TABLE OF CONTENTS

Salient Highlights of National Baseline BSS among General Population

		Page No.			
Executive Summar	ry	i-vii			
Key Indicators (Fig	gures)	viii-xii			
Chapter 1.0: Intro	oduction				
1.2 I 1	ndia's Response to the AIDS Challenge .2.1 National AIDS Control Project-I	1 2 2			
		3 4			
	_	5			
Chapter 2.0: Meth	nodology and Sampling Design				
2.1 Consult	ation Process in Planning the Survey	6			
2.2 Efforts	in Making Consensus on the Survey Process	6			
Chapter 1.0: Introduction 1.1 Background 1.2 India's Response to the AIDS Challenge 1.2.1 National AIDS Control Project-I 1.2.2 National AIDS Control Project - II 1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of the NACP-II 1.4 Objectives of the Present Study Chapter 2.0: Methodology and Sampling Design 2.1 Consultation Process in Planning the Survey 2.2 Efforts in Making Consensus on the Survey Process 2.3 Target Respondents 2.4 Core Indicators 2.5 Coverage of the Survey 2.6 Development of Research Instrument 2.7 Pre-testing the Research Instrument 2.8 Training of Research and Field Teams 2.9 Sample Size Calculation 2.10 Sampling Procedure 2.10.1 Sampling in Rural Areas 2.10.2 Sampling in Urban Areas 2.10.3 Achieved Sample Sizes 2.11 Fieldwork 2.12 Data Management and Data Analysis 2.13 Quality Assurance Mechanism		7			
2.4 Core Inc	dicators	7			
2.5 Coverag	ge of the Survey	7			
2.6 Develop	oment of Research Instrument	8			
2.7 Pre-test	ing the Research Instrument	8			
2.8 Training	g of Research and Field Teams	9			
2.9 Sample	Size Calculation	9			
2.10 Sample	ing Procedure	11			
2.10.1	Sampling in Rural Areas	11			
2.10.2	Sampling in Urban Areas	13			
2.10.3	Achieved Sample Sizes	14			
2.11 Fieldw	rork	15			
2.12 Data N	Management and Data Analysis	15			
2.13 Quality	v Assurance Mechanism	16			

Chapter 3.0: Results and Discussions

3.1 Respondents' Profile	17
3.1.1 Median Age of Respondents	17
3.1.2 Marital Status	18
3.1.3 Literacy Status	20
3.1.4 Main Occupation	21
3.2 Awareness of HIV/AIDS	22
3.2.1 Ever Heard of HIV/AIDS	22
3.2.2 Awareness of transmission through sexual contact	23
3.2.3 Awareness of transmission through blood transfusion	25
3.2.4 Awareness of transmission through needle sharing	26
3.2.5 Awareness of vertical transmission	27
3.2.6 Awareness of transmission through breast feeding	29
3.2.7 Awareness of prevention through consistent condom use	30
3.2.8 Awareness of prevention through having one faithful uninfected sex partner	31
3.2.9 Awareness of prevention through sexual abstinence	32
3.2.10 Knowledge of both the methods of prevention	33
3.2.11 Incorrect Beliefs on HIV transmission	35
3.3 Awareness of STD, STD Prevalence and Treatment Seeking Behaviour	36
3.3.1 Ever heard of STD	36
3.3.2 Awareness of linkage between STD and HIV/AIDS	38
3.3.3 Awareness of STD Symptoms	39
3.3.4 STD Prevalence	41
3.3.5 STD Treatment Seeking Behaviour	45
3.4 Awareness of Condom, it's availability and accessibility to	48
the nearest source	
3.4.1 Ever heard of or seen a condom	49
3.4.2 Aware of the source of obtaining condom	50
3.4.3 Availability of condom	50
3.4.4 Accessibility of the nearest source of obtaining condom	51
3.5 Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage	52
3.5.1 Median age at first sex	53
3.5.2 Sex with non-regular partner in last 12 months	54
3.5.3 Last time condom use with non-regular sex partner	56
3.5.4 Consistent condom use with non-regular sex partner during last 12 months	58

3.6	Exposure to Mass Media and IEC	60
	3.6.1 Radio Listener ship	60
	3.6.2 Television Viewer ship	62
	3.6.3 Newspaper/ Magazine Reader ship	63
	3.6.4 No Exposure to Electronic or Print Media in last 1 month	64
	3.6.5 Preferred timeslots for electronic media	66
	3.6.6 Interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS	66
	3.6.7 Interpersonal communication on condom usage	67
	for Protection against STD/HIV/AIDS	
3.7	Other Salient Observations	68
	3.7.1 Awareness of someone who is infected with HIV/AIDS	68
	3.7.2 Awareness of someone who has died of HIV/AIDS	69
	3.7.3 Awareness of any HIV testing facility in the area	70
	3.7.4 Possibility of confidential HIV testing in the area	71
	3.7.5 Exposure to voluntary blood donation campaign	72
	4.0 Implications of the Findings	73

LIST OF TABLES

Table No	Particulars	Page No
Table 1.1	Global Summary of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic, December 2000	1
Table 2.1:	Achieved Sample Sizes	15
Table 3.1	Median age of respondents	17
Table 3.2	Proportion of married respondents	19
Table 3.3	Proportion of literate respondents	20
Table 3.4	Proportion of respondents who had ever heard of HIV/AIDS	22
Table 3.5	Proportion of respondents stating that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through sexual contact	24
Table 3.6	Proportion of respondents stating that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through blood transfusion	25
Table 3.7	Proportion of respondents stating that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through needle exchange	27
Table 3.8	Proportion of respondents stating that HIV/AIDS can be vertically transmitted	28
Table 3.9	Proportion of respondents stating that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through breast feeding	29
Table 3.10	Proportion of respondents stating that HIV/AIDS can be prevented through consistent condom use	30
Table 3.11	Proportion of respondents stating that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having one faithful uninfected sex partner	32
Table 3.12	Proportion of respondents stating that HIV/AIDS can be prevented through sexual abstinence	33
Table 3.13	Proportion of respondents knowing that having an uninfected faithful partner and consistent condom use can prevent HIV/AIDS	34
Table 3.14	Proportion of respondents having no incorrect belief on transmission of HIV/AIDS	35
Table 3.15	Proportion of respondents who had ever heard of STD	37
Table 3.16	Proportion of respondents aware of the linkage between STD and HIV/AIDS	38
Table 3.17	Proportion of respondents aware of common STD symptom among women	39
Table 3.18	Proportion of respondents aware of common STD symptom among men	40
Table 3.19	Proportion of respondents who reported genital discharge in last 12 months	42
Table 3.20	Proportion of respondents who reported genital ulcer/sore in last 12 months	43
Table 3.20a	Proportion of respondents who reported genital discharge or genital ulcer/sore or both in last 12 months	44
Table 3.21	Proportion of respondents seeking STD treatment in a Govt. hospital/clinic during the last episode	46
Table 3.22	Proportion of respondents who preferred STD treatment in a Govt hospital/clinic	48
Table 3 23	Proportion of respondents who had ever heard of or seen a	49

Table No	Particulars	Page No
	condom	
Table 3.24	Proportion of respondents reporting easy availability of condoms in their area	51
Table 3.25	Proportion of respondents who reported that it took less than 30 minutes to obtain a condom from their place of residence	52
Table 3.26	Median age at first sex	53
Table 3.27	Proportion of respondents who reported having sex with any non regular partner in the last 12 months	55
Table 3.28	Proportion of respondents who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with any non regular partner	57
Table 3.29	Proportion of respondents who reported consistent condom use with all their non regular partners during the last 12 months	59
Table 3.30	Proportion of respondents who listened to radio at least once a week in the last month	61
Table 3.31	Proportion of respondents who watched television at least once a week in the last month	62
Table 3.32	Proportion of respondents who read newspaper/magazine at least once a week in the last month	63
Table 3.33	Proportion of respondents who had no exposure to radio, television and newspaper/magazine in last one month	65
Table 3.34	Proportion of respondents who reported receiving interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS	67
Table 3.35	Proportion of respondents who reported receiving interpersonal communication on condom usage to prevent STD/HIV/AIDS	68
Table 3.36	proportion of respondents aware of someone who is infected with HIV/AIDS	69
Table 3.37	Proportion of respondents aware of someone who has died of HIV/AIDS	70
Table 3.38	Proportion of respondents aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in the area	71
Table 3.39	Proportion of respondents who agreed that confidential HIV testing is possible in their area	72
Table 3.40	Proportion of respondents who had ever attended/participated in any campaign/meeting on STD/HIV/AIDS	73

LIST OF ANNEXURES

Annexure No.	Particulars
1	Table A.1 : Age Distribution of Respondents
2	Table A.2 : Marital Status of Respondents
3	Table A.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents
4	Table A.4: Main Occupation of Respondents
5	Table A.5 : Awareness of STD Symptoms Among Women
6	TableA.6: Awareness of STD Symptoms Among Men
7	Table A.7 : STD Treatment Seeking Behaviour During the Last Episode
8	Table A.8 : Preferred STD Treatment Seeking Behaviour
9	Table A.9: Awareness of the Source of Condom
10	Table A.10: Accessibility of the Nearest Source to Obtain a Condom
11	Table A.11: Listened to Radio in Last One Month
12	Table A.12: Watched Television in Last One Month
13	Table A.13: Read Newspaper/Magazine in Last One Month
14	TableA.14 : Preferred Time Slots for Listening Radio
15	TableA.14a: Preferred Time Slots for Watching Television
16	KISH GRID
17	Questionnaire

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APAC	AIDS Prevention and Control Project
BSS	Behavioural Surveillance Survey
СВО	Community Base Organisation
CEB	Census Enumeration Block
CMIS	Computerized Management Information System
DFID	Department for International Development
FHI	Family Health International
GP	General Population
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IRS	Indian Readership Survey
ISSA	Integrated System for Survey Analysis
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MRUC	Media Research Users Council
NACO	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NGO	Non Government Organisation
PPS	Probability Proportionate Sampling
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SACS	State AIDS Control Society
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UT	Union Territory
WHO	World Health Organisation

SALIENT HIGHLIGHTS OF NATIONAL BASELINE BSS AMONG GENERAL POPULATION

- 84478 respondents were interviewed in the entire country during the baseline survey conducted in 2001 of whom 49.9% were from rural areas and 50.5% were females.
- 76.1 % had ever heard of HIV/AIDS (82.4% males and 70% females). Low awareness rates were recorded among rural women in Bihar, Gujarat, UP, MP and West Bengal.
- More than three out of every four interviewed respondents were aware that HIV/AIDS is transmitted through sexual contact. Low awareness rates were reported among rural women in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, UP, MP and West Bengal.
- 72.5% were aware that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through blood transfusion. Low awareness was recorded among rural women from Bihar, Gujarat, UP, West Bengal and MP.
- 77.6% males & 64.9% females were aware that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through needle sharing.
- The potential of mother-to-child transmission is still less known to the respondents across the country.
- 54.4% respondents were aware that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through breastfeeding.
- More than 75% respondents were aware of the benefit of consistently using a condom in prevention of transmission of HIV/AIDS in Delhi, Goa, HP, Kerala, Manipur and Punjab. However among rural female respondents, this awareness was low in Bihar, Gujarat and West Bengal
- 57% of the respondents were aware that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having one faithful and uninfected sex partner.
- 71.2% were aware that sexual abstinence helped in prevention of transmission of HIV/ AIDS.
- Less than 1 of 4 respondents knew that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing a meal with an infected person.
- Less than a third of all respondents had heard of STDs in the entire country.
- Awareness on the linkage between STD and HIV was low in the entire country (20.7%).
- 90.4% urban respondents (94.7% male; 86.2% female) and 76.9% rural respondents (84.5% males; 69.5% females) stated that they had seen or heard of a condom.
- More than a third (37.4%) respondents stated that it took them more than 30 minutes to procure a condom
- The median age at first sex was 21 years for males and 18 years for females in the entire country
- 11.8% males and 2 % females reported sex with non regular partners in a 12 month recall period
- 51.2% males reported using condoms during the last sex with their non regular partners as against 39.8% females.
- Television was the most popular medium in the general population in most States

Executive Summary

1.0 Introduction

- 1. The National AIDS Control Program was launched in 1992. The increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country necessitated the launch of a second phase of the National Program in 1999 (NACP-II). The major objectives of NACP-II are reduction in spread of HIV infection in the country and strengthening the country's response to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis. Specific objectives include interventions to change behaviour, especially among high-risk groups, decentralization of service delivery, protection of human rights, operational research and management reform.
- Monitoring and Evaluation has been given key importance in NACP-II. This is to facilitate
 evidence based planning for NACP. This will be done through a regular Computerized
 Management Information System and through conduct of a series of Behavioral
 Surveillance Surveys (BSS) in the general population, bridge populations and the high-risk
 groups.
- 3. BSS in the general population and high-risk groups is proposed to be undertaken thrice during the period 2001 2005. To provide an independent evaluation of NACP-II activities, an external agency was contracted for BSS. ORG-CSR was identified for this purpose and will be involved in conducting a baseline, mid-term and end evaluation by BSS in the general population and the high-risk groups.
- 4. The present report details the observations of the national baseline BSS survey among the general population, which was conducted in all 32 States and Union Territories of the country. This baseline provides basic information needed to strategize and prioritize programs under NACP-II during its five years of implementation.

2.0 Methodology and Sampling Design

- 1. The 32 States and Union Territories in the country were categorized into 22 sampling units for the purpose of the survey. West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were clubbed into one group, as were Kerala and Lakshwadeep, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, Goa and Daman & Diu and five North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura. In addition Uttaranchal was included in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand in Bihar and Chattisgarh in Madhya Pradesh for this baseline survey.
- A total of 3832 respondents aged 15-49 years (1916 male and 1916 female) in each sampling unit were covered during the survey. There were an equal number of respondents from urban and rural areas in each sampling unit. A three-stage clustersampling format was used for identification of the sample.
- 3. The survey was conducted between March August 2001. The States / Union Territories were divided into two groups for logistical planning. 11 State sampling units were covered

- in the first phase (March May 2001) and the remaining sampled States were covered in the second phase (June- August 2001).
- 4. Standardization and uniformity during the survey were ensured by a series of training workshops for the field personnel, back translation of schedules and tight quality control during data collection. All teams were briefed every morning and debriefed every evening during the phase of data collection.
- 5. Data entry was done in the ISSA package at selected locations in the country while the final data analysis was done using the SPSS (10.0) software at Delhi. Adequate checks were built in at data entry and data analysis stages to ensure data quality.

3.0 Results and Discussion

3.1 Respondent Profile

- 1. A total of 84478 respondents were contacted in the entire country during the baseline survey. Of these, 42125 (49.9%) were residing in urban areas while 42263 (50.01%) hailed from rural areas.
- 2. Among the interviewed respondents, 42631 (50.5%) were females while 41847 (49.5%) were male respondents. The proportion of males and females in both the urban and rural samples were similar to the overall proportion.
- 3. The median age of respondents was 29 years for females and 30 years for males for the entire sample. The median age ranged between 28-30 years for the individual States and for males / females and urban/rural areas. The largest proportion of the sample was composed of individuals aged 25-39 years (ranging between 46.9% 53.6% in the different States). This data is in consonance with the Census of India data.
- 4. Nearly three out of every four respondents in the survey were currently married (ranging from a low of 56.2% in Goa to a high of 80.4% in Bihar). A higher proportion of females and rural residents were currently married compared to males and urban residents respectively. This data is similar to the data reported in the Census of India (1991).
- 5. Average literacy levels of the sampled respondents were high (75.1%). Overall males and urban residents had higher literacy rates compared to females and rural residents. Literacy rates ranged from a low of 33.1% among rural females from Madhya Pradesh to a high of 99.3% among urban males in Kerala.
- 6. Among male respondents, 18.4% were unemployed (including respondents currently studying) while among women, 65.9% were housewives and an additional 13.4% were unemployed (including students).

3.2 Awareness of Transmission and Prevention of HIV/AIDS

- 1. Overall, 76.1 % had ever heard of HIV/AIDS (82.4% males and 70% females). In the urban areas, 89.4% respondents had heard of HIV/AIDS as against 72.3 % in rural areas. Generally males reported higher awareness rates in most States except in AP and Kerala (urban areas) and AP (rural areas), where females were more aware of HIV/AIDS compared to males. However these differences were only marginal. The lowest awareness rates were recorded among rural women in Bihar (21.5%), Gujarat (25%), UP (27.6%), MP (32.3%) and West Bengal (38.6%). Rural urban disparities were marked in MP, Bihar and West Bengal. Respondents from Kerala (98.9%), AP (96.3%), Manipur (94.6%), Goa (93.6%) and Punjab (92%) reported highest awareness rates.
- 2. More than three out of every four interviewed respondents in the country were aware that HIV/AIDS is transmitted through sexual contact. Awareness rates were higher among urban residents. Nine out of 10 males in urban areas as against 6 out of 10 females in the rural areas and males. Poorest awareness rates were reported among rural women in the States of Bihar (18.7%), Gujarat (22.7%), UP (24.3%), MP (29.1%), and West Bengal (30.9%). Awareness of the sexual route of transmission was highest in Kerala (97.7%) followed by Goa (91.3%).
- 3. Among all the interviewed respondents, 72.5% were aware that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through blood transfusions were aware of this mode of transmission. Poorest awareness was recorded among rural women from Bihar (20.6%), Gujarat (21.5%), UP (24.7%), West Bengal (29.6%) and MP (31%). Overall, awareness rates were highest in Kerala (96.4%), Goa (92.4%) and AP (90.6%). Urban males had consistently high awareness rates in all States.
- 4. In most States across the country awareness of transmission of HIV/AIDS through sharing needles was consistently high. Pooling data from all States, 77.6% males and 64.9% females were aware of this mode of transmission. Urban respondents and male respondents had better awareness compared to rural and female respondents respectively. Urban males from Goa (98.5%), J&K (97.9%), Manipur (96.3%), HP (95.7%), Punjab (95%) and Kerala (94.8%) reported highest awareness rates while rural women from Bihar (20.2%), Gujarat (21.2%), UP (24%), West Bengal (29%) and MP (29.7%) reported the poorest awareness rates.
- 5. Compared to the other routes of transmission, mother-to-child transmission was less known to the respondents across all States and Union Territories in the country. Awareness was highest in Goa (90%). Only 20.1% female respondents from rural Bihar, 20.6% from Gujarat and 23.6% from UP were aware of this mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS.
- 6. Only half (54.4%) the respondents in the country were aware that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through breast-feeding. Only 18.6% rural female respondents from Gujarat, 19.4% from Bihar, 20.2% from UP and 22.4% from West Bengal were aware of this mode of transmission. The rural-urban differences were marked in Bihar, Gujarat and MP.
- 7. Regarding the benefit of consistent and correct condom use in prevention of transmission of HIV/AIDS, it was observed that greater than 75% respondents were aware of this potential benefit in Delhi, Goa, HP, Kerala, Manipur and Punjab. However among rural

female respondents, this awareness was very low with only 12.4% (Bihar), 13.4% (Gujarat) and 14% (West Bengal) being aware of this important mode of prevention of transmission.

- 8. More than half the respondents in the country (57%) were aware that having one faithful and uninfected sex partner could prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. Urban respondents (both male and female) had better awareness of this aspect compared to rural and female respondents. The awareness levels were very poor among rural female respondents from Assam (14.4%), Bihar (15.2%) and West Bengal (18.9%). Highest awareness rate was recorded among males from urban Punjab (87.2%).
- 9. 46.8% in the entire country were aware of the two important methods of prevention of transmission i.e. consistent condom use and sexual relationships with faithful and uninfected partners. The proportion of respondents aware of both methods was lowest among rural females in West Bengal (8.3%), Orissa (10%), Bihar (10.2%), Assam (10.5%), Gujarat (11.4%), and UP (16.2%).
- 10. A significantly larger proportion of respondents were aware that sexual abstinence played an important role in prevention of transmission of HIV/ AIDS, compared to the other modes of prevention of transmission through the sexual route. 71.2% respondents in the country were aware of this preventive modality. Highest rates were recorded in Kerala (94.8%) and Goa (91.8%) while the lowest awareness rate was recorded in Bihar.
- 11. Most respondents in the country harbored some incorrect beliefs regarding transmission of HIV/AIDS. Less than 1 out of 4 interviewed respondents knew that HIV/AIDS couldn't be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing a meal with an infected person. Awareness was consistently low across gender and place of residence. Knowledge was low among rural females in, Bihar (4.1%), UP (4.3%), Gujarat (4.5%), MP (5%), Orissa (5.6%), Karnataka (5.9%), Tamil Nadu (5.9%) and Assam (6.5%). Rural urban disparities were highest in those States where the level of awareness was low as was the gender differences. In fact this was the general observation with most parameters where awareness was low. Less than 10% respondents in the entire country were aware that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing meals with an infected person and that a healthy looking person may be suffering from HIV/AIDS.

3.3 Awareness, Prevalence and Treatment Seeking Behavior in STDs

- 1. Less than a third of all respondents (32.1%) had heard of STDs in the entire country. Awareness was consistently low across the country irrespective of whether respondents were male or female or resided in urban or rural areas.
- 2. Overall, awareness on the linkage between STD and HIV was low in the entire country (20.7%). Only respondents from AP (41.1%), Kerala (40.9%) and Punjab (36.1%) had better awareness on the higher risk of HIV/AIDS if a person was suffering from STDs.
- 3. Awareness of the common symptoms of STDs among both men and women was uniformly low in the country. Less than a third of males and females were aware of

common symptoms of STDs among women and the same proportion were aware of symptoms among men. Pain/ burning during urination along with ulcer/sore were the most commonly heard symptoms by both male and female respondents. However less than 10% actually mentioned these symptoms.

- 4. A small proportion (3.4%) of respondents stated that they suffered from genital discharge in the preceding 12 months, in the entire country (5.4% females and 1.5% males). There was a wide variation across States with a high of 4.9% in AP (males) to a low of 0.1% in Goa. Among females, prevalence rates ranged from a high of 14.1% in Haryana to a low of 0.4% in Goa. In more than 60% of the surveyed States, higher prevalence was reported among rural residents compared to urban residents.
- 5. An even smaller proportion (2%) reported suffering from a genital ulcer / sore in the country. Prevalence among males ranged from a low of 0.4% in Arunachal Pradesh to a high of 5.6% in Delhi as against a reported prevalence of 0.4% in Goa to 4.2% in AP, among women.
- 6. Proportion of respondents who reported genital discharge or ulcer/sore or both within the reference period of past one year was only 4.6%, ranging between 0.5% in Goa to 10.5% in Delhi and Haryana. 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.
- 7. Nearly a fourth of respondents who suffered from a genital discharge/ sore/ulcer in the preceding 12 months sought redress from Government facilities. Only in the North Eastern States, HP and Orissa did significantly more persons sought treatment from Government facilities. This trend was also observed when respondents were asked about the facility they would prefer to go to for seeking treatment for any symptom of STD in the future. A high proportion (60.5%) stated that they would prefer to use Government facilities. This proportion was similar across rural and urban areas as well as males and females in nearly all the States.

3.4 Awareness, Availability and Accessibility of Condoms

- 1. A high level of awareness of condoms was observed in most States. 4 out of 5 respondents stated that they had either heard of or seen a condom. Overall, 90.4% urban respondents (94.7% male; 86.2% female) and 76.9% rural respondents (84.5% males; 69.5% females) stated that they had seen or heard of a condom.
- 2. Respondents were also asked to identify sources from where they could procure condoms. Respondents had the option of stating multiple responses. 93.6% respondents in the country stated that they could procure a condom from a pharmacy (95.8% male; 91.2% female), while 89.3% cited Clinic/Hospital (90% male; 88.5% female). Three out of four

- respondents stated that condoms could also be procured from a Family Planning Clinic (76.9% male; 72.7% female). There was a wide variation among the other sources cited by the respondents across the different States.
- 3. Good access to condoms was defined as access within 30 minutes traveling time from their normal place of residence (irrespective of the mode of travel). More than a third (37.4%) respondents stated that it took them more than 30 minutes to procure a condom a measure of poor access. 19.2% of urban females as against 8.6% of urban males and 48.9% of rural females as against 43.5% of rural males reported that it would take them more than 30 minutes to procure a condom. In most States (except Delhi and Kerala), nearly half the respondents residing in rural areas had poor access to condoms.

3.5 Sexual Behavior

- 1. The median age at first sex was 21 years for males and 18 years for females in the entire country. The median age was marginally lower for males in rural areas of the country, compared to urban males while for females, there were no differences in the median age at first sex between the urban and the rural areas. There were wide inter state variations in the country ranging from a low of 16 years in Bihar to 21 years in Goa (urban females), 19 years in AP and MP to 25 years in Assam (urban males), low of 16 years in AP, Bihar, MP, Rajasthan and UP to a high of 20 years in Kerala and Goa (rural female) and a low of 18 years in MP to a high of 25 years in Kerala (rural males).
- 2. Proportion of respondents reporting sex with a non-regular partner is an important indicator for tracking sexual behavior. Non-regular partners were defined as any sexual partner other than the married spouse. In the present baseline survey, respondents were required to provide information on sex with non-regular partners during a 12-month reference period. Overall, in the national context, 11.8% males and 2 % females reported sex with non-regular partners in a 12-month recall period. Aggregated data for the national level recorded a prevalence of 12.6% for urban males against 11.4% for rural males. The corresponding prevalence rates in women were 2.3% and 1.8% for urban and rural areas respectively. There were wide inter state variations ranging from 2.5% (Manipur) to 23.4% (Maharashtra) among urban males, from 0.1% (Orissa) to 14.6% (Maharashtra) for urban females, 3.2% (West Bengal) to 21.7% (AP) for rural males and 0.0% (Delhi) to 7.5% (AP) for rural females.
- 3. Condom use was defined as use of condoms in all sexual intercourses with non-regular partners in the past 12 months. A third of males (33.6%) and a fourth of females (26.6%) reported consistent use of condoms in sex with non-regular partners in a 12-month recall period. Overall, among the 3575 males reporting such sex, 51.2% reported using condoms during the last sex with their non-regular partners as against 39.8% among 715 females reporting such sex. There were wide inter state variations in reported condom use ranging from 16.2% in Orissa to 80.5% in Goa.
- 4. Consistent condom use in the country. Here also wide variations were observed between States. For males, lowest condom use rate was observed in Orissa (10.7%) while the highest was observed in Goa (79.8%). For females, lowest was observed in Orissa (0.0%) while the highest was in Punjab (55.7%).

3.6 Media Habits

- 1. It was observed that radio listener-ship was low across most of the reporting units in the country. Only in the States of Manipur (78.2%) and Arunachal Pradesh (54.8%) did more than half the respondents state that they listened to the radio at least once a week during the past month. Reported listener ship rates were low in Gujarat (including Dadra & Nagar Haveli), MP, Punjab (including Chandigarh), Bihar, HP and Goa (including Daman & Diu). In all these states, listener-ship was less than 30%. These findings are similar to the observations of the Indian Readership Surveys.
- 2. Radio listener-ship was higher in rural areas in most of the States and a higher proportion of males listened to the radio compared to females during a one-month recall period. This trend, in relation to gender was observed in all the sampled populations. The most preferred time slots to listen to the radio were between 7-9 PM and 6-8 AM for the males (in descending order) while for females the 6-8AM slot was most preferred followed by 8AM-12 Noon, 12 Noon-4.00 PM and 7-9PM.
- 3. Despite major inter state differences, TV viewer ship across 11 States was more than 70%. Urban viewer ship was relatively much higher compared to rural viewers. In 72.7% of the sampled States, more than 80% respondents reported viewing TV at least once a week in the past one month in the urban areas. In the rural areas, only in Delhi, Punjab (including Chandigarh) and Goa did greater than 80% respondents report viewing TV at least once a week during a month's recall period.
- 4. Reading habits varied considerably across the States. States with higher literacy of respondents reported higher readership rates of at least once a week during a month's recall period. More than 40% respondents in Delhi, HP, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu read newspapers / magazines at least once a week. States with the lowest literacy rates recorded lowest readership rates also. Less than 30% respondents stated reading newspapers/ magazines at least once a week in the States of UP, Bihar, West Bengal, MP and Orissa. Urban-rural and male-female differences were marked in most States.
- 5. The overall findings indicate that TV has emerged as the most commonly used medium in the country. Radio was observed to be the least popular medium as significantly lower rates were reported for radio listener ship compared to TV or newspapers / magazines. These findings are similar to what has been reported earlier in the country from the Indian Readership Survey.

3.7 Other Salient Observations

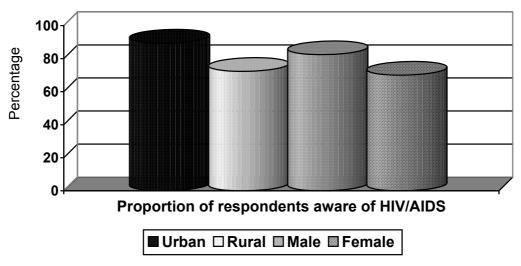
 A relatively low proportion of respondents were exposed to inter personal communication on HIV/AIDS/STD during a one-year reference period. Only 14.3% reported such an exposure in the entire country. Respondents from Gujarat, Manipur, Sikkim and Orissa reported better exposure to such communication compared to the other States. These findings are similar to the evaluation reports of the Family Health Awareness campaigns conducted by INDICLEN.

- 2. Only 1 of 10 interviewed respondents (10.9%) stated that they had been communicated messages on condom use through inter personal channels. In Manipur and Sikkim nearly a fifth of the respondents had benefited from such channels.
- 3. Overall, 8.7% respondents reported that they knew or heard of somebody suffering from HIV/AIDS. The highest proportion was in Manipur (37%) and AP (36.7%). In many States less than 5% respondents knew or heard of somebody suffering from HIV/AIDS.
- 4. Nearly 1 out of 10 respondents (9%) in the country knew or heard of someone who died of AIDS. Such experiences were most commonly reported from Manipur (37%), AP (31.2%) and Maharashtra (20.8%).
- 5. Only 10.4% respondents in the country were aware of an HIV/AIDS testing facility in their vicinity. In Punjab, a third (33.8%) were aware of such a facility where they could get a confidential test done.

The findings of this baseline survey show that there are significant differences in awareness levels regarding HIV/AIDS/STDs and sexual behavior among different States in the country. Significant differences were generally observed in relation to gender and to place of residence. In most instances females and rural residents were more disadvantaged compared to their counterparts. Awareness regarding condoms was more uniformly distributed across the different population groups in the country. Some gray areas in relation to awareness levels in HIV/AIDS/STDs emerged from the survey and these areas need to be tackled on a priority basis to improve knowledge of the general population in India, more specifically the women and rural residents.

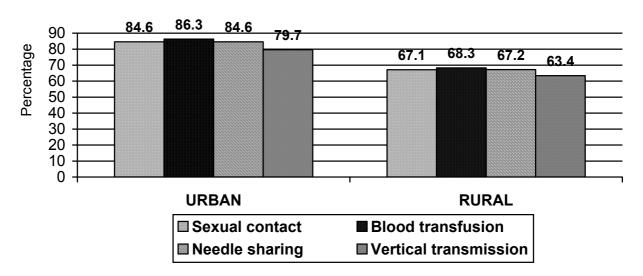
KEY INDICATORS

FIGURE 1: AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS – ALL INDIA



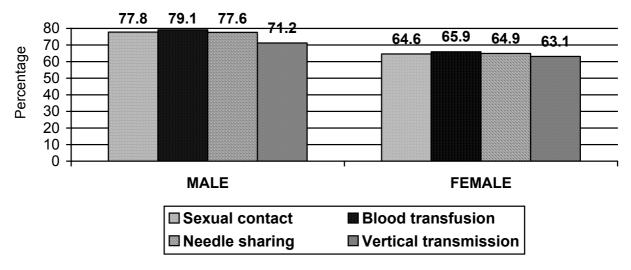
Base: All respondents

FIGURE 2: AWARENESS OF TRANSMISSION MODES
- ALL INDIA (BY LOCATION)



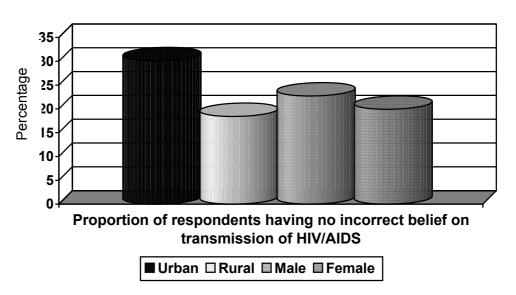
Base: All respondents

FIGURE 3: AWARENESS OF TRANSMISSION MODES
- ALL INDIA (BY GENDER)



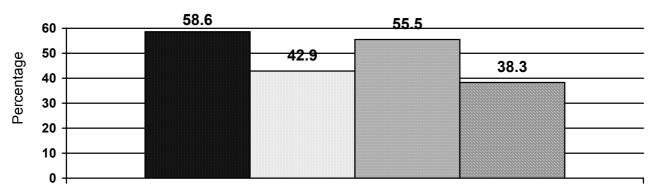
Base: All respondents

FIGURE 4: NO INCORRECT BELIEFS ABOUT HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION – ALL INDIA



Base: All respondents

FIGURE 5: KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION METHODS
- ALL INDIA

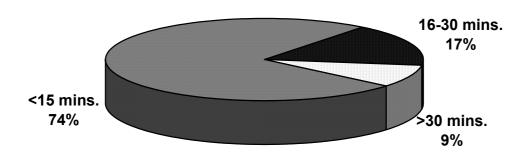


Proportion of respondents knowing that having an uninfected faithful partner and consistent condom use can prevent HIV/AIDS

■ Urban □ Rural □ Male ■ Female

Base: All respondents

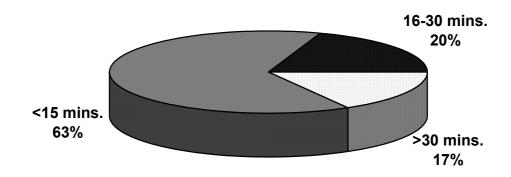
FIGURE 6: TIME TAKEN TO PROCURE A CONDOM
- ALL INDIA (URBAN)



Base: Those who are aware of condom

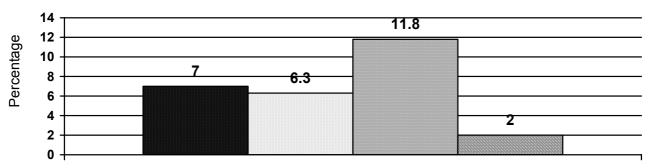
FIGURE 7: TIME TAKEN TO PROCURE A CONDOM

- ALL INDIA (RURAL)



Base: Those who are aware of condom

FIGURE 8: SEX WITH NON-REGULAR PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS – ALL INDIA

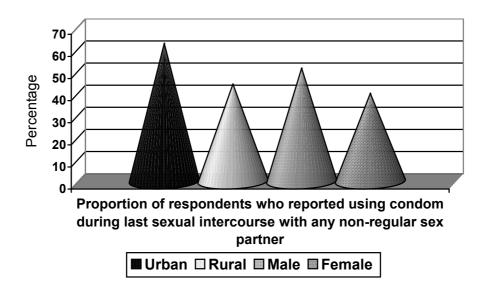


Proportion of respondents who reported having sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months

■ Urban □ Rural □ Male ■ Female

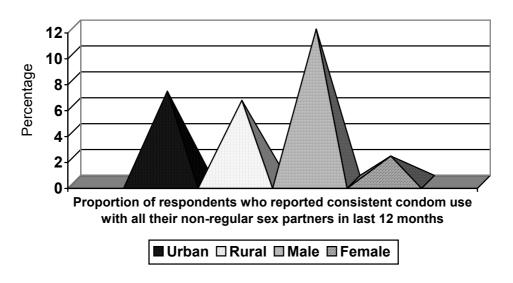
Base: All respondents

FIGURE 9: LAST TIME CONDOM USE WITH NON-REGULAR SEX PARTNER – ALL INDIA



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

FIGURE 10: CONSISTENT CONDOM USE WITH ALL NON-REGULAR SEX PARTNERS IN LAST 12 MONTHS – ALL INDIA



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

CHAPTER 1.0: 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 2000 stood at **36.1** million. This is one and half times higher than the estimate made by WHO's Global Program on AIDS in 1991 on the basis of the data then available (UNAIDS, 2001). The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues its expansion across the globe with approximately **5.3** million new infection cases in the year 2000. The total number of AIDS deaths since the beginning of the epidemic is estimated to be around 21.8 million, about 3 million deaths in the year 2000 alone (refer Table 1.1 given below).

