	9.9	13.7	8.0	10.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13.8	9.1	11.5	1.8	4.2	3.0	4.6	5.4	5.0
13.	Maharashtra	53.4	30.6	42.1	23.2	12.7	18.0	34.9	19.6	27.3
14.	Manipur	9.5	1.1	5.3	9.9	0.7	5.3	9.8	0.8	5.3
15.	Orissa	6.4	1.7	4.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.7	1.4
16.	Other North East States	24.2	14.6	19.4	18.4	9.7	14.1	19.5	10.6	15.1
17.	Punjab+	17.0	1.6	9.3	10.3	0.9	5.6	12.4	1.1	6.8
18.	Rajasthan	8.7	1.5	5.0	3.6	0.4	2.0	4.8	0.7	2.7
19.	Sikkim	7.0	4.5	5.7	4.0	1.4	2.7	4.2	1.6	2.9
20.	Tamil Nadu+	60.7	29.1	25.9	22.3	16.7	19.5	50.5	35.0	42.8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5.1	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.0	1.2	2.9	0.0	1.4
22.	West Bengal+	87.6	77.1	82.3	58.8	39.9	49.3	66.6	50.1	58.4
<b>All India</b>										
Mean		30.3	21.6	25.9	22.3	16.7	19.5	24.5	18.2	21.3
Standard Deviation		28.1	27.9	27.3	24.9	23.0	23.7	26.3	24.7	25.3
Median		18.25	8.9	12.65	11.55	5.95	7.75	13.05	6.7	8.6
Range		3.0-94.0	1.1-90.9	2.1-92.4	0.5-90.1	0.1-75.3	0.3-82.6	0.8-91.5	0.2-80.6	0.5-86.0

\* Weighted figures Base: All Respondents





# IMPLICATIONS

1. The baseline survey showed that the level of awareness regarding the transmission of HIV/AIDS in most States of the country was high. Nearly 75% of respondents had heard of HIV/AIDS and of the common modes of transmission (sexual, blood and needle sharing). However awareness of the other modes of transmission like mother-to-child transmission and transmission through breast-feeding was not as high. Moreover, the levels of awareness on all these aspects were relatively poor in some States, especially among rural residents and among women. These States included Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal.
2. The level of awareness regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS was not so high. Overall, around 47% of respondents were aware of the two important methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and sexual relationships with faithful and uninfected partners. The level of awareness was considerably low in many States, particularly in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.
3. A significant proportion of the population had misconceptions on the mode of transmission. These included 'myths' like transmission through a mosquito bite and sharing of meals with an infected person. Though such misconceptions were observed in all States, some States mentioned above had very poor awareness levels. Only a fifth of the respondents were aware of the linkages between HIV/AIDS and STDs. This low level of awareness was uniformly seen in the country.
4. These observations reveal that IEC efforts need to be strengthened in the country especially in the rural areas and among females. These are the vulnerable groups and need to be armed with knowledge to enable them to negotiate safe sex with their partners. Most IEC efforts have been directed towards the High-risk groups and it is now important to focus attention on the general population. States with high prevalence of HIV/AIDS have reported impressive levels of awareness on all aspects.
5. Though awareness on condoms was consistently high in the country, poor access to condom procurement in the rural area was observed in many States. There is a need to augment supplies in the rural areas in most States.

6. Awareness of STDs was very low in the country. In addition, only a quarter of persons suffering from STDs sought treatment at Government facilities in most States (except in some States in North and East India). There is an urgent need to scale up IEC campaigns on STDs due to the linkages between HIV/AIDS and STDs. It is also important to improve service delivery from Govt. facilities throughout the country.
7. Television was the most popular medium among the general population and this medium should be harnessed effectively for beaming messages on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS. However, this medium can only sensitize the population while inter personal channels are more effective in clarifying doubts and providing more incisive information. Therefore both media should be used to complement each other.
8. Condom use with non-regular sex partners, particularly consistent condom use with all non-regular partners in past 12 months, was reported to be very low in many States e.g. Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. Promoting use of condoms in sexual relationships with non-regular partners is an extremely important intervention and special attention should be paid to this aspect in IEC activities.

The implications for the country and the programme will also depend on the level of awareness on key aspects in the high risk groups, in addition to the level of awareness in the general population. Identification of strategies and prioritization of initiatives will depend on the level of awareness in both the general and the high risk population. The findings of the BSS in the high risk population is awaited.