

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Prevention of HIV Infection Among Students at Selected B.Ed. College in Jaipur with A View to Develop an Information Booklet

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How to cite this article : Soni R. A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of hiv infection among students at selected b.ed. college in jaipur with a view to develop an information booklet. GFNPSS-IJMR 2026; 7:9: 3665-3669

Submitted: 17 September 2026: **Accepted:** 28 September 2026: **Published:** 30 September 2026

Abstract :

Introduction: (AIDS), Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (sometimes called “slim disease”) is a fatal illness caused by a retrovirus known as the disease of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In the beginning, it was named Human T Lukaemia virus III (HTLV- III). In 1986, the international committee of taxonomy of virus has named it human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which is now universally accepted and prevalent. According to investigations it is proved that, due to HIV infection, body's cells which protect it from external infection; lymphocytes T-4 cells, become less.

Materials & Methods: A descriptive research approach with a descriptive research design was adopted to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of HIV infection among students of a selected B.Ed. college in Jaipur. The study was conducted at Vasundhara Shikshak Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur, among 100 students selected by convenience sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire comprising demographic variables and 30 items related to knowledge regarding prevention of HIV infection. The tool was developed through a review of literature and consultation with nursing and medical experts. The reliability of the tool was established at $r = 0.82$. An information booklet was used as the independent variable, while students' knowledge regarding prevention of HIV infection was the dependent variable.

Results: Among 100 students, 35% had average, 32% had good, and 33% had very good knowledge regarding HIV prevention. The overall mean knowledge score was 20.64 ± 3.51 (68.80%). The highest area-wise knowledge was related to symptoms and transmission (74.60%). No significant association was found between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Discussion: The findings showed that 35% of students had average, 32% good, and 33% very good knowledge regarding HIV prevention. The overall mean knowledge score was 20.64 ± 3.51 (68.80%), with the highest area-wise score of 74.60%. No significant association was found between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Keywords: Descriptive Study; Assess; Knowledge; Prevention; HIV Infection

INTRODUCTION

Health is state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity.” Alteration in any aspect of the above mentioned is said to be a disease. Diseases have many types as communicable and non-communicable, curable and incurable and so on.¹ Among the various type of disease AIDS is fatal which do not have cure but can only be prevented. It is not a disease but a syndrome as it is a group of disorders.²

On the other hand, the cells which reduce resistance; lymphocyte T-8, increase. Thus the resistance power of the infected person is lost. Viruses are recovered from blood,

semen, lymph glands and brain of infected people. But the viruses are negligible in saliva, sweat, tears and sputum. Once infected the virus remain in the body life-long. HIV virus which breaks down the body's immune system, leaving the victim vulnerable to a host of life threatening opportunistic infections, neurological disorders, or unusual malignancies.³

This disease was first detected in USA in 1981.⁴ In 1986, the first known case of HIV was diagnosed by Dr. Suniti Solmon amongst female sex workers in Chennai.^{5,6} The first AIDS patient was detected at Pushkar in Ajmer district.⁷ According to UNAIDS program report 2015, 34 million

people are living with HIV in the world while 19 million people do not know about their HIV status, 2.5 million Indian people are suffering from this virus.^{8,9} Currently, there is 24,490 patients in the state while 2,651 patients have been died due to AIDS. The number of AIDS patients has doubled in the past two years in Jaipur.¹⁰ According to the official data of Rajasthan State Aids Control Society (RSACS), 6965 AIDS patients are present in Jaipur.¹¹

HIV spreads through the different ways like sexual transmission, the most important reason for spread of AIDS is sexual contact. This includes homosexuality, group sex, sexual intercourse by person infected with AIDS.¹² It is estimated that according to Harm educational journal, about 8,68,000 female sex workers and 4,27,000 MSM are currently present in India.¹³ Transmission by blood, use of infected syringes, needle or instruments, injected drug use.¹⁴

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of HIV infection among students at selected B.ed college in Jaipur.
2. To develop an information booklet.
3. To find out the association between selected demographic variables and knowledge regarding prevention of HIV among students.

HYPOTHESIS:

H₁: there will be significant relationship between knowledge of students regarding prevention of HIV and selected socio demographic variables.

Materials & Methods:

Research Approach: For this study Descriptive research approach describes situations as they exist in the world and provides an accurate data.

Research Design: The research design adopted for the present study is descriptive research design.

Setting of the Study: In order to identify the knowledge of students regarding prevention of HIV infection, the college selected for present study was Vasundhara shikshak prashikshan mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.

Variables:

Independent Variable: Information booklet

Dependent Variable: Knowledge of students regarding prevention of HIV infection.

Demographic/ Extraneous Variable: Age, gender, Marital

RESULTS:

Table -1 Frequency Distribution of Socio-Demographic Variables

S. No	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (N=100)	FREQUENCY PERCENTAGE
1	AGE		
	19- 20 years	8	8.00%
	21-22 years	49	49.00%
	23-24 years	23	23.00%
2	25-26 years	20	20.00%
	GENDER		
	Male	60	60.00%
	Female	40	40.00%

status, family income, place of living, stream of education, source of health information.

Population: The population for the present study comprised of students in selected B.ed college at Jaipur and whoever fulfilling inclusive and exclusive criteria.