It is estimated that about 7,00,000 adults have been infected in South and South-East Asia in the course of the year 2000. An estimate at the end of 2000 shows that in this region about 5.8 million adults and children were living with HIV or AIDS.

Table 1.1: Global Summary of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic, December 2000

People newly infected with HIV	Total	5.3 million
in 2000	Adults	4.7 million
	Women	2.2 million
	Children (<15 years)	6,00,000
Number of people living with	Total	36.1 million
HIV/AIDS	Adults	34.7 million
	Women	16.4 million
	Children (<15 years)	1.4 million
AIDS deaths in 2000	Total	3 million
	Adults	2.5 million
	Women	1.3 million
	Children (<15 years)	5,00,000
Total number of AIDS deaths	Total	21.8 million
since the beginning of the	Adults	17.5 million
epidemic	Women	9 million
	Children (<15 years)	4.3 million

Source: UNAIDS, AIDS Epidemic Update: 2000

Indian scenario is equally alarming with 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 percent. 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).

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 without wasting any time. A high-powered National AIDS Committee was immediately constituted in 1986 and a National AIDS Control Program was launched in year 1987. A medium term plan for HIV/AIDS, with the support of WHO, was developed in year 1989. Project documents for the implementation of this plan were developed and implemented in 5 states and UTs that were most affected namely 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 percent to a range of 50-90 percent. 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 incidences 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 (NACO, 2001). 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 the major activities 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 impact of the interventions given 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 32 States and Union Territories of India. The detailed methodology/sampling design of this survey has been discussed in Chapter II.

CHAPTER 2.0: 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 to be very important that all the key groups and individuals 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 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 followed 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
- 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 32 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 Group. The coverage of the survey (by reporting units) was as follows:

- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh + Nagaland + Meghalaya + Mizoram + Tripura
- Assam
- Bihar (including Jharkhand)
- Delhi
- Goa + Daman + Diu
- Gujarat + Dadra + Nagar Haveli
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Karnataka
- Kerala+ Lakshadweep
- Madhya Pradesh (including Chattisgarh)
- Manipur
- Maharashtra
- Orissa
- 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 or State Group. 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. Pretesting 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 or State Group. Around 32 investigators and 4 supervisors were recruited in each State or State Group 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 or State Group 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 or State Group 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 Calculation

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 percent 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:

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

where

n = the required sample size

D = design effect

 P_1 = the estimated proportion at the time of the first survey

 P_2 = the target proportion at some future date, so that $(P_2 - P_1)$ is the magnitude of change we want to be able to detect

$$P = (P_1 + P_2) / 2$$

 $Z_{1-\alpha}$ = the Z – score corresponding to the desired level of significance

 $Z_{1-\beta}$ = 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 percent 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. percent of target group in	Estimated baseline	Domains	Estimated midterm	Sample Size
		denominator	value		value	
GP (15 – 49) in Rural areas	Consistent condom use with non - regular partners (NR) in past 12 months	sex with NR	5%	Each State/ State group	25%	1916
GP (15 – 49) in Urban areas	Consistent condom use with non-regular partners (NR) in past 12 months	with NR partners in	5%	Each State/ State group	25%	1916

Assumptions made in the formula (S)

D = 2

 $Z_{1-\alpha}$ = 1.645 (Corresponding to 95% confidence level)

 $Z_{1-\beta} = 0.84$ (Corresponding to 80% power of estimate)

Estimated proportion at the time of the baseline survey $(P_1) = 5\%$

Target proportion which NACO is aiming to achieve at mid-term $(P_2) = 25\%$

As shown in the above table, for each state / state group, 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 / Group of States 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 nth 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 / Group of States (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/Group of States, 2-6 districts would be selected, depending upon the total number of district they have. The following table summarises the rural sampling.

Rural sampling per State/State Group

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 / Group of States.

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 / State group 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 / State group) 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 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 village. After choosing a random starting point, every nth 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 / State group (40 respondents x 48 villages = 1920). Again, each village quota included 20 males and 20 females. The following table summarises the urban sampling.

Urban sampling for each State/State Group

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 and State Group:

Table 2.1: Achieved Sample Sizes

Table 2.1: Achieved Sample Sizes										
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban Rural				Combined			
No	_	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
•										
1.	AP	940	938	1878	976	985	1961	1916	1923	3839
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	960	960	1920	960	960	1920	1920	1920	3840
	+									
3.	Assam	960	960	1920	960	960	1920	1920	1920	3840
4.	Bihar	959	959	1918	958	961	1919	1917	1920	3837
5.	Delhi	929	965	1894	912	970	1882	1841	1935	3776
6.	Goa+	962	958	1920	962	958	1920	1924	1916	3840
7.	Gujarat+	965	965	1930	951	975	1926	1916	1940	3856
8.	Haryana	957	957	1914	960	950	1910	1917	1907	3824
9.	HP	966	953	1919	958	957	1915	1924	1910	3834
10.	J & K	965	957	1922	961	966	1927	1926	1923	3849
11.	Karnataka	963	950	1913	960	958	1918	1923	1908	3831
12.	Kerala+	955	958	1913	957	958	1915	1912	1916	3828
13.	MP	969	953	1922	957	965	1922	1926	1918	3844
14.	Manipur	958	957	1915	970	963	1933	1928	1920	3848
15.	Maharashtra	964	955	1919	960	957	1917	1924	1912	3836
16.	Orissa	958	957	1915	958	956	1914	1916	1913	3829
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
	All India		2132	4221	2095	2130	4226	4184	4263	8447

2.11 Fieldwork

The fieldwork was initiated in mid April 2001 and got completed in mid September 2001. In Phase I of the fieldwork, which continued till July 2001, eleven States/State Groups were taken up and the remaining eleven were covered in Phase II. Each State/State Group 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 States/State Groups 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 / State Group. Weights were assigned to each response based on State/State Group 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 outweigh 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:

$$40\%$$
 of 30% (U) + 20% of 70% (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.

CHAPTER 3.0: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 RESPONDENT PROFILE

As mentioned in the previous chapter, in each state a total of roughly 3832 respondents were covered among the general population, covering a total of 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

Table 3.1: Median Age of Respondents

Sl.	State/State Group		Urban		Rural Co			ombined*		
No.	•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	28	29	28	30	28	30	30	28	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	+									
3.	Assam	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
4.	Bihar	28	30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30
5.	Delhi	30	29	29	29	28	28	29	29	29
6.	Goa+	29	27	28	29	28	28	29	28	28
7.	Gujrat+	30	30	30	30	29	29	30	29	30
8.	Haryana	30	30	30	29	30	29	29	30	30
9.	HP	29	30	30	31	28	30	30	28	30
10.	J & K	30	30	30	28	30	29	29	30	29
11.	Karnataka	30	28	29	30	29	29	30	28	29
12.	Kerala+	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	30
15.	Maharashtra	28	27	28	30	26	28	29	27	28
14.	Manipur	30	29	29	30	28	29	30	28	29
13.	MP	27	30	28	28	30	30	28	30	30
16.	Orissa	30	28	29	30	29	30	30	29	30
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
All I	ndia									
Med	ian	29	29	29	30	28	29	30	29	29
Stan	dard Deviation	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8
Rang	ge	27-30	27-30	27-30	28-31	26-	28-	28-	26-30	28-
						30	30	30		30

Base: All Respondents

^{*} Weighted figures

Overall, one can see that across all the states, median age of the sample respondents ranged between 28 to 30 years, indicating towards some sort of consistency in our achieved sampling across locations. The same consistency can be observed across urban and rural areas as well

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.

The age distribution of the achieved sample was further analysed by distributing the reported age into 3 ranges, viz. \leq 25 years, 26-35 years and \geq 36 years. The details are provided in Table A.1 in annexure.

Overall, the 25-39 years age group contributed the largest share of the sample respondents (around half). The contribution ranged from 53.6% in Bihar to 46.9% in Kerala. This itself indicates that there was no major inter-state variation in this category.

The next largest category was 15-24 years. Here to the inter-state variations was again small, ranging between 35.4% (Arunachal Pradesh) and 28.0% (Assam).

The lowest representation in the achieved sample was thus the oldest age group, i.e. 40-49 years. The contribution of this group ranged between 16.8% (Rajasthan) to 21.1% 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, but irrespective of their marital status. The proportion of currently married respondents in the sample has been presented in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Proportion of Married Respondents

Sl.	State/State Group	Urban Rural Combined								*h*
No.	State/State Group	M	F	Т	M	F	Т	M	F	T
1.	AP	64.6	80.3	72.5	74.5	83.2	78.9	71.9	82.5	77.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh+	52.9	65.9	59.4	55.8	67.7	61.8	55.3	67.3	61.3
3.	Assam	52.1	72.0	62.0	59.8	76.8	68.3	58.9	76.2	67.6
4.	Bihar	57.0	81.1	69.1	74.6	89.5	82.1	72.3	88.4	80.4
5.	Delhi	69.5	80.4	75.1	70.3	87.5	79.2	69.6	81.1	75.5
6.	Goa+	48.3	61.4	54.8	47.8	66.7	57.2	48.0	64.5	56.2
7.	Gujarat+	66.7	84.4	75.5	74.3	84.7	79.6	71.7	84.6	78.2
8.	Haryana	70.8	79.7	75.3	69.2	84.0	76.6	69.6	82.9	76.3
9.	HP	62.3	80.7	71.4	69.2	77.3	73.3	68.6	77.6	73.1
10.	J& K	59.3	73.5	66.3	54.1	74.6	64.4	55.3	74.4	64.9
11.	Karnataka	61.9	78.0	69.9	66.6	81.2	73.9	65.1	80.2	72.6
12.	Kerala+	50.7	75.3	65.7	56.1	74.3	66.5	54.8	74.5	66.3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	57.3	83.0	70.0	74.1	88.5	81.3	70.2	87.2	78.7
14.	Maharashtra	62.1	67.7	64.9	67.9	72.7	70.3	65.7	70.8	68.2
15.	Manipur	54.6	62.1	58.3	60.5	68.5	64.5	58.9	66.8	62.8
16.	Orissa	56.6	76.2	66.4	68.1	77.4	72.7	66.5	77.2	71.9
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
All In	ndia									
Mea	n	59.8	75.7	67.9	65.8	79.3	72.6	64.5	78.1	71.4
Stan	dard Deviation	6.0	6.7	5.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.7
Med	ian	60.6	78.2	69.5	67.9	81.9	74.0	66.0	80.7	72.9
Rang	ge	52.1-	61.4-	54.8-	47.8-	66.7-	57.2-	48.0-	64.5-	56.2-
		70.8	83.5	75.5	76.2	89.5	82.1	72.3	88.4	80.4

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Table 3.2 provides the proportion of married respondents covered under the study. Overall, it may be observed that across all states, the majority 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 states / state groups where the 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.

3.1.3 Literacy Status

Table 3.3: Proportion of Literate Respondents

(All figures are in percentage)

		(All figures are in percentage)								
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural			ombine	
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	88.7	80.2	84.6	80.2	61.2	70.7	82.4	66.1	74.3
2.	Arunachal	94.6	87.5	91.0	79.6	71.4	77.7	86.0	74.4	80.2
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	92.7	88.2	90.5	77.4	60.1	68.8	79.1	63.2	71.2
4.	Bihar	88.9	63.9	76.4	74.4	35.0	54.7	76.3	38.8	57.5
5.	Delhi	87.1	76.3	81.6	88.5	65.3	76.5	87.2	75.2	81.1
6.	Goa+	97.3	90.3	93.8	84.0	83.2	89.3	96.2	86.1	91.2
7.	Gujarat+	89.7	70.7	80.2	74.3	38.9	57.9	81.7	49.7	65.6
8.	Haryana	89.3	77.4	83.4	84.8	53.8	69.4	85.9	59.6	72.8
9.	HP	95.8	94.2	95.0	91.1	75.5	83.3	91.5	77.2	84.4
10.	J& K	97.6	90.1	93.9	85.4	65.4	75.4	88.3	71.3	79.8
11.	Karnataka	88.1	74.8	81.5	74.7	53.8	64.2	78.8	60.2	69.6
12.	Kerala+	99.3	98.5	81.5	74.7	53.8	64.2	99.7	98.7	99.1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91.8	69.6	80.8	95.4	33.1	54.4	79.6	41.4	60.5
14.	Maharashtra	96.4	86.0	91.2	87.2	71.3	79.2	90.7	76.9	83.9
15.	Manipur	96.7	86.1	91.4	77.4	65.9	77.5	91.1	71.5	81.3
16.	Orissa	89.9	77.6	83.8	74.4	56.6	68.1	81.0	59.4	70.2
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	83.7	68.4	77.3	72.8	59.7	66.6	85.0	65.4	75.1
Stand	dard Deviation	4.3	10.2	7.1	7.5	16.7	11.7	6.5	15.4	10.7
Med	ian	92.3	83.0	85.9	79.9	60.7	70.1	84.2	67.0	74.4
Rang	ge	81.9-	59.5-	70.4	74.4 -	33.1-	54.0-	76.1-	39.0	57.2-
		97.6	98.5	-	95.4	98.7	99.2	99.7	-	99.1
				98.8					98.7	

Base: All Respondents

* Weighted figures

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 states had registered literacy rates in excess of seventy percent. The largest proportion of literates was to be found in the sample drawn from Kerala (99.1%) and Goa (91.2%). Conversely, the states having the least proportion of literate among its sample respondents were Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

As expected, 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.

Educational attainment of respondents has also been looked at by four achievement levels (Table A.3 in annexure), viz. illiterate, up to Grade IV, Grade V to XII and above Grade XII. Across all reporting units, the largest proportion of respondents belonged to the grade V-XII category, followed by illiterates, below primary finally, above grade XII. Similar distribution could be observed across urban and rural samples as well as males and females. The only variations could be observed in the relatively high literacy states like Kerala, Goa, Manipur and Delhi where illiterates had a lower level of contribution than those educated up to primary or even those educated beyond Grade XII.

3.1.4 Main Occupation

State-wise occupational status of sample respondents have been provided in Table A.4 given in the annexure.

For the country as a whole, the male respondents found representation across several occupational categories, viz. skilled or unskilled labour (24.5%), government of 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 work (9.4%), some service (3.6%) and cultivators (3.0%), 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 into labour work (28.2%) and cultivation (23.7%). Irrespective of location of the interview, the women respondents were primarily housewives (more than 2/3rd in both cases) or not engaged in any of gainful activities.

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 and a spontaneous answer to this question was recorded.

Table 3.4: Proportion of Respondents Who Had Ever Heard of HIV/AIDS

(All figures are in percentage)

		(An inguites are in percentage)								
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.	_	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	95.8	97.0	96.4	94.9	97.6	96.2	95.1	97.4	96.3
2.	Arunachal	93.8	86.9	90.3	77.6	66.7	72.2	80.7	70.6	75.6
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	91.5	85.6	88.5	72.4	57.7	65.1	74.5	60.8	67.7
4.	Bihar	84.3	62.8	73.6	49.1	21.5	35.3	53.7	26.9	40.3
5.	Delhi	90.3	86.3	88.3	93.3	81.9	87.4	90.6	85.9	88.2
6.	Goa+	99.0	94.6	96.8	95.6	87.2	91.4	97.0	90.2	93.6
7.	Gujarat+	86.8	61.6	74.2	67.6	25.0	46.1	74.3	37.5	55.7
8.	Haryana	92.5	85.2	88.8	83.6	64.7	74.2	85.8	69.8	77.8
9.	HP	97.1	96.7	96.9	90.9	88.9	89.9	91.5	89.6	90.5
10.	J& K	99.3	93.9	96.6	83.9	69.7	76.8	87.6	75.4	81.5
11.	Karnataka	95.1	88.0	91.6	86.5	74.8	80.7	89.1	78.9	84.0
12.	Kerala+	99.5	98.6	99.0	99.1	98.7	98.9	99.2	98.7	98.9

1.0	3.6 11 35 1 1	00.5	50.0	0.5.4	(1.0	22.2	45.0	60.0	42.0	7.7.0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92.5	78.2	85.4	61.9	32.3	47.0	69.0	42.9	55.9
14.	Maharashtra	96.0	90.2	93.1	80.6	69.2	74.9	86.6	77.3	81.9
15.	Manipur	98.5	98.6	98.6	96.6	89.5	93.1	97.1	92.0	94.6
16.	Orissa	91.5	81.4	86.5	73.0	55.1	64.1	75.4	58.6	67.1
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	93.2	85.7	89.4	79.5	65.2	72.3	82.4	70.0	76.1
Stan	dard Deviation	5.1	11.2	8.0	14.2	24.2	19.0	12.4	21.5	16.8
Med	ian	93.6	87.5	91.0	82.1	69.0	74.6	86.2	73.1	79.7
Rang	ge	79.6-	61.6	71.7-	49.1-	21.5-	45.4-	53.7-	26.9-	40.3-
		99.5	_	99.0	99.1	98.7	98.9	99.2	98.7	98.9
			98.6							

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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 percent) of population had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. A very high proportion (more than 80 percent) 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 percent) of respondents from the Northeast (Arunachal , Manipur, Assam) and Sikkim also reported of having heard of HIV / AIDS.

With regard to this aspect, the urban – rural disparities were rather prominent in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat , Bihar and West Bengal, where less than 60 percent 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 percent 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.

Table 3.5: Proportion of Respondents Stating that HIV/AIDS can be Transmitted through Sexual Contact

		(All figures are in percentage)								
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		(Combine	
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	83.7	86.6	85.1	80.6	89.4	85.1	81.4	88.7	85.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh+	91.4	82.0	86.7	72.1	59.2	65.6	75.8	63.5	69.6
3.	Assam	89.5	80.6	85.1	68.5	52.4	60.5	70.9	55.5	63.2
4.	Bihar	81.0	58.5	69.8	46.6	18.7	32.6	51.1	23.9	37.5
5.	Delhi	88.3	82.6	85.4	86.7	77.5	82.0	88.1	82.1	85.0
6.	Goa+	97.3	93.7	95.5	92.1	84.4	88.3	94.3	88.3	91.3
7.	Gujarat+	83.8	54.8	69.3	63.5	22.7	42.8	70.6	33.7	52.0
8.	Haryana	90.7	83.6	87.1	82.4	62.8	72.7	84.4	68.0	76.2
9.	HP	94.0	94.3	94.2	88.4	85.8	87.1	88.9	86.5	87.7
10.	J& K	97.2	89.1	93.2	82.9	63.0	73.0	86.3	69.2	77.8
11.	Karnataka	91.5	77.2	84.4	83.4	66.8	75.1	85.9	70.0	78.0
12.	Kerala+	97.7	97.4	97.5	98.0	97.6	97.8	97.9	97.5	97.7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	87.4	71.6	79.6	56.4	29.1	42.7	63.7	38.9	51.3
14.	Maharashtra	97.7	85.2	90.0	79.1	64.8	71.9	85.1	72.7	78.9
15.	Manipur	97.6	95.8	96.7	91.1	80.4	85.8	92.9	84.6	88.8
16.	Orissa	87.8	72.8	80.3	69.6	47.6	58.6	72.1	51.0	61.5
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
All Ir	ndia									
Mean	n	89.0	80.3	84.6	74.6	59.8	67.1	77.8	64.6	71.1
Stand	dard Deviation	7.0	12.2	9.1	14.6	23.6	18.8	13.0	21.2	16.8
Medi		90.1	83.1	85.3	75.6	63.8	70.3	78.6	68.6	74.8
Rang		80.0-	54.8-	65.2-	46.6-	18.7-	32.6-	51.1-	23.9-	37.5-
	<i>)</i> -	97.7	97.4	97.5	98.0	97.6	97.8	97.9	97.5	97.7

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Kerala had the highest (97.7 percent) awareness level among all reporting units. The State of Goa followed Kerala with 91.3 percent 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 percent) compared to their neighbouring States in Northern India. Among the North-eastern States, Manipur had recorded the highest proportion of aware respondents with 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 percent) of respondents from Arunachal had mentioned about the sexual route of transmission. Andhra Pradesh too had a high proportion (85.1 percent) 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 percent).

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 respondent on whether or not people can get HIV / AIDS from an infected blood transfusion.

Table 3.6: Proportion of Respondents Stating that HIV/AIDS can be Transmitted through Blood Transfusion

nercentage)

(All figures are in

	entage)									
Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		C	<u>ombine</u>	d*
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	92.4	89.8	91.1	89.5	91.3	90.4	90.3	90.9	90.6
2.	Arunachal	91.3	80.8	86.0	70.5	58.4	64.5	74.5	62.7	68.6
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	90.0	81.3	85.6	68.2	52.3	60.3	70.6	55.5	63.1
4.	Bihar	82.2	61.4	71.8	45.9	20.6	33.2	50.7	26.0	38.3
5.	Delhi	89.6	83.4	86.4	88.7	75.9	82.1	89.5	82.7	86.0
6.	Goa+	97.9	93.5	95.7	94.6	85.0	90.1	96.0	88.8	92.4
7.	Gujarat+	82.0	53.6	67.8	60.8	21.5	40.9	68.1	32.5	50.2
8.	Haryana	91.3	82.5	86.9	81.6	61.2	71.4	84.0	66.5	75.2
9.	HP	96.5	96.0	96.0	88.4	86.1	87.3	89.1	86.9	88.0
10.	J& K	98.3	92.0	95.2	82.6	66.9	74.7	86.4	72.8	79.6
11.	Karnataka	92.3	83.8	88.1	83.1	72.5	77.8	86.0	76.0	81.1
12.	Kerala+	96.5	95.1	95.7	96.5	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	89.8	73.1	81.5	58.3	31.0	44.6	65.7	4.7	53.2
14.	Maharashtra	94.8	85.4	90.2	79.5	65.5	72.5	85.4	73.2	79.3
15.	Manipur	97.5	96.9	97.2	89.9	82.0	86.0	92.0	86.1	89.0
16.	Orissa	90.0	78.8	84.4	70.6	51.9	61.2	73.2	55.5	64.3

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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	90.8	81.8	86.3	75.8	61.0	68.3	79.1	65.9	72.5
Stan	dard Deviation	5.9	11.9	8.7	14.6	23.9	19.1	12.9	24.6	17.0
Med	ian	91.3	83.6	87.5	80.6	64.9	72.0	84.6	69.7	77.3
Rang	ge	76.9-	53.6	67.8-	45.9-	20.6-	33.2-	50.7-	4.7-	38.3-
		98.3	-	97.2	96.5	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.4
			96.9							

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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 percent 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 percent or more). Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab among the Northern States and Manipur in the Northeast had registered more than 85 percent awareness levels. Kerala and Andhra Pradesh among the Southern States and Goa in the West had more than 90 percent 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 percent and 75 percent.

Understandably, the urban rural variation existed but these variations were widest in those States with awareness level of less than 60%. The urban - rural differentials in terms of percentage points is high again for the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

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 by any HIV infected person. Answer was recorded from the respondents who gave their opinion in 'yes' or 'no' to a question read as 'can a person get HIV/AIDS by getting injections with a needle that has been already used by someone else who is infected'.

Table 3.7: Proportion of Respondents Stating that HIV/AIDS can be Transmitted through Needle Sharing

		(All figures are in percentage)								
Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	\mathbf{F}	T
1.	AP	88.5	85.5	87.0	88.5	88.4	88.5	88.5	87.7	88.1
2.	Arunachal	90.8	81.8	86.3	71.8	59.1	65.4	75.4	63.4	69.4
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	89.8	81.4	85.6	68.4	52.6	60.5	70.8	55.8	63.3
4.	Bihar	81.5	61.0	71.3	44.8	20.2	32.5	49.6	25.5	37.6
5.	Delhi	88.2	81.6	84.8	87.3	72.8	79.8	88.1	80.7	84.3
6.	Goa+	98.5	92.3	95.4	93.8	84.8	89.3	95.7	87.9	91.8
7.	Gujarat+	79.9	52.4	66.2	60.4	21.2	40.6	67.1	31.9	49.4
8.	Haryana	89.7	80.1	84.9	80.3	57.8	69.1	82.6	63.3	73.0
9.	HP	95.7	94.2	94.9	86.4	85.2	85.8	87.2	85.9	86.6
10.	J& K	97.9	91.0	94.5	81.2	66.5	73.8	85.2	72.3	78.7
11.	Karnataka	89.8	82.1	86.0	79.2	70.9	75.0	82.5	74.3	78.4
12.	Kerala+	94.2	93.4	93.7	95.0	95.5	95.3	94.8	94.9	94.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	87.6	71.1	79.4	56.6	29.7	43.1	63.9	39.2	51.5
14.	Maharashtra	91.8	84.7	88.3	77.7	64.9	71.3	83.2	72.5	77.9
15.	Manipur	96.3	95.5	95.9	90.2	81.3	85.8	91.9	85.2	88.5
16.	Orissa	88.8	78.2	83.5	70.6	51.6	61.1	73.0	55.1	64.1
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
All I	ndia									
Mean	n	88.8	80.5	84.6	74.5	60.0	67.2	77.6	64.9	71.2
Stand	dard Deviation	6.4	11.8	8.8	14.5	23.6	18.8	12.8	21.1	16.8
Medi	ian	89.8	82.0	85.8	76.8	64.5	70.2	79.9	69.3	75.5
Rang	ge	74.9-	52.4-	66.2-	44.8-	20.2-	32.5-	49.6-	25.5-	46.5-
		98.5	95.5	95.9	95.0	95.5	95.3	95.7	94.9	94.8

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Data pertaining to awareness on transmission through needle exchange showed very high awareness levels (nearly 85 percent 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 the other Northeastern States of Assam, Sikkim and Arunachal (between 85 to 90%).

3.2.5 Awareness of Vertical Transmission

The '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. The question read as 'Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?'. Table 3.8 presents the data across all the States.

Table 3.8: Proportion of Respondents Stating that HIV/AIDS can be Vertically Transmitted

(All figures are in percentage)

		(All figures are in percentage)								
Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	85.5	89.1	87.3	79.8	86.8	83.3	81.3	87.4	84.4
2.	Arunachal	88.3	77.6	83.0	69.4	58.8	64.1	73.0	62.3	67.7
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	84.1	79.1	81.6	60.5	51.3	55.9	63.1	54.3	58.7
4.	Bihar	71.3	58.7	65.0	38.7	20.1	29.4	43.0	25.2	34.1
5.	Delhi	78.4	76.1	77.2	76.1	72.4	74.2	78.1	75.7	76.9
6.	Goa+	95.6	92.4	94.0	90.1	84.2	87.2	92.4	87.6	90.0
7.	Gujarat+	71.1	50.6	60.0	55.8	20.6	38.0	61.1	30.8	45.9
8.	Haryana	83.8	81.4	82.6	77.2	60.5	68.9	78.8	65.7	72.3
9.	HP	89.0	92.5	90.8	83.1	83.0	83.0	83.6	83.8	83.7
10.	J& K	91.5	91.1	91.3	77.1	66.9	72.0	80.5	72.6	76.6
11.	Karnataka	84.2	79.7	82.0	78.2	70.4	74.3	80.1	73.2	76.7
12.	Kerala+	83.6	87.4	85.9	85.1	90.5	88.2	84.7	89.7	87.6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	82.5	70.5	76.5	52.4	29.3	40.8	59.4	38.8	49.1
14.	Maharashtra	85.9	82.1	84.0	73.1	63.4	68.3	78.1	70.6	74.4
15.	Manipur	90.7	93.1	91.9	75.7	76.9	76.3	79.8	81.4	80.6
16.	Orissa	68.8	68.9	68.8	54.9	46.9	50.9	56.8	49.8	53.3
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
All I	ndia									
Mear	n	81.7	77.8	79.7	68.2	58.7	63.4	71.2	63.1	67.1
Stand	dard Deviation	9.2	12.6	10.7	14.7	23.1	18.7	13.7	20.9	17.1
Medi	ian	84.0	79.4	82.3	74.4	62.0	68.6	78.1	68.2	73.4
Rang	ge	62.2-	50.6-	59.7-	38.7-	20.1-	29.4-	43.0-	25.2-	34.1-
		95.6	93.1	94.0	90.1	90.5	88.2	92.4	89.7	87.6

Base: All Respondents

Compared to the other routes of transmission, this question received a relatively less response across all the States. States from where a relatively lower proportion of the respondents had reported in favour of 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 close-ended question that read as 'Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her newborn child through breast feeding?' was asked to the respondents. The responses are given in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Proportion of Respondents Stating that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through Breast Feeding

(All figures are in percentage)

		(F								
Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		Combined*		
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	68.0	76.1	72.0	58.8	74.0	66.4	61.2	74.6	67.9
2.	Arunachal	78.0	70.5	74.3	62.2	55.1	58.6	65.2	58.0	61.6
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	66.6	74.8	70.7	53.2	49.6	51.4	54.7	52.4	53.5
4.	Bihar	50.7	50.9	50.8	34.6	19.4	26.9	36.7	23.5	30.1
5.	Delhi	50.6	37.0	43.7	51.4	53.1	52.3	50.7	38.6	44.5
6.	Goa+	79.3	75.9	77.6	71.1	73.4	72.2	74.5	74.4	74.5
7.	Gujarat+	60.9	43.0	52.0	49.5	18.6	33.9	53.5	26.9	40.1
8.	Haryana	54.6	51.7	53.2	54.9	39.5	47.2	54.8	42.5	48.7
9.	HP	66.3	83.6	74.9	62.3	62.6	62.5	62.7	64.4	63.5
10.	J& K	68.4	73.7	71.0	64.7	61.1	62.9	65.6	64.1	64.8
11.	Karnataka	65.3	71.2	68.2	66.3	64.7	65.5	66.0	66.7	66.3

Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
12.	Kerala+	62.4	78.0	71.9	66.3	82.8	75.8	65.3	81.5	74.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	60.1	59.7	49.9	44.4	25.6	34.8	47.8	33.4	40.6
14.	Maharashtra	63.5	57.1	60.3	61.7	56.8	59.3	62.4	56.9	59.7
15.	Manipur	81.5	85.8	83.7	64.6	71.0	67.8	69.2	75.1	72.2
16.	Orissa	53.3	62.1	57.7	48.7	44.4	46.6	49.4	46.7	48.0
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	62.4	63.2	62.8	55.3	49.7	52.5	56.8	52.0	54.4
Stan	dard Deviation	9.6	14.5	11.7	10.7	20.1	15.1	10.5	18.5	14.2
Med	ian	62.4	60.9	59.9	56.9	51.8	54.4	58.0	52.4	55.4
Rang	ge	48.3-	37.0-	43.7-	34.6-	18.6-	26.9-	36.7-	23.5-	30.1-
		81.5	85.8	83.7	71.1	82.8	75.8	69.8	81.5	74.8

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

A considerable proportion of the respondents did not know about the possibility of transmission of HIV through breast-feeding. 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 percent respondents reporting that there is a possibility of transmission through breast-feeding. In Kerala (78.8%) the maximum proportion of respondents had said 'yes' to this question, followed by Tamil Nadu (72.5%) and Manipur (72.2%). In the rest of the States, the percentage of respondents having correctly answered this question had ranged between 50 and 70 percent.

Like other transmission modes discussed earlier, the low scoring 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 area was found to be relatively less than their awareness level pertaining to other transmission modes.

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. To capture knowledge on this particular aspect, the respondents were asked a question that read as 'Can people protect themselves from HIV / AIDS by using a condom correctly and every time they have sex?'

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

Table 3.10: Proportion of Respondents Stating that HIV/AIDS can be Prevented through Consistent Condom Use

(All figures are in percentage)

	7	(All figures are in percentage) Urban Rural Combined*									
Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*	
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	76.4	60.1	68.3	62.3	56.0	59.2	66.0	57.1	61.5	
2.	Arunachal	79.5	61.8	70.6	57.6	41.5	49.5	61.8	45.3	53.5	
	Pradesh+										
3.	Assam	80.5	61.9	71.2	56.9	36.5	46.7	59.5	39.3	49.4	
4.	Bihar	69.3	47.1	58.2	38.0	12.4	25.2	42.1	16.9	29.5	
5.	Delhi	83.0	74.6	78.7	82.6	63.0	72.5	83.0	73.4	78.1	
6.	Goa+	95.0	72.2	83.6	89.3	63.3	76.3	91.7	67.0	79.3	
7.	Gujarat+	83.2	36.3	59.7	63.0	13.4	37.9	70.0	21.2	45.4	
8.	Haryana	88.6	70.8	79.7	75.6	49.1	62.4	78.8	54.4	66.7	
9.	HP	92.3	87.8	90.1	84.4	75.7	80.1	85.1	76.7	80.9	
10.	J& K	92.2	80.5	86.4	76.7	42.1	59.4	80.4	51.2	65.8	
11.	Karnataka	82.0	49.4	65.8	68.1	37.8	53.0	72.4	41.3	56.9	
12.	Kerala+	81.6	73.9	76.9	82.8	72.2	76.7	82.5	72.7	76.8	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	87.8	64.1	76.1	56.3	27.4	41.8	63.7	35.8	49.7	
14.	Maharashtra	88.7	65.0	76.9	66.8	32.5	49.7	75.3	45.1	60.2	
15.	Manipur	95.0	87.8	91.4	81.0	56.8	69.0	84.8	65.3	75.1	
16.	Orissa	71.0	40.2	55.6	47.5	20.7	34.1	50.6	23.3	37.0	
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	
All I	ndia										
Mear	n	82.8	63.9	73.2	66.3	42.9	54.5	70.0	48.1	58.9	
Stand	dard Deviation	9.1	15.4	11.6	15.4	19.8	17.0	14.2	18.7	15.9	
				9							
Medi	ian	83.1	64.1	76.4	65.6	41.3	54.4	71.2	45.8	59.8	

Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		Co	ombine	d*
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Rang	ge	60.8-	36.3	49.8-	34.0-	12.4-	24.0-	41.3-	16.9-	29.5-
		95.0	-	91.4	89.3	75.7	80.1	90.1	76.7	82.3
			87.8							

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Three States in the Northern region, viz. Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab had a high proportion (more than 75 percent) of sample respondents reporting in favour of consistent condom use. Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir had moderate awareness levels, at around 65 percent. Barring Kerala (76.8 percent), the other three States in South also had moderate levels of awareness, ranging between 55 percent and 60 percent. About 75% respondents in Manipur had given their opinion in favour of consistent condom use, which was highest among the North-eastern 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 the Central and Western India were more or less within the range of 50 to 60 percent.

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 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 had been captured in this survey.

