

# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Information Booklet on Knowledge Regarding HIV Infection among Auto Rickshaw Drivers at Selected Areas of Lucknow

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## ABSTRACT

The present study has been conducted to know the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding HIV infection among auto rickshaw drivers at selected areas of Lucknow. The selection of sample was done by convenient sampling. The sample size was 30. The method of data collection was using demographic variables questions and structured knowledge questionnaire regarding HIV/AIDS infection among auto rickshaw drivers. Results shows that information booklet was effective in improving the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and there was no significant association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

**KEYWORDS:** HIV infection among auto rickshaw drivers, Information booklet, Knowledge

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a well-known major health problem particularly in the developing countries. The disease results in impairment of the human immune system and allows the emergence of many kinds of opportunistic infections. The disease is mainly a problem of the young adults with more than 40 percent of the patients under 25 years of age. Prevention is the key to AIDS control, empowerment of youth with knowledge about high-risk behavior. It was estimated that 33.2 million people are living with HIV all around the world; 2.5 million people have become newly infected and 2.1 million people die of AIDS. Most of the new cases are occurring in developing countries and among young population which are the productive part of the population.

## 2. NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Youth are at an increased risk of HIV and account for about half of the new HIV infection in many nations. Elevating HIV knowledge creates motivation for risk reduction and has been associated with increased safe sex practices and HIV testing and treatment uptake. Current youth HIV prevalence

rates in the population being as high as 7.1%, there is need to reassess the accuracy of HIV knowledge among youth in

the country. There are increasing rates of new Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, while the majority of other regions of the world now have decreasing rates of infection. Research is required to inform appropriate scientific, public health, and policy interventions to combat the HIV epidemic and published output is generally reflective of near-current federal or regional priorities. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a global epidemic currently affecting approximately 37 million persons. Since the beginning of the epidemic in the 80s, more than 70million people have been affected and 35million of them have died.

**Aim:** The aim of my study is to provide health education to auto rickshaw drivers regarding the knowledge to HIV/ AIDS and to eliminate the misconceptions about it and promote safe sex and condom practices to eliminate the risk of HIV infection.

## 3. Objective-

- To assess the pre test knowledge score of auto rickshaw driver regarding HIV.
- To construct information booklet on knowledge regarding HIV.

- C. To distribute information booklet on knowledge regarding HIV among auto rickshaw driver.
- D. To find the association between pretest knowledge and selected demographic variable.

### Hypotheses

- H0 - There is no significant difference between pretest and post test score of knowledge regarding HIV.
- H1 - There is significant difference between pretest and post test score of knowledge regarding HIV.
- H0 - There is no significant association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variable.
- H2 - There is significant association between pre test knowledge score and selected demographic variable.

### 4. Material and method:

**Research approach and design-** The research approach in this study was quantitative research approach. The Research Design used for this study is pre-experimental one group pretest- post test design.

**Setting of the study-** The study was conducted in auto rickshaw drivers of selected municipality area of Lucknow.

**Study duration-** 2 weeks (January 2020)

**Study population-** Consisted of the auto rickshaw drivers of Lucknow.

**Target population-** Auto rickshaw drivers of Lucknow municipality area.

**Accessible population-** In this study accessible population consisted of Auto rickshaw drivers of Gudamba and TedhiPuliya.

**Sample size-** 30

**Sampling technique-** Non probability convenient sampling technique used for collecting the samples.

### 5. Results

A total of 30 auto rickshaw drivers of selected area of Lucknow. The demographic variables of the study subjects and were analyzed using descriptive statistics and were presented in term of frequency and percentage as shown in table 1.

### Inclusion criteria-

- A. Auto rickshaw drivers who was interested to participate in this study.
- B. Auto rickshaw drivers of selected area of Lucknow.
- C. Auto rickshaw drivers who did not have correct knowledge about HIV /AIDS infection prevention transmission and knowledge regarding HIV AIDS.

### Exclusion criteria-

- A. Auto rickshaw drivers who have reasonable knowledge about HIV AIDS.

### Variables-

Independent variable: booklet on HIV/ AIDS.

Dependent variable: Knowledge of Auto rickshaw drivers regarding HIV /AIDS.

Demographic variables: Religion, marital status, education qualification, monthly income, type of family, previous knowledge about HIV/ AIDS.

**Data Collection procedure-** Prior permission taken from Municipal chairperson of Lucknow and pre test conducted followed by distribution of information booklet. Prior to distribution of tool consent taken from each sample after 2 week post test conducted with the same demographic variables and knowledge questionnaire.

### Statistical analysis

Analysis of data was done in accordance with objectives and the data was analyzed using frequencies and percentage for demographic variables. Paired t-test was done to find out effectiveness of information booklet in terms of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among auto rickshaw drivers. Chi-square test was used to describe the association between pretest score of knowledge with the selected demographic variables.

**Table 1: Distribution of subjects based on baseline characteristics**

Sr. No.	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	<b>Religion</b>		
	Hindu	18	60%
	Muslims	11	36.66%
	Sikh	1	3.33%
	Christian	0	0
2.	<b>Marital status</b>		
	Married	23	76.66%
	Unmarried	7	23.33%
3.	<b>Education qualification</b>		
	Primary education	7	23.33%
	Mid education	4	13.33%
	High school education	12	40%
	Higher secondary	7	23.33%
4.	<b>Monthly income</b>		
	<5000	18	60%
	5001-10,000	8	26.66%

	10,001-20,000	4	13.33%
5.	<b>Type of family</b> Joint family	19	63.33%
	Nuclear family	11	36.66%
6.	<b>Do you know about AIDS?</b> Yes	14	46.66%
	No	16	53.33%

Majority of sample are Hindu (60%), married (76%), Had higher education (40%) , monthly income < 5000 (60%), belongs to joint family(63.35%) ,having previous knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS(46%).