Sample: In this study, the sample consists of students who fulfill the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Sample Size: It constitutes a subset of total population. A sample of the present study comprised of 100 students at selected B.ed college in Jaipur.

Sampling Technique: Convenient sampling technique, a type of non-probability sampling approach was used to select the sample of 100 students.

Sampling Criteria:

➤ Inclusion criteria:

- Those who are willing to participate in the study
- Those who are available at the time of data collection.

➤ Exclusion criteria:

- students who are below age of 19

Selection and development of the tools:

A structured questionnaire schedule was selected on the basis of the objectives of the study, as it was considered to be the most appropriate instrument to elicit responses from the participants.

Development of The Tool:

The following steps were carried out in the preparation of the instrument.

- Related literature was reviewed in preparing of the instrument.
- Guidance and consultation of the Nursing experts and medical experts were taken for the construction of instrument.

Description of The Tool:

Tool consists of two parts-

Part I: Semi-structured questionnaire consists of demographic variables of. It consists of 7 items regarding age, gender, marital status, monthly family income, place of living, stream of education, source of information.

Part II: Structured questionnaire consists of 30 items regarding prevention of vaginal infections.

Reliability of the tool: The reliability of the tool was found to be 0.82 which indicate that the tool was reliable.

3	Marital Status		
	Single	70	70.00%
	Married	30	30.00%
4	Family Income		
	Below 10,000	42	42.00%
	10,001 to 20,000	30	30.00%
	20,001 to 30,000	18	18.00%
	30,001 & above	10	10.00%
5	AREA OF LIVING		
	Rural	69	69.00%
	Urban	31	31.00%
6	EDUCATIONAL STREAM		
	Science	13	13.00%
	Arts	79	79.00%
	Commerce	7	7.00%
	Agriculture	1	1.00%
7	SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
	Media	35	35.00%
	Friends	51	51.00%
	Articles	7	7.00%
	Other	7	7.00%

Table-2 Percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding prevention of HIV infection among students at selected B.ed college

S. No.	Level of knowledge	% of score	Frequency (N=100)	Frequency %
1	Poor	0-40	0	0.00%
2	Average	41-60	35	35.00%
3	Good	61-74	32	32.00%
4	Very good	75 and above	33	33.00%

Table 3: Area-wise Mean Score & SD

S. NO	AREA	SCORE	MEAN SCORE	MEDIAN SCORE	MEAN %	SD
1	Area-1 (Introduction & Cause of AIDS)	7	5.01	5	71.57%	1.58
2	Area-2 (Symptom& transmission of AIDS)	5	3.73	4	74.60%	1.25
3	Area-3 (Diagnosis of AIDS)	2	1.32	1	66.00%	0.72
4	Area-4 (Prevention of AIDS)	10	6.66	7	66.60%	2.14
5	Area-5 (Treatment of AIDS)	6	3.91	4	65.17%	1.39
	OVERALL	30	20.64	21	68.80%	3.51

Table 4 Association between selected demographic variables and knowledge (N=100)

S.No	Variable	Chi square		d.f	Level of Significance
		Calculated value	Tabulated value		
1	AGE 17-18 years 19- 20 years 21-22 years 23-24 years	3.37	16.9	9	0.05 NS
2	GENDER Male Female	0.6	7.81	3	0.05 NS
3	Marital Status Single Married	5.85	7.81	3	0.05 NS
4	Family Income Below 10,000 10,001 to 20,000 20,001 to 30,000 30,001 & above	13.48	16.9	9	0.05 NS
5	AREA OF LIVING Rural Urban	1.72	7.81	3	0.05 NS
6	EDUCATIONAL STREAM Science Arts Commerce Agriculture	7.49	16.9	9	0.05 NS
7	SOURCE OF INFORMATION Media Friends Articles Other	8.96	16.9	9	0.05 NS

The findings revealed that among 100 students, the majority were aged 21–22 years (49%), male (60%), single (70%), and from rural areas (69%). Most students belonged to the Arts stream (79%), and 51% received information from friends. Regarding HIV prevention, 35% had average knowledge, 32% had good knowledge, and 33% had very good knowledge. The overall mean knowledge score was 20.64 ± 3.51 (68.80%), with the highest area-wise score in symptoms and transmission (74.60%). No significant association was found between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables at the 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION:

The findings revealed that most students were aged 21–22 years (49%), male (60%), single (70%), from rural areas (69%), and belonged to the Arts stream (79%). The major source of information was friends (51%). Regarding knowledge of HIV infection prevention, 35% had average, 32% good, and 33% very good knowledge, with an overall mean knowledge score of 20.64 ± 3.51 (68.80%). The highest area-wise knowledge score was 74.60%. No significant association was found between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, marital status, income, area of living, educational stream, and

source of information.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn based on the findings of the study:

- The level of knowledge of students regarding prevention of HIV infection reveals that 32% had good knowledge, 35% had average knowledge, 33% have very good knowledge and none was found in poor category.
- The overall knowledge of students was 68.80% and had good knowledge regarding prevention of HIV infection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the findings of the study, following recommendations were made for further study:

- Similar studies can be conducted in community settings.
- A similar study can be conducted on a large sample.
- An experimental study can be conducted using control and experimental group.
- Follow-up study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme.
- The same study can be conducted in different government colleges, hospital and private colleges, hospital settings.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP:
Nil

CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS: There is no conflict of interest

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