Table 3.11: Proportion of Respondents Stating that HIV/AIDS can be Prevented by Having One Faithful Uninfected Sex Partner

~-		1	Urban (All figures are in percentage) Urban Rural Combined*								
Sl.	State/State			•			r				
No.	Group	M	\mathbf{F}	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	71.9	63.0	67.5	65.3	70.6	67.9	67.0	68.6	67.8	
2.	Arunachal	57.5	48.1	52.8	42.9	34.1	38.5	45.7	36.7	41.2	
	Pradesh+										
3.	Assam	35.1	23.8	29.4	24.9	14.4	19.6	26.0	15.4	20.7	
4.	Bihar	65.8	50.9	58.3	36.7	15.2	26.0	40.6	19.9	30.2	
5.	Delhi	84.3	76.0	80.0	77.4	67.2	72.2	83.6	75.1	79.3	
6.	Goa+	83.9	66.7	75.3	76.5	70.3	73.4	79.6	68.8	74.2	
7.	Gujarat+	82.0	49.0	65.5	62.4	20.9	41.4	69.2	30.5	49.7	
8.	Haryana	81.3	76.7	79.0	75.1	55.9	65.5	76.6	61.0	68.9	
9.	HP	86.0	87.8	86.9	77.5	73.7	75.6	78.2	74.9	76.5	
10.	J& K	85.0	89.9	87.4	78.3	61.8	70.0	79.9	68.4	74.1	
11.	Karnataka	73.1	72.1	72.6	64.5	62.2	63.3	67.2	65.3	66.2	
12.	Kerala+	72.3	82.8	78.7	69.0	83.0	77.1	69.9	82.9	77.5	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	67.0	67.2	67.1	42.2	25.8	34.0	48.0	35.3	41.6	
14.	Maharashtra	59.3	66.7	63.0	59.1	57.1	58.1	59.2	60.8	60.0	
15.	Manipur	82.3	84.3	83.3	70.6	63.1	66.9	73.8	68.9	71.4	
16.	Orissa	65.6	39.7	52.6	47.2	24.7	35.9	49.6	26.7	38.2	
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	
All I	ndia										
Mean	n	71.9	64.8	68.3	59.6	47.7	53.6	62.4	51.8	57.0	
Stand	dard Deviation	13.2	16.9	14.2	17.1	22.6	19.2	16.8	21.3	18.5	
Med	ian	73.2	66.7	68.1	63.5	56.5	60.7	67.1	60.9	63.9	
Rang	ge	35.1-	23.8	29.4-	24.9-	14.4-	19.6-	26.0-	15.4-	20.7-	
		86.0	-	87.4	84.7	83.0	77.1	85.5	82.9	79.3	
			89.9								

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Ten States had awareness levels of less than 50 percent. 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

Respondents were asked to give their opinion on whether or not people can protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by abstaining from sexual intercourse. Responses received across the country has been presented in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Proportion of Respondents Stating that HIV/AIDS can be Prevented through Sexual Abstinence

		1	Urban (All figures are in percentage) Urban Rural Combined*								
Sl.	State/State										
No.	Group	M	\mathbf{F}	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	88.5	85.5	87.0	88.5	88.4	88.5	88.5	87.7	88.1	
2.	Arunachal	90.8	81.8	86.3	71.8	59.1	65.4	75.4	63.4	69.4	
	Pradesh+										
3.	Assam	89.8	81.4	85.6	68.4	52.6	60.5	70.8	55.8	63.3	
4.	Bihar	81.5	61.0	71.3	44.8	20.2	32.5	49.6	25.5	37.6	
5.	Delhi	88.2	81.6	84.8	87.3	72.8	79.8	88.1	80.7	84.3	
6.	Goa+	98.5	92.3	95.4	93.8	84.8	89.3	95.7	87.9	91.8	
7.	Gujarat+	79.9	52.4	66.2	60.4	21.2	40.6	67.1	31.9	49.4	
8.	Haryana	89.7	80.1	84.9	80.3	57.8	69.1	82.6	63.3	73.0	
9.	HP	95.7	94.2	94.9	86.4	85.2	85.8	87.2	85.9	86.6	
10.	J& K	97.9	91.0	94.5	81.2	66.5	73.8	85.2	72.3	78.7	
11.	Karnataka	89.8	82.1	86.0	79.2	70.9	75.0	82.5	74.3	78.4	
12.	Kerala+	94.2	93.4	93.7	95.0	95.5	95.3	94.8	94.9	94.8	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	87.6	71.1	79.4	56.6	29.7	43.1	63.9	39.2	51.5	
14.	Maharashtra	91.8	84.7	88.3	77.7	64.9	71.3	83.2	72.5	77.9	
15.	Manipur	96.3	95.5	95.9	90.2	81.3	85.8	91.9	85.2	88.5	
16.	Orissa	88.8	78.2	83.5	70.6	51.6	61.1	73.0	55.1	64.1	
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	
All I	ndia										
Mean	n	88.8	80.5	84.6	74.5	60.0	67.2	77.6	64.9	71.2	
Stand	dard Deviation	6.4	11.8	8.8	14.5	23.6	18.8	12.8	21.1	16.8	
Med	ian	89.8	82.0	85.8	76.8	64.5	70.2	79.9	69.3	75.5	
Rang	ge	74.9-	52.4	67.5-	44.8-	20.2-	32.5-	49.6-	25.5-	37.6-	
		98.5	-	95.9	95.0	95.5	95.3	95.7	94.9	94.8	
			95.5								

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

A high proportion of respondents across all the States have opined in favour of sexual abstinence as a method of averting HIV transmission through the sexual route. Only in four States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Gujarat) less than 50 percent of the respondents had recognised this to be a method of prevention. A fairly high proportion (above 75 percent) 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, the table below 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.

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.	State/State		Urban			Rural			ombine	d*
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	61.4	46.5	53.9	50.5	48.4	49.5	53.4	47.9	50.6
2.	Arunachal	53.1	39.9	46.5	36.5	25.0	30.8	39.6	28.0	33.8
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	32.4	19.7	26.0	22.2	10.5	16.4	23.4	11.5	17.5
4.	Bihar	56.4	40.5	48.4	30.3	10.2	20.0	33.7	14.2	23.9
5.	Delhi	77.3	65.8	71.4	70.5	51.4	60.7	76.6	64.3	70.4
6.	Goa+	81.5	54.1	67.8	72.8	55.1	64.0	76.4	54.7	65.6
7.	Gujarat+	77.0	29.9	53.5	57.1	11.4	34.0	64.0	17.7	40.7
8.	Haryana	77.7	64.1	70.9	68.0	42.4	55.3	70.4	47.8	59.1
9.	HP	81.8	81.3	81.6	72.4	64.4	68.4	73.3	65.8	69.6
10.	J& K	79.2	78.4	78.8	71.2	37.1	54.1	73.1	46.8	59.9
11.	Karnataka	63.3	42.5	53.0	52.3	33.8	43.1	55.7	36.5	46.1
12.	Kerala+	63.5	63.0	63.2	59.9	63.0	61.7	60.8	63.0	62.1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	64.0	56.9	60.5	37.9	20.3	29.1	44.0	28.7	36.4
14.	Maharashtra	55.2	49.0	52.1	50.4	28.0	39.2	52.3	36.1	44.2
15.	Manipur	80.2	77.4	78.8	64.1	48.1	56.1	68.5	56.1	62.3
16.	Orissa	53.3	20.4	36.9	32.5	10.0	21.3	35.3	11.4	23.4
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	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.	16.9
								3	
Median	65.0	50.0	58.7	51.4	34.5	43.6	54.6	38.5	46.1
Range	32.4-	19.7	26.0-	21.8-	8.3-	15.1-	23.4-	11.4-	17.5-
_	83.1	-	81.6	79.9	64.4	69.1	80.9	65.8	71.1
		81.3							

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

This particular 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 percent) 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 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 is more evident. These differences are more prominent in States with lower awareness rates.

3.2.11 Incorrect Beliefs on HIV Transmission

This indicator is defined as the proportion of total respondents who, in response to prompted question, correctly rejected the following two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission and who also knew that a healthy person can transmit HIV.

The two common misconceptions are:

1. HIV transmission through mosquito bites

21.2

41.3

24.3

36.0

27.2

17.6

26.0

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

Orissa

Punjab+

Sikkim

Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu+

Uttar Pradesh

West Bengal+

20.4

42.4

25.1

20.3

12.0

14.8

26.6

2. HIV transmission through sharing meal with any infected person.

Table 3.14: Proportion of Respondents having No Incorrect Belief on Transmission of HIV/AIDS

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. State/State Combined* Urban Rural No. Group T M F M \mathbf{F} M F 1. AP 33.1 25.7 29.4 28.8 26.9 27.8 29.9 26.6 28.2 39.1 38.8 38.9 30.2 31.5 30.8 31.9 32.8 32.4 2. Arunachal Pradesh+ 15.8 7.7 3. Assam 18.5 17.2 90 6.5 10.0 7.5 8.8 4. Bihar 19.0 15.5 17.3 7.4 4.1 5.7 8.9 5.6 7.2 5. Delhi 29.1 19.1 24.0 25.4 13.8 19.4 28.7 18.5 23.5 Goa+ 30.4 37.3 33.8 28.0 24.9 26.5 29.0 30.1 29.5 6. 7. Gujarat+ 21.8 16.1 18.8 11.8 4.5 8.1 15.2 8.5 11.8 8. Haryana 30.6 27.1 28.8 19.2 14.9 17.1 22.0 17.9 20.0 HP 21.4 42.5 33.7 9. 37.9 66.3 52.0 32.0 22.8 44.6 10. J& K 42.6 56.9 49.7 19.4 9.1 14.2 24.9 20.4 22.7 7.1 8.3 6.4 5.9 6.2 7.3 11. Karnataka 9.6 6.3 6.8 12. Kerala+ 49.7 41.0 44.4 49.0 46.3 47.5 49.2 44.8 46.6 9.2 13. Madhya Pradesh 18.2 17.8 18.0 8.2 5.0 6.6 10.5 7.9 14. Maharashtra 42.7 40.3 41.5 32.0 20.0 26.0 36.2 27.8 32.0 72.9 52.5 22.6 29.2 15. Manipur 62.7 35.8 45.9 30.8 38.4

20.8

41.8

24.7

28.2

19.6

16.2

26.3

10.2

30.2

18.4

17.8

16.3

9.3

12.3

5.6

34.7

14.3

13.2

5.9

4.3

8.6

7.9

32.4

16.3

15.5

11.1

6.7

10.5

11.7

33.7

19.8

19.5

20.0

10.9

16.1

7.6

37.1

16.8

13.9

8.0

6.4

13.6

9.7

35.4

18.2

16.7

14.0

8.6

14.8

Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		Combined*			
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
All I	ndia										
Mean	n	31.2	29.1	30.1	20.1	16.8	18.4	22.7	19.9	21.3	
Stan	dard Deviation	13.8	15.8	13.9	11.1	12.9	11.5	11.7	12.7	11.7	
Med	ian	29.8	25.4	27.3	18.8	13.5	15.9	21.0	17.4	19.1	
Rang	ge	9.6-	7.1-	8.3-	6.4-	4.1-	5.7-	7.3-	5.6-	7.2-	
		72.9	66.3	62.7	49.0	46.3	47.5	49.2	44.8	46.6	

^{*} 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 percent respondents from six States (Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka) had rejected the two myths and accepted that a healthy person can transmit HIV. Nearly 47% of the respondents in Kerala had no incorrect belief (as defined), followed by Manipur (38.4%). Some of the other States having a relatively higher proportion of respondents having no incorrect beliefs were from Himachal Pradesh (33.7%), Punjab (35.4%), Arunachal Pradesh (32.4%) and Maharastra (32%).

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

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.

Table 3.15: Proportion of Respondents who had Ever Heard of STD

		(All figures are in percentage) Urban Rural Combined*									
Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		C	<u>ombine</u>	d*	
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	64.7	48.7	56.7	64.0	53.3	58.6	64.2	52.1	58.1	
2.	Arunachal	41.7	35.3	38.5	32.2	27.1	29.6	34.0	28.6	31.3	
	Pradesh+										
3.	Assam	50.1	41.5	45.8	35.4	32.7	34.1	37.0	33.7	35.4	
4.	Bihar	37.9	34.3	36.1	30.1	25.9	28.0	31.1	27.0	29.0	
5.	Delhi	33.0	36.0	34.5	33.9	30.2	32.0	33.1	35.4	34.3	
6.	Goa+	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.5	
7.	Gujarat+	52.8	78.5	65.7	46.4	71.8	59.2	48.6	74.1	61.5	
8.	Haryana	34.9	53.0	43.9	35.9	46.1	41.0	35.7	47.8	41.7	
9.	HP	24.9	52.3	38.5	23.8	33.2	28.5	23.9	34.9	29.4	
10.	J& K	29.5	43.4	36.4	15.8	53.2	34.6	19.1	50.9	35.0	
11.	Karnataka	44.8	24.1	34.5	39.1	20.6	29.8	40.8	21.7	31.3	
12.	Kerala+	43.6	56.6	51.5	41.5	58.9	51.5	42.0	58.2	51.5	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.9	23.9	24.4	16.9	20.1	18.5	18.8	21.0	19.9	
14.	Maharashtra	17.6	24.2	20.9	10.3	9.6	10.0	13.2	15.2	14.2	
15.	Manipur	55.2	27.7	41.5	37.4	18.9	28.2	42.3	21.3	31.8	
16.	Orissa	42.5	28.8	35.7	32.7	16.8	24.8	34.0	18.4	26.2	
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	
All I	ndia										
Mean	n	37.0	36.9	37.0	30.2	31.1	30.6	31.8	32.4	32.1	
Stan	dard Deviation	14.9	16.6	13.9	14.0	18.6	14.7	14.2	18.0	14.6	
Med	ian	39.8	34.1	37.1	33.3	25.2	29.7	34.0	27.4	31.6	
Rang	ge	7.3-	5.7-	6.5-	6.8-	6.4-	6.6-	7.0-	6.1-	6.5-	
		64.7	78.5	65.7	64.0	71.8	58.6	64.2	74.1	61.5	

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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 Maharastra (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 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. Spontaneous answers were recorded during the survey on this particular issue. 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.

Table 3.16: Proportion of Respondents Aware of the Linkage between STD and HIV/AIDS

(All figures are in percentage)

						i iigui e.		r per centage)			
Sl.	State/State	Urban T				Rural		C	ombine	d*	
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	45.3	36.8	41.1	44.7	44.7	37.6	44.8	37.4	41.1	
2.	Arunachal	30.8	30.1	30.5	27.0	23.5	25.0	27.7	24.8	26.3	
	Pradesh+										
3.	Assam	33.8	30.7	32.2	22.5	17.3	19.9	23.7	18.8	21.3	
4.	Bihar	25.7	18.2	21.9	14.6	5.1	9.8	16.1	6.8	11.4	
5.	Delhi	28.3	20.4	24.3	26.1	15.8	20.8	28.1	19.9	23.9	
6.	Goa+	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.1	
7.	Gujarat+	34.3	21.9	28.1	29.0	29.0	10.4	30.9	14.3	22.5	
8.	Haryana	28.1	30.5	29.3	30.0	26.4	28.4	29.8	27.4	28.6	
9.	HP	22.2	46.5	34.2	18.5	24.2	21.4	18.8	26.2	22.5	
10.	J& K	26.0	32.6	29.3	13.2	23.7	18.5	16.3	25.8	21.0	

11.	Karnataka	34.1	17.8	26.0	31.7	31.7	14.2	32.4	15.3	23.9
12.	Kerala+	37.0	42.8	40.6	36.3	36.3	44.6	36.5	44.1	40.9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18.7	12.2	15.5	13.0	13.0	7.5	14.3	8.5	11.4
14.	Maharashtra	15.4	22.8	19.1	7.9	7.9	7.4	10.8	13.4	12.1
15.	Manipur	42.8	20.6	31.7	25.7	12.4	19.0	30.3	14.6	22.5
16.	Orissa	29.6	16.3	23.0	19.9	9.1	14.5	21.2	10.1	15.7
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	27.7	24.2	25.9	21.2	16.8	19.0	22.8	18.5	20.7
Stan	dard Deviation	10.2	11.3	9.5	10.3	12.4	10.7	10.2	11.5	10.1
Med	ian	28.5	21.3	27.1	21.2	16.6	15.9	22.5	15.0	21.9
Rang	ge	5.5-	4.8-	5.2-	5.5-	4.7-	5.1-	5.5-	4.7-	5.1-
		45.3	46.5	41.2	44.7	44.7	44.6	44.8	40.7	41.1

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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 percent to 25 percent. 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.

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 and the detailed tables (Table A.5 and Table A.6) with data pertaining to selected symptoms are given in annexure.

Table 3.17: Proportion of Respondents Aware of Common STD Symptom among Women

(All figures are in percentage)

	T	(All figures are in percentage) Urban Rural Combined*									
Sl.	State/State									d*	
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	64.5	48.2	56.3	63.5	52.1	57.8	63.8	51.1	57.4	
2.	Arunachal	41.4	33.8	37.6	32.2	24.7	28.4	33.9	26.4	30.2	
	Pradesh+										
3.	Assam	48.5	39.4	44.0	34.5	30.7	32.6	36.0	31.7	33.9	
4.	Bihar	37.9	31.8	34.8	29.7	23.8	26.8	30.8	24.9	27.8	
5.	Delhi	32.6	32.5	32.6	33.6	27.9	30.7	32.7	32.1	32.4	
6.	Goa+	7.3	5.6	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.5	
7.	Gujarat+	52.4	79.1	65.3	45.6	71.1	58.5	48.0	73.5	60.8	
8.	Haryana	34.8	51.9	43.4	35.8	45.7	40.7	35.6	47.2	41.4	
9.	HP	24.8	52.3	38.5	23.8	33.2	28.5	23.9	34.9	29.4	
10.	J& K	29.5	43.1	36.3	15.5	51.7	33.6	18.9	49.6	34.3	
11.	Karnataka	44.7	23.6	34.2	39.0	20.0	29.5	40.7	21.1	31.0	
12.	Kerala+	43.5	56.2	51.2	41.4	58.5	51.2	41.9	57.8	51.2	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.7	23.3	24.0	16.8	19.9	18.4	18.7	20.7	19.7	
14.	Maharashtra	17.5	24.1	20.8	10.3	9.6	10.0	13.1	15.2	14.2	
15.	Manipur	54.8	27.5	41.1	37.3	18.6	28.1	42.1	21.0	31.6	
16.	Orissa	42.5	28.8	35.7	32.7	16.8	24.8	34.0	18.4	26.2	
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	
All I	ndia										
Mea	n	36.8	36.2	36.5	29.9	30.3	30.1	31.5	31.7	31.6	
Stan	dard Deviation	14.8	16.6	13.8	13.9	18.4	14.6	14.1	17.8	14.4	
Med	ian	39.7	32.2	36.9	33.2	23.9	29.0	34.0	25.7	31.3	
Rang	ge	7.3-	5.6-	6.5-	6.8-	6.4-	6.6-	7.0-	6.1-	6.5-	
		64.5	56.2	65.3	63.5	71.1	58.5	63.8	73.5	60.8	

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Table 3.17 has 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:

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

Table 3.18: Proportion of Respondents Aware of common STD Symptom among Men

Sl.	State/State		Urban		Rural			Combined*		
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	64.6	48.4	56.5	64.0	53.0	58.5	64.2	51.8	58.0
2.	Arunachal	41.4	35.0	38.2	32.2	27.0	29.6	33.9	28.5	31.2
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	49.7	41.0	45.4	35.3	32.5	33.9	36.9	33.4	35.2
4.	Bihar	37.9	34.2	36.0	30.1	25.8	27.9	31.1	26.9	29.0
5.	Delhi	33.0	36.0	34.5	33.8	30.0	31.8	33.1	35.4	34.3
6.	Goa+	6.9	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.3
7.	Gujarat+	52.7	78.4	65.5	46.4	71.7	59.2	48.6	74.0	61.4
8.	Haryana	34.7	52.7	43.7	35.6	46.0	40.8	35.4	47.7	41.5
9.	HP	24.9	52.3	38.5	23.8	33.1	28.5	23.9	34.8	29.3
10.	J& K	29.5	43.4	36.4	15.6	53.1	34.4	18.9	50.8	34.9
11.	Karnataka	44.5	24.1	34.4	39.1	20.5	29.8	40.8	21.6	31.2
12.	Kerala+	43.5	56.2	51.2	41.4	58.3	51.1	41.9	57.7	51.1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.9	23.8	24.3	16.8	20.0	18.4	18.7	20.9	19.8
14.	Maharashtra	17.5	24.2	20.8	10.3	9.6	10.0	13.1	15.2	14.2
15.	Manipur	55.1	27.6	41.4	37.2	18.9	28.1	42.1	21.3	31.7
16.	Orissa	42.5	28.8	35.7	32.7	16.8	24.8	34.0	18.4	26.2
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
All I	ndia									
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	3.3	25.0	29.7	34.0	27.1	31.5
Range		6.9-	5.7-	6.3-	6.1-	6.4-	6.3-	6.4-	6.1-	6.3-
		64.6	78.4	65.5	64.0	71.7	59.2	64.2	74.0	61.4

^{*} Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

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:

- o Foul smelling discharge
- o Burning pain during urination
- o 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 (see 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 take note of the fact 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?

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.

Table 3.19: Proportion of Respondents who Reported Genital Discharge in Last 12 Months

					(All figures are in percentage)						
Sl.	State/State Group	Urban			Rural			Combined*			
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	3.4	4.6	4.0	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh+	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	
3.	Assam	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.4	
4.	Bihar	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.1	4.7	3.4	2.1	4.5	3.3	
5.	Delhi	2.3	12.4	7.4	3.7	9.2	6.5	2.4	12.1	7.4	
6.	Goa+	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	
7.	Gujarat+	2.6	5.3	3.9	3.4	7.5	5.5	3.1	6.7	4.9	
8.	Haryana	2.6	13.5	8.0	4.4	14.3	9.3	3.9	14.1	9.0	
9.	HP	0.3	3.4	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.4	2.3	1.4	
10.	J& K	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.2	11.4	6.3	1.0	9.0	5.0	
11.	Karnataka	1.0	7.8	4.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.7	3.6	
12.	Kerala+	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.9	5.4	3.1	2.0	12.2	7.1	1.7	10.6	6.2	
14.	Maharashtra	0.9	4.4	2.7	1.6	4.9	3.2	1.3	4.7	3.0	
15.	Manipur	0.8	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.8	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.7	
16.	Orissa	0.3	1.6	0.9	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	
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	
All Ir	ndia										
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-	0.4-	0.2-	0.1-	0.3-	0.2-	0.1-	0.4-	0.2-	
- N TT7	_		12.4	8.0	5.4	14.5	8.1	4.9	14.1	9.0	

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

The prevalence rate of genital discharge in last 12 months varied considerably from one State to another. At the aggregate level, relatively higher prevalence rate 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%).

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 percent 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 3.20: Proportion of Respondents who Reported Genital Ulcer/Sore in Last 12 Months

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			<u>(An ngu</u> Rural			ombine	d*
No.	•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	5.4	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.2	4.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh+	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7
3.	Assam	2.8	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1
4.	Bihar	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.1
5.	Delhi	5.5	2.0	3.7	6.8	1.9	4.3	5.6	2.0	3.8
6.	Goa+	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
7.	Gujarat+	4.2	1.5	2.8	4.7	2.7	3.7	4.6	2.3	3.4
8.	Haryana	2.0	1.4	1.7	3.5	1.4	2.5	3.2	1.4	2.3
9.	HP	2.3	2.0	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	3.2	1.4	2.3
10.	J& K	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
11.	Karnataka	1.0	5.9	3.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.5
12.	Kerala+	0.7	3.8	2.6	1.4	3.9	2.8	1.2	3.9	2.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2.6	1.7	2.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.7
14.	Maharashtra	0.8	4.6	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.9
15.	Manipur	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.5	2.2	1.4
16.	Orissa	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
Stan	dard Deviation	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1
Med	ian	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.0
Rang	ge	0.0-	0.3-	0.2-	0.3-	0.5-	0.5-	0.2-	0.4-	0.3-
'		5.4	5.9	5.0	6.8	4.2	4.6	5.6	4.2	4.7

* 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 Arunachal Pradesh (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.

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)

						i figures	arcin		0 /	
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural			ombine	
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	6.6	6.7	6.7	8.5	6.9	7.7	6.6	6.7	6.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh+	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.2
3.	Assam	3.4	1.6	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
4.	Bihar	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.1	5.3	4.2	3.1	5.1	4.1
5.	Delhi	7.2	13.7	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.0	7.5	13.3	10.5
6.	Goa+	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5
7.	Gujarat+	5.6	5.9	5.8	7.0	8.7	7.9	6.5	7.8	7.2
8.	Haryana	4.5	13.9	9.2	7.1	14.8	10.9	6.4	14.6	10.5
9.	HP	2.4	3.8	3.1	1.0	2.7	1.9	1.2	2.8	2.0
10.	J& K	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.3	13.0	7.7	2.0	10.3	6.2
11.	Karnataka	1.5	8.4	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.1	5.3	4.2
12.	Kerala+	0.8	4.1	2.8	1.5	4.3	3.1	1.3	4.2	3.0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2.9	6.5	4.7	4.8	13.7	9.3	4.4	12.0	8.2
14.	Maharashtra	1.3	7.6	4.5	2.8	5.7	4.3	2.2	6.5	4.4
15.	Manipur	0.9	3.3	2.1	0.7	3.4	2.1	0.8	3.4	2.1
16.	Orissa	0.7	3.0	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
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
All In	ndia									
Mean	n	2.3	5.2	3.8	3.2	6.5	4.9	2.8	6.3	4.6
Stand	dard Deviation	2.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	4.6	3.2	2.2	4.3	3.0
Med	ian	1.5	4.0	3.3	2.6	5.4	4.1	2.4	5.2	4.2
Rang	ge	0 –	0.5 -	0.3 -	0.5 –	0.8 -	0.7 –	0.3 -	0.7 -	0.5 –
	,	7.2	13.7	10.5	9.8	14.8	10.9	7.5	14.6	10.5

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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 asymptotic 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: Proportion of Respondents seeking STD Treatment in a Govt. hospital/clinic during the Last Episode

(All figures are in percentage)

CI	G1 1 1G1 1		TT 1			(All figur	es are in pe		7 1.	
Sl.	State/State	3.5	Urban	ar.	3.5	Rural	700		Combine	
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	24.2	28.6	26.4	45.8	23.5	35.8	41.1	24.8	33.6
	Base	62	63	125	83	68	151	155	133	288
2.	Arunachal	75.0	64.7	68.0	60.0	65.6	56.5	64.1	57.2	58.9
	Pradesh+					1.0			2.5	
_	Base	8	17	25	5	18	23	11	36	47
3.	Assam	63.6	26.7	52.1	57.1	21.9	38.3	58.0	22.1	39.6
	Base	33	15	48	28	32	60	57	60	117
4.	Bihar	9.7	11.4	10.6	6.7	11.8	9.9	7.1	11.7	10.0
	Base	31	35	66	30	51	81	60	98	158
5.	Delhi	19.4	9.1	12.6	33.7	16.2	24.5	21.3	9.6	13.7
	Base	67	132	199	89	99	188	138	257	396
6.	Goa+	-	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	7.7	20.0	12.3	14.6
	Base	0	5	5	5	8	13	6	14	19
7.	Gujarat+	29.6	12.3	20.7	31.3	17.6	23.7	30.8	16.3	22.9
	Base	54	57	111	67	85	152	125	151	276
8.	Haryana	11.6	18.0	16.5	7.4	13.5	11.5	8.1	14.6	12.6
	Base	43	133	176	68	141	209	124	278	402
9.	HP	47.8	41.7	44.1	20.0	38.5	33.3	25.0	38.8	34.8
	Base	23	36	59	10	26	36	22	54	76
10.	J& K	45.5	15.4	29.2	31.8	15.1	17.6	33.7	15.1	18.1
	Base	11	13	24	22	126	148	39	198	237
11.	Karnataka	28.6	18.8	20.2	29.7	13.2	21.3	29.6	15.9	20.9
	Base	14	80	94	37	38	75	60	102	162
12.	Kerala+	33.3	25.0	25.9	33.3	26.1	27.6	33.3	25.8	27.2
	Base	6	48	54	12	46	58	21	93	114
13.	Madhya	17.9	24.2	22.2	23.9	12.9	15.7	23.0	14.3	16.6
	Pradesh									
	Base	28	62	90	46	132	178	84	232	315
14.	Maharashtr	30.8	54.8	51.2	14.8	27.3	23.2	18.5	39.8	34.3
	a									
	Base	13	73	86	27	55	82	43	124	167
15.	Manipur	11.1	31.3	26.8	42.9	33.3	35.0	32.4	32.8	32.7
	Base	9	32	41	7	33	40	15	65	81
16.	Orissa	28.6	41.4	38.9	40.7	37.5	39.2	40.3	38.1	39.2
	Base	7	29	36	27	24	51	49	49	98
17.	Punjab+	33.3	23.8	25.9	54.2	31.1	36.7	47.6	28.6	33.1
	Base	24	84	108	24	74	98	48	154	202
18.	Rajasthan	45.5	21.4	24.7	31.6	16.5	18.9	33.6	17.3	19.8
	Base	11	70	81	19	103	122	34	191	225
19.	Sikkim	30.8	75.0	52.0	25.0	44.4	35.3	25.8	48.0	37.4
	Base	13	12	25	8	9	17	17	19	35
	Dasc	13	14	۷3	O	7	1 /	1 /	19	23

Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		(Combine	d
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
20.	Tamil	33.3	21.1	25.8	40.0	31.6	34.5	37.4	27.9	31.4
	Nadu+									
	Base	12	19	31	10	19	29	21	38	59
21.	Uttar	12.5	19.1	17.9	8.0	12.9	12.2	8.6	13.6	12.8
	Pradesh									
	Base	16	68	84	25	139	164	46	250	296
22.	West	40.0	31.6	33.3	46.2	11.5	18.5	45.4	14.0	20.3
	Bengal+									
	Base	5	19	24	13	52	65	22	86	107
All In	ndia									
Base	•	490	1102	1592	662	1378	2040	1197	2681	3878
Mea	n	28.2	24.5	25.6	30.5	18.6	22.7	28.4	19.6	22.4
Stan	dard	16.9	17.1	14.8	15.6	14.4	12.1	14.9	13.1	12.0
Devi	iation									
Med	ian	30.8	24.6	26.2	31.7	19.8	24.1	31.6	19.7	25.1
Rang	ge	9.7-	9.1-	10.6-	6.7-	0.0-	7.7-	7.1-	9.6-	10.0-
		75.0	75.0	68.0	60.0	65.6	56.5	64.1	57.2	58.9

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

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 Arunachal Pradesh (59%), Assam (40%), Orissa (40%) and Himachal Pradesh (35%).

Table A.7 in annexure clearly indicates that a majority of those who visited a formal source preferred to seek treatment from Private Clinics.

The study also presents data that indicates towards 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 3.22: Proportion of Respondents who preferred STD Treatment in a Govt. hospital/clinic (All figures are in percentage)

Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		C	ombined	l*
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	28.0	41.2	34.6	29.1	32.0	30.5	28.8	34.4	31.6
2.	Arunachal	67.2	65.3	66.3	76.6	74.9	75.7	74.8	73.1	73.9
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	78.4	66.1	72.3	83.4	75.6	79.5	82.9	74.6	78.7
4.	Bihar	33.1	34.6	33.8	33.8	31.6	32.7	33.7	32.0	32.9
5.	Delhi	59.5	40.3	49.7	67.9	54.0	60.7	60.4	41.7	50.8
6.	Goa+	43.9	30.4	37.1	59.6	45.4	52.5	53.1	39.2	46.1
7.	Gujarat+	48.3	34.1	41.2	65.1	48.8	56.9	59.3	43.8	51.5
8.	Haryana	48.3	29.2	38.7	65.4	40.4	53.0	61.2	37.2	49.5
9.	HP	89.8	76.7	83.3	91.3	91.7	91.7	91.2	90.4	90.8
10.	J& K	67.5	59.6	63.5	62.4	43.6	53.0	63.6	47.4	55.5
11.	Karnataka	43.8	32.6	38.3	66.3	52.3	59.3	59.3	46.3	52.8
12.	Kerala+	69.9	69.0	69.4	71.1	69.3	70.0	70.8	69.2	69.8
13.	Madhya	61.1	51.8	56.5	73.9	55.4	64.6	70.9	54.6	62.7
	Pradesh									
14.	Maharashtra	56.4	43.5	50.0	63.2	58.3	60.8	60.6	52.6	56.6
15.	Manipur+	69.3	40.3	54.8	75.4	53.6	64.5	73.7	50.0	61.9
16.	Orissa	84.0	70.8	77.4	90.7	80.8	85.7	89.8	79.4	84.6
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
All In			T			T		ı		
Mean		58.8	49.7	54.2	68.4	58.0	63.2	65.6	55.5	60.5
	dard Deviation	17.1	15.9	15.9	16.3	15.9	15.9	16.7	17.1	16.4
Med		60.0	43.5	54.8	67.9	54.2	60.8	64.3	50.0	56.6
Rang	ge	28.0-	30.4-	33.8-	29.1-	31.6-	30.5-	28.8-	32.0-	31.6-
	:-1.41 (**	89.8	76.7	83.3	90.7	91.7	91.7	91.2	90.4	90.8

* 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. Detail data (Table A.8 in annexure) reveals that most of the respondents would prefer Government Hospitals to the Private ones.

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, condom 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 STD/HIV/AIDS. Side by side, endeavours are also to be made for generating more demand for condom 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 condom, its 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.

Table 3.23: Proportion of Respondents who had Ever Heard of or Seen a Condom

(All figures are in percentage)

~-	a				· ·		cs are n	_		
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	91.7	81.2	86.5	84.8	83.2	84.0	86.6	82.7	84.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh+	90.9	75.9	83.4	71.6	52.4	62.0	75.3	56.9	66.1
3.	Assam	94.9	81.3	88.1	78.5	60.5	69.5	80.4	62.8	71.6
4.	Bihar	91.9	83.6	87.7	70.5	59.2	64.8	73.3	62.4	67.8
5.	Delhi	94.3	89.4	91.8	95.2	85.4	90.1	94.4	89.0	91.6
6.	Goa+	98.2	87.1	92.7	96.6	79.4	88.0	97.3	82.6	89.9
7.	Gujarat+	94.7	84.0	89.4	86.1	58.7	72.2	89.1	67.3	78.1
8.	Haryana	95.4	95.1	95.2	87.9	82.8	85.4	89.8	85.9	87.8
9.	HP	97.9	98.2	98.1	95.7	94.8	95.2	95.9	95.1	95.5
10.	J& K	99.6	97.7	98.6	87.0	77.6	82.3	90.0	82.4	86.2
11.	Karnataka	91.6	69.7	80.7	77.9	51.6	64.8	82.2	57.1	69.7
12.	Kerala+	98.9	92.8	95.2	98.0	92.2	94.7	98.2	92.4	94.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	95.6	84.7	90.2	82.1	57.5	69.8	85.3	63.7	74.5
14.	Maharashtra	97.5	80.3	89.0	84.8	49.5	67.2	89.7	61.4	75.6
15.	Manipur	97.3	94.5	95.9	90.7	68.6	79.7	92.5	75.7	84.1
16.	Orissa	92.1	79.7	85.9	75.5	47.0	61.2	77.7	51.4	64.5
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
All I	ndia									
Mear	1	94.7	86.2	90.4	84.5	69.5	76.9	86.7	73.5	80.1
Stand	dard Deviation	3.0	8.1	5.1	8.6	15.2	11.2	7.6	13.3	9.9
Medi	ian	94.8	86.9	90.0	84.4	68.1	73.3	86.3	73.7	78.0
Rang	ge	89.3-	69.3-	80.7-	70.5-	47-	61.2-	73.3-	51.4-	64.5-
		99.6	98.2	98.6	99.6	94.8	96.9	99.6	95.1	96.9

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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 percent. 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 West Bengal (77.1%). Except in Manipur (84.1 percent), 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 featuring are Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, 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. Detailed responses are tabulated in Table A.9 (annexure).

Common responses 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 received are tabulated in Table 3.24.

Table 3.24: Proportion of Respondents Reporting Easy Availability of Condoms in their Area (All figures are in percentage)

Sl.	State/State		Urban			Rural		Co	ombine	d*
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	97.1	94.1	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.0	94.7	94.1	94.4
2.	Arunachal	97.6	97.1	97.4	92.1	91.2	91.7	93.4	92.7	93.1
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	99.5	99.6	99.5	85.9	94.1	89.5	87.7	94.9	90.8
4.	Bihar	98.7	98.9	98.8	86.6	89.0	87.7	88.6	90.8	89.6
5.	Delhi	98.3	94.5	96.4	95.3	87.5	91.5	98.0	93.8	95.9
6.	Goa+	94.6	95.5	95.0	84.2	86.3	85.1	88.5	90.3	89.4
7.	Gujarat+	98.1	93.6	96.0	90.0	78.4	85.3	93.0	84.9	89.5
8.	Haryana	98.4	94.4	96.4	96.7	84.8	91.0	97.1	87.5	92.4
9.	HP	99.0	98.7	98.9	95.6	87.3	91.5	95.9	88.3	92.2
10.	J& K	99.4	97.6	98.5	96.9	83.6	90.7	97.5	87.6	92.9
11.	Karnataka	98.6	89.2	94.6	88.8	76.2	83.8	92.2	81.0	87.6
12.	Kerala+	95.8	75.9	83.9	96.3	80.8	87.6	96.2	79.4	86.6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	98.2	95.1	96.7	81.4	79.4	80.5	85.8	84.2	85.1
14.	Maharashtra	96.0	92.7	94.5	54.7	72.5	61.1	72.1	82.9	76.4
15.	Manipur	97.9	95.1	96.5	75.3	76.4	75.8	81.8	82.8	82.3
16.	Orissa	99.4	97.1	98.3	91.7	94.7	92.8	93.0	95.2	93.8
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
All I	ndia									
Mean	n	97.9	94.2	96.2	88.7	85.3	87.2	91.5	88.0	89.9
Stan	dard Deviation	1.4	5.0	3.3	9.6	6.6	7.5	6.2	5.1	4.7
Med	ian	98.3	94.8	96.5	91.5	85.6	88.6	93.0	88.0	90.2
Rang	ge	94.6-	75.9	83.9-	54.7-	72.5-	61.1-	72.1-	79.4-	76.4-
		99.5	-	99.5	96.6	94.7	94.6	97.5	95.2	95.9
			99.6							

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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

3.4.4 Accessibility of the Nearest Source of Obtaining Condom

The respondents who were aware of condom 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 condom from the nearest source has been presented in Table 3.25.