**Table 2: Distribution of overall knowledge score**

S. NO.	Knowledge Score	Pre- test		post-test	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
1	POOR	12	40%	1	3.33%
2	AVERAGE	18	60%	21	70%
3	GOOD	0	0	8	26.66%

In pre test majority of sample had average knowledge regarding HIV(60%) 18, followed by poor knowledge(40%) 12 and no one had good knowledge and in post test majority of sample had average knowledge regarding HIV(70%) 21, followed by poor knowledge (3.33%) 1, and 8 people had good knowledge (26.66%).

**Table 3: Chi- square test showing the association between pre- test knowledge score of auto rickshaw driver and selected demographic variables**

S. NO.	Demographic variables	Poor	Average	Good	Obtained value	Table value	Degree of freedom	Inferential
1.	<b>Religion</b> Hindu	7	11	0	1.569	12.59	6	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	Muslim	4	7	0				
	Sikh	1	0	0				
	Christian	0	0	0				
2.	<b>Marital status</b> Married	12	11	0	4.72	5.99	2	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	Unmarried	0	7	0				
3.	<b>Education qualification</b> Primary education	2	5	0	6.981	12.59	6	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	Mid education	4	0	0				
	High school education	4	8	0				
	Higher secondary	2	5	0				
4.	<b>Monthly income</b> <5000	7	11	0	0.708	9.49	4	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	5001-10,000	4	4	0				
	10001-20000	1	3	0				
5	<b>Type of family</b> Joint	8	11	0	2.225	5.99	2	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	Nuclear	4	7	0				
6	<b>Do you already know about AIDS?</b> Yes	6	8	0	0.09	5.99	2	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	No	6	10	0				

At = 0.5 level

Table value = 2 = 5.99, 4 = 9.49, 6 = 12.59

There was no significant association between pre-test knowledge score with demographic variables such as religion marital status, education qualification, monthly income, type of family ,previous knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

**Table 4: Chi- square test showing the association between post- test knowledge score of auto rickshaw drivers and selected demographic variables**

S.	Demographic variables	Poor	Average	Good	Obtained	Table	Degree of	Inferential
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NO.					value	value	freedom	
1.	<b>Religion</b>				4.41	12.59	6	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	Hindu	1	12	5				
	Muslim	0	8	3				
	Sikh	0	1	0				
	Christian	0	0	0				
2.	<b>Marital Status</b>				16	5.99	2	SIGNIFICANT
	Married	1	17	5				
	Unmarried	0	4	3				
3.	<b>Education Qualification</b>				55.83	12.59	6	SIGNIFICANT
	Primary education	0	4	3				
	Mid education	1	3	0				
	High school education	0	9	3				
	Higher secondary	0	5	2				
4.	<b>Monthly income</b>				5.32	12.59	4	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	<5000	1	12	5				
	5001-10,000	0	5	3				
	10001-20000	0	4	0				
5.	<b>Type of family</b>				117.76	5.99	2	SIGNIFICANT
	Joint	1	13	5				
	Nuclear	0	8	3				
6.	<b>Do you already know about AIDS?</b>				1.28	5.99	2	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	Yes	1	9	4				
	No	0	12	4				

At = 0.5 level

Table value = 2 = 5.99, 4 = 9.49, 6 = 12.59

There was a significant association between post-test knowledge score with demographic variables such as marital status, education qualification and type of family.

## 6. Discussion

Majority of sample are Hindu (60%), married (76.66%), had higher education (40%), monthly income < 5000 (60%), belongs to joint family (63.33%), having no previous knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS (53.33%). In pre-test majority of sample had average knowledge (60%) 18, in post-test majority of sample had average knowledge (70%) 21. To find out the effectiveness of information booklet regarding HIV/AIDS among auto rickshaw drivers paired t-test used and obtain value was 8.57. It shows that it is greater than table value (2.05) hence information booklet was effective to bring good knowledge among auto rickshaw drivers regarding HIV/AIDS. To find out association between pre-test knowledge and demographic variables chi-square test used. Test reveals that there is no significant association between pre-test knowledge on HIV/AIDS with any selected demographic variables. To find out association between post test knowledge score and demographic variables chi-square test used. Test reveals that there is significant association with demographic variables such as marital status, education qualification, type of family on HIV/AIDS with post test knowledge score.

## 7. Conclusion

**Nursing implications:** The study has several implications in nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

**Nursing education:** In service education is to be provided to the nursing personnel at various levels to make them

aware about the disease of HIV this will enable them to know about the disease prevention and it will help them to provide

health education to the society to improve knowledge regarding HIV.

**Nursing administration:-** The administrator should facilitate the implementation of various program in the community regarding HIV. The nursing administrators should implement information to the public how to prevent HIV.

**Nursing practice:-** People have knowledge deficit indicates the need for organizing health education regarding HIV. The material can test for its effectiveness in facilitating proper knowledge of HIV as well as how to prevent its transmission among people in the society.

**Nursing research-** The nursing research in the community will identify the disease transmission in the community level and this will educate them and will able to know the prevention and how to develop more tolerable drugs.

## 8. Limitations

- This study was to be done on auto rickshaw driver.
- This study was limited for only 2 weeks.
- This study was limited to the topic particular to information booklet.
- This study was limited to quantitative research design.

## 9. Recommendation-

- This study can be conducted on a large sample to check the knowledge of auto rickshaw drivers.
- This study can also be conducted on sex workers.

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