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)

					(Al	l figures	s are in	percent	age)	
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	78.3	59.3	68.8	47.3	41.5	44.4	55.4	46.1	50.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh+	77.3	62.7	70.0	44.9	35.2	40.1	51.1	40.4	45.8
3.	Assam	92.2	76.3	84.2	39.6	31.4	35.5	45.4	36.3	40.9
4.	Bihar	84.2	75.3	79.7	38.4	28.1	33.2	44.4	34.3	39.4
5.	Delhi	84.1	49.3	66.4	83.8	50.6	66.7	84.0	49.5	66.4
6.	Goa+	89.2	62.8	76.0	59.0	37.9	48.5	71.5	48.2	59.9
7.	Gujarat+	89.5	70.3	79.9	45.3	24.8	34.9	60.7	40.3	50.4
8.	Haryana	85.4	66.5	75.9	50.3	33.2	41.8	58.9	41.4	50.2
9.	HP	87.3	82.5	84.9	53.1	59.4	56.2	56.1	61.4	58.7
10.	J& K	95.0	86.6	90.8	47.1	33.5	40.3	58.6	46.1	52.3
11.	Karnataka	76.9	48.2	62.7	27.2	14.7	21.0	42.6	25.0	33.8
12.	Kerala+	87.7	67.7	75.5	81.7	67.8	73.7	83.2	67.8	74.2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	86.8	65.1	76.0	38.6	22.6	30.5	49.8	32.3	41.1
14.	Maharashtra	91.7	70.5	81.1	31.4	22.8	27.1	54.8	41.2	48.0
15.	Manipur	89.4	83.2	86.3	41.0	29.8	35.4	54.2	44.4	49.3
16.	Orissa	85.2	62.9	74.0	30.0	18.2	24.1	37.3	24.2	30.8
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	1	86.3	65.5	77.5	47.7	34.6	41.1	56.8	42.6	49.6
Stand	lard Deviation	5.2	16.6	7.6	15.4	14.0	14.1	13.3	11.8	11.8
Medi	an	87.1	65.8	76.0	46.1	32.3	39.5	55.2	41.4	49.8
Rang	e	76.9-	48.2-	62.7-	27.2-	14.7-	21.0-	37.3-	24.2-	30.8-
		95.0	86.6	90.8	83.8	67.8	73.7	84.0	67.8	74.2

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: Those who are aware of condom

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%.

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:

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. The following table (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: Median Age at First Sex

Sl.	State/State Group	J	Jrban			Rural		Co	ombine	d*
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	19	17	18	19	16	18	19	16	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh +	21	19	20	21	18	19	21	18	20
3.	Assam	25	19	21	22	18	20	22	18	20
4.	Bihar	20	16	18	19	16	17	19	16	17
5.	Delhi	20	19	20	20	18	18	20	19	19
6.	Goa+	23	21	22	23	20	22	23	21	22
7.	Gujrat+	20	18	19	20	17	18	20	17	18
8.	Haryana	21	18	20	20	17	18	20	18	19
9.	HP	22	20	21	22	19	20	22	19	20
10.	J & K	23	20	21	22	19	20	22	20	20
11.	Karnataka	23	18	20	22	18	19	22	18	20
12.	Kerala+	24	20	21	25	20	21	25	20	21
13.	MP	19	17	18	18	16	17	18	16	17
14.	Manipur	24	20	23	23	19	21	23	20	21
15.	Maharashtra	22	18	20	22	18	19	22	18	20

[&]quot;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."

Sl.	State/State Group	J	Jrban			Rural		Co	ombine	d*
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
16.	Orissa	23	18	20	22	18	19	22	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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	21	18	20	20	18	19	21	18	19
Stan	dard Deviation	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3
Rang	ge	19-25	17-	18-	19-23	16-	17-	19-	16-	17-21
			21	23		20	21	25	21	

^{*} Weighted figures Base: All Respondents

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, in 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 area was either less than or similar to the urban area 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 of money) was included in the category of non-regular sex partner for this particular study. The following table (Table 3.27) presents the proportion of respondents reporting sex with any non-regular partner in the last year preceding the survey.

Table 3.27: Proportion of Respondents who Reported having Sex with any Non-Regular Partner in Last 12 Months

(All figures are in percentage)

No. M F T M F T M F T M F T 1. AP 16.2 8.0 12.1 21.7 7.5 14.6 19.2 7.4 13.3 2. Arunachal Pradesh 18.5 2.5 10.2 15.5 2.3 8.6 16.0 2.3 8.9						(A)	ll figure	s are in			
1. AP	Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		Co	mbine	ed*
2. Arunachal Pradesh + Holl 18.5 2.5 10.2 15.5 2.3 8.6 16.0 2.3 8.9 3. Assam 4.9 0.8 2.6 10.3 1.9 5.7 9.8 1.8 5.4 4. Bihar 13.6 4.7 8.7 11.3 4.1 7.5 11.5 4.2 7.6 5. Delhi 7.7 0.5 3.9 9.5 0.0 4.3 7.9 0.4 3.9 6. Goa + 18.9 1.3 9.8 14.0 1.0 7.0 16.1 1.1 8.2 7. Gujrat + 19.9 0.5 9.7 17.2 0.9 8.7 18.1 0.8 9.1 8. Haryana 8.2 1.5 4.7 8.7 1.6 4.9 8.6 1.6 4.8 9. HP 4.3 0.3 2.1 6.1 0.5 3.2 6.0 0.5 3.1 10. J & K 6.7 0.5 3.4 14.3 3.2 8.3	No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
+	1.	AP	16.2	8.0	12.1	21.7	7.5	14.6	19.2	7.4	13.3
3. Assam 4.9 0.8 2.6 10.3 1.9 5.7 9.8 1.8 5.4 4. Bihar 13.6 4.7 8.7 11.3 4.1 7.5 11.5 4.2 7.6 5. Delhi 7.7 0.5 3.9 9.5 0.0 4.3 7.9 0.4 3.9 6. Goa + 18.9 1.3 9.8 14.0 1.0 7.0 16.1 1.1 8.2 7. Gujrat + 19.9 0.5 9.7 17.2 0.9 8.7 18.1 0.8 9.1 8. Haryana 8.2 1.5 4.7 8.7 1.6 4.9 8.6 1.6 4.8 9. HP 4.3 0.3 2.1 6.1 0.5 3.2 6.0 0.5 3.1 10. J & K 6.7 0.5 3.4 14.3 3.2 8.3 12.5 2.6 7.2	2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.5	2.5	10.2	15.5	2.3	8.6	16.0	2.3	8.9
4. Bihar 13.6 4.7 8.7 11.3 4.1 7.5 11.5 4.2 7.6 5. Delhi 7.7 0.5 3.9 9.5 0.0 4.3 7.9 0.4 3.9 6. Goa + 18.9 1.3 9.8 14.0 1.0 7.0 16.1 1.1 8.2 7. Gujrat + 19.9 0.5 9.7 17.2 0.9 8.7 18.1 0.8 9.1 8. Haryana 8.2 1.5 4.7 8.7 1.6 4.9 8.6 1.6 4.8 9. HP 4.3 0.3 2.1 6.1 0.5 3.2 6.0 0.5 3.1 10. J & K 6.7 0.5 3.4 14.3 3.2 8.3 12.5 2.6 7.2 11. Karnataka 5.4 1.6 3.3 8.9 1.1 4.7 7.9 1.3 4.2 12. Kerala + 10.6 2.1 4.8 10.9 3.2 6.1 10.8<		+									
5. Delhi 7.7 0.5 3.9 9.5 0.0 4.3 7.9 0.4 3.9 6. Goa + 18.9 1.3 9.8 14.0 1.0 7.0 16.1 1.1 8.2 7. Gujrat + 19.9 0.5 9.7 17.2 0.9 8.7 18.1 0.8 9.1 8. Haryana 8.2 1.5 4.7 8.7 1.6 4.9 8.6 1.6 4.8 9. HP 4.3 0.3 2.1 6.1 0.5 3.2 6.0 0.5 3.1 10. J & K 6.7 0.5 3.4 14.3 3.2 8.3 12.5 2.6 7.2 11. Karnataka 5.4 1.6 3.3 8.9 1.1 4.7 7.9 1.3 4.2 12. Kerala + 10.6 2.1 4.8 10.9 3.2 6.1 10.8 2.9 5.7	3.	Assam	4.9	0.8	2.6	10.3	1.9		9.8	1.8	
6. Goa + 18.9 1.3 9.8 14.0 1.0 7.0 16.1 1.1 8.2 7. Gujrat + 19.9 0.5 9.7 17.2 0.9 8.7 18.1 0.8 9.1 8. Haryana 8.2 1.5 4.7 8.7 1.6 4.9 8.6 1.6 4.8 9. HP 4.3 0.3 2.1 6.1 0.5 3.2 6.0 0.5 3.1 10. J & K 6.7 0.5 3.4 14.3 3.2 8.3 12.5 2.6 7.2 11. Karnataka 5.4 1.6 3.3 8.9 1.1 4.7 7.9 1.3 4.2 12. Kerala + 10.6 2.1 4.8 10.9 3.2 6.1 10.8 2.9 5.7 13. Maharashtra 23.4 14.6 19.0 9.8 2.6 6.2 15.0 7.3 11.1		Bihar	13.6	4.7	8.7	11.3	4.1	7.5	11.5	4.2	7.6
7. Gujrat + 19.9 0.5 9.7 17.2 0.9 8.7 18.1 0.8 9.1 8. Haryana 8.2 1.5 4.7 8.7 1.6 4.9 8.6 1.6 4.8 9. HP 4.3 0.3 2.1 6.1 0.5 3.2 6.0 0.5 3.1 10. J & K 6.7 0.5 3.4 14.3 3.2 8.3 12.5 2.6 7.2 11. Karnataka 5.4 1.6 3.3 8.9 1.1 4.7 7.9 1.3 4.2 12. Kerala + 10.6 2.1 4.8 10.9 3.2 6.1 10.8 2.9 5.7 13. Maharashtra 23.4 14.6 19.0 9.8 2.6 6.2 15.0 7.3 11.1 14. Manipur 2.5 1.1 1.8 5.6 0.4 2.9 4.8 0.6 2.6	5.	Delhi	7.7	0.5	3.9	9.5	0.0	4.3	7.9	0.4	3.9
8. Haryana 8.2 1.5 4.7 8.7 1.6 4.9 8.6 1.6 4.8 9. HP 4.3 0.3 2.1 6.1 0.5 3.2 6.0 0.5 3.1 10. J & K 6.7 0.5 3.4 14.3 3.2 8.3 12.5 2.6 7.2 11. Karnataka 5.4 1.6 3.3 8.9 1.1 4.7 7.9 1.3 4.2 12. Kerala + 10.6 2.1 4.8 10.9 3.2 6.1 10.8 2.9 5.7 13. Maharashtra 23.4 14.6 19.0 9.8 2.6 6.2 15.0 7.3 11.1 14. Manipur 2.5 1.1 1.8 5.6 0.4 2.9 4.8 0.6 2.6 15. MP 22.6 1.0 10.8 17.8 0.3 8.7 18.8 0.5 9.2 16. Orissa 6.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.4 2.6 <		Goa +	18.9	1.3	9.8	14.0	1.0	7.0	16.1	1.1	8.2
9. HP 4.3 0.3 2.1 6.1 0.5 3.2 6.0 0.5 3.1 10. J & K 6.7 0.5 3.4 14.3 3.2 8.3 12.5 2.6 7.2 11. Karnataka 5.4 1.6 3.3 8.9 1.1 4.7 7.9 1.3 4.2 12. Kerala + 10.6 2.1 4.8 10.9 3.2 6.1 10.8 2.9 5.7 13. Maharashtra 23.4 14.6 19.0 9.8 2.6 6.2 15.0 7.3 11.1 14. Manipur 2.5 1.1 1.8 5.6 0.4 2.9 4.8 0.6 2.6 15. MP 22.6 1.0 10.8 17.8 0.3 8.7 18.8 0.5 9.2 16. Orissa 6.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.4 2.6 5.2 0.4 2.6 <		Gujrat +	19.9				0.9	8.7	18.1	0.8	
10. J & K 6.7 0.5 3.4 14.3 3.2 8.3 12.5 2.6 7.2 11. Karnataka 5.4 1.6 3.3 8.9 1.1 4.7 7.9 1.3 4.2 12. Kerala + 10.6 2.1 4.8 10.9 3.2 6.1 10.8 2.9 5.7 13. Maharashtra 23.4 14.6 19.0 9.8 2.6 6.2 15.0 7.3 11.1 14. Manipur 2.5 1.1 1.8 5.6 0.4 2.9 4.8 0.6 2.6 15. MP 22.6 1.0 10.8 17.8 0.3 8.7 18.8 0.5 9.2 16. Orissa 6.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.4 2.6 5.2 0.4 2.6 17. Punjab + 13.2 1.7 7.1 10.8 1.1 5.6 11.5 1.3 6.1 <	8.	Haryana	8.2	1.5	4.7	8.7	1.6	4.9	8.6	1.6	4.8
11. Karnataka 5.4 1.6 3.3 8.9 1.1 4.7 7.9 1.3 4.2 12. Kerala + 10.6 2.1 4.8 10.9 3.2 6.1 10.8 2.9 5.7 13. Maharashtra 23.4 14.6 19.0 9.8 2.6 6.2 15.0 7.3 11.1 14. Manipur 2.5 1.1 1.8 5.6 0.4 2.9 4.8 0.6 2.6 15. MP 22.6 1.0 10.8 17.8 0.3 8.7 18.8 0.5 9.2 16. Orissa 6.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.4 2.6 5.2 0.4 2.6 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	9.	HP	4.3	0.3	2.1	6.1	0.5	3.2	6.0	0.5	3.1
12. Kerala + 10.6 2.1 4.8 10.9 3.2 6.1 10.8 2.9 5.7 13. Maharashtra 23.4 14.6 19.0 9.8 2.6 6.2 15.0 7.3 11.1 14. Manipur 2.5 1.1 1.8 5.6 0.4 2.9 4.8 0.6 2.6 15. MP 22.6 1.0 10.8 17.8 0.3 8.7 18.8 0.5 9.2 16. Orissa 6.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.4 2.6 5.2 0.4 2.6 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	10.	J & K	6.7	0.5	3.4	14.3	3.2	8.3	12.5	2.6	7.2
13. Maharashtra 23.4 14.6 19.0 9.8 2.6 6.2 15.0 7.3 11.1 14. Manipur 2.5 1.1 1.8 5.6 0.4 2.9 4.8 0.6 2.6 15. MP 22.6 1.0 10.8 17.8 0.3 8.7 18.8 0.5 9.2 16. Orissa 6.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.4 2.6 5.2 0.4 2.6 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	11.	Karnataka	5.4	1.6	3.3	8.9	1.1	4.7	7.9	1.3	4.2
14. Manipur 2.5 1.1 1.8 5.6 0.4 2.9 4.8 0.6 2.6 15. MP 22.6 1.0 10.8 17.8 0.3 8.7 18.8 0.5 9.2 16. Orissa 6.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.4 2.6 5.2 0.4 2.6 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 <	12.	Kerala +	10.6	2.1	4.8	10.9	3.2	6.1	10.8	2.9	5.7
15. MP 22.6 1.0 10.8 17.8 0.3 8.7 18.8 0.5 9.2 16. Orissa 6.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.4 2.6 5.2 0.4 2.6 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	13.	Maharashtra	23.4	14.6	19.0	9.8	2.6	6.2	15.0	7.3	11.1
16. Orissa 6.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.4 2.6 5.2 0.4 2.6 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 All India Mean 12.6 2.3 7.0 11.4 1.8 6.3 11.8 2.0	14.				1.8						
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 All India 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	15.	MP	22.6	1.0	10.8	17.8	0.3	8.7	18.8	0.5	9.2
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 All India 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- 0.1-	16.	Orissa	6.6	0.1	3.0	5.0	0.4	2.6	5.2	0.4	2.6
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 All India 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- 0.1- 1.8- 3.2- 0.0- 1.9- 3.8- 0.4- 2.2-	17.	Punjab +	13.2	1.7	7.1	10.8	1.1	5.6	11.5	1.3	6.1
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 All India 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- 0.1- 1.8- 3.2- 0.0- 1.9- 3.8- 0.4- 2.2-	18.	Rajasthan	5.7	0.5	2.8		0.6		4.7	0.6	
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 All India 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- 0.1- 1.8- 3.2- 0.0- 1.9- 3.8- 0.4- 2.2-	19.	Sikkim	15.9	1.9	8.8	13.5	1.4	7.5	13.7	1.5	7.6
22. West Bengal + 5.6 1.0 3.0 3.2 0.9 1.9 3.8 1.0 2.2 All India 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- 0.1- 1.8- 3.2- 0.0- 1.9- 3.8- 0.4- 2.2-	20.	Tamil Nadu +		0.9			0.6	3.1	6.6	0.7	3.3
All India 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- 0.1- 1.8- 3.2- 0.0- 1.9- 3.8- 0.4- 2.2-	21.	Uttar Pradesh	6.2	0.5	3.1	8.8	0.4	4.2	8.3	0.4	4.0
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- 0.1- 1.8- 3.2- 0.0- 1.9- 3.8- 0.4- 2.2-	22.	West Bengal +	5.6	1.0	3.0	3.2	0.9	1.9	3.8	1.0	2.2
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- 0.1- 1.8- 3.2- 0.0- 1.9- 3.8- 0.4- 2.2-	All I	ndia									
Median 8.0 1.1 4.3 10.1 1.1 5.7 10.3 1.2 5.6 Range 2.5- 0.1- 1.8- 3.2- 0.0- 1.9- 3.8- 0.4- 2.2-	Mea	n	12.6	2.3	7.0	11.4	1.8	6.3	11.8	2.0	6.6
Range 2.5- 0.1- 1.8- 3.2- 0.0- 1.9- 3.8- 0.4- 2.2-	Stan	dard Deviation	6.5	3.3	4.4	4.8	1.7	2.9	4.9	2.0	
	Med	ian	8.0	1.1	4.3	10.1	1.1	5.7	10.3	1.2	5.6
22.6 14.6 19.0 17.8 7.5 14.6 19.2 7.4 13.3	Rang	ge	2.5-	0.1-	1.8-	3.2-	0.0-	1.9-	3.8-	0.4-	2.2-
			22.6	14.6	19.0	17.8	7.5	14.6	19.2	7.4	13.3

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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 in value of the indicator varied considerably across different States.

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 3.28: Proportion of Respondents who Reported Using Condom during Last Sexual Intercourse with any Non-Regular Sex Partner

(All figures are in percentage)

		(All figures are in percentage)									
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural	ı		Combined*		
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	61.4	40.2	56.7	47.8	36.1	44.8	51.6	37.1	48.0	
	Base	150	75	225	212	74	286	362	149	511	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.5	61.1	69.3	57.5	64.7	58.5	60.3	64.0	60.8	
	+										
	Base	122	18	140	106	17	123	228	35	263	
3.	Assam	46.4	83.3	52.9	24.6	26.7	25.0	25.7	29.4	26.3	
	Base	28	6	34	69	15	84	97	21	118	
4.	Bihar	34.1	5.1	25.4	36.7	10.8	29.1	36.3	10.0	28.6	
	Base	91	39	130	90	37	127	181	76	257	
5.	Delhi	46.3	50.0	46.6	60.3	0.0	60.3	48.0	50.0	48.1	
	Base	54	4	58	68	0	68	122	4	126	
6.	Goa +	93.0	62.5	91.0	75.0	14.3	70.1	84.0	35.9	80.5	
	Base	114	8	122	80	7	87	194	15	209	
7.	Gujarat +	73.9	25.0	72.6	53.2	0.0	50.3	60.8	5.2	58.3	
	Base	153	4	157	139	8	147	292	12	304	
8.	Haryana	55.9	8.3	47.9	33.9	30.8	33.3	39.1	25.6	36.8	
	Base	59	12	71	62	13	75	121	25	146	
9.	HP	60.7	100.0	63.3	60.5	0.0	55.3	60.5	4.5	55.8	
	Base	28	2	30	43	4	47	71	6	77	
10.	J & K	58.1	25.0	55.3	44.7	44.0	44.5	46.4	43.1	45.7	
	Base	43	4	47	94	25	119	137	29	166	
11.	Karnataka	58.8	30.8	51.1	31.7	22.2	30.4	37.2	25.6	35.3	
	Base	34	13	47	60	9	69	94	22	116	
12.	Kerala +	77.1	40.0	66.2	70.2	42.9	61.2	71.8	42.3	62.3	
	Base	48	20	68	57	28	85	105	48	153	
13.	Maharashtra	94.1	82.4	89.6	51.4	57.9	52.7	77.0	77.1	77.0	
	Base	170	108	278	72	19	91	242	127	369	
14.	Manipur +	64.3	28.6	52.4	25.0	33.3	25.6	30.1	31.1	30.2	
	Base	14	7	21	36	3	39	50	10	60	
15.	MP	50.3	62.5	50.9	19.6	0.0	19.2	27.0	27.9	27.1	
	Base	157	8	165	148	3	151	305	11	316	
16.	Orissa	35.9	0.0	35.0	14.3	0.0	13.2	17.5	0.0	16.2	
	Base	39	1	40	35	3	38	74	4	78	
17.	Punjab +	61.1	78.6	63.3	64.9	44.4	62.8	63.5	58.6	63.0	
	Base	95	14	109	77	9	86	172	23	195	
18.	Rajasthan	50.0	25.0	47.5	33.3	0.0	28.9	37.4	4.8	33.4	
	Base	36	4	40	33	5	38	69	9	78	
19.	Sikkim	73.0	71.4	72.8	71.1	30.0	67.3	71.3	35.1	67.9	
	Base	111	14	125	97	10	107	208	24	232	
20.	Tamil Nadu +	47.8	14.3	43.4	43.9	80.0	47.8	45.4	52.1	46.1	
	Base	46	7	53	41	5	46	87	12	99	

Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		Combined*			
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	44.7	50.0	45.2	25.4	33.3	25.8	27.9	37.5	28.4	
	Base	38	4	42	63	3	66	101	7	108	
22.	West Bengal +	68.6	62.5	67.4	22.7	0.0	16.7	40.0	17.2	34.5	
	Base	35	8	43	22	8	30	57	16	73	
All India											
Base	;	1805	387	2192	1770	328	2098	3575	715	4290	
Mea	n	64.6	51.9	62.4	46.1	32.9	44.0	51.2	39.8	49.3	
Stan	dard Deviation	15.9	28.1	15.9	18.4	23.6	17.7	18.4	20.5	17.8	
Med	ian	59.8	45.1	54.1	44.3	28.4	44.7	45.9	33.1	45.9	
Rang	ge	34.1-	0.0-	25.4-	14.3-	0.0-	13.2-	17.5-	0.0-	16.2-	
			100	91.0	75.0	64.7	67.3	84.0	77.1	80.5	

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: Respondents who reported having sex with any non-

regular partner in the last 12 months

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 partner. Beside Goa, only in five other States, viz. Maharashtra, Sikkim, Punjab, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh, 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 and as high as about 50 % points in West Bengal (Table 3.28).

As far as the male-female difference in value of this indicator 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: 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.	State/State Group		Urban		Rural Comb					nbined*		
No.	State/State Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
ļ	A D											
1	AP	30.7	20.7	28.5	24.1	22.7	23.7	25.9	22.2	25.0		
2	Base	150	75	225	212 33.0	74	286	362	149	511		
2	Arunachal Pradesh +	41.8	33.3	40.7	33.0	17.6	30.9	34.9	20.8	33.0		
		122	10	140	106	17	122	220	35	262		
3	Base		18	23.5	106	17	123	228	15.1	263		
3	Assam	17.9 28	50.0	34	17.4 69	15.5	16.7 84	17.4 97	21	17.0		
4	Base		6							118		
4	Bihar	19.8	2.6	14.6	23.3	5.4	18.1	22.9	5.0	17.6		
	Base	91	39	130	90	37	127	181	76	257		
5	Delhi	31.5	25.0	31.0	42.6	0.0	42.6	32.9	25.0	32.4		
	Base	54	4	58	68	0	68	122	4	126		
6	Goa +	89.5	62.5	87.7	70.0	0.0	64.4	79.8	28.0	76.0		
	Base	114	8	122	80	7	87	194	15	209		
7	Gujarat +	54.9	0.0	53.5	38.1	0.0	36.1	44.3	0.0	42.3		
	Base	153	4	157	139	8	147	292	12	304		
8	Haryana	33.9	0.0	28.2	17.7	23.1	18.7	21.6	17.7	20.9		
	Base	59	12	71	62	13	75	121	25	146		
9	HP	28.6	100.0	33.3	58.1	0.0	53.2	56.4	4.5	52.1		
	Base	28	2	30	43	4	47	71	6	77		
10	J & K	39.5	0.0	36.2	34.0	32.0	33.6	34.7	30.5	33.9		
	Base	43	4	47	94	25	119	137	29	166		
11	Karnataka	26.5	30.8	27.7	11.7	22.2	13.0	14.7	25.6	16.5		
	Base	34	13	47	60	9	69	94	22	116		
12	Kerala +	61.0	26.3	50.0	58.5	45.5	54.7	59.0	40.9	53.6		
	Base	48	20	68	57	28	85	105	48	153		
13	Maharashtra	79.4	58.3	71.2	37.5	42.1	38.5	62.6	54.8	60.0		
	Base	170	108	278	72	19	91	242	127	369		
14	Manipur	64.3	14.3	47.6	8.3	0.0	7.7	15.5	6.7	14.5		
	Base	14	7	21	36	3	39	50	10	60		
15	MP	29.3	25.0	29.1	10.1	0.0	9.9	14.8	11.1	14.7		
	Base	157	8	165	148	3	151	305	11	316		
16	Orissa	23.1	0.0	22.5	8.6	0.0	7.9	10.7	0.0	9.9		
	Base	39	1	40	35	3	38	74	4	78		
17	Punjab +	43.2	71.4	46.8	42.9	44.4	43.0	43.0	55.7	44.4		
	Base	95	14	109	77	9	86	172	23	195		
18	Rajasthan	33.3	25.0	32.5	24.2	20.0	23.7	26.5	21.0	25.8		
	Base	36	4	40	33	5	38	69	9	78		
19	Sikkim	36.9	21.4	35.2	26.8	10.0	25.2	27.8	11.4	26.3		
	Base	111	14	125	97	10	107	208	24	232		
20	Tamil Nadu +	37.0	42.9	37.7	22.0	40.0	23.9	27.5	41.2	29.1		

Sl.	State/State Group						Co	ombine	d*	
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Base	46	7	53	41	5	46	87	12	99
21	Uttar Pradesh	15.8	0.0	14.3	15.9	66.7	18.2	15.9	50.1	17.7
	Base	38	4	42	63	3	66	101	7	108
22	West Bengal +	40.0	50.0	41.9	22.7	0.0	16.7	29.2	13.7	25.5
	Base	35	8	43	22	8	30	57	16	73
All I	All India									
Base	,	1805	387	2192	1770	328	2098	3575	715	4290
Mea	n	43.1	33.9	41.5	29.3	21.7	28.2	33.6	26.6	32.4
Stan	dard Deviation	19.2	26.9	17.2	17.0	19.5	15.9	18.2	16.9	17.1
Med	ian	35.4	25.0	34.3	24.2	15.5	23.8	27.7	20.9	26.1
Range		15.8-	0.0-	14.3-	8.3-	0.0-	7.9-	10.7-	0.0-	9.9-
	C		100.0	71.2	70.0	66.7	64.4	79.8	55.7	76.0

^{*} Weighted figures Base: Respondents who reported having sex with any nonregular partner in the last 12 months

The table (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 condom 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 same in 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.

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 usage of condoms as a preventive tool for protection against these diseases.

3.6.1 Radio Listernership

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 was the 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 listernership was relatively low across most of the reporting units (Table 3.30). In fact, only two states, Manipur (78.2%) and Arunachal Pradesh (54.8%) had an 'at least once a week' listenership of 50% or more. States with low reported listenership were Gujarat , Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Goa (all below 30%).

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. **State/State Group** Urban Rural Combined* No. M F T M F T M F T 30.2 1. AP 36.6 30.2 33.4 52.2 30.3 41.2 48.1 39.1 2. Arunachal Pradesh 59.7 53.3 49.5 61.8 60.6 61.2 46.9 60.1 54.8 Assam 50.5 44.1 56.1 39.4 47.8 55.5 39.2 47.3 37.6 4. Bihar 39.2 19.4 29.3 42.9 14.9 28.9 42.4 15.5 28.9 5. Delhi 57.5 26.1 41.5 55.8 24.2 39.5 57.3 25.9 41.3 Goa+ 38.4 15.6 27.0 44.5 18.2 31.4 41.9 17.1 29.5 6. 22.7 23.4 23.2 7.5 Guirat + 10.6 16.6 5.9 14.6 15.3 39.4 59.1 22.3 54.2 8. Haryana 20.0 29.7 40.8 21.7 38.0 9. HP 39.5 56.1 39.2 25.5 32.6 47.6 54.6 38.0 46.3 10. J & K 36.0 14.1 25.1 51.0 26.0 38.5 47.4 23.2 35.3 47.5 48.8 Karnataka 32.5 48.3 32.7 33.3 40.4 40.6 40.6 12. Kerala + 58.1 64.2 77.3 62.6 66.1 63.0 71.7 74.2 69.4

	•									
13.	Maharashtra	49.9	40.7	45.3	41.9	27.6	34.7	45.0	32.7	38.8
14.	Manipur	91.8	69.8	80.8	90.0	64.5	77.3	90.5	65.9	78.2
15.	MP	22.9	15.9	19.5	34.7	13.6	24.1	31.9	14.1	23.0
16.	Orissa	31.2	24.5	27.8	43.8	27.7	35.8	42.2	27.3	34.7
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	42.2	29.3	35.7	50.2	30.9	40.4	48.5	30.7	39.5
Stan	dard Deviation	15.7	17.1	16.0	13.1	16.9	14.4	13.4	16.5	14.4
Med	ian	39.3	25.0	31.3	50.9	27.7	40.1	48.2	28.8	39.0
Rang	ge	22.7-	10.6	16.6-	23.4-	5.9-	14.6-	23.2-	7.5-	15.3-
		91.8	_	80.8	90.0	77.3	77.3	90.5	74.2	78.2
			69.8							

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

Radio listenership was more common in rural areas. Even in the urban areas, only Manipur, Assam, Arunachal, 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 was found to have listened to the radio in the past one month compared to women.

Details of listenership by different frequencies have been provided in Table A.11 in annexure.

3.6.2 Television Viewership

In line with listenership, all the respondents of 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.

Table 3.31: Proportion of Respondents who Watched Television At Least Once a Week in the Last Month

(All figures are in percentage)

					(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural			Combined*		
No.	_	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	91.6	90.6	91.1	78.5	79.9	79.2	81.9	82.7	82.3	

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.1	74.7	78.9	60.7	47.5	54.1	65.0	52.7	58.8
	+									
3.	Assam	81.3	78.4	79.8	43.2	35.0	39.1	47.4	39.8	43.6
4.	Bihar	75.5	63.1	69.3	30.7	14.7	22.7	36.6	21.0	28.8
5.	Delhi	88.4	87.4	87.9	86.8	80.1	83.4	88.2	86.6	87.4
6.	Goa +	95.8	92.7	94.3	90.4	79.1	84.8	92.7	84.8	88.7
7.	Gujrat +	77.3	66.1	71.7	44.7	28.6	36.6	56.0	41.4	48.7
8.	Haryana	90.5	87.8	89.1	76.4	58.6	67.5	79.8	65.8	72.9
9.	HP	95.0	95.2	95.1	81.6	77.0	79.3	82.8	78.6	80.7
10.	J & K	97.1	92.5	94.8	74.2	58.9	66.5	79.7	66.8	73.3
11.	Karnataka	87.3	80.3	83.8	70.5	60.6	65.6	75.7	66.7	71.2
12.	Kerala +	91.0	84.3	86.9	87.1	74.3	79.7	88.1	77.1	81.7
13.	Maharashtra	92.1	90.3	91.2	64.7	52.1	58.4	75.3	66.9	71.1
14.	Manipur	89.0	76.2	82.6	49.7	40.3	45.0	60.4	50.1	55.3
15.	MP	89.7	84.1	86.9	51.0	33.2	42.0	60.0	44.8	52.4
16.	Orissa	85.4	80.7	83.0	54.0	41.1	47.5	58.2	46.4	52.3
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	87.4	82.4	84.9	64.0	52.9	58.4	69.3	59.8	64.5
Stan	dard Deviation	6.9	9.8	8.2	18.0	21.9	19.3	15.9	19.2	17.4
Med	ian	89.2	84.2	86.9	62.8	49.8	58.0	70.2	61.7	65.9
Rang	ge	71.5-	61.1	71.7-	30.7-	8.1-	22.7-	36.6-	21.0-	28.8-
		95.8	_	95.1	90.4	80.1	85.6	92.7	86.6	88.7
			95.2							

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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

The urban – rural differences in viewership 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 viewership. In rural areas, high viewership 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 viewership among rural females

(above 60%) could be observed only in the states of Delhi, Haryana, J&K and Punjab in the North, Goa and Maharashtra in the West and all four reporting units from the South.

Details of viewership by different frequencies have been provided in Table A.12 in annexure.

3.6.3 Newspaper/Magazine readership

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. The 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.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		Combined*			
No.	•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	69.7	38.6	54.2	54.1	19.6	36.8	58.2	24.5	41.3	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.1	62.7	70.4	47.8	40.3	44.1	53.6	44.6	49.1	
	+										
3.	Assam	68.0	54.3	61.1	27.8	14.9	21.4	32.3	19.3	25.8	
4.	Bihar	59.0	20.4	39.7	23.3	3.6	13.4	28.0	5.8	16.9	
5.	Delhi	63.7	39.4	51.3	63.7	20.7	41.6	63.7	37.5	50.3	
6.	Goa +	78.5	53.4	66.0	71.6	37.5	54.6	74.5	44.1	59.3	
7.	Gujrat +	62.0	28.5	45.2	36.9	5.3	20.9	45.6	13.2	29.3	
8.	Haryana	66.6	42.2	54.4	53.8	15.3	34.6	56.9	21.9	39.5	
9.	HP	88.0	77.8	82.9	59.7	26.0	42.9	62.2	30.5	46.4	
10.	J & K	85.3	61.4	73.4	41.8	9.7	25.7	52.2	22.0	37.1	
11.	Karnataka	70.7	32.9	52.0	45.3	15.2	30.3	53.2	20.7	37.0	
12.	Kerala +	87.9	69.8	76.8	86.5	65.6	74.5	86.8	66.8	75.1	
13.	Maharashtra	85.3	56.2	70.8	52.2	13.5	32.9	65.0	30.0	47.6	
14.	Manipur	89.0	60.5	74.8	59.8	27.3	43.6	67.8	36.4	52.1	
15.	MP	69.5	31.9	50.8	27.6	5.2	16.3	37.4	11.3	24.3	
16.	Orissa	62.4	31.7	47.0	31.6	9.3	20.5	35.7	12.3	24.0	
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	
All I	All India										
Mea	n	72.1	45.0	58.4	47.2	19.1	33.0	52.7	25.7	39.1	
Stan	dard Deviation	10.7	15.6	12.4	17.2	14.5	14.8	16.0	14.3	14.4	

Sl. State/State Group)	Urban			Rural		Combined*			
No.	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Median	70.2	40.8	55.0	49.1	15.3	31.6	54.7	22.2	38.3	
Range	54.2-	19.7	37.9-	22.4-	3.5-	14.4-	28.0-	5.8-	16.9-	
	89.0	-	82.9	86.5	65.6	74.5	86.8	66.8	75.1	
		77.8								

^{*} 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 readership rates (viz. Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Arunachal , Goa , Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu). Conversely, States with the lower literacy rates recorded the lower readership rates (viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal Madhya Pradesh and Orissa).

Readership values 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 J & K (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 of the 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 Arunachal Pradesh . The largest male-female difference in readership level was recorded in Tamil Nadu (46.6%).

Details of readership by different frequencies have been provided in Table A.13 in annexure.

3.6.4 No Exposure to Electronic or Print Media in Last One Month

At this juncture, it would be worthwhile to compare the exposure level of sample respondents across the three communication mediums (as a prelude to determining comparative potential of each as an effective IEC medium). To facilitate this understanding, the 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.

The findings (Table 3.33) clearly indicate that apart from the State of Manipur, television had emerged as the most commonly used medium among the three (having the least proportion of people with no exposure in the past one month).

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)

State/State No	Any of the three Media
M F T M F T M F T 1. AP 50.2 64.2 57.2 15.7 14.6 15.1 19.2 32.7 26.0 2. Arunachal Pradesh + 33.5 45.7 39.6 30.4 44.1 37.2 26.1 26.3 26.2 3. Assam 40.0 59.0 49.5 46.7 57.7 52.2 40.6 41.8 41.2 4. Bihar 53.0 80.1 66.6 58.9 74.6 66.8 42.0 28.3 35.1 5. Delhi 38.7 69.8 54.6 10.1 10.0 10.0 21.0 34.9 28.1 6. Goa + 49.4 79.9 64.6 5.9 11.7 8.8 18.2 35.2 26.7 7. Gujrat + 70.3 90.1 80.3 37.1 51.9 44.6 26.9 32.5 29.7 8	three
1. AP 50.2 64.2 57.2 15.7 14.6 15.1 19.2 32.7 26.0 2. Arunachal Pradesh + 33.5 45.7 39.6 30.4 44.1 37.2 26.1 26.3 26.2 Pradesh + 38.7 49.5 46.7 57.7 52.2 40.6 41.8 41.2 4. Bihar 53.0 80.1 66.6 58.9 74.6 66.8 42.0 28.3 35.1 5. Delhi 38.7 69.8 54.6 10.1 10.0 10.0 21.0 34.9 28.1 6. Goa + 49.4 79.9 64.6 5.9 11.7 8.8 18.2 35.2 26.7 7. Gujrat + 70.3 90.1 80.3 37.1 51.9 44.6 26.9 32.5 29.7 8. Haryana 41.5 75.2 58.3 17.4 29.5 23.5 22.7 32.8 27.8 <th></th>	
2. Arunachal Pradesh + 33.5 45.7 39.6 30.4 44.1 37.2 26.1 26.3 26.2 3. Assam 40.0 59.0 49.5 46.7 57.7 52.2 40.6 41.8 41.2 4. Bihar 53.0 80.1 66.6 58.9 74.6 66.8 42.0 28.3 35.1 5. Delhi 38.7 69.8 54.6 10.1 10.0 10.0 21.0 34.9 28.1 6. Goa + 49.4 79.9 64.6 5.9 11.7 8.8 18.2 35.2 26.7 7. Gujrat + 70.3 90.1 80.3 37.1 51.9 44.6 26.9 32.5 29.7 8. Haryana 41.5 75.2 58.3 17.4 29.5 23.5 22.7 32.8 27.8 9. HP 42.5 53.8 48.1 14.0 15.5 14.7 25.1 35.9 30.5 10. J & K 46.9 69.9 58.4 <	Media
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3. Assam 40.0 59.0 49.5 46.7 57.7 52.2 40.6 41.8 41.2 4. Bihar 53.0 80.1 66.6 58.9 74.6 66.8 42.0 28.3 35.1 5. Delhi 38.7 69.8 54.6 10.1 10.0 10.0 21.0 34.9 28.1 6. Goa + 49.4 79.9 64.6 5.9 11.7 8.8 18.2 35.2 26.7 7. Gujrat + 70.3 90.1 80.3 37.1 51.9 44.6 26.9 32.5 29.7 8. Haryana 41.5 75.2 58.3 17.4 29.5 23.5 22.7 32.8 27.8 9. HP 42.5 53.8 48.1 14.0 15.5 14.7 25.1 35.9 30.5 10. J & K 46.9 69.9 58.4 18.0 28.2 23.1 30.8 45.5 38.1 11. Karnataka 48.5 64.2 56.4 22.0 </td <td>7.5</td>	7.5
4. Bihar 53.0 80.1 66.6 58.9 74.6 66.8 42.0 28.3 35.1 5. Delhi 38.7 69.8 54.6 10.1 10.0 10.0 21.0 34.9 28.1 6. Goa + 49.4 79.9 64.6 5.9 11.7 8.8 18.2 35.2 26.7 7. Gujrat + 70.3 90.1 80.3 37.1 51.9 44.6 26.9 32.5 29.7 8. Haryana 41.5 75.2 58.3 17.4 29.5 23.5 22.7 32.8 27.8 9. HP 42.5 53.8 48.1 14.0 15.5 14.7 25.1 35.9 30.5 10. J & K 46.9 69.9 58.4 18.0 28.2 23.1 30.8 45.5 38.1 11. Karnataka 48.5 64.2 56.4 22.0 29.6 25.8 18.5	
5. Delhi 38.7 69.8 54.6 10.1 10.0 10.0 21.0 34.9 28.1 6. Goa + 49.4 79.9 64.6 5.9 11.7 8.8 18.2 35.2 26.7 7. Gujrat + 70.3 90.1 80.3 37.1 51.9 44.6 26.9 32.5 29.7 8. Haryana 41.5 75.2 58.3 17.4 29.5 23.5 22.7 32.8 27.8 9. HP 42.5 53.8 48.1 14.0 15.5 14.7 25.1 35.9 30.5 10. J & K 46.9 69.9 58.4 18.0 28.2 23.1 30.8 45.5 38.1 11. Karnataka 48.5 64.2 56.4 22.0 29.6 25.8 18.5 34.1 26.3 12. Kerala + 35.2 19.4 26.0 10.1 18.5 15.0 7.7 <	13.3
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7. Gujrat + 70.3 90.1 80.3 37.1 51.9 44.6 26.9 32.5 29.7 8. Haryana 41.5 75.2 58.3 17.4 29.5 23.5 22.7 32.8 27.8 9. HP 42.5 53.8 48.1 14.0 15.5 14.7 25.1 35.9 30.5 10. J & K 46.9 69.9 58.4 18.0 28.2 23.1 30.8 45.5 38.1 11. Karnataka 48.5 64.2 56.4 22.0 29.6 25.8 18.5 34.1 26.3 12. Kerala + 35.2 19.4 26.0 10.1 18.5 15.0 7.7 20.3 15.1 13. Maharashtra 51.4 63.2 57.2 22.9 28.8 25.9 21.9 42.1 32.0 14. Manipur + 6.2 25.3 15.7 37.3 43.9 40.6 17.2 </td <td>3.2</td>	3.2
8. Haryana 41.5 75.2 58.3 17.4 29.5 23.5 22.7 32.8 27.8 9. HP 42.5 53.8 48.1 14.0 15.5 14.7 25.1 35.9 30.5 10. J & K 46.9 69.9 58.4 18.0 28.2 23.1 30.8 45.5 38.1 11. Karnataka 48.5 64.2 56.4 22.0 29.6 25.8 18.5 34.1 26.3 12. Kerala + 35.2 19.4 26.0 10.1 18.5 15.0 7.7 20.3 15.1 13. Maharashtra 51.4 63.2 57.2 22.9 28.8 25.9 21.9 42.1 32.0 14. Manipur + 6.2 25.3 15.7 37.3 43.9 40.6 17.2 27.0 22.1 15. MP 63.9 84.1 74.0 35.1 52.4 43.8 36.1 29.9 33.0 16. Orissa 54.6 70.1 62.3	2.8
9. HP 42.5 53.8 48.1 14.0 15.5 14.7 25.1 35.9 30.5 10. J & K 46.9 69.9 58.4 18.0 28.2 23.1 30.8 45.5 38.1 11. Karnataka 48.5 64.2 56.4 22.0 29.6 25.8 18.5 34.1 26.3 12. Kerala + 35.2 19.4 26.0 10.1 18.5 15.0 7.7 20.3 15.1 13. Maharashtra 51.4 63.2 57.2 22.9 28.8 25.9 21.9 42.1 32.0 14. Manipur + 6.2 25.3 15.7 37.3 43.9 40.6 17.2 27.0 22.1 15. MP 63.9 84.1 74.0 35.1 52.4 43.8 36.1 29.9 33.0 16. Orissa 54.6 70.1 62.3 36.9 51.0 44.0 41.9	13.4
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11. Karnataka 48.5 64.2 56.4 22.0 29.6 25.8 18.5 34.1 26.3 12. Kerala + 35.2 19.4 26.0 10.1 18.5 15.0 7.7 20.3 15.1 13. Maharashtra 51.4 63.2 57.2 22.9 28.8 25.9 21.9 42.1 32.0 14. Manipur + 6.2 25.3 15.7 37.3 43.9 40.6 17.2 27.0 22.1 15. MP 63.9 84.1 74.0 35.1 52.4 43.8 36.1 29.9 33.0 16. Orissa 54.6 70.1 62.3 36.9 51.0 44.0 41.9 47.0 44.5 17. Punjab + 62.2 85.4 73.7 7.1 12.4 9.7 18.0 32.5 25.2 18. Rajasthan 45.8 70.8 58.6 34.2 51.4 43.0 19.4 23.4 21.5 19. Sikkim 45.2 56.1 50.6	4.3
12. Kerala + 35.2 19.4 26.0 10.1 18.5 15.0 7.7 20.3 15.1 13. Maharashtra 51.4 63.2 57.2 22.9 28.8 25.9 21.9 42.1 32.0 14. Manipur + 6.2 25.3 15.7 37.3 43.9 40.6 17.2 27.0 22.1 15. MP 63.9 84.1 74.0 35.1 52.4 43.8 36.1 29.9 33.0 16. Orissa 54.6 70.1 62.3 36.9 51.0 44.0 41.9 47.0 44.5 17. Punjab + 62.2 85.4 73.7 7.1 12.4 9.7 18.0 32.5 25.2 18. Rajasthan 45.8 70.8 58.6 34.2 51.4 43.0 19.4 23.4 21.5 19. Sikkim 45.2 56.1 50.6 33.5 37.2 35.3 33.8 39.4 36.6 20. Tamil Nadu + 44.3 56.9 5	7.7
13. Maharashtra 51.4 63.2 57.2 22.9 28.8 25.9 21.9 42.1 32.0 14. Manipur + 6.2 25.3 15.7 37.3 43.9 40.6 17.2 27.0 22.1 15. MP 63.9 84.1 74.0 35.1 52.4 43.8 36.1 29.9 33.0 16. Orissa 54.6 70.1 62.3 36.9 51.0 44.0 41.9 47.0 44.5 17. Punjab + 62.2 85.4 73.7 7.1 12.4 9.7 18.0 32.5 25.2 18. Rajasthan 45.8 70.8 58.6 34.2 51.4 43.0 19.4 23.4 21.5 19. Sikkim 45.2 56.1 50.6 33.5 37.2 35.3 33.8 39.4 36.6 20. Tamil Nadu + 44.3 56.9 50.6 13.6 18.7 16.2	4.0
14. Manipur + 6.2 25.3 15.7 37.3 43.9 40.6 17.2 27.0 22.1 15. MP 63.9 84.1 74.0 35.1 52.4 43.8 36.1 29.9 33.0 16. Orissa 54.6 70.1 62.3 36.9 51.0 44.0 41.9 47.0 44.5 17. Punjab + 62.2 85.4 73.7 7.1 12.4 9.7 18.0 32.5 25.2 18. Rajasthan 45.8 70.8 58.6 34.2 51.4 43.0 19.4 23.4 21.5 19. Sikkim 45.2 56.1 50.6 33.5 37.2 35.3 33.8 39.4 36.6 20. Tamil Nadu + 44.3 56.9 50.6 13.6 18.7 16.2 13.7 52.1 32.9	1.1
15. MP 63.9 84.1 74.0 35.1 52.4 43.8 36.1 29.9 33.0 16. Orissa 54.6 70.1 62.3 36.9 51.0 44.0 41.9 47.0 44.5 17. Punjab + 62.2 85.4 73.7 7.1 12.4 9.7 18.0 32.5 25.2 18. Rajasthan 45.8 70.8 58.6 34.2 51.4 43.0 19.4 23.4 21.5 19. Sikkim 45.2 56.1 50.6 33.5 37.2 35.3 33.8 39.4 36.6 20. Tamil Nadu + 44.3 56.9 50.6 13.6 18.7 16.2 13.7 52.1 32.9	9.9
16. Orissa 54.6 70.1 62.3 36.9 51.0 44.0 41.9 47.0 44.5 17. Punjab + 62.2 85.4 73.7 7.1 12.4 9.7 18.0 32.5 25.2 18. Rajasthan 45.8 70.8 58.6 34.2 51.4 43.0 19.4 23.4 21.5 19. Sikkim 45.2 56.1 50.6 33.5 37.2 35.3 33.8 39.4 36.6 20. Tamil Nadu + 44.3 56.9 50.6 13.6 18.7 16.2 13.7 52.1 32.9	3.8
17. Punjab + 62.2 85.4 73.7 7.1 12.4 9.7 18.0 32.5 25.2 18. Rajasthan 45.8 70.8 58.6 34.2 51.4 43.0 19.4 23.4 21.5 19. Sikkim 45.2 56.1 50.6 33.5 37.2 35.3 33.8 39.4 36.6 20. Tamil Nadu + 44.3 56.9 50.6 13.6 18.7 16.2 13.7 52.1 32.9	10.1
18. Rajasthan 45.8 70.8 58.6 34.2 51.4 43.0 19.4 23.4 21.5 19. Sikkim 45.2 56.1 50.6 33.5 37.2 35.3 33.8 39.4 36.6 20. Tamil Nadu + 44.3 56.9 50.6 13.6 18.7 16.2 13.7 52.1 32.9	13.8
19. Sikkim 45.2 56.1 50.6 33.5 37.2 35.3 33.8 39.4 36.6 20. Tamil Nadu + 44.3 56.9 50.6 13.6 18.7 16.2 13.7 52.1 32.9	2.2
20. Tamil Nadu + 44.3 56.9 50.6 13.6 18.7 16.2 13.7 52.1 32.9	9.0
	7.0
	5.2
21. Uttar Pradesh 55.2 80.4 68.0 39.7 63.4 51.7 32.3 28.6 30.4	11.1
22. West Bengal + 46.8 65.2 56.0 42.8 48.0 45.4 44.9 43.9 44.4	11.2
All India	
Mean 46.7 64.6 55.8 26.9 35.9 31.5 26.4 34.7 30.6	7.4
Standard Deviation 12.8 17.8 14.8 14.5 18.9 16.5 10.2 8.1 7.4	13.1
Median 46.9 67.5 57.2 26.7 33.4 30.6 23.9 33.5 30.1	7.2
Range 6.2- 19.4- 15.7- 5.9- 10.0- 8.8- 7.7- 20.3- 15.1-	1.1 –
70.3 90.1 80.3 58.9 74.6 51.7 44.9 52.1 44.5	14.7

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

This is followed by the print media (except in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh) and the least popular medium (as denoted by the highest proportion of people not having any exposure to the same within the given time frame) was radio.

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 (Refer Table A.14 in annexure). 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 listenership 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.

As far as television viewership 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/state groups 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.

Table 3.34: Proportion of Respondents who Reported Receiving Interpersonal Communication on

STD/HIV/AIDS (All figures are in percentage)

Sl.	State/State Group		Urban Rural						ombine	d*
No.	,	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	17.6	10.0	13.8	25.2	17.8	21.5	23.2	15.8	19.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.9	16.8	18.3	19.4	17.5	18.4	19.5	17.4	18.4
	+									
3.	Assam	17.5	5.9	11.7	16.8	9.3	13.0	16.9	8.9	12.9
4.	Bihar	12.4	9.2	10.8	11.2	13.0	12.1	11.3	12.5	11.9
5.	Delhi	5.2	8.2	6.7	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.2	8.0	6.6
6.	Goa +	4.0	14.3	9.1	7.1	18.8	12.9	5.8	16.9	11.3
7.	Gujrat +	17.2	32.0	24.6	20.7	30.4	25.6	19.5	30.9	25.3
8.	Haryana	7.7	14.7	11.2	7.7	16.4	12.0	7.7	16.0	11.8
9.	HP	24.5	11.4	18.0	14.8	16.3	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.8
10.	J & K	20.5	7.4	14.0	9.6	10.6	10.1	12.2	9.8	11.0
11.	Karnataka	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.2	2.2	5.7	7.8	3.0	5.4
12.	Kerala +	5.5	8.1	7.1	4.0	8.6	6.7	4.4	8.5	6.8
13.	Maharashtra	14.2	19.1	16.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	9.0	10.9	10.0
14.	Manipur	44.2	19.5	31.9	38.2	13.0	25.7	39.9	14.8	27.4
15.	MP	11.4	9.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.4	9.8	10.1
16.	Orissa	23.2	18.3	20.7	26.5	22.7	24.6	26.1	22.1	24.1
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
	All India	15.3	13.0	14.1	15.2	13.7	14.4	15.1	13.6	14.3

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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 among them and their exposure through the electronic and print media being high, these states scored consistently higher on awareness indicators.

There was considerable urban - rural difference. The state with the largest reported urbanrural difference in occurrence value 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 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)

					(An inguies are in percentage)						
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*	
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	13.8	5.7	9.7	1.9	10.8	13.8	16.1	9.4	12.8	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.5	12.5	15.5	16.9	12.3	14.6	17.2	12.3	14.8	
	+										
3.	Assam	16.6	3.6	10.1	14.6	5.7	10.2	14.8	5.5	10.2	
4.	Bihar	11.5	4.8	8.1	9.9	2.8	6.4	10.1	3.1	6.6	
5.	Delhi	4.2	5.8	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.4	5.8	5.1	
6.	Goa +	3.5	7.4	5.5	7.1	10.3	8.7	5.6	9.1	7.4	
7.	Gujrat +	16.5	18.3	17.4	20.2	10.8	15.4	18.9	13.4	16.1	
8.	Haryana	6.7	14.3	10.5	5.6	13.1	9.3	5.9	13.4	9.6	
9.	HP	24.4	10.6	17.6	15.4	15.0	15.2	16.2	14.7	15.4	
10.	J & K	20.7	6.5	13.6	9.7	6.5	8.1	12.3	6.5	9.4	
11.	Karnataka	4.2	6.2	5.2	7.4	2.7	5.1	6.4	3.8	5.1	
12.	Kerala +	3.2	4.0	3.7	2.9	5.3	4.3	3.0	4.9	4.1	
13.	Maharashtra	17.2	18.8	18.0	5.1	4.0	4.5	9.8	9.7	9.8	
14.	Manipur	39.9	14.4	27.2	30.5	9.4	20.0	33.1	10.8	22.0	
15.	MP	13.6	7.5	10.6	13.2	7.2	10.1	13.3	7.2	10.2	
16.	Orissa	20.1	11.9	16.0	17.3	9.5	13.4	17.7	9.8	13.8	
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	
	All India	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 AIDS 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).

Table 3.36: Proportion of Respondents Aware of Someone who is infected with HIV/AIDS

Sl. State/State Group Urban Rural Combined*											
	State/State Group								ombine		
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	AP	31.7	25.6	28.6	37.8	41.2	39.5	36.2	37.2	36.7	
2.	Arunachal	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	Pradesh+										
3.	Assam	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4.	Bihar	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.7	
5.	Delhi	2.0	2.1	2.1	4.7	1.5	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	
6.	Goa+	8.9	8.7	8.8	5.5	7.2	6.4	6.9	7.8	7.4	
7.	Gujarat+	19.1	7.3	13.2	9.9	4.1	7.0	13.1	5.2	9.1	
8.	Haryana	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.7	
9.	HP	3.0	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	
10.	J& K	4.6	6.3	5.4	10.8	10.6	10.7	9.3	9.5	9.4	
11.	Karnataka	17.2	17.2	17.2	15.2	12.7	14.0	15.8	14.1	15.0	
12.	Kerala+	11.5	15.4	13.9	11.2	16.6	14.3	11.3	16.3	14.2	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6.2	2.5	4.4	3.6	1.5	2.5	4.2	1.7	2.9	
14.	Maharashtra	25.7	23.5	24.6	9.0	7.1	8.0	15.5	13.4	14.4	
15.	Manipur	66.3	64.2	65.2	26.6	26.3	26.4	37.4	36.7	37.0	
16.	Orissa	4.5	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.4	
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.			0.9	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.9	
All India											
Mean	Mean		9.5	10.4	8.3	7.5	7.9	9.2	8.2	8.7	
Stane	Standard Deviation		14.3	14.7	9.4	10.0	9.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	
Med	Median		4	4.35	4.5	3.65	3.85	4.1	3.7	3.75	
Rang	Range		0.1-	0.1-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	
	-	66.3	64.2	65.2	37.8	41.2	39.5	37.4	37.2	37.0	

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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 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.

Table 3.37: Proportion of Respondents Aware of Someone who has died of HIV/AIDS

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl.	State/State		Urban		es are r	C	ombine	d*		
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	Rural F	T	M	F	Т
1.	AP	28.3	24.9	26.6	29.7	35.8	32.8	29.3	33.0	31.2
2.	Arunachal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Bihar	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
5.	Delhi	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.5	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.0
6.	Goa+	11.9	12.4	12.1	7.0	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.6	10.3
7.	Gujarat+	15.6	7.0	11.3	9.7	3.8	6.7	11.7	4.9	8.3
8.	Haryana	4.8	3.9	4.3	7.1	3.9	5.5	6.5	3.9	5.2
9.	HP	3.1	4.3	3.7	7.0	3.2	5.1	6.7	3.3	5.0
10.	J& K	5.6	7.1	6.3	14.6	10.0	12.3	12.4	9.3	10.9
11.	Karnataka	19.5	17.4	18.5	20.2	13.3	16.7	20.0	14.5	17.3
12.	Kerala+	10.5	15.8	13.7	9.5	16.2	13.4	9.8	16.1	13.5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3.1	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.7	1.3	2.0
14.	Maharashtra	39.6	21.5	30.6	20.9	8.3	14.6	28.2	13.4	20.8
15.	Manipur	65.8	64.7	65.2	27.3	26.9	27.1	37.8	37.2	37.5
16.	Orissa	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8
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
All I	All India									
	Mean		9.6	10.5	9.0	7.4	8.4	9.8	8.1	9.0
Stan	Standard Deviation		14.4	15.1	9.2	9.4	9.1	10.9	10.3	10.4
Med	Median		3.6	4	7	3.5	5.3	6.6	3.5	5.1
Rang	Range		0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-
	runge		64.7	65.2	29.7	35.8	32.8	37.8	37.2	37.5

Base: All Respondents

^{*} Weighted figures

The three South Indian States of Tamil Nadu (18.4%), Karanataka (17.3%) and Kerala (13.5%) along with Goa and J&K 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 percent.

Table 3.38: Proportion of Respondents Aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in the area

		(An ingures are in percentage)										
Sl.	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*		
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	\mathbf{F}	T		
1.	AP	22.2	10.8	16.5	13.0	9.7	11.4	15.4	10.0	12.7		
2.	Arunachal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	Pradesh+											
3.	Assam	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
4.	Bihar	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2		
5.	Delhi	21.5	15.8	18.6	16.9	7.3	12.0	21.1	14.9	17.9		
6.	Goa+	11.6	7.4	9.5	6.4	4.7	5.6	8.6	5.8	7.2		
7.	Gujarat+	25.4	7.7	16.5	7.3	1.2	4.2	13.6	3.4	8.5		
8.	Haryana	22.3	18.4	20.3	14.6	7.6	11.1	16.5	10.3	13.4		
9.	HP	45.9	26.3	36.2	20.3	11.2	15.7	22.5	12.5	17.5		
10.	J& K	42.4	25.9	34.2	11.2	3.7	7.5	18.7	9.0	13.8		
11.	Karnataka	30.0	10.7	20.4	12.5	2.1	7.3	17.9	4.7	11.4		
12.	Kerala+	24.4	18.3	20.7	15.5	18.8	17.4	17.8	18.6	18.3		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	36.0	10.6	23.4	13.9	3.2	8.5	19.1	4.9	12.0		
14.	Maharashtra	24.7	15.5	20.1	6.1	4.2	5.2	13.3	8.6	11.0		
15.	Manipur	18.2	10.8	14.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	8.8	7.0	7.9		
16.	Orissa	4.4	3.0	3.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5		
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	21.4	12.5	16.9	9.7	5.8	7.8	13.0	7.8	10.4
Stan	dard Deviation	15.7	10.0	12.6	8.4	6.1	6.9	9.9	7.0	8.2
Med	ian	22.25	10.8	17.7	10.8	3.95	7.4	14.3	6.4	11.0
								5		5
Rang	ge	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-
		53.6	36.8	45.3	35.0	22.0	28.5	40.9	26.7	33.8

^{*} Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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%), J&K (34.1%) and Tamil Nadu (31.4%) but 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 3.39: Proportion of Respondents who agreed that Confidential HIV Testing is Possible in their Area

Sl.	State/State	,	Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	21.2	13.6	17.4	9.7	18.3	14.0	12.7	17.1	14.9
2.	Arunachal	33.0	29.0	31.0	30.7	24.0	27.3	31.2	24.9	28.0
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	40.9	31.7	36.3	33.9	20.7	27.3	34.6	21.9	28.3
4.	Bihar	38.5	25.0	31.8	26.1	9.3	17.7	27.7	11.3	19.5
5.	Delhi	83.6	76.4	79.9	86.1	73.2	79.4	83.9	76.1	79.9
6.	Goa+	86.8	63.3	75.1	76.8	51.7	64.3	81.0	56.5	68.7
7.	Gujarat+	76.3	49.5	62.9	60.7	19.4	39.8	66.1	29.7	47.7
8.	Haryana	87.6	69.9	78.7	79.2	53.6	66.4	81.2	57.6	69.5
9.	HP	79.0	77.6	78.3	84.0	74.6	79.3	83.6	74.9	79.2
10.	J& K	78.4	80.3	79.3	69.1	48.3	58.7	71.3	55.9	63.6
11.	Karnataka	82.8	73.1	77.9	71.5	63.3	67.4	75.0	66.3	70.6
12.	Kerala+	66.4	36.4	48.1	68.8	37.7	50.9	68.2	37.3	50.2

	1									
13.	Madhya Pradesh	73.8	31.3	52.7	50.4	12.2	31.2	55.8	16.6	36.2
14.	Maharashtra	64.7	73.4	69.0	62.5	41.4	52.0	63.4	53.8	58.6
15.	Manipur	74.8	67.9	71.4	46.0	40.3	43.1	53.9	47.9	50.9
16.	Orissa	53.9	41.3	47.6	49.5	33.3	41.4	50.1	34.3	42.2
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
All I	ndia									
Mea	n	63.5	52.0	57.7	54.5	37.8	46.1	56.6	41.5	49.0
Stan	dard Deviation	23.2	22.6	22.2	23.7	21.1	21.5	23.6	21.6	21.8
Med	ian	73.65	56.8	66	59.35	35.5	43.5	62.9	36.9	49.7
							5	5		
Rang	ge	6.7-	7.0-	6.8-	6.9-	4.7-	5.8-	6.8-	5.3-	6.1-
		87.6	80.6	83.4	86.1	74.6	79.4	83.6	76.1	79.9

^{*} 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, J&K, Punjab Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Manipur.

Conversely, the states with the lower proportion of positive responses were Arunachal, Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

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.

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

Table 3.40: Proportion of Respondents who had Exposure to Promotional Campaign for Voluntary Blood Donation

			(All figures are i	n percentage)
SI.	State/State	Urban	Rural	Combined*

		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	AP	60.9	66.5	63.7	59.0	66.5	62.8	59.5	66.5	63.0
2.	Arunachal	24.2	14.6	19.4	18.4	9.7	14.1	19.5	10.6	15.1
	Pradesh+									
3.	Assam	3.0	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5
4.	Bihar	11.9	3.3	7.6	3.0	0.6	1.8	4.2	1.0	2.6
5.	Delhi	19.5	27.3	23.4	17.1	21.8	19.5	19.2	26.7	23.0
6.	Goa+	28.2	13.2	20.7	28.7	11.8	20.3	28.5	12.4	20.4
7.	Gujarat+	94.0	90.9	92.4	90.1	75.3	82.6	91.5	80.6	86.0
8.	Haryana	21.0	23.3	22.2	14.3	13.3	13.8	15.9	15.7	15.8
9.	HP	22.0	4.9	13.5	6.4	0.5	3.4	7.7	0.9	4.3
10.	J& K	16.9	2.1	9.5	9.2	2.0	5.6	11.0	2.0	6.5
11.	Karnataka	74.6	66.8	70.7	67.6	58.1	62.9	69.8	60.8	65.3
12.	Kerala+	16.5	8.7	11.8	12.8	7.7	9.9	13.7	8.0	10.4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13.8	9.1	11.5	1.8	4.2	3.0	4.6	5.4	5.0
14.	Maharashtra	53.4	30.6	42.1	23.2	12.7	18.0	34.9	19.6	27.3
15.	Manipur	9.5	1.1	5.3	9.9	0.7	5.3	9.8	0.8	5.3
16.	Orissa	6.4	1.7	4.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.7	1.4
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
All I	ndia									
Mea		30.3	21.6	25.9	22.3	16.7	19.5	75.5	81.8	78.7
Stan	Standard Deviation		27.9	27.3	24.9	23.0	23.7	26.3	24.7	25.3
Med	Median		8.9	12.6	11.55	5.95	7.75	13.0	6.7	8.6
				5				5		
Rang	Range		1.1-	2.1-	0.5-	0.1-	0.3-	0.8-	0.2-	0.5-
	Tunge		90.9	92.4	90.1	75.3	82.6	91.5	80.6	86.0

* Weighted figures

Base: All Respondents

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.

CHAPTER 4.0: 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, MP, 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 small proportion 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 partner, 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 relationship with non-regular partner is an extremely important intervention and special attention should be paid to this aspect in IEC activities.

Table A.1: Age Distribution of Respondents

						(All f		e in per	percentage)			
Sl.	State/State G	roup		Urban			Rural			ombine		
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	Andhra Pradesh	15-24 Yrs	31.7	31.9	31.8	26.8	31.5	29.2	28.1	31.6	29.9	
		25-39 Yrs	48.3	50.3	49.3	49.8	51.0	50.4	49.4	50.8	50.1	
		40-49 Yrs	19.9	17.8	18.9	18.9	17.6	20.4	22.5	17.6	20.0	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15-24 Yrs	35.3	34.3	34.8	35.6	35.3	35.5	35.6	35.1	35.4	
		25-39 Yrs	45.4	49.2	47.3	46.4	49.4	47.9	46.2	49.4	47.8	
		40-49 Yrs	19.3	16.6	17.9	18.0	15.2	16.6	18.3	15.5	16.9	
3	Assam	15-24 Yrs	30.1	26.0	28.1	29.2	26.9	28.0	29.3	26.8	28.0	
		25-39 Yrs	45.3	52.9	49.1	46.9	56.7	51.8	46.7	56.3	51.5	
		40-49 Yrs	24.6	21.0	22.8	24.0	16.5	20.2	24.0	17.0	20.5	
4	Bihar	15-24 Yrs	37.5	27.9	32.7	31.0	26.1	28.6	31.9	26.4	29.1	
		25-39 Yrs	44.3	56.5	50.4	49.4	58.8	54.1	48.7	58.5	53.6	
		40-49 Yrs	18.3	15.5	16.9	19.6	15.1	17.4	19.4	15.1	17.3	
5	Delhi	15-24 Yrs	30.0	30.1	30.0	34.0	31.5	32.7	30.4	30.2	30.2	
		25-39 Yrs	52.0	53.3	52.6	47.9	54.9	51.5	51.6	53.4	52.5	
		40-49 Yrs	18.0	16.7	17.3	18.1	13.5	15.7	18.0	16.4	17.2	
6	Goa	15-24 Yrs	35.2	35.6	35.4	34.5	33.0	33.8	34.8	34.1	34.4	
		25-39 Yrs	44.5	48.7	46.6	44.1	54.4	49.2	44.2	52.0	48.1	
		40-49 Yrs	20.3	15.7	18.0	21.4	12.6	17.0	20.9	13.9	17.4	
7	Gujrat	15-24 Yrs	33.2	28.5	30.8	28.4	32.9	30.7	30.0	31.4	30.7	
		25-39 Yrs	45.0	52.1	48.5	52.5	51.8	52.1	49.9	51.9	50.9	
		40-49 Yrs	21.9	19.4	20.6	19.1	15.3	17.2	20.1	16.7	18.4	
8	Haryana	15-24 Yrs	30.4	30.2	30.3	34.9	30.9	32.9	33.8	30.8	32.3	
		25-39 Yrs	48.7	51.0	49.8	47.3	50.8	49.1	47.7	50.9	49.3	
		40-49 Yrs	20.9	18.8	19.9	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.5	18.4	18.4	
9	Humachal Pardesh	15-24 Yrs	31.0	23.2	27.1	25.4	34.6	30.0	25.9	33.6	29.7	
		25-39 Yrs	49.4	57.2	53.3	48.7	51.9	50.3	48.8	52.4	50.6	
1.0		40-49 Yrs	19.7	19.6	19.6	25.9	13.5	19.7	25.3	14.0	19.7	
10	J & K	15-24 Yrs	29.3	28.6	29.0	36.8	30.3	33.6	35.0	29.9	32.5	
		25-39 Yrs	50.7	51.8	51.2	42.0	52.0	47.0	44.1	51.9	48.0	
1.1	**	40-49 Yrs	20.0	19.5	19.8	21.1	17.7	19.4	20.9	18.1	19.5	
11	Karnataka	15-24 Yrs	31.0	32.5	31.8	26.9	33.6	30.2	28.2	33.3	30.7	
		25-39 Yrs 40-49 Yrs	44.4	50.5	47.5 20.8	51.1 22.0	50.7	50.9	49.1	50.7	49.9	
12	Vanala		24.5	16.9			15.7	18.8	22.8	16.1	19.4	
12	Kerala	15-24 Yrs 25-39 Yrs	34.8 44.7	28.0	30.6 49.1	34.1	31.3 48.6	32.5 46.1	34.3 43.1	30.4 49.5	32.0 46.9	
		40-49 Yrs	20.5	51.9	20.3	42.6	20.1	21.5	22.6	20.1		
13	Madhya Pradesh		37.5	20.1		23.3	26.9				21.1	
13	Madnya Pradesh	15-24 Yrs 25-39 Yrs	46.4	29.4 49.1	33.5 47.8	32.4 50.1	53.9	29.7 52.0	33.6 49.2	27.5 52.8	30.5 51.0	
		40-49 Yrs	16.1	21.5			19.2	18.4	17.2			
14	Maharashtra	15-24 Yrs	30.4	38.0	18.8	17.6 30.0	39.7	34.8	30.2	19.7 39.1	18.5 34.6	
14	1 V1 AHAI ASHUTA	25-39 Yrs	52.0	47.5	49.8	45.8	46.5	46.2	48.2	46.9	47.6	
		40-49 Yrs	17.6	14.5	16.1	24.2	13.8	19.0	21.6	14.0	17.9	
15	Manipur	15-24 Yrs	31.9	31.0	31.5	29.9	31.8	30.8	30.5	31.6	31.0	
13	ıvıanıpui	25-39 Yrs	45.0	50.4	47.7	46.7	53.3	50.8	46.2	52.5	49.3	
		40-49 Yrs	23.1	18.6	20.8	23.4	15.0	19.2	23.3	16.0	19.6	
16	Orissa	15-24 Yrs	34.2	31.1	32.7	28.2	34.2	31.2	29.0	33.8	31.4	
10	OHSSA	13-24 118	34.∠	31.1	34.1	20.2	34.4	31.4	∠7.U	22.0	131.4	

Sl.	State/State Gr	oup	1	Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		25-39 Yrs	46.0	55.4	50.7	51.6	49.9	50.7	50.8	50.6	50.7
		40-49 Yrs	19.7	1.35	16.6	20.3	15.9	18.1	20.2	15.6	17.9
17	Punjab	15-24 Yrs	33.8	26.3	30.1	35.4	28.4	31.9	34.9	27.7	31.3
		25-39 Yrs	46.4	55.0	50.7	46.0	53.9	49.9	46.1	54.2	50.2
		40-49 Yrs	19.9	18.7	19.3	18.5	17.7	18.1	18.9	18.0	18.5
18	Rajasthan	15-24 Yrs	38.3	35.4	36.8	31.2	37.1	34.2	32.8	36.7	34.8
		25-39 Yrs	42.8	50.9	47.0	46.3	51.2	48.8	45.5	51.2	48.8
		40-49 Yrs	18.9	13.7	16.2	22.5	11.7	17.0	21.7	12.2	16.8
19	Sikkim	15-24 Yrs	35.7	34.7	35.2	35.2	32.0	33.6	35.3	32.2	33.8
		25-39 Yrs	45.9	50.9	48.4	44.8	50.5	47.7	44.9	50.6	47.7
		40-49 Yrs	18.3	14.4	16.4	19.9	17.5	18.7	19.8	17.2	18.5
20	Tamil Nadu	15-24 Yrs	30.4	29.4	29.9	29.4	29.5	29.4	29.7	29.5	29.6
		25-39 Yrs	47.6	54.0	50.8	48.6	50.9	49.8	48.3	52.0	50.1
		40-49 Yrs	22.	16.6	19.3	22.0	19.6	20.8	22.0	18.5	20.3
21	Uttar Pradesh	15-24 Yrs	36.3	31.0	33.6	33.4	30.2	31.7	33.9	30.4	32.1
		25-39 Yrs	44.2	51.8	48.1	48.3	53.9	51.1	47.5	53.5	50.5
		40-49 Yrs	19.5	17.2	18.3	18.3	15.9	17.1	18.6	16.2	17.3
22	West Bangal	15-24 Yrs	28.7	31.9	30.3	28.4	34.5	31.5	28.5	33.8	31.1
		25-39 Yrs	49.1	50.1	49.6	50.3	51.8	51.0	50.0	51.3	50.6
		40-49 Yrs	22.2	18.1	20.1	21.3	13.8	17.5	21.5	14.9	18.2
	All India	15-24 Yrs	32.5	31.0	31.7	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6
		25-39 Yrs	47.4	51.6	49.5	52.1	49.9	49.9	47.6	51.9	49.8
		40-49 Yrs	20.1	17.4	18.7	16.1	18.6	18.6	20.8	16.4	18.6

Table A.2: Marital Status of Respondents

			(All figures are in percentage) Urban Rural Com								
Sl.	Stat	e/State Group								ombine	
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Andhra	Married	64.6	80.3	72.4	74.5	83.2	78.9	71.9	82.5	77.2
	Pradesh	Unmarried	34.3	15.5	24.9	24.5	12.9	18.7	27.0	13.6	20.3
		Divorced/Separated/	1.2	4.3	2.7	1.0	3.9	2.4	1.1	4.0	2.5
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
2	Arunachal	Married	52.9	65.9	59.4	55.8	67.6	55.3	55.3	67.3	61.3
	Pradesh	Unmarried	46.1	28.0	37.1	42.6	25.4	43.3	43.3	25.9	34.6
		Divorced/Separated/	0.9	6.0	3.5	1.6	7.0	1.4	1.4	6.8	4.1
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
3	Assam	Married	52.1	72.0	62.0	59.8	76.8	68.3	58.9	76.2	67.6
		Unmarried	47.2	22.9	35.1	39.7	17.6	28.6	40.5	18.2	29.4
		Divorced/Separated/	0.7	5.1	2.9	0.5	5.6	3.1	.5	5.6	3.1
		DesertedWidow/									
		Widower									
4	Bihar	Married	56.9	81.0	69.0	74.6	89.5	82.1	72.3	88.4	80.4
		Unmarried	42.4	15.1	28.8	24.1	6.9	15.5	26.5	8.0	17.2
		Divorced/Separated/	0.6	3.9	2.2	1.3	3.6	2.4	1.2	3.7	2.4
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
5	Delhi	Married	69.5	80.3	75.0	70.3	87.5	79.2	69.6	81.0	75.4
		Unmarried	29.3	17.1	23.1	28.3	10.7	19.2	29.2	16.5	22.7
		Divorced/Separated/	1.2	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.5	1.9
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
6	Goa	Married	48.3	61.4	54.8	47.8	66.7	57.2	48.0	64.5	56.2
		Unmarried	51.0	34.3	42.7	51.6	30.3	40.9	51.3	32.0	41.7
		Divorced/Separated/	0.6	4.3	2.4	0.6	3.0	1.8	.6	3.5	2.1
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
7	Gujrat	Married	66.7	84.4	75.5	74.3	84.7	79.6	71.7	84.6	78.2
	•	Unmarried	31.1	12.4	21.8	23.2	11.1	17.1	26.0	11.5	18.7
		Divorced/Separated/	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.4	4.2	3.3	2.3	3.9	3.1
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
8	Haryana	Married	70.8	79.7	75.3	69.1	84.0	76.5	69.5	82.9	76.2
		Unmarried	28.5	18.3	23.4	30.1	13.9	22.0	29.7	15.0	22.4
		Divorced/Separated/	0.6	2.0	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.5	.8	2.1	1.4
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
9	Humachal	Married	62.3	80.7	71.4	69.2	77.3	73.3	68.6	77.6	73.1
	Pardesh	Unmarried	36.1	16.2	26.2	29.7	21.0	25.4	30.3	20.6	25.5
		Divorced/Separated/	1.6	3.1	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.4
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
10	J & K	Married	59.3	73.5	66.3	54.1	74.6	64.4	55.3	74.4	64.9
	L	<u> </u>						1			

Sl.	State		Urbai	1		Rural		(Combine	ed*	
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Unmarried	40.3	23.8	32.1	45.4	22.7	34.0	44.2	22.9	33.5
		Divorced/Separated/	0.4	2.7	1.6	0.5	2.7	1.6	.5	2.7	1.6
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
11	Karnataka	Married	61.9	78.0	69.9	66.6	81.1	73.8	65.1	80.2	72.6
		Unmarried	37.9	16.0	27.0	33.1	15.6	24.3	34.6	15.7	25.2
		Divorced/Separated/	0.2	6.0	3.1	0.3	3.3	1.8	.3	4.2	2.2
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
12	Kerala	Married	50.7	75.2	65.7	56.1	74.2	66.5	54.8	81.9	72.3
		Unmarried	48.7	20.9	31.7	43.5	21.2	30.7	44.8	14.0	25.5
		Divorced/Separated/	0.5	3.9	2.6	0.4	4.6	2.8	.4	4.1	2.3
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
13	Madhya	Married	57.3	83.0	70.0	74.1	88.5	81.3	70.2	87.2	78.7
	Pradesh	Unmarried	40.9	13.6	27.4	24.3	6.9	15.6	28.2	8.5	18.3
		Divorced/Separated/	1.9	3.4	2.6	1.6	4.6	3.1	1.6	4.3	3.0
		Deserted Widow/									
1.1		Widower	(0.1	65.5	64.0	(7.0	50.5	70.0	65.5	7.0	60.2
14	Maharashtra	Married	62.1	67.7	64.9	67.9	72.7	70.3	65.7	7.8	68.2
		Unmarried	37.0	27.2	32.2	30.8	24.8	27.8	33.2	25.7	29.5
		Divorced/Separated/	0.8	5.0	2.9	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.1	3.5	2.3
		Deserted Widow/									
1.5	3.7	Widower	546	(2.1	50.2	60.5	60.5	(1.5	50.0	((0	(2.0
15	Manipur	Married	54.6	62.1	58.3	60.5	68.5	64.5	58.9	66.8	62.8
		Unmarried	44.6 0.8	35.1 2.8	39.8 1.8	38.7 0.8	27.7	33.2 2.3	40.6	29.7 3.5	35.0 2.2
		Divorced/Separated/ Deserted Widow/	0.8	2.8	1.8	0.8	3.7	2.3	.8	3.3	2.2
		Widower									
16	Orissa	Married	56.6	76.2	66.4	68.1	77.4	72.7	66.5	77.2	71.9
10	Orissa	Unmarried	42.4	20.6	31.5	31.2	19.4	25.3	32.7	19.5	26.1
		Divorced/Separated/	1.0	3.2	2.1	0.7	3.2	2.0	.8	3.2	2.0
		Deserted Widow/	1.0	3.2	2.1	0.7	3.2	2.0	.0	3.2	2.0
		Widower									
17	Punjab	Married	65.8	83.5	74.6	65.6	82.5	74.0	65.7	82.8	74.2
- /	_ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Unmarried	33.4	14.4	23.9	33.4	15.2	24.3	33.4	15.0	24.2
		Divorced/Separated/	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.6
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
18	Rajasthan	Married	63.8	78.4	71.4	76.2	84.1	80.2	73.4	82.8	78.2
-		Unmarried	34.6	19.0	26.5	22.1	14.8	18.4	24.9	15.8	20.2
		Divorced/Separated/	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
19	Sikkim	Married	55.4	76.2	66.4	68.1	77.4	72.7	57.1	68.5	62.8
		Unmarried	42.4	20.6	311.5	31.2	19.4	25.3	41.6	26.8	34.1

Sl.	State	/State Group		Urbai	1		Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Divorced/Separated/	1.0	3.2	2.1	0.7	3.2	2.0	1.5	4.6	3.1
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
20	Tamil Nadu	Married	58.7	78.4	68.6	64.7	83.8	74.2	64.5	78.1	71.4
		Unmarried	40.6	17.3	28.9	35.0	12.2	23.6	34.5	18.2	26.3
		Divorced/Separated/	0.6	4.4	2.5	0.3	4.0	2.1	1.0	3.6	2.3
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
21	Uttar	Married	61.8	77.3	69.8	72.7	85.3	79.1	70.6	83.7	77.3
	Pradesh	Unmarried	36.4	19.1	27.5	25.5	10.3	17.8	27.7	12.1	19.7
		Divorced/Separated/	1.8	3.6	2.7	1.8	4.4	3.1	1.8	4.2	3.0
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
22	West Bangal	Married	62.1	78.6	70.4	67.9	85.2	76.6	66.6	83.4	74.9
		Unmarried	37.7	17.8	27.7	31.6	10.9	21.2	33.3	12.8	23.0
		Divorced/Separated/	0.2	3.6	1.9	0.5	3.9	2.2	.4	3.8	2.1
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									
	All India	Married	61.1	76.0	68.7	65.7	78.9	72.4	64.5	78.1	71.4
		Unmarried	37.9	20.4	29.0	33.2	17.5	25.2	34.5	18.2	26.3
		Divorced/Separated/	1.0	3.6	2.3	1.0	3.6	2.4	1.0	3.6	2.3
		Deserted Widow/									
		Widower									

Table A.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents

			Urban			(All		are in p	n percentage)			
Sl.	State/St	tate Group					Rural	1		ombine		
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	Andhra	Illiterate	11.3	19.8	15.6	19.8	38.8	29.3	17.6	33.9	25.7	
	Pradesh	Up to IV	11.5	19.4	15.5	18.6	20.0	19.3	16.8	19.8	18.3	
		Grade V to XII	60.4	53.4	56.9	52.0	38.3	45.1	54.2	42.2	48.2	
		Grade XII +	16.8	7.4	12.1	9.5	2.9	6.2	11.4	4.1	7.8	
2	Arunachal	Illiterate	5.4	12.5	9.0	16.0	28.7	22.4	14.0	25.6	19.8	
	Pradesh	Up to IV	9.0	11.8	10.4	14.2	16.9	15.5	13.2	15.9	14.5	
		Grade V to XII	65.2	64.6	64.9	61.5	49.5	55.5	62.2	52.4	57.3	
		Grade XII +	20.4	11.1	15.8	8.3	4.9	6.6	10.6	6.1	8.4	
3	Assam	Illiterate	7.3	11.8	9.5	22.6	39.9	31.2	20.9	36.8	28.8	
		Up to IV	8.4	9.7	9.1	17.2	15.9	16.6	16.2	15.2	15.7	
		Grade V to XII	60.6	66.6	63.6	54.8	42.1	48.4	55.4	44.8	50.1	
		Grade XII +	23.6	12.0	17.8	5.4	2.1	3.7	7.4	3.2	5.3	
4	Bihar	Illiterate	11.1	36.1	23.6	25.6	65.0	45.3	23.7	61.2	42.5	
		Up to IV	8.7	13.1	10.9	16.0	14.9	15.4	15.0	14.7	14.8	
		Grade V to XII	55.8	43.6	49.7	50.0	19.4	34.7	50.8	22.5	36.6	
		Grade XII +	24.4	7.2	15.8	8.5	0.7	4.6	10.6	1.6	6.1	
5	Delhi	Illiterate	12.9	23.7	18.4	11.5	34.7	23.5	12.8	24.8	18.9	
		Up to IV	11.2	9.6	10.4	10.6	16.1	13.4	11.1	10.3	10.7	
		Grade V to XII	57.1	48.3	52.6	64.0	46.0	54.7	57.7	48.1	52.8	
		Grade XII +	18.8	18.3	18.6	13.8	3.2	8.3	18.3	16.8	17.6	
6	Goa	Illiterate	2.7	9.7	6.2	4.6	16.8	10.7	3.8	13.9	8.8	
		Up to IV	4.5	8.7	6.6	9.4	14.7	12.0	7.3	12.2	9.8	
		Grade V to XII	83.7	70.6	77.1	80.4	61.6	71.0	81.7	65.3	73.5	
		Grade XII +	9.1	11.1	10.1	5.7	6.9	6.3	7.1	8.6	7.9	
7	Gujrat	Illiterate	10.3	29.3	19.8	22.6	61.1	42.1	18.3	50.3	34.4	
		Up to IV	13.9	16.0	14.9	25.3	14.7	19.9	21.4	15.1	18.2	
		Grade V to XII	63.8	48.3	56.1	46.3	23.2	34.6	52.4	31.8	42.0	
		Grade XII +	12.0	6.4	9.2	5.8	1.0	3.4	7.9	2.9	5.4	
8	Haryana	Illiterate	10.7	22.6	16.6	15.2	46.2	30.6	14.1	40.4	27.2	
		Up to IV	9.1	10.4	9.8	13.0	14.5	13.8	12.1	13.5	12.8	
		Grade V to XII	63.3	50.9	57.1	65.5	37.2	51.4	65.0	40.6	52.8	
		Grade XII +	16.9	16.1	16.5	6.3	2.1	4.2	8.9	5.6	7.2	
9	Humachal	Illiterate	4.2	5.8	5.0	8.9	24.5	16.7	8.5	22.8	15.6	
	Pardesh	Up to IV	5.1	7.8	6.4	13.4	18.4	15.9	12.6	17.5	15.1	
		Grade V to XII	66.0	54.5	60.3	69.7	50.7	60.2	69.4	51.0	60.2	
		Grade XII +	24.6	32.0	28.3	8.0	6.5	7.3	9.5	8.7	9.1	
10	J & K	Illiterate	2.4	9.9	6.1	14.6	34.6	24.6	11.7	28.7	20.2	
		Up to IV	2.7	7.0	4.8	7.1	14.3	10.7	6.0	12.6	9.3	
		Grade V to XII	64.4	56.8	60.6	73.2	48.6	60.8	71.0	50.5	60.8	
		Grade XII +	30.6	26.2	28.4	5.2	2.6	3.9	11.3	8.2	9.7	
11	Karnataka	Illiterate	11.9	25.2	18.5	25.3	46.2	35.8	21.2	39.8	30.4	
		Up to IV	13.0	14.4	13.7	17.4	15.6	16.5	16.0	15.2	15.6	
		Grade V to XII	64.4	53.8	59.1	51.9	37.3	44.6	55.8	42.3	49.1	
		Grade XII +	10.7	6.6	8.7	5.4	0.9	3.2	7.1	2.7	4.9	
12	Vanala	Tilitanata	0.7	1.5	10.5	25.2	46.2	25.0	2	1.2	0	
12	Kerala	Illiterate	0.7	1.5	18.5	25.3	46.2	35.8	.3	1.3	.9	

Sl.	State/St	ate Group		Urbai	1		Rural		Combined M F		ed*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Up to IV	5.6	12.5	13.7	17.4	15.6	16.5	6.8	12.0	9.8
		Grade V to XII	81.3	70.8	59.1	51.9	37.3	44.6	81.0	73.2	76.4
		Grade XII +	12.3	15.3	8.7	5.4	0.9	3.2	12.0	13.5	12.9
13	Madhya	Illiterate	8.2	30.4	19.2	24.1	66.9	45.6	20.4	58.6	39.5
	Pradesh	Up to IV	9.4	14.3	11.8	20.9	12.8	16.9	18.2	13.2	15.7
		Grade V to XII	61.8	47.0	54.5	49.0	19.8	34.3	52.0	26.0	39.0
		Grade XII +	20.6	8.3	14.5	6.0	0.4	3.2	9.4	2.2	5.8
14	Maharashtra	Illiterate	3.6	14.0	8.8	12.8	28.7	20.8	9.3	23.1	16.1
		Up to IV	8.3	11.6	10.0	16.0	16.4	16.2	13.0	14.6	13.8
		Grade V to XII	80.0	68.7	74.4	66.6	53.9	60.3	71.8	59.6	65.7
		Grade XII +	8.1	5.7	6.9	4.6	0.9	2.8	5.9	2.8	4.4
15	Manipur	Illiterate	3.3	13.9	8.6	10.9	34.1	22.5	8.9	28.5	18.7
		Up to IV	3.8	6.3	5.0	9.0	9.8	9.4	7.5	8.8	8.2
		Grade V to XII	58.5	52.1	55.3	65.8	49.1	57.5	63.8	49.9	56.9
		Grade XII +	34.4	27.7	31.1	14.3	7.1	10.7	19.8	12.7	16.3
16	Orissa	Illiterate	10.1	22.4	16.2	20.4	43.4	31.9	19.0	40.6	29.8
		Up to IV	22.4	17.0	15.9	22.8	23.8	23.3	21.7	22.9	22.3
		Grade V to XII	61.1	53.0	57.0	51.6	31.6	41.6	52.8	34.5	43.7
		Grade XII +	14.0	7.6	10.8	5.3	1.2	3.2	6.5	2.0	4.3
17	Punjab	Illiterate	6.0	18.5	12.2	11.6	31.4	21.5	9.9	27.4	18.6
		Up to IV	6.0	10.8	8.4	11.2	17.2	14.2	9.6	15.2	12.4
		Grade V to XII	65.9	52.3	59.1	69.3	47.1	58.2	68.6	48.7	58.5
1.0	D 1 1	Grade XII +	22.0	18.5	20.3	7.8	4.3	6.0	12.3	8.7	10.5
18	Rajasthan	Illiterate	10.7	34.3	22.9	22.5	62.3	42.8	19.8	55.8	38.2
		Up to IV	12.3	19.5	16.0	14.4	18.1	16.3	13.9	18.4	16.2
		Grade V to XII	62.6	40.1	51.0	57.2	19.0	37.8	58.5	23.9	40.8
10	6.11.	Grade XII +	14.3	6.1	10.1	5.9	0.6	3.2	7.8	1.9	4.8
19	Sikkim	Illiterate	5.4	12.8	9.1	20.4	34.2	27.3	19.1	32.2	25.6
		Up to IV	10.7 65.2	13.0 60.2	11.9 62.7	18.2 55.2	17.7	18.0 49.7	17.6 56.1	17.3	17.4
		Grade V to XII Grade XII +	18.6	14.0	16.3	6.2	44.3 3.9	5.0	7.3	45.7 4.8	50.9 6.0
20	Tamil Nadu	Illiterate	5.6	12.7	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.8	10.6	24.3	17.5
20	Tamm Nauu	Up to IV	13.5	20.1	9.8	7.1	11.8	9.8	16.6	21.3	19.0
		Grade V to XII		57.4	74.9	80.8	74.1	77.0	62.3	48.8	55.6
		Grade XII +	17.1	9.9	14.1	11.9	12.7	12.4	10.5	5.5	8.0
21	Uttar Pradesh	Illiterate	18.2	40.5	29.6	25.4	66.1	46.1	23.9	61.0	42.8
21	Ottai Traucsii	Up to IV	9.6	8.6	9.1	11.9	12.6	12.3	11.4	11.8	11.6
		Grade V to XII	53.1	39.5	46.1	57.4	19.7	38.2	56.6	23.6	39.8
		Grade XII +	19.2	11.4	15.2	5.4	1.6	3.5	8.1	3.6	5.8
22	West Bangal	Illiterate	9.9	15.6	12.8	25.7	43.2	34.5	21.4	35.6	28.5
	, vest bungur	Up to IV	12.5	13.1	12.8	24.8	19.1	21.9	21.4	17.4	19.4
		Grade V to XII	58.8	58.2	58.5	43.9	34.4	39.1	48.0	40.9	44.4
		Grade XII +	18.7	13.2	15.9	5.6	3.3	4.5	9.2	6.0	7.6
	All India	Illiterate	8.2	19.3	13.8	17.6	40.4	29.1	15.0	34.6	24.9
		Up to IV	9.5	12.3	10.9	15.6	16.3	16.1	14.0	15.2	14.6
		Grade V to XII	64.7	55.1	59.8	59.7	40.0	49.8	61.1	44.1	52.5
		Grade XII +	17.6	13.3	15.4	7.1	7.1	5.2	9.9	6.1	8.0
	Waighted figures	Since in .	17.0	10.0	10.1	, . 1	/ • 1	J	7.7	U.1	0.0

Table A.4: Main Occupation of Respondents

			•			(All fig	gures are	in perce			
Sl.	State/	State Group		Urban			Rural			Combin	
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Andh	Labour	13.9	4.8	9.4	24.5	19.2	21.8	24.7	15.5	18.6
	ra	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	25.6	4.4	15.1	11.7	2.2	6.9	15.4	2.8	9.1
	Prad	Cultivator	6.1	0.6	3.4	27.7	0.7	14.1	22.0	.7	11.3
	esh	Self Employed	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	.8	.2	.5
	00.1	Housewife		71.7	35.8		60.0	30.1		63.0	31.6
		No gainful	19.3	11.6	15.4	14.2	9.9	12.1	15.6	10.4	13.0
		employment									
		Others	33.8	6.5	20.2	21.2	7.7	14.4	24.5	7.4	15.9
2	Arun	Labour	9.5	3.0	6.3	2.0	5.0	13.5	19.6	4.6	12.1
	achal	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	28.3	10.7	19.5	14.4	5.6	10.0	17.0	6.6	11.8
	Prad	Cultivator	1.2	0.5	0.9	21.6	14.3	17.9	17.7	11.7	14.7
	esh	Self Employed	2.8	1.0	1.9	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.6
	00.1	Housewife		52.5	26.3		50.9	25.5		51.2	25.6
		No gainful	33.0	24.7	28.9	23.9	19.1	21.5	25.6	20.1	22.9
		employment									
		Others	25.1	7.5	16.3	16.0	4.2	10.1	17.8	4.8	11.3
3	Assa	Labour	6.9	2.7	4.8	21.0	7.0	14.0	19.5	6.5	13.0
	m	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
	•••	Service (Govt/Pvt)	30.9	5.7	18.3	10.9	2.1	6.5	13.2	2.5	7.8
		Cultivator	0.7	0.1	0.4	30.7	0.7	15.7	27.4	.7	14.0
		Self Employed	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.7		0.8	1.7	.1	.9
		Housewife		67.0	33.5		73.5	36.8		72.8	36.4
		No gainful	24.4	20.3	22.3	14.0	15.5	14.7	15.1	16.1	15.6
		employment									
		Others	35.5	19.4	19.4	21.7	1.1	11.4	23.2	1.4	12.3
4		T 1	12.1	2.2	7.5	22.0	10.4	21.2	20. 6	0.2	10.4
4	Bihar	Labour	13.1	2.2	7.7	32.0	10.4	21.2	29.6	9.3	19.4
		(Skilled/Unskilled)									

Sl.	State/	State Group		Urban			Rural			Combine	ed*
No.		•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	21.4	1.9	11.6	8.1	0.3	4.2	9.9	.5	5.2
		Cultivator	3.0	0.3	1.7	24.9	3.7	14.3	22.1	3.3	12.7
		Self Employed	6.2	0.5	3.3	4.1	0.7	2.4	4.3	.7	2.5
		Housewife		80.1	40.0		78.0	39.1		78.3	39.2
		No gainful	28.4	13.9	21.1	14.8	6.3	10.6	16.6	7.3	12.0
		employment									
		Other	27.9	1.1	14.5	16.0	0.4	8.2	17.5	.5	9.0
5	Delhi	Labour	13.1	3.4	8.2	13.7	3.1	8.2	13.2	3.4	8.2
		(Skilled/Unskilled)									
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	31.3	5.2	18.0	27.4	2.2	14.4	30.9	4.9	17.6
		Cultivator	0.8	0.2	0.5	8.3		4.0	1.5	.2	.8
		Self Employed	4.1	0.4	2.2	4.6	0.6	2.6	4.1	.4	2.3
		Housewife		74.7	38.1		83.9	43.3		75.6	38.6
		No gainful	16.7	13.3	14.9	17.4	8.9	13.0	16.8	12.8	14.7
		employment									
		Others	34.0	2.8	18.1	28.5	1.3	14.5	33.7	2.7	17.7
6	Goa	Labour	5.8	2.9	4.4	15.8	6.2	11.0	11.7	4.8	8.2
		(Skilled/Unskilled)									
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	39.9	9.5	24.7	29.5	8.4	19.0	33.8	8.8	21.4
		Cultivator	0.4		0.2	3.5	0.7	2.1	2.2	.4	1.3
		Self Employed	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	.7	.9
		Housewife		55.2	27.6		57.8	28.9		56.7	28.3
		No gainful	26.9	23.6	25.3	28.1	18.3	23.2	27.6	20.5	24.0
		employment									
		Others	26.0	8.1	17.1	21.9	7.9	14.9	23.6	8.0	15.8
7	Gujra	Labour	15.5	8.0	11.8	35.2	30.5	32.8	28.4	22.8	25.6
	t	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
	•	Service (Govt/Pvt)	36.6	4.5	20.5	14.5	1.9	8.2	22.2	2.8	12.4
		Cultivator	2.9	0.2	1.6	24.0	5.4	14.6	16.7	3.6	10.1
		Self Employed	4.6	2.3	3.4	2.1	0.3	1.2	3.0	1.0	2.0
		Housewife		72.0	36.0		56.4	28.6		61.7	31.1
		No gainful	15.1	5.6	10.4	8.8	2.2	5.5	11.0	3.3	7.1
		employment									
		Others	25.3	7.5	16.4	15.4	3.3	9.2	18.8	4.7	11.7
8	Haryana	Labour	13.3	2.3	7.8	25.7	6.0	15.9	22.7	5.1	13.9
		(Skilled/Unskilled)									
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	20.7	5.6	13.2	10.7	1.6	6.2	13.2	2.6	7.9
		Cultivator	2.3	0.3	1.8	27.3	3.1	15.2	21.4	2.4	11.9
		Self Employed	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.0	0.2	1.1	2.0	.4	1.2
		Housewife		72.1	36.1		75.8	37.7		74.9	37.3
		No gainful	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.1	12.1	14.6	17.1	13.4	15.2
		employment									
		Others	43.8	1.6	22.7	17.2	1.3	9.3	23.7	1.3	12.6
9	Hima	Labour	14.9	1.4	8.2	22.1	7.4	14.8	21.5	6.9	14.2
	chal	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
	Jilui	Service (Govt/Pvt)	20.6	13.6	17.1	21.3	4.2	12.7	21.5	5.0	13.1

Sl.	State/	State Group		Urban			Rural			Combin	ed*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Prad	Cultivator	2.0		1.0	14.9	5.1	10.0	13.8	4.7	9.2
	esh1	Self Employed	2.7	0.3	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.3	2.0	.5	1.3
	esiii	Housewife		70.1	34.8		63.9	32.0		64.5	32.2
		No gainful	26.5	13.9	20.2	21.1	18.1	19.6	21.6	17.7	19.6
		employment									
		Others	33.3	0.7	17.1	18.6	0.7	9.7	19.9	.7	10.3
10	J & K	Labour	5.6	0.4	3.0	23.0	1.9	12.4	18.8	1.5	10.2
		(Skilled/Unskilled)									
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	26.6	10.7	18.7	18.6	0.9	9.8	20.5	3.2	11.9
		Cultivator	0.6	0.1	0.4	16.5	0.4	8.5	12.7	.3	6.5
		Self Employed	3.1	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.9	1.9	.2	1.1
		Housewife		67.5	33.6		77.1	38.7		74.8	37.5
		No gainful	26.5	20.6	23.6	27.5	12.1	19.8	27.2	14.1	20.7
		employment									
		Others	37.5	0.5	19.1	12.8	7.3	10.1	18.7	5.7	12.2
11	Karn	Labour	26.0	8.0	17.0	26.5	20.3	23.4	26.3	16.5	21.4
	ataka	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
	atana	Service (Govt/Pvt)	19.1	4.0	11.6	7.4	1.3	4.3	11.0	2.1	6.6
		Cultivator	3.2	0.1	1.7	41.0	4.3	22.7	29.3	3.0	16.2
		Self Employed	3.0	0.3	1.7	0.5		0.3	1.3	.1	.7
		Housewife		71.2	35.3		60.5	30.2		63.8	31.8
		No gainful	16.5	10.2	13.4	8.9	11.1	10.0	11.2	10.8	11.0
		employment									
		Others	32.2	6.2	19.3	15.7	2.6	9.2	20.8	3.7	12.3
12	Keral	Labour	29.8	1.4	12.4	33.1	1.2	14.8	32.3	1.3	14.1
	а	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	17.9	5.8	10.5	18.0	5.7	10.9	18.0	5.7	10.8
		Cultivator	1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	.4	.2	.3
		Self Employed	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	.3	.6
		Housewife		71.9	43.9	1	70.9	40.7		71.2	41.6
		No gainful	28.3	18.6	22.4	27.1	20.0	23.0	27.4	19.6	22.8
		employment	22.6	1.0	0.0	20.2	1.5	0.6	20.0	1.5	0.7
1.0		Others	22.6	1.9	9.9	20.3	1.7	9.6	20.9	1.7	9.7
13	Madh	Labour	13.6	4.1	8.9	29.9	25.4	27.6	26.1	20.5	23.3
	ya	(Skilled/Unskilled)	27.0	2.4	15.2	4.0	2.0	2.4	10.0	2.2	(1
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	27.0	3.4	15.3	4.8	2.0	3.4	10.0	2.3	6.1
	Prad	Cultivator	1.0	0.2	0.6	42.3	17.1	29.7	32.7	13.2	22.9
	esh	Self Employed	7.3	0.7	4.1	2.5	0.3	1.4	3.6	.4	2.0
		Housewife	22.0	75.7	37.5	11.2	48.5	24.3	140	54.7	27.4
		No gainful	22.9	9.2	16.1	11.3	3.3	7.3	14.0	4.7	9.3
		employment	20.1	(7	17.5	0.2	2.4	(2	12.6	4.2	0.0
		Others	28.1	6.7	17.5	9.2	3.4	6.3	13.6	4.2	8.9
14	Maha	Labour	4.8	4.2	4.5	21.0	17.8	19.4	14.7	12.5	13.6
		(Skilled/Unskilled)					- / . 0				12.0
	rasht	Service (Govt/Pvt)	40.2	9.6	25.0	11.2	1.4	6.3	22.5	4.6	13.6
		Cultivator	2.9	0.2	1.6	36.9	2.7	19.8	23.7	1.7	12.8

Sl.	State/	State Group		Urban			Rural			Combin	ed*
No.		•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	ra	Self Employed	5.4	1.0	3.2	1.5	0.2	0.8	3.0	.5	1.8
		Housewife		60.0	29.9		58.7	29.3		59.2	29.5
		No gainful	20.4	20.5	20.5	14.5	16.2	15.3	16.8	17.9	17.3
		employment									
		Others	26.2	4.4	15.4	14.9	3.0	9.0	19.3	3.6	11.5
15	Mani	Labour	12.0	1.7	6.8	16.8	5.6	11.2	15.5	4.5	10.0
	pur	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
	pui	Service (Govt/Pvt)	21.8	8.0	14.9	14.1	3.6	8.9	16.2	4.8	10.5
		Cultivator	6.5	0.5	3.5	30.8	15.7	23.3	24.2	11.5	17.9
		Self Employed	1.3	3.2	2.2	0.7	2.4	1.6	.9	2.6	1.7
		Housewife		41.4	20.7		35.0	17.4		36.7	18.3
		No gainful	33.6	27.9	30.8	25.8	17.2	21.5	27.9	20.2	24.0
		employment									
		Others	24.8	17.2	21.0	11.8	20.5	16.1	15.3	19.6	17.4
16	Oriss	Labour	17.0	4.9	11.0	31.9	17.5	24.7	29.9	15.8	22.9
	а	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
	.	Service (Govt/Pvt)	22.7	3.7	13.2	8.6	1.8	5.2	10.4	2.0	6.2
		Cultivator	1.9	0.2	1.0	32.3	1.3	16.8	28.2	1.1	14.7
		Self Employed	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	.6	.8	.7
		Housewife		72.1	36.0		62.1	31.0		63.5	31.7
		No gainful	22.5	14.6	18.6	13.7	11.9	12.8	14.9	12.3	13.6
		employment									
		Others	34.2	3.2	18.7	13.2	4.7	8.9	16.0	4.5	10.2
17	Punj	Labour	11.5	1.1	6.4	23.4	1.9	12.7	19.7	1.6	10.7
	ab	(Skilled/Unskilled)	•		1=0	1.7.6		0.0	201		11.
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	29.9	5.5	17.8	15.6	2.1	8.9	20.1	3.2	11.7
		Cultivator	1.0	1.1	0.5	20.5	0.2	10.4	14.4	.1	7.3
		Self Employed	3.1	1.1	2.1	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.5	.7	1.6
		Housewife	20.5	77.6	38.7	10.0	80.7	40.3	10.4	79.7	39.8
		No gainful	20.5	12.2	16.4	18.9	13.4	16.1	19.4	13.0	16.2
		employment	22.0	2.4	10.0	10.4	1.2	10.4	24.0	1.6	12.0
10	D-1-	Others	33.9	2.4	18.2	19.4	1.3	10.4	24.0	1.6	12.8
18	Raja	Labour (Strilled/Unglrilled)	23.5	5.9	14.4	35.8	16.3	25.9	33.0	13.9	23.3
	stha	(Skilled/Unskilled)	177	2.2	10.2	10.0	0.0	5.0	12.2	1.5	6.0
	n	Service (Govt/Pvt)	17.7	3.2 0.6	10.2	10.8	0.9	5.8	12.3	1.5	6.8
	11	Cultivator Self Employed	3.6	0.6	2.0	0.6	3.2	12.8	18.4	2.6	10.3
		Housewife Housewife	1./	72.2	37.3	0.0	67.1	34.2	.9	68.3	34.9
			22.0		1	15.4		1	17.1		
		No gainful employment	22.9	15.3	19.0	15.4	11.0	13.1	17.1	12.0	14.5
		Others	30.6	15.9	15.8	14.7	1.0	7.7	18.3	1.2	9.6
		Others	30.0	13.9	13.6	14./	1.0	7.7	10.5	1.2	9.0
19	Sikki	Labour	7.7	1.6	4.6	32.7	10.4	21.6	30.4	9.6	20.0
		(Skilled/Unskilled)	1								
	m	Service (Govt/Pvt)	28.5	15.6	22.1	17.9	6.0	12.0	18.9	6.9	12.9
		Cultivator		0.2	0.1	15.7	3.7	9.7	14.3	3.4	8.9
		Self Employed	3.6	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	.5	.9

Sl.	State/	State Group		Urban			Rural			Combine	ed*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Т
		Housewife		53.9	26.9		57.2	28.6		56.9	28.4
		No gainful	22.8	21.2	22.0	18.7	19.1	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.2
		employment									
		Others	37.3	6.1	21.7	13.7	3.1	8.4	15.9	3.4	9.6
20	Tamil	Labour	28.6	6.7	12.4	33.1	1.2	14.8	42.8	15.6	29.2
	nodu	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
	nadu	Service (Govt/Pvt)	4.1	0.6	10.5	18.0	5.7	10.9	2.3	.6	1.5
		Cultivator	11.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	11.5	1.3	6.4
		Self Employed	18.5	3.4	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	11.3	2.1	6.7
		Housewife		72.2	43.9		70.9	40.7		69.9	34.9
		No gainful	17.8	12.9	22.4	27.1	20.0	23.0	17.0	8.6	12.8
		employment									
		Others	19.9	3.0	9.9	20.3	1.7	9.6	15.1	1.9	8.5
21	Uttar	Labour	22.9	3.1	12.8	32.1	2.7	17.2	30.3	2.7	16.3
		(Skilled/Unskilled)			1		1				
	Prare	Service (Govt/Pvt)	16.1	2.5	9.2	8.0	0.4	4.2	7.6	.8	5.1
	sh	Cultivator	2.7	0.1	1.4	32.7	0.7	16.5	26.8	.6	13.5
		Self Employed	2.8		1.4	1.8	0.1	0.9	2.0	.1	1.0
		Housewife		76.0	38.9		85.4	43.4		83.6	42.5
		No gainful	20.2	17.5	18.8	13.2	10.1	11.6	14.5	11.6	13.0
		employment									
		Others	35.3	0.8	17.6	12.3	0.5	6.3	16.8	.6	8.6
22	West	Labour	15.7	5.9	10.8	40.5	14.4	27.4	33.7	12.0	22.9
	Dona	(Skilled/Unskilled)									
	Bang	Service (Govt/Pvt)	27.6	5.8	16.7	9.0	3.3	6.1	14.1	4.0	9.0
	al	Cultivator	0.6		0.3	15.5	0.6	8.1	11.4	.5	5.9
		Self Employed	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
		Housewife		7.03	35.3		66.6	33.3		67.6	33.8
		No gainful	17.8	13.6	15.7	11.7	8.0	9.8	13.3	9.6	11.4
		employment			1		1				
		Others	36.8	2.3	19.5	21.9	5.9	13.9	26.0	4.9	15.4
	All India	Labour	14.6	3.9	9.2	28.2	11.4	19.8	24.5	9.4	16.9
		(Skilled/Unskilled)			1		1				
		Service (Govt/Pvt)	26.7	5.9	16.2	12.7	2.7	7.7	16.5	3.6	10.0
		Cultivator	2.6	0.3	1.4	23.7	4.1	13.8	18.0	3.0	10.4
		Self Employed	4.0	1.1	25	1.8	0.5	1.2	2.4	0.7	1.5
		Housewife	0.0	68.5	34.7	0.0	64.9	32.7	0.0	65.9	33.3
		No gainful	215	15.8	18.6	17.3	12.6	14.9	18.4	13.4	15.9
		employment					1				
		Others	30.7	4.5	17.4	16.2	3.8	10.0	20.1	4.0	12.0
	* Waightad		1	1		1	1	1		1	1

Table A.5: Awareness of STD Symptoms among WOMEN

	I							(All figures are in percentage)					
Sl.	State/Sta	te Group		Urban			Rural	1		ombine			
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
1	Andhra	Lower abdominal pain	17.8	28.8	23.3	16.2	30.2	23.2	16.6	29.8	23.2		
	Pradesh	Foul smelling discharge	19.7	16.1	17.9	15.6	14.2	14.9	16.6	17.1	15.7		
		Burning pain during	28.7	25.2	26.9	20.8	27.4	24.1	22.9	14.7	24.9		
		urination											
		Genital ulcer/sore	24.8	14.8	19.8	20.6	11.8	16.2	21.7	26.8	17.1		
		Pain during intercourse	16.4	14.5	15.4	12.4	12.8	12.6	13.4	12.6	13.3		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower abdominal pain	5.7	13.4	9.6	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	7.5	6.7		
	Prauesn	Foul smelling discharge	12.3	12.5	12.4	9.5	9.2	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.9		
		Burning pain during Urination	12.4	10.8	11.6	10.3	13.1	11.7	10.7	12.7	11.7		
		Genital ulcer/sore	12.4	10.3	11.4	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.7	8.7	9.2		
		Pain during intercourse	6.1	10.2	8.2	4.8	8.9	6.8	5.0	9.1	7.1		
3	Assam	Lower abdominal pain	11.3	19.3	15.3	7.1	14.1	10.6	7.5	14.6	11.1		
		Foul smelling discharge	5.1	5.6	5.4	1.7	4.5	3.1	2.0	4.6	3.3		
		Burning pain during urination	10.1	11.4	10.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.0		
		Genital ulcer/sore	11.1	15.7	13.4	9.0	10.0	9.5	9.2	10.6	9.9		
		Pain during intercourse	6.1	2.9	4.5	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.6	2.5	3.1		
4	Bihar	Lower abdominal pain	4.7	15.0	9.9	4.1	12.0	8.0	4.2	12.4	8.3		
		Foul smelling discharge	5.9	13.3	9.6	5.0	9.2	7.1	5.1	9.7	7.4		
		Burning pain during urination	4.9	10.5	7.7	4.5	7.7	6.1	4.5	8.1	6.3		
		Genital ulcer/sore	7.9	4.6	6.3	4.0	2.1	3.0	4.5	2.4	3.4		
		Pain during intercourse	3.2	4.6	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.3		

Sl.	State	/State Group		Urban			Rural			ombine	_
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
5	Delhi	Lower abdominal pain	7.2	22.0	14.7	13.0	14.9	14.0	7.8	21.3	14.
		Foul smelling discharge	5.6	5.6	5.6	7.1	4.1	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.6
		Burning pain during	9.8	13.1	13.1	10.4	8.9	9.6	9.9	12.6	11.
		urination	4.4	2.4	2.4	5.5	2.5	2.0	4.5	2.2	2.0
		Genital ulcer/sore Pain during	3.6	3.4 8.3	3.4 8.3	5.5 6.6	9.3	3.9 8.0	3.9	3.3 8.4	3.9 6.2
6	Goa	intercourse Lower abdominal	1.5	2.0	1.7	0.7	2.3	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.6
		pain Foul smelling	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.6
		discharge Burning pain during urination	1.0	2.8	1.9	1.1	4.2	2.7	1.1	3.6	2.4
		Genital ulcer/sore	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
		Pain during intercourse	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	.6	.6	.6
7	Gujrat	Lower abdominal pain	12.0	10.9	11.5	8.1	13.0	10.6	9.5	12.6	10
		Foul smelling discharge	10.7	16.7	13.7	9.0	12.9	11.0	9.6	14.2	11
		Burning pain during urination	6.7	33.1	19.9	4.7	37.4	21.3	5.4	35.9	20
		Genital ulcer/sore	24.1	51.4	37.8	19.0	41.8	30.6	20.8	45.1	33
		Pain during intercourse	10.6	5.9	8.2	6.3	5.1	5.7	7.8	5.4	6.0
8	Haryana	Lower abdominal pain	3.9	30.3	17.1	7.4	26.9	17.1	6.5	27.8	17
		Foul smelling discharge	7.4	14.7	11.1	4.2	13.1	8.6	5.0	13.5	9.:
		Burning pain during Urination	4.8	19.1	13.2	10.9	20.9	15.9	10.0	20.5	15
		Genital ulcer/sore	7.2	10.0	7.4	4.6	5.8	5.2	4.6	6.8	5.
		Pain during intercourse	4.5	12.4	8.5	4.8	14.0	9.4	4.7	13.6	9.
9	Himachal	Lower abdominal pain	11.0	29.7	20.3	6.2	19.1	12.6	6.6	20.0	13
	Pradesh	Foul smelling discharge	6.3	26.8	16.5	3.5	13.8	8.7	3.8	23.6	9
		Burning pain during urination	8.6	17.7	13.1	4.5	12.6	8.6	4.8	14.9	9.0
		Genital ulcer/sore	3.8	17.9	10.8	3.8	6.4	5.1	3.8	13.1	5.0

Sl.	State/St	ate Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Pain during intercourse	7.2	20.1	13.7	6.2	14.1	10.1	3.8	7.4	10.4
10	J&K	Lower abdominal pain	6.0	21.6	13.8	1.9	2.6	3.7	2.9	9.4	6.1
		Foul smelling discharge	6.3	24.9	15.6	2.3	29.8	16.1	3.3	28.6	16.0
		Burning pain during urination	9.1	20.6	14.8	2.1	15.9	9.0	3.8	17.0	10.4
		Genital ulcer/sore	5.7	16.4	11.0	2.2	1.6	1.9	3.0	5.1	4.0
		Pain during intercourse	8.0	18.9	13.4	1.7	4.1	2.9	3.2	7.6	5.4
11	Karnataka	Lower abdominal pain	2.0	3.4	2.7	1.1	3.4	2.3	1.4	3.4	2.4
		Foul smelling discharge	3.9	2.8	3.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.1
		Burning pain during urination	3.7	5.5	4.6	2.4	3.4	2.9	2.8	4.1	3.4
		Genital ulcer/sore	5.3	4.4	4.9	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.6
		Pain during intercourse	3.3	4.3	3.8	1.6	2.9	2.2	2.1	3.4	2.7
12	Kerala	Lower abdominal pain	0.9	19.2	12.1	1.6	14.4	9.0	1.5	15.7	9.8
		Foul smelling discharge	3.8	17.4	12.1	3.9	20.3	13.3	3.9	19.5	13.0
		Burning pain during urination	4.6	18.8	13.3	4.8	19.9	13.4	4.7	19.6	13.4
		Genital ulcer/sore	5.1	23.3	16.2	6.1	22.8	15.7	5.9	23.0	15.9
		Pain during intercourse	2.3	7.9	5.7	2.5	6.9	5.0	2.4	7.2	5.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	Lower abdominal pain	1.7	4.3	3.0	1.1	3.9	2.5	1.3	4.0	2.6
	riauesii	Foul smelling discharge	1.7	3.3	2.4	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.6	3.8	2.7
		Burning pain during urination	3.4	7.0	5.2	1.9	7.2	4.5	2.2	7.1	4.7
		Genital ulcer/sore	3.2	7.2	5.2	2.2	9.3	5.8	2.4	8.8	5.6

Sl.	State/Sta	nte Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Pain during	2.5	6.3	4.4	2.1	7.9	5.0	2.2	7.5	4.9
14	Mahara	intercourse Lower abdominal	7.2	12.9	10.0	3.1	5.6	4.4	4.7	8.4	6.6
14		pain	1.2	12.9	10.0	3.1	3.0	4.4	4.7	8.4	0.0
	shtra	Foul smelling discharge	5.4	7.3	6.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.8	4.5
		Burning pain during urination	9.6	13.2	11.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	6.4	8.0	7.2
		Genital ulcer/sore	7.6	10.4	9.0	1.7	3.8	2.7	4.0	6.3	5.1
		Pain during intercourse	7.2	3.4	5.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	4.0	2.3	3.2
15	Manipur	Lower abdominal pain	3.7	6.4	5.0	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	3.6	2.8
		Foul smelling discharge	10.2	8.9	9.6	5.1	2.8	3.9	6.5	4.5	5.5
		Burning pain during urination	5.1	6.3	5.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.5
		Genital ulcer/sore	3.7	4.3	4.0	2.0	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.3
		Pain during intercourse	2.8	4.6	3.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.8
16	Orissa	Lower abdominal pain	2.1	10.9	6.5	2.7	5.0	3.9	2.6	5.8	4.2
		Foul smelling discharge	14.9	11.0	13.0	12.1	7.2	9.7	12.5	7.7	10.1
		Burning pain during urination	19.3	16.6	18.0	13.4	8.1	10.7	14.2	9.2	11.7
		Genital ulcer/sore	20.0	17.0	18.5	14.4	8.2	11.3	15.2	9.3	12.3
		Pain during intercourse	11.3	6.3	8.8	6.9	3.5	5.2	7.5	3.8	5.7
17	Punjab	Lower abdominal pain	7.1	29.0	18.0	4.1	26.7	15.4	5.0	27.4	16.2
		Foul smelling discharge	13.1	37.5	25.3	8.3	33.4	20.8	9.8	34.7	22.2
		Burning pain during urination	11.1	23.2	17.1	8.5	23.5	16.0	9.3	23.4	16.3
		Genital ulcer/sore	5.9	10.5	8.2	4.7	7.7	6.2	5.1	8.6	6.8

Sl.	State/Sta	ite Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Pain during intercourse	9.9	27.1	18.5	5.3	18.9	12.1	6.7	21.5	14.1
18	Rajasthan	Lower abdominal pain	4.1	9.7	7.0	2.6	6.8	4.7	2.9	7.5	5.2
		Foul smelling discharge	3.4	7.9	5.7	2.1	7.1	4.7	2.4	7.3	4.9
		Burning pain during urination	3.9	3.6	3.8	2.3	3.7	3.0	2.7	3.7	3.2
		Genital ulcer/sore	3.0	2.6	2.8	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.9
		Pain during intercourse	2.5	3.5	3.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.8
19	Sikkim	Lower abdominal pain	9.9	11.4	10.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.3
		Foul smelling discharge	8.1	10.2	9.2	5.8	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.0	5.5
		Burning pain during urination	8.0	11.6	9.8	6.5	5.3	5.9	6.6	5.9	6.2
		Genital ulcer/sore	3.9	4.4	4.1	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0
		Pain during intercourse	4.7	8.0	4.1	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.9
20	Tamilnadu	Lower abdominal pain	3.7	20.4	12.1	0.9	14.2	7.6	1.9	16.4	9.1
		Foul smelling discharge	4.9	10.8	7.9	2.0	9.6	5.8	3.0	10.0	6.5
		Burning pain during urination	7.7	6.8	7.3	2.0	5.6	3.8	4.0	6.0	5.0
		Genital ulcer/sore	3.1	8.7	5.9	1.1	5.0	3.1	1.8	6.3	4.0
		Pain during intercourse	4.4	5.2	4.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.9
21	Uttar Pradesh	Lower abdominal pain	5.6	10.0	7.8	6.8	9.9	8.4	6.6	9.9	8.3
		Foul smelling discharge	6.5	3.6	5.0	4.8	3.1	14.6	5.1	3.2	4.1
		Burning pain during urination	5.7	8.3	7.0	5.3	6.3	3.9	5.3	6.7	6.0
		Genital ulcer/sore	2.9	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	.7	1.1

Sl.	State/Sta	ite Group	1	Urban			Rural		C	ombine	1*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Pain during intercourse	4.3	3.5	3.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.4
22	West Bangal	Lower abdominal pain	5.7	2.1	3.9	3.3	1.6	2.4	4.0	1.7	2.8
		Foul smelling discharge	15.0	2.7	8.9	16.3	2.7	9.5	15.9	2.7	8.5
		Burning pain during urination	8.5	8.6	8.5	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.7	9.3
		Genital ulcer/sore	25.3	16.9	21.1	18.9	13.8	16.3	20.6	14.6	7.4
		Pain during intercourse	3.2	2.2	2.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	17.6
	All India	Lower abdominal pain	6.0	15.3	10.7	4.6	11.0	7.8	5.0	12.2	8.6
		Foul smelling discharge	7.4	10.9	9.2	5.7	14.7	7.8	6.2	10.2	8.2
		Burning pain during urination	8.4	13.4	10.9	6.3	11.5	8.9	6.9	12.0	9.5
		Genital ulcer/sore	8.3	112	9.8	6.3	7.9	7.1	6.8	8.8	7.8
		Pain during intercourse	5.4	7.9	6.7	3.6	5.7	4.7	4.1	6.3	5.2

TableA.6: Awareness of STD Symptoms among MEN

						(All fi	gures are	in perce			
Sl.	State	e/State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Andhra	Foul smelling	14.3	11.9	13.1	14.9	8.9	11.9	14.7	9.7	12.2
	Pradesh	discharge									
	Tradesii	Burning pain during	39.5	24.4	31.9	33.4	26.0	29.7	35.0	25.6	30.3
		urination									
		Genital ulcer/sore	38.3	14.1	26.2	34.7	14.3	24.5	35.7	14.3	24.9
2	Arunachal	Foul smelling	11.9	3.6	7.8	7.5	3.6	5.6	8.3	3.6	6.0
	Pradesh	discharge									
		Burning pain during	19.9	7.9	13.9	18.8	6.8	12.8	19.0	7.0	13.0
		urination									
		Genital ulcer/sore	15.3	7.4	11.4	10.4	2.4	6.4	11.3	3.3	7.3
3	Assam	Foul smelling	6.5	2.3	4.4	3.9	2.9	2.9	4.1	1.9	3.0
		discharge									
		Burning pain during	15.2	4.0	9.6	10.5	5.7	6.5	11.0	2.7	6.9
		urination									
	5"	Genital ulcer/sore	19.9	9.4	14.6	13.2	0.6	9.5	14.0	6.1	10.1
4	Bihar	Foul smelling	7.5	8.6	8.0	3.9	2.8	3.3	4.3	3.6	4.0
		discharge	12.0		100	11.5	2.7	7.0	12.0	2.2	7.6
		Burning pain during	13.8	6.2	10.0	11.7	2.7	7.2	12.0	3.2	7.6
		urination	1.4.0	0.7	0.4	7.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	1 1	4.0
_	D = 11=:	Genital ulcer/sore	14.2	2.7	8.4	7.6	0.8	4.2	8.5	1.1	4.8
5	Delhi	Foul smelling	8.2	1.0	4.5	9.2	1.5	5.3	8.3	1.1	4.6
		discharge	17.1	4.7	10.0	160	2.6	0.5	17.1	1.5	10.6
		Burning pain during urination	17.1	4.7	10.8	16.9	2.6	9.5	17.1	4.5	10.6
		Genital ulcer/sore	5.1	1.3	3.2	9.6	1.0	5.2	5.5	1.3	3.4
6	Goa	Foul smelling	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	.7	1.0
0	Gua	discharge	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	. /	1.0
		Burning pain during	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.3
		urination	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3
		Genital ulcer/sore	4.3	1.3	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.9	1.3	2.1
7	Gujarat	Foul smelling	9.7	7.0	8.4	6.3	5.8	6.1	7.5	6.3	6.9
,	Cajarat	discharge	7.1	7.0	0.4	0.5	3.0	0.1	7.5	0.5	0.5
		Burning pain during	16.0	11.4	13.7	12.6	13.8	13.2	13.8	13.0	13.4
		urination	10.0	11.1	13.7	12.0	13.0	13.2	13.0	15.0	13.1
		Genital ulcer/sore	28.5	20.0	24.2	26.3	12.8	19.5	27.1	15.3	21.1
8	Haryana	Foul smelling	11.1	2.2	6.6	15.6	6.8	11.3	7.7	2.6	5.1
	, ,	discharge									
		Burning pain during	13.1	6.5	9.8	6.6	1.9	4.2	15.0	6.8	10.9
		urination									
		Genital ulcer/sore	6.8	3.0	4.9	5.0	2.8	3.9	6.6	2.2	4.4
9	Himachal	Foul smelling	7.9	15.4	11.6	5.0	7.3	6.2	5.3	8.0	6.6
	Pradesh	discharge									
	riaucsii	Burning pain during	11.7	13.4	12.6	7.8	5.9	6.8	8.2	6.5	7.3
		urination									
		Genital ulcer/sore	6.5	12.6	9.5	7.2	3.3	5.3	7.1	4.1	5.6

Sl.	State	/State Group		Urban			Rural			Combine	_
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	,
10	J&K	Foul smelling discharge	7.2	10.6	8.8	2.3	11.1	6.7	3.5	11.0	7.2
		Burning pain during urination	13.1	9.4	11.2	6.3	5.1	5.7	8.0	6.1	7.0
		Genital ulcer/sore	7.6	6.6	7.1	3.0	1.1	2.1	4.1	2.4	3
11	Karnataka	Foul smelling discharge	7.5	1.5	4.5	6.0	1.1	3.6	6.5	1.2	3.
		Burning pain during urination	13.9	2.5	8.3	10.3	2.4	6.4	11.4	2.4	6.
		Genital ulcer/sore	16.4	3.2	9.8	12.4	1.6	7.4	13.6	2.6	8.
12	Kerala	Foul smelling discharge	9.4	3.4	5.8	7.1	3.1	4.8	7.7	3.2	5.
		Burning pain during urination	20.7	8.9	13.5	20.7	10.1	14.6	20.7	9.8	14
		Genital ulcer/sore	19.6	9.7	13.5	20.6	9.2	14.0	20.3	9.3	13
13	Madhya Pradesh	Foul smelling discharge	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.
	7 radesir	Burning pain during urination	4.3	5.8	5.0	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.
		Genital ulcer/sore	6.4	2.7	4.6	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.
14	Maharashtr a	Foul smelling discharge	6.2	4.4	5.3	2.8	2.1	1.8	4.1	2.1	3.
		Burning pain during urination	11.2	12.5	11.8	6.6	1.3	4.3	8.4	6.1	7.
		Genital ulcer/sore	8.4	7.6	8.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	4.4	3.7	4.
15	Manipur	Foul smelling discharge	21.9	2.8	12.4	10.9	0.2	5.6	13.9	.9	7.
		Burning pain during urination	25.4	2.7	14.0	14.1	0.7	7.4	17.2	1.3	9.
		Genital ulcer/sore	11.6	2.1	6.8	6.2	0.1	3.2	7.7	.6	4.
16	Orissa	Foul smelling discharge	18.8	5.9	12.3	12.5	3.8	8.2	13.4	4.0	8.
		Burning pain during urination	28.0	10.4	19.2	20.7	4.9	12.8	21.6	5.7	13
	<u> </u>	Genital ulcer/sore	29.9	10.6	20.2	23.4	4.4	13.9	24.2	5.2	14
17	Panjab	Foul smelling discharge	13.7	16.1	14.9	8.8	13.7	11.2	10.4	14.4	12
		Burning pain during urination	19.9	19.7	19.8	16.5	16.0	16.2	17.6	17.2	17
		Genital ulcer/sore	9.3	6.7	8.0	5.5	4.9	5.2	6.7	5.5	6.
18	Rajasthan	Foul smelling discharge	3.3	5.8	4.6	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.
		Burning pain during urination	5.3	2.4	3.8	4.6	1.5	3.0	4.7	1.7	3.
		Genital ulcer/sore	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	.7	1.

Sl.	State	/State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.		•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
19	Sikkim	Foul smelling discharge	7.1	2.6	4.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.6
		Burning pain during urination	14.5	8.7	11.6	10.4	4.1	7.2	10.8	4.5	7.6
		Genital ulcer/sore	9.6	3.6	6.6	7.7	2.1	4.9	7.9	2.2	5.1
20	Tamilnadu	Foul smelling discharge	9.1	8.5	8.8	4.2	8.3	6.2	5.9	8.4	7.1
		Burning pain during urination	15.5	5.6	10.5	6.9	5.8	6.3	9.8	5.7	7.8
		Genital ulcer/sore	9.0	4.4	6.7	4.6	4.9	4.7	6.1	4.7	5.4
21	Uttar	Foul smelling discharge	5.8	1.0	3.3	4.2	1.2	2.6	4.5	1.1	2.8
	Pradesh	Burning pain during urination	8.0	4.1	6.0	7.1	3.2	5.1	7.3	3.4	5.3
		Genital ulcer/sore	4.4	0.5	2.4	3.8	0.5	2.2	4.0	.5	2.2
22	West	Foul smelling discharge	10.9	1.1	6.0	6.9	0.5	3.7	8.0	.7	4.3
	Bangal	Burning pain during urination	17.8	5.6	11.7	14.3	5.5	9.9	15.2	5.5	10.4
		Genital ulcer/sore	32.9	12.1	22.5	29.3	10.4	19.8	30.3	10.9	20.6
	All India	Foul smelling discharge	8.9	4.7	6.8	5.8	4.0	4.9	6.6	4.2	5.4
		Burning pain during urination	15.6	7.8	11.6	12.2	6.2	9.2	13.1	6.6	9.8
		Genital ulcer/sore	12.9	6.0	9.4	11.1	4.2	7.6	11.5	4.7	8.1

Table A.7: STD Treatment Seeking Behaviour During the Last Episode
(All figures are in percentage)

d*
T
8.2
1.5
50.4
33.6
11.1
6.4
0.4
16.3
10.5
34.8
58.9
.8
.8
3.6
6.8
24.8
39.6
27.1
.2
8.7
12.8
26.5
36.5
10.0
6.8
22.8
.2
12.5
5.2
3.2
53.8
13.7
3.9
22.6
26.7

Sl.	State/	State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Goa+	Traditional									
		healer/quack									
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital		40.0	40.0	100.0	50.0	69.2	100. 0	46.9	63.0
		Govt Clinic/Hospital		40.0	40.0	20.0		7.7	20.0	12.3	14.6
		Chemist shop		40.0	40.0					12.3	8.6
		medicines									
		No Treatment					25.0	15.4		17.3	12.1
		others									
7	Gujrat+	Home based remedy	3.7	5.3	4.5	9.0	8.2	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.4
		Traditional	1.9		0.9	4.5	2.4	3.3	3.7	1.7	2.6
		healer/quack							10.5		
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	55.6	43.9	49.5	34.3	25.9	29.6	40.6	30.6	35.1
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	29.6	12.3	20.7	31.3	17.6	23.7	30.8	16.3	22.9
		Chemist shop	3.7	1.8	2.7	3.0	1.2	2.0	3.2	1.3	2.2
		medicines	7.4	25.1	21.6	10.4	10.1	22.2	15.0	40.5	20.2
		No Treatment	7.4	35.1	21.6	19.4	42.4	32.2	15.8	40.5	29.3
0	Hamiana	others	0.2	1.8	0.9	1.5	4.7	3.3	1.0	3.9	2.6
8	Haryana	Home based remedy	9.3	10.5	10.2	4.4 2.9	5.0	4.8 1.4	5.2 2.8	6.3	6.0
		Traditional healer/quack		0.8	1.1		0.7				1.4
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	37.2	22.6	26.1	19.1	24.1	22.5	22.2	23.7	23.3
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	11.6	18.0	16.5	7.4	13.5	11.5	8.1	14.6	12.6
		Chemist shop medicines	9.3	1.5	3.4	13.2	4.3	7.2	12.6	3.6	6.4
		No Treatment	16.3	41.4	35.2	35.3	49.6	45.0	32.0	47.7	42.9
		others									
9	Hima	Home based remedy	17.4		6.8	20.0	3.8	8.3	19.5	3.4	8.1
	chal	Traditional	8.7	2.8	5.1	10.0		2.8	9.8	.3	3.1
		healer/quack									
	Prad	Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	21.7	22.2	22.0	20.0	34.6	30.6	8.2	33.2	29.4
	esh	Govt Clinic/Hospital	47.8	41.7	44.1	20.0	38.5	33.3	20.3	38.8	34.8
		Chemist shop		2.8	1.7	10.0				.3	.2
		medicines	4.2	22.2	22.0	40.0	22.1	27.0	22.6	242	27.0
		No Treatment	4.3	33.3	22.0	40.0	23.1	27.8	33.6	24.3	27.0
10	J & K	Others	9.1		4.2	1.5	3.8	2.8	5.2	3.4	2.4
10	Jan	Home based remedy Traditional	9.1	7.7	4.2	4.5	19.0	16.9		18.5	16.3
		healer/quack		/./	4.2	4.5	5.6	5.4	3.9	5.6	5.3
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	45.5	53.8	50.0	36.4	38.1	37.8	37.6	38.6	38.4
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	45.5	15.4	29.2	31.8	15.1	17.6	33.7	15.1	18.1
		Chemist shop	43.3	7.7	4.2	4.5	8.7	8.1	3.9	8.7	7.9
		medicines		/./	4.2	4.3	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.7	7.9
		No Treatment		23.1	12.5	27.3	13.5	15.5	23.6	13.8	15.4
		others		43.1	14.3	41.3	6.3	5.4	23.0	6.2	5.1
11		Home based remedy	14.3	10.0	10.6	24.3	5.3	14.7	22.9	7.6	13.2

Sl.	State	State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Karn	Traditional	14.3		2.1	8.1		4.0	9.0		3.3
	ataka	healer/quack									
	atana	Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	50.0	33.8	36.2	27.0	26.3	26.7	30.4	29.9	30.1
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	28.6	18.89	20.2	29.7	13.2	21.3	29.6	15.9	20.9
		Chemist shop		3.7	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.9
		medicines									
		No Treatment	28.6	37.5	36.2	32.4	50.0	41.3	31.9	43.9	39.5
		others									
12	Kerala+	Home based remedy		27.1	24.1		30.4	24.1		29.5	24.1
		Traditional	16.7	2.1	3.7		4.3	3.4	2.5	3.7	3.5
		healer/quack									
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	33.3	43.7	42.6	16.7	32.6	29.3	19.2	35.6	32.6
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	33.3	25.0	25.9	33.3	26.1	27.6	33.3	25.8	27.2
		Chemist shop		8.3	7.4	25.0	6.5	10.3	21.2	7.0	9.6
		medicines									
		No Treatment		2.1	1.9	16.7	4.3	6.9	14.1	3.7	5.6
		others									
13	Madh	Home based remedy					3.0	2.2		2.7	1.9
	ya	Traditional	3.6		1.1	2.2		0.6	2.4		.6
		healer/quack									
	Prad	Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	35.7	41.9	40.0	28.3	26.5	27.0	29.4	28.4	28.7
	esh	Govt Clinic/Hospital	17.9	24.2	22.2	23.9	12.9	15.7	23.0	14.3	16.6
		Chemist shop		4.8	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.6	3.0
		medicines									
		No Treatment	35.7	25.8	28.9	34.8	50.8	46.6	34.9	47.7	44.3
		others									
14	Maharashtra	Home based remedy	7.7	26.0	23.3	33.3	10.9	18.3	27.4	17.8	20.3
		Traditional				3.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	1.0	1.5
		healer/quack	64.5	20.7	12.0	• • •	60.0	7 00	27.1	7 00	1= 0
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	61.5	39.7	43.0	29.6	60.0	50.0	37.1	50.8	47.2
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	30.8	54.8	51.2	14.8	27.3	23.2	18.5	39.8	34.3
		Chemist shop				14.8		4.9	11.4		2.9
		medicines		6.0	7.0	- ·	10.5	11.0		100	0.4
		No Treatment	7.7	6.8	7.0	7.4	12.7	11.0	7.5	10.0	9.4
1.5	Maningg	others	11 1	21.0	10.7	57.1	2.0	12.5	42.0	0.1	14.7
15	Manipur	Home based remedy	11.1	21.9	19.5	57.1	3.0	12.5	42.0	8.1	14.5
		Traditional		6.3	4.9	14.3		2.5	9.6	1.7	3.2
		healer/quack	4.4.4	20.1	21.7	14.2	20.2	27.5	24.2	20.7	20.7
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	44.4	28.1	31.7	14.3	30.3	27.5	24.2	29.7	28.7
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	11.1	31.3	26.8	42.9	33.3	35.0	32.4	32.8	32.7
		Chemist shop	22.2		4.9	14.3	6.1	7.5	16.9	4.4	6.8
		medicines No Treatment	22.2	15 (17 1		27.2	22.5	7.2	24.1	21.0
		No Treatment	22.2	15.6	17.1		27.3	22.5	7.3	24.1	21.0
		others									
16		Home begad remade:		24.1	19.4	7.4	16.7	11.0	7.1	17.0	12.5
16		Home based remedy		24.1	19.4	7.4	16.7	11.8	/.I	17.8	12.5

Sl.	State	State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	ed*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Oriss	Traditional		3.4	2.8	22.2	8.3	15.7	21.4	7.6	14.4
	а	healer/quack									
	u u	Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	71.4	10.3	22.2	22.2	25.0	23.5	24.1	22.7	23.4
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	28.6	41.4	38.9	40.7	37.5	39.2	40.6	38.1	39.2
		Chemist shop		13.8	11.1	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.6
		medicines									
		No Treatment		6.9	5.6	11.1		5.9	10.7	1.1	5.9
		others					4.2	2.0		3.5	1.8
17	Punjab+	Home based remedy	4.2		0.9	8.3	1.4	3.1	7.0	.9	2.3
		Traditional Punjab		2.4	1.9		2.7	2.0		2.6	2.0
		healer/quack	2	44.0	12 (20.2	44.0	20.0	21.0	10 (40.4
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	37.5	44.0	42.6	29.2	41.9	38.8	31.8	42.6	40.1
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	33.3	23.8	25.9	54.2	31.1	36.7	47.6	28.6	33.1
		Chemist shop medicines	4.2		0.9		1.4	1.0	1.3	.9	1.0
		No Treatment	8.3	27.4	23.1	8.3	13.5	12.2	8.3	18.3	15.9
		others		1.2	0.9					.4	.3
18	Raja	Home based remedy	18.2	11.4	12.3	5.3	7.8	7.4	7.2	8.4	8.2
	stha	Traditional healer/quack		2.9	2.5	15.8	3.9	5.7	13.5	3.7	5.2
	n	Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	9.1	28.6	25.9	31.6	14.6	17.2	28.3	16.9	18.6
	••	Govt Clinic/Hospital	45.5	21.4	24.7	31.6	16.5	18.9	33.6	17.3	19.8
		Chemist shop	18.2	21.4	2.5	10.5	1.0	11.6	11.6	.8	2.5
		medicines	10.2		2.3	10.5	1.0	11.0	11.0	.0	2.3
		No Treatment	18.2	34.3	32.1	10.5	42.6	11.6	11.6	46.2	40.9
		others	10.2	54.5	32.1	10.5	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.2	10.5
19	Sikki	Home based remedy	7.7		4.0		22.2	11.8	1.1	19.6	10.8
17		Traditional	7.7		4.0		33.3	41.2	1.1	17.0	.5
	m	healer/quack	7.7		1.0		33.3	11.2	1.1		.5
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	38.5	41.7	40.0	50.0	44.4	35.3	48.4	34.3	41.0
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	30.8	75.0	52.0	25.0			25.8	48.0	37.4
		Chemist shop	7.7	8.3	8.0	25.0		11.8	22.6	1.0	11.3
		medicines									
		No Treatment	15.4	8.3	12.0	12.5	11.1	11.8	12.9	10.8	11.8
		others									
20	Tamil Nadu+	Home based remedy		10.5	6.5	20.0		6.9	12.2	3.6	6.7
		Traditional		5.3	3.2		5.3	3.4		5.3	3.4
		healer/quack									
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	66.7	68.4	67.7	20.0	42.1	34.5	38.1	51.2	46.5
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	33.3	21.1	25.8	40.0	31.6	34.5	37.4	27.9	31.4
		Chemist shop	16.7		6.5		1		6.5		2.3
		medicines			1						
		No Treatment	16.7	5.3	9.7	20.0		6.9	18.7	1.8	7.9
		others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21		Home based remedy	63.3	5.9	6.0	0	3.6	3.0	.9	3.8	3.4

Sl.	State	State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.		-	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Uttar	Traditional	6.3	0	1.2	12.0	4.3	5.5	11.2	3.9	5.0
	Pradesh	healer/quack									
	Frauesii	Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	12.5	42.6	36.9	28.0	20.	21.3	25.9	22.6	23.1
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	12.5	19.1	17.9	8.0	12.9	12.2	8.6	13.6	12.8
		Chemist shop medicines	18.8	1.5	4.8	8.0	3.6	4.3	9.5	3.4	4.3
		No Treatment	37.5	32.4	3.3	36.0	50.4	48.2	36.2	48.4	46.5
		others		1.5	1.2	0	0.7	0.6		.8	.7
22	West Bengal	Home based remedy	20.0	21.1	20.8	7.7	21.2	18.5	9.3	21.4	18.8
		Traditional healer/quack	0	10.5	8.3	7.7	15.4	13.8	6.7	14.8	13.2
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	20.0	10.5	12.5	30.8	25.0	26.2	29.4	23.2	24.5
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	40.0	31.6	33.3	46.2	11.5	18.5	45.4	14.0	20.3
		Chemist shop medicines	20.0	0	4.2	0	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.2
		No Treatment	0	10.8	8.3	7.7	23.1	20.0	6.7	21.6	18.6
		others	0	10.5	8.3	15.4	5.8	7.7	13.4	6.3	7.8
	All India	Home based remedy	13.9	9.1	10.5	9.0	9.1	9.1	10.3	9.1	9.5
		Traditional healer/quack	5.3	1.9	3.0	6.6	3.6	4.5	6.2	3.1	4.1
		Pvt. Clinic/Hospital	51.7	42.0	45.0	30.1	30.8	30.6	35.9	33.9	34.5
		Govt Clinic/Hospital	24.8	20.9	22.1	30.1	19.1	22.5	28.6	19.6	22.4
		Chemist shop medicines	10.4	2.5	4.9	7.5	3.1	4.5	8.2	3.0	4.6
		No Treatment	10.9	26.2	21.5	19.9	32.2	28.4	17.4	30.5	26.5
		others	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.9

 Table A.8: Preferred STD Treatment Seeking Behaviour

 (All figures are in percentage)

Sl.	State /S	State Crour		Ilukar	(Al	i figures a	are in per	cemage)		ombin-	4 *
	State/S	State Group		<u>Urban</u>	T	ВЛ	Rural	T		ombine	
No.	A11 D 1 1	C. (II ': 1/	M	F	T 24.6	M 20.1	F 22.0	T	M	F	T 21.6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. Hospital/	28.0	41.2	34.6	29.1	32.0	30.5	28.8	34.4	31.6
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor Pvt. Dispensary/	68.4	56.4	62.4	68.6	63.4	6.0	68.6	61.5	65.0
		1 2	08.4	36.4	62.4	08.0	03.4	0.0	08.0	01.5	65.0
		Nursing Home Vaidya/Hakim/	2.0	.4	1.2	1.1	.4	.8	1.4	.4	.9
		Homeopath	2.0	.4	1.2	1.1	.4	.8	1.4	.4	.9
		Faith healers/quacks	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
		NGO clinics/Trust	0.7		.1	0.3	1.1		0.6	0.3	.1
			U	.1	.1	0	.1	.1	U	.1	.1
		Hospitals	.1	.2	.2	0	.3	.2	0	2	.2
2	A a ala a 1	Home remedy	67.2	65.3		76.6	75.0	75.8	.0 74.8	.3 73.1	74.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Govt. Hospital/	67.2	05.3	66.3	/0.0	/3.0	/5.8	/4.8	/3.1	/4.0
	Pradesn	Dispensary/PHC/ Govt. Doctor									
			28.9	33.0	30.9	16.3	22.1	19.2	18.6	24.2	21.4
		Pvt. Dispensary/ Nursing Home	28.9	33.0	30.9	10.3	22.1	19.2	18.0	24.2	21.4
		Vaidya/Hakim/	1.0	1.0	1.0	.3	.5	.4	.5	.6	.5
		Homeopath	1.0	1.0	1.0	.3	.3	.4	.3	.0	.3
		Faith healers/quacks	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1
		NGO clinics/Trust	.1	.4	.3	0	.2	.1	.0	.2	.1
		Hospitals	.1	.4	.3	0	.2	.1	0.0	.2	.1
		Home remedy	0	.1	.1	.5	0	.3	.4	.0	.2
3	Assam	Govt. Hospital/	78.4	66.1	72.3	83.4	75.6	79.5	82.9	74.6	78.7
5	Assam	Dispensary/PHC/	70.4	00.1	12.3	05.4	73.0	19.3	62.9	74.0	70.7
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	20.3	30.4	25.4	11.7	15.6	13.6	12.6	17.3	14.9
		Nursing Home	20.3	30.4	23.4	11./	13.0	13.0	12.0	17.5	14.7
			2	7	5	1.2	1 4	1.3	1 1	1.3	1.2
			.2	. /	.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.2
			4	4	4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.	2.1	2.0
								1			1
			.1	1.5	.8	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.4
4	Bihar	2									1
•	Billian		33.1	3 1.7	33.9	33.0	31.0	32.7	33.7	32.0	32.9
			26.0	51.5	38.7	13.9	19.1	16.5	17.2	28.0	22.6
			.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
			1.5	.8	1.1	6.7	1.4	4.0	6.0	1.3	3.6
	1								-		
		NGO clinics/Trust	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
4	Bihar	Vaidya/Hakim/ Homeopath Faith healers/quacks NGO clinics/Trust Hospitals Home remedy Govt. Hospital/ Dispensary/PHC/ Govt. Doctor Pvt. Dispensary/ Nursing Home Vaidya/Hakim/ Homeopath Faith healers/quacks	.2 .4 0 .1 33.1 26.0 .3	.7 .4 0 1.5 34.7 51.5 .3	.5 .4 0 .8 33.9 38.7 .3	1.2 2.2 0 1.1 33.8 13.9 .4 6.7	1.4 2.3 0 1.9 31.6 19.1 .4	1.3 2.2 0 1.5 32.7 16.5 .4	1.1 2. 0 1.0 33.7 17.2 .4 6.0	1.3 2.1 0 1.8 32.0 28.0 .4	1.2 2.0 0 1.4 32.9 22.6 .4 3.6

Sl.	State/S	tate Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Home remedy	1.0	.6	.8	.5	1.6	1.0	.6	1.4	1.0
	D 11.	G . II 1/	50.5	40.4	40.0	(5.0	540	60.7	60.4	41.5	50.0
5	Delhi	Govt. Hospital/	59.5	40.4	49.8	67.9	54.0	60.7	60.4	41.7	50.9
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor	26.0	57.2	47.2	27.1	20.4	22.4	25.5	<i>EE E</i>	45.0
		Pvt. Dispensary/	36.9	57.3	47.3	27.1	39.4	33.4	35.5	55.5	45.9
		Nursing Home Vaidya/Hakim/	1.2	.4	.8	.5	.9	.7	1.1	.5	.8
		Homeopath	1.2	.4	.0	.3	.9	. /	1.1	.3	.0
		Faith healers/quacks	.1	0	.1	.1	0	.1	.1	0	.1
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Hospitals	0	U	0	0	0	U	0	U	
		Home remedy	.3	.4	.4	.7	1.5	1.1	.4	.5	.4
6	Goa	Govt. Hospital/	43.9	30.4	37.1	59.6	45.4	52.5	53.1	39.2	46.1
	304	Dispensary/PHC/	13.7	30.1	37.1	37.0	13.1	32.3	33.1	37.2	10.1
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	56.0	69.3	62.7	39.8	54.0	46.9	46.5	60.3	53.4
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.1	0	.1	.1	0	.1	.1	0	.1
		Homeopath									
		Faith healers/quacks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	0	0	0	.1	.1	0	.1	.0
		Hospitals									
		Home remedy	0	.2	.1	.5	.1	.3	.3	.1	.2
7	Gujrat	Govt. Hospital/	48.3	34.1	41.2	65.1	48.8	56.9	59.3	43.8	51.5
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	48.1	61.5	54.8	3.2	2.8	36.6	36.	49.2	42.8
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.1	1.1	.8	.1	.8	.5	.2	.9	.6
		Homeopath									
		Faith healers/quacks	0	0	0	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	.5	.3	0	.2	.1	0	.3	.2
		Hospitals	0	1.5	1 1	1.5	4.0	2.2	1.0	2.7	2.5
0	II.	Home remedy	.8	1.5	1.1	1.5	4.8	3.2	1.2	3.7	2.5
8	Haryana	Govt. Hospital/	48.3	29.2	38.7	65.5	40.4	53.0	61.3	37.6	49.5
		Dispensary/PHC/ Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	49.6	69.2	59.4	30.4	51.9	41.1	35.2	56.2	45.6
		Nursing Home	47.0	09.2	J7.4	30.4	31.9	41.1	33.2	30.2	45.0
		Vaidya/Hakim/	1.7	.4	1.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
		Homeopath	1./	-	1.0	۷.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
		Faith healers/quacks	.1	0	.1	.4	0	.2	.3	0	.2
<u> </u>		1 aim nearers/quacks	.1	U	.1	ļ .¬	U	.4	ر. ا	U	.4

Sl.	State/S	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *
No.		•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		NGO clinics/Trust Hospitals	0	.2	.1	0	0	0	0	.1	.0
		Home remedy	.2	.3	.3	.1	1.6	.8	.1	1.3	.7
9	Himachal	Govt. Hospital/	89.8	76.7	83.3	91.3	91.7	91.5	91.2	90.4	90.4
9	Pradesh	Dispensary/PHC/	09.0	70.7	03.3	91.3	91.7	91.3	91.2	90.4	90.4
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	9.9	22.8	16.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	9.0	8.5
		Nursing Home	.2	.3	.3	.5	0	.3	.5	.0	.3
		Vaidya/Hakim/ Homeopath	.2	.3	.3	.3	U	.3	.3	.0	.3
		Faith healers/quacks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NGO clinics/Trust	.1	0	.1	0	0	0	.0	0	.0
		Hospitals									_
10	J & K	Home remedy	0 67.5	59.6	63.5	62.4	43.6	53.0	.1	0	.0
10	JAK	Govt. Hospital/ Dispensary/PHC/	67.3	39.0	03.3	62.4	43.6	33.0	63.6	47.4	55.5
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	32.4	39.2	35.8	17.5	44.4	31.0	21.1	43.2	32.1
		Nursing Home						<u> </u>			_
		Vaidya/Hakim/ Homeopath	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.2	.7	.1	1.0	.5
		Faith healers/quacks	0	0	0	0	.1	.1	0	.1	.0
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	0	0	0	.1	.1	0	.1	.0
		Hospitals									
		Home remedy	0	0	0	0	1.1	.6	0	.9	.4
.4	Karnataka	Govt. Hospital/	43.8	32.6	38.3	66.3	52.3	59.3	59.3	46.3	52.8
		Dispensary/PHC/ Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	547.9	63.9	59.4	33.2	44.8	39.0	40.0	50.7	45.3
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.5	.3	.4	.1	.5	.3	.2	.5	.3
		Homeopath	1	0	1	0				0	0
		Faith healers/quacks NGO clinics/Trust	.1	0	.1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Hospitals	U	U				0	"	0	
		Home remedy	0	.3		.1	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2
12	Kerala	Govt. Hospital/	69.9	69.0	69.4	71.1	69.3	70.1	70.8	69.2	69.9
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor	<u> </u>					1			

Sl.				Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Pvt. Dispensary/	28.7	29.0	28.9	28.6	29.5	29.1	28.6	29.3	29.0
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.3	.4	•		.3	.2	.2	.3	.3
		Homeopath									
		Faith healers/quacks	0	0	0	0	.1	.1	0	.1	.0
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	0	0	0	.1	.1	0	.1	.0
		Hospitals	0		_	0			0	0	
		Home remedy	0	1.1	.7	0	.7	.4	0	.8	.5
13	Madhya	Govt. Hospital/	61.1	51.8	56.5	73.9	55.4	64.6	70.9	54.6	62.7
	Pradesh	Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	37.7	45.4	41.5	24.1	37.9	31.1	27.3	39.7	33.5
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.4	.2	.3	.4	.6	.5	.4	.5	.5
		Homeopath	1	0	-	0	1	1	0	1	1
		Faith healers/quacks	.1	0	.1	0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1
		NGO clinics/Trust	.2	.1	.2	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0
		Hospitals Home remedy	.2	.3	.3	.3	2.5	1.4	.3	2.0	1.1
14	Maharashtra	Govt. Hospital/	56.4	43.5	50.0	63.2	58.3	60.8	60.6	52.6	56.6
14	ivianarasnua	Dispensary/PHC/	30.4	43.3	30.0	03.2	36.3	00.8	00.0	32.0	30.0
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	42.8	56.2	49.5	35.5	41.	38.2	38.4	46.9	42.6
		Nursing Home	12.0	00.2	15.5	35.5		30.2	50.1	10.5	12.0
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.3	.2	.3	.7	.2	.5	.6	.2	.4
		Homeopath									
		Faith healers/quacks	0	0	0	.2	0	.1	.1	0	.1
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Hospitals									
		Home remedy	.1	.1	.1	0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1
15	Manipur	Govt. Hospital/	69.3	40.3	54.8	75.4	53.6	64.5	73.7	50.0	61.9
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor	260		20 -	10.0	10:	4	1= -	20.5	22 -
		Pvt. Dispensary/	26.0	51.5	38.7	13.9	19.1	16.5	17.2	28.0	22.6
		Nursing Home	2	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	4
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
		Homeopath	0	5	2	.2	6	1	.1	6	1
		Faith healers/quacks		.5	.3	1.9	.6	.4	2.0	.6	.4
		NGO clinics/Trust	2.4	.5	1.4	1.9	.1	1.0	2.0	.2	1.1
		Hospitals								<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Sl.	State/State Group			Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *
No.		•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Home remedy	.5	.3	.4	.8	1.0	.9	.7	.8	.8
16	Orissa	Govt. Hospital/	84.0	70.8	77.4	90.7	80.8	85.7	89.8	79.4	84.6
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	14.8	26.6	20.7	7.1	16.2	11.7	8.1	17.6	12.9
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
		Homeopath									
		Faith healers/quacks	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	.0	.0
		Hospitals	0			1					2
		Home remedy	0	.3	.2	.1	.6	.4	.1	.6	.3
17	Punjab	Govt. Hospital/	40.0	38.5	39.3	55.7	48.9	52.3	50.8	45.6	48.2
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	35.3	38.2	36.8	29.2	35.8	32.5	31.1	36.6	33.8
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.3	.3	.3	.9	.4	.7	.7	.4	.6
		Homeopath									
		Faith healers/quacks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	.0	.0
		Hospitals									
		Home remedy	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2
18	Rajasthan	Govt. Hospital/	80.9	69.6	75.1	84.5	75.7	80.0	83.7	74.3	78.9
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor	160	24.4	20.7	11.7	12.0	10.0	10.0	15.6	1.4.2
		Pvt. Dispensary/	16.8	24.4	20.7	11.7	12.9	12.3	12.9	15.6	14.3
		Nursing Home	1.1	.7	.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1 /	1.5
		Vaidya/Hakim/ Homeopath	1.1	. /	.9	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5
		Faith healers/quacks	.2	.1	.2	0	.4	.2	.0	.3	.2
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	.0	.0
		Hospitals	U	.1	.1	0	0	U	0	.0	.0
		Home remedy	0	.9	.5	.6	3.2	1.9	.5	2.7	1.6
19	Sikkim	Govt. Hospital/	71.4	71.7	71.5	83.6	84.6	84.1	82.5	83.4	83.0
	~	Dispensary/PHC/	,	' 1. '	' 1.5	05.0	00		02.5	55.1	05.0
		Govt. Doctor								1	
		Pvt. Dispensary/	28.3	26.6	27.4	13.9	9.2	11.5	15.2	10.8	13.0
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	0	0	0	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2
		Homeopath									

Sl.	State/State Group			Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *
No.		•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Faith healers/quacks	0	.2	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
		NGO clinics/Trust	.1	.3	.2	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0
		Hospitals									
		Home remedy	.1	.3	.2	.8	4.0	2.4	.8	3.6	2.2
20	Tamilnadu	Govt. Hospital/	43.4	36.7	40.0	56.8	54.2	55.5	52.2	48.1	50.1
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	53.5	59.1	56.3	38.6	32.8	35.8	43.7	42.0	42.9
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	0	.4	.2	.5	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4
		Homeopath									
		Faith healers/quacks	.1	0	.1	0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	.2	.1	.1	.5	.3		.4	.2
		Hospitals									
		Home remedy	.1	0	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
21	Uttar Pradesh	Govt. Hospital/	51.3	33.1	42.0	67.6	45.2	56.2	64.4	42.8.	53.4
21	Ottai Frauesii	Dispensary/PHC/	31.3	33.1	42.0	07.0	43.2	30.2	04.4	42.0.	33.4
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	46.0	58.7	52.5	25.8	39.4	32.7	29.8	43.3	36.6
		Nursing Home	10.0	20.7	02.0	20.0	37.1	32.7	27.0	15.5	30.0
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.4	1.2	.8	1.2	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.4	1.7
		Homeopath									
		Faith healers/quacks	.1	.5	.3	.1	1.4	.8	.1	1.2	.7
		NGO clinics/Trust	0	0	0	.3	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2
		Hospitals									
		Home remedy	.2	1.0	.6	.2	1.8	1.0	.2	1.6	.9
22	West Bengal	Govt. Hospital/	60.0	53.5	56.7	83.4	59.6	71.5	77.0	57.9	67.4
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor									
		Pvt. Dispensary/	30.3	40.1	35.2	8.9	16.7	12.8	14.7	23.1	18.9
		Nursing Home					<u> </u>				
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.1	1.3	.7	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.1	2.4	1.7
		Homeopath	1			1	<u> </u>		1		1
		Faith healers/quacks	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1
		NGO clinics/Trust	.1	.4	.3	0	.2	.1	.0	.2	.1
		Hospitals	0	1	1	-		1	1	0	
<u> </u>	A 11 T 1:	Home remedy	0	.1	.1	.5	.0	.3	.4	.0	.2
	All India	Govt. Hospital/	55.8	45.4	50.6	69.2	59.2	64.2	65.6	55.5	60.5
		Dispensary/PHC/									
		Govt. Doctor]		<u> </u>			

Sl.	State/S	State/State Group		Urban		Rural			Combined *		
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Pvt. Dispensary/	40.0	50.4	45.3	24.3	31.8	28.1	28.6	36.8	32.7
		Nursing Home									
		Vaidya/Hakim/	.6	.5	.6	.8	1.1	.9	.7	.9	.8
		Homeopath									
		Faith healers/quacks	.1	.1	.1	.6	.5	.6	.5	.4	.4
		NGO clinics/Trust	.1	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
		Hospitals									
		Home remedy	.2	.5	.3	.4	1.3	.9	.3	1.1	.7

* Weighted figures Base: Those who are aware of condom

Table A.9: Awareness of the Source of Condom

~-	T	(All figures are in percentage) /State Group Urban Rural Combined*									
Sl.	State/Sta	ite Group		<u>Urban</u>	1		Rural			1	
No.		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Andhra Pradesh	Shop	52.9	38.9	46.1	44.9	34.3	39.6	47.1	35.3	41.4
		Pharmacy	97.7	94.5	96.2	96.7	90.6	93.7	97.0	91.6	94.4
		Clinic/Hospital	83.5	78.9	81.3	76.2	77.9	77.1	78.2	78.2	78.2
_		FP Clinic	72.03	64.0	68.4	68.2	65.7	67.0	69.4	65.3	67.4
2	Arunachal	Shop	29.9	25.8	28.0	27.5	14.9	22.2	28.1	17.7	23.6
	Pradesh	Pharmacy	98.2	93.1	95.9	97.5	89.3	94.0	97.7	90.2	94.5
		Clinic/Hospital	90.6	89.6	90.1	92.4	89.3	91.	92.0	89.3	90.9
_		FP Clinic	74.0	80.7	77.0	71.8	81.1	75.7	72.3	81.0	76.0
3	Assam	Shop	59.7	30.1	46.1	35.8	30.1	33.3	38.9	30.1	35.1
		Pharmacy	99.0	97.3	98.2	96.4	97.6	96.9	96.8	97.5	97.1
		Clinic/Hospital	92.9	89.0	91.1	94.3	94.5	94.4	94.1	93.7	93.9
		FP Clinic	66.	75.5	70.8	57.3	71.9	63.7	58.5	72.5	64.7
4	Bihar	Shop	80.1	64.5	72.7	57.8	54.1	56.1	61.5	55.9	58.9
		Pharmacy	98.5	94.3	96.5	94.5	87.9	91.5	95.2	89.0	92.3
		Clinic/Hospital	87.1	97.1	91.9	79.3	93.7	85.9	80.5	94.3	86.9
		FP Clinic	80.4	86.4	83.2	65.8	10.9	65.5	68.2	68.9	68.5
5	Delhi	Shop	63.9	52.6	58.3	55.5	56.4	56.0	63.1	53.0	58.1
		Pharmacy	98.2	95.9	97.1	98.2	94.0	96.1	98.2	95.8	97.0
		Clinic/Hospital	96.5	94.2	95.3	96.0	88.0	92.1	96.4	93.6	95.0
		FP Clinic	87.2	74.2	80.7	85.0	57.9	71.8	87.0	72.6	79.9
6	Goa	Shop	31.6	16.8	24.7	15.8	9.9	13.1	22.4	12.9	18.1
		Pharmacy	99.6	98.8	99.2	99.1	96.8	98.1	99.3	97.7	98.6
		Clinic/Hospital	93.5	87.9	90.9	91.3	80.4	86.4	92.2	83.7	88.3
		FP Clinic	72.6	81.7	76.8	65.4	73.6	69.1	68.4	77.1	72.4
7	Gujrat	Shop	49.1	25.3	37.9	28.7	16.8	23.8	36.2	20.4	29.4
		Pharmacy	89.7	87.9	88.9	80.1	71.5	76.6	83.6	78.5	81.4
		Clinic/Hospital	83.6	84.6	84.1	75.0	74.8	74.9	78.2	79.0	78.5
		FP Clinic	85.0	80.0	82.7	81.3	74.5	78.5	82.7	76.8	80.1
8	Haryana	Shop	69.6	57.4	63.5	58.3	45.9	52.3	61.2	49.0	55.3
		Pharmacy	99.2	96.8	98.0	96.7	88.4	92.7	97.3	90.7	94.1
		Clinic/Hospital	97.8	94.7	96.3	95.4	86.8	91.2	96.0	89.0	92.6
		FP Clinic	84.9	81.8	83.3	78.7	60.6	70.0	80.3	66.4	73.5
9	Himachal	Shop	89.7	91.9	90.8	74.7	74.4	74.6	76.0	76.0	76.0
	Pradesh	Pharmacy	99.7	99.4	99.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.7	97.6	97.7
		Clinic/Hospital	99.7	99.8	99.7	98.3	98.7	98.5	98.4	98.8	98.6
		FP Clinic	94.1	91.2	92.7	91.4	68.4	79.9	91.6	70.4	81.1
10	J & K	Shop	80.6	77.6	79.2	55.1	25.7	41.2	61.9	40.3	51.6
		Pharmacy	99.9	98.5	99.2	97.8	92.0	95.1	98.4	93.8	96.2
		Clinic/Hospital	99.6	99.1	99.4	96.1	92.4	94.3	97.0	94.3	95.7
		FP Clinic	95.4	81.9	88.8	81.3	53.9	68.3	85.1	61.7	73.9
11	Karnataka	Shop	57.0	44.6	51.7	39.6	39.3	39.5	45.6	41.3	43.8
		Pharmacy	99.0	92.3	96.1	97.9	91.3	95.2	98.2	91.7	95.6
		Clinic/Hospital	88.4	80.5	85.0	94.4	87.4	91.6	92.3	84.8	89.3
		FP Clinic	83.6	75.7	80.2	82.6	78.1	80.8	82.9	77.2	80.6
12	Kerala	Shop	82.2	45.8	60.5	87.9	46.9	65.0	86.4	46.6	63.8

Sl.	_		1	Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d*
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Pharmacy	94.2	95.0	94.7	95.8	97.4	96.7	95.4	96.7	96.1
		Clinic/Hospital	85.6	90.7	88.6	90.0	98.1	94.5	88.9	96.0	92.9
		FP Clinic	72.3	90.4	83.1	68.0	96.7	84.1	69.1	94.9	83.8
13	Madhya Pradesh	Shop	72.2	49.8	61.8	29.9	42.2	35.0	41.0	44.5	42.5
		Pharmacy	98.7	95.2	97.1	88.9	86.5	87.5	91.5	89.1	90.5
		Clinic/Hospital	98.5	95.7	97.2	95.9	91.7	94.2	96.6	92.9	95.0
		FP Clinic	92.8	78.2	86.0	81.6	66.7	75.4	84.5	70.2	78.4
14	Maharashtra	Shop	25.9	15.8	21.3	10.2	2.3	7.3	16.8	9.1	13.7
		Pharmacy	99.8	97.7	98.8	98.9	94.7	97.4	99.3	96.2	98.0
		Clinic/Hospital	91.2	88.4	89.9	90.5	92.6	91.3	90.8	90.5	90.7
		FP Clinic	86.4	88.8	87.5	74.1	86.9	78.8	79.3	87.5	82.7
15	Manipur	Shop	4.4	6.1	5.2	6.5	65.2	8.4	5.9	9.2	7.4
		Pharmacy	98.8	97.1	98.0	93.1	94.6	93.7	94.7	95.4	95.0
		Clinic/Hospital	76.8	79.6	78.2	77.4	68.4	73.5	77.2	72.2	75.0
		FP Clinic	76.1	72.5	74.3	71.9	62.0	67.7	73.1	65.6	69.7
16	Orissa	Shop	56.3	29.9	44.	27.5	13.6	22.2	32.1	17.0	26.1
		Pharmacy	98.4	93.6	96.2	89.8	83.3	87.3	91.1	85.4	88.9
		Clinic/Hospital	88.5	88.5	88.5	83.7	84.9	84.1	84.5	85.6	84.9
		FP Clinic	76.4	60.8	69.2	67.6	55.2	62.9	69.0	56.4	64.0
17	Punjab	Shop	68.9	61.8	65.4	62.6	51.2	57.1	64.6	54.6	59.7
		Pharmacy	99.5	97.4	98.4	99.1	95.0	97.1	99.2	95.7	97.5
		Clinic/Hospital	97.1	93.0	95.1	95.8	93.0	94.5	96.2	93.0	94.7
		FP Clinic	84.5	80.6	82.6	74.2	70.2	72.5	77.5	73.8	75.7
18	Rajasthan	Shop	81.0	79.8	80.4	61.9	54.3	58.2	66.8	61.2	64.1
		Pharmacy	98.2	90.4	94.3	92.6	68.5	81.1	94.0	74.5	84.6
		Clinic/Hospital	96.3	96.8	96.6	95.5	85.0	90.5	95.7	88.2	92.1
		FP Clinic	84.9	69.4	77.2	84.9	54.9	70.5	84.9	58.8	72.3
19	Sikkim	Shop	711.0	57.1	64.2	55.4	42.6	49.5	57.1	44.3	51.1
		Pharmacy	99.6	95.5	97.6	97.0	91.4	94.4	97.3	91.9	94.8
		Clinic/Hospital	95.8	96.8	96.3	96.6	94.5	95.7	96.5	94.8	95.7
		FP Clinic	91.8	95.7	93.7	92.3	90.8	91.6	92.3	91.4	91.8
20	Tamil Nadu	Shop	70.7	71.1	70.8	59.1	55.8	57.8	63.4	62.1	62.8
		Pharmacy	98.6	95.7	97.4	95.7	91.5	94.1	96.8	93.2	95.3
		Clinic/Hospital	82.3	92.8	86.8	79.2	90.9	83.7	80.3	91.7	84.9
		FP Clinic	77.7	90.9	83.4	69.6	81.9	74.4	72.6	85.6	77.9
21	Uttar Pradesh	Shop	90.8	62.5	76.4	82.6	43.7	64.1	84.3	48.0	66.7
		Pharmacy	97.3	94.2	95.7	94.1	77.0	85.9	94.8	80.9	88.1
		Clinic/Hospital	89.4	92.8	91.1	90.5	76.6	83.8	90.3	80.2	85.4
		FP Clinic	70.4	95.4	78.0	72.2	64.1	68.3	71.8	69.0	70.4
22	West Bengal	Shop	77.9	37.4	57.9	52.2	25.0	39.4	60.3	29.2	45.4
		Pharmacy	98.3	94.8	96.6	88.5	78.1	83.6	91.6	83.7	87.8
		Clinic/Hospital	82.8	76.5	79.7	86.0	79.5	82.9	85.0	78.5	81.9
		FP Clinic	67.8	59.3	63.6	67.3	52.3	60.2	67.4	54.7	61.3
	All India	Shop	58.7	45.4	52.3	47.4	37.9	43.1	50.7	40.3	45.9
		Pharmacy	98.1	95.4	96.8	94.8	89.2	92.2	95.8	91.2	93.6
		Clinic/Hospital	90.9	90.0	90.5	89.6	87.8	88.8	90.0	88.5	89.3

Sl.	State/State Group	Ţ	Jrban			Rural		Combined*		
No.		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	FP Clinic	81.4	78.6	80.1	75.1	70.0	72.8	76.9	72.7	75.0

* Weighted figures
Base: Those who are aware of condom

Table A.10: Accessibility of the Nearest Source to Obtain a Condom

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl.	State/Sta	State/State Group		Urban		(7111 11gu	Rural	прегесп	Combined *		
No.	State/Sta	iii Group	M	F	Т	M	F	Т	M	F	T
1	Andhra Pradesh	< 15 Minutes	67.8	58.0	63.2	41.9	34.5	38.3	49.1	40.5	44.9
1	Andma i radesh	16 – 30minutes	27.2	31.3	29.1	31.6	37.2	34.3	30.3	35.7	32.9
		> 30 Minutes	5.0	10.7	7.7	26.6	28.3	27.4	20.6	23.8	22.2
2	Arunachal	< 15 Minutes	71.8	63.5	68.0	46.8	51.9	48.9	52.6	54.8	53.5
2	Pradesh	16 – 30Minutes	22.6	30.2	26.1	30.3	33.5	31.6	28.5	32.7	30.3
	Tradesii	> 30 Minutes	5.5	6.4	5.9	23.0	14.6	19.4	18.9	12.5	16.2
3	Assam	< 15 Minutes	86.	84.9	85.7	34.6	38.3	36.2	41.4	45.0	43.0
3	Assam	16 – 30Minutes	13.1	14.3	13.6	33.9	37.6	35.5	31.2	34.3	32.5
		> 30 Minutes	0.5	0.8	0.7	31.5	24.1	28.3	27.4	20.7	24.5
4	Bihar	< 15 Minutes	86.6	76.6	81.8	47.0	39.0	43.3	53.6	45.7	49.9
4	Dillai	16 – 30Minutes	10.9	22.0	16.2	25.8	32.2	28.7	23.3	30.4	26.6
		> 30 Minutes	2.5	1.4	2.0	27.3	28.8	28.0	23.3	24.0	23.5
5	Delhi	< 15 Minutes	80.7	49.5	65.2	73.2	_	1	79.9		
3	Demi						49.0	61.4		49.4	64.8 12.0
		16 – 30Minutes	12.5	9.7	11.1	20.5	18.2	19.4	13.3	10.6	
	Car	> 30 Minutes	6.8 78.9	40.8	23.6	6.3	32.8	19.2	6.7	40.0	23.2
6	Goa	< 15 Minutes			66.9	45.0	36.2	41.1	59.2	43.7	52.2
		16 – 30 Minutes	17.7	39.8	28.1	36.0	38.6	37.2	28.3	39.2	33.2
7	C :1	> 30 Minutes	3.4	6.8	5.0	19.1	25.2	21.8	12.5	17.1	14.6
7	Gujrat	< 15 Minutes	91.5	77.7	85.1	47.4	40.5	44.6	63.8	56.4	60.6
		16 – 30Minutes	6.7	14.8	10.5	23.3	28.1	25.3	17.1	22.4	19.4
0	***	> 30 Minutes	1.8	7.5	4.4	29.3	31.5	30.2	19.0	21.2	20.0
8	Haryana	< 15 Minutes	79.4	56.8	68.2	40.4	25.9	33.4	50.6	34.4	42.8
		16 – 30Minutes	15.9	18.8	17.3	33.9	25.9	30.1	29.2	23.9	26.7
	***	> 30 Minutes	4.7	24.4	14.5	25.7	48.2	36.5	20.2	41.6	30.6
9	Himachal	< 15 Minutes	75.8	67.0	71.4	36.9	44.9	40.9	40.4	46.9	43.6
	Pradesh	16 – 30Minutes	19.1	25.4	22.3	34.1	27.5	30.8	32.7	27.3	30.0
		> 30 Minutes	5.1	7.6	6.3	29.0	27.6	28.3	26.9	25.8	26.4
10	J & K	< 15 Minutes	84.4	77.9	81.2	42.6	25.6	34.7	53.6	40.6	47.5
		16 – 30Minutes	14.3	16.2	15.2	28.7	38.7	33.3	24.8	32.2	28.3
		> 30 Minutes	1.4	5.9	5.9	28.8	35.7	32.0	21.5	21.5	24.2
11	Karnataka	< 15 Minutes	77.1	63.8	71.5	28.1	25.9	27.2	45.0	40.0	43.0
		16 – 30Minutes	18.8	22.7	20.5	28.6	21.1	25.7	25.3	21.7	23.8
		> 30 Minutes	4.1	13.4	8.1	43.2	53.0	47.1	29.7	38.2	33.2
12	Kerala	< 15 Minutes	75.5	64.8	69.1	66.7	60.9	63.5	68.9	62.0	65.0
		16 – 30Minutes	20.8	19.6	20.1	28.0	27.8	27.9	26.2	25.5	25.8
		> 30 Minutes	3.7	15.6	10.8	5.2	11.3	8.6	4.9	12.5	9.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	< 15 Minutes	77.4	65.9	72.1	35.4	31.3	33.7	46.6	41.9	44.6
		16 – 30Minutes	19.6	23.3	21.3	28.8	27.4	28.3	26.4	26.2	26.3
		> 30 Minutes	3.0	10.9	6.6	35.7	41.3	38.0	27.0	32.0	29.1
14	Maharashtra	< 15 Minutes	89.2	83.2	86.6	31.4	33.6	32.2	55.8	59.1	57.1
		16 – 30Minutes	10.0	12.9	11.3	22.6	29.5	25.1	17.3	21.0	18.8
		> 30 Minutes	0.7	3.8	2.1	46.0	36.9	42.7	26.9	20.0	24.1
15	Manipur	< 15 Minutes	80.3	76.7	80.3	31.4	30.4	31.0	46.5	46.2	46.4
		16 – 30Minutes	83.9	19.0	15.9	31.4	35.1	33.0	26.1	29.6	27.7
		> 30 Minutes	12.9	4.3	3.8	37.1	34.5	36.0	27.4	24.2	25.9
16	Orissa	< 15 Minutes	84.8	68.0	77.1	30.3	29.7	30.1	39.0	37.9	38.6

Sl.	State/Sta	ate Group	J	Jrban			Rural		C	ombine	d *
No.		•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		16 – 30Minutes	13.1	24.7	18.4	29.2	34.6	31.2	26.7	32.5	28.9
		> 30 Minutes	2.2	7.2	4.5	40.4	35.7	38.7	34.3	29.7	32.5
17	Punjab	< 15 Minutes	78.2	61.1	69.9	54.7	38.5	46.8	62.1	45.6	541
		16 – 30 Minutes	19.0	22.9	20.9	30.4	35.1	32.7	26.8	31.3	29.0
		> 30 Minutes	2.8	16.0	9.2	14.9	26.4	20.5	11.1	23.1	16.9
18	Rajasthan	< 15 Minutes	75.4	55.6	65.5	51.2	42.9	47.2	57.4	46.4	52.1
		16 – 30 Minutes	18.0	27.3	22.7	19.0	26.4	22.5	18.8	26.7	22.6
		> 30 Minutes	6.6	17.0	11.8	29.8	30.7	30.2	23.8	26.9	25.3
19	Sikkim	< 15 Minutes	89.3	83.1	86.2	30.8	24.7	28.0	37.2	31.8	34.7
		16 – 30Minutes	10.3	15.2	12.7	29.4	34.2	31.6	27.3	31.9	29.4
		> 30 Minutes	0.4	1.7	1.1	39.8	41.1	40.4	35.5	36.3	35.9
20	Tamilnadu	< 15 Minutes	86.9	86.1	86.6	49.9	54.4	51.7	63.7	67.5	65.2
		16 – 30Minutes	8.8	4.7	7.0	25.9	13.4	21.1	19.5	9.8	15.6
		> 30 Minutes	4.3	9.2	6.4	24.1	32.2	27.3	16.8	22.7	19.2
21	Uttar Pradesh	< 15 Minutes	85.6	61.3	73.3	36.4	19.1	28.3	46.6	29.0	38.2
		16 – 30Minutes	11.3	18.9	15.1	22.5	20.8	21.7	20.2	20.3	20.3
		> 30 Minutes	3.2	19.8	11.6	41.1	60.1	50.0	33.2	50.7	41.6
22	West Bengal	< 15 Minutes	93.4	88.2	90.9	51.4	52.1	51.8	64.7	64.5	64.6
		16 – 30Minutes	4.3	10.5	7.3	35.2	34.3	34.8	25.5	26.1	25.8
		> 30 Minutes	2.3	1.3	1.8	13.3	13.6	13.4	9.8	9.3	9.6
	All India	< 15 Minutes	81.8	66.4	74.4	41.9	37.6	39.9	63.7	67.5	65.2
		16 – 30Minutes	14.5	19.1	16.7	29.1	30.6	29.8	19.5	9.8	15.6
		> 30 Minutes	3.7	14.6	8.9	29.0	31.8	30.3	16.8	22.7	19.2

^{*} Weighted figures

Table A.11: Listened to Radio in Last One Month

(All figures are in percentage)

						(All figu	ires are i	n percen			nbined *						
Sl.	State/Sta	ite Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *						
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	\mathbf{F}	T						
	Andhra Pradesh	Everyday	26.7	21.1	23.9	43.8	20.8	32.2	39.3	20.9	30.1						
		At least once a week	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.4	9.4	8.9	18.8	9.3	9.1						
		Less than once a week	1.3	7.6	4.4	1.2	4.7	3.0	1.2	5.4	3.3						
		Did not listen	61.6	61.8	61.7	46.2	65.0	51.2	50.2	64.2	57.2						
	Arunachal	Everyday	43.5	38.9	41.2	42.7	32.6	37.7	42.9	33.8	38.3						
	Pradesh	At least once a	18.2	21.8	20.0	17.0	14.3	15.6	17.2	15.7	16.5						
	Fraucsii	week															
		Less than once a week	6.9	5.6	6.3	6.3	4.5	5.4	6.4	4.7	5.5						
		Did not listen	31.4	33.7	32.6	34.1	48.6	41.3	33.5	45.8	39.7						
	Assam	Everyday	34.0	18.0	26.0	41.5	24.2	32.8	40.6	23.5	32.1						
		At least once a week	16.6	19.6	18.1	14.7	15.2	14.9	14.9	15.7	15.3						
		Less than once a week	4.7	3.2	4.0	4.5	1.7	3.1	3.1	1.8	3.2						
		Did not listen	44.8	59.2	52.0	39.4	59.0	49.2	49.2	59.0	49.5						
	Bihar	Everyday	28.5	12.4	20.5	30.4	8.5	19.4	30.1	9.0	19.6						
		At least once a week	10.8	7.0	8.9	12.5	6.3	9.4	12.3	6.4	9.4						
		Less than once a week	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5						
		Did not listen	57.4	76.8	67.1	52.3	80.6	66.5	53.0	80.1	66.6						
	Delhi	Everyday	42.2	20.0	30.9	37.0	16.7	26.5	41.7	83.7	30.5						
		At least once a week	15.3	6.1	10.6	18.9	7.5	13.0	15.6	6.3	10.5						
		Less than once a week	2.0	3.1	2.6	4.5	5.4	4.9	2.3	3.3	2.8						
		Did not listen	38.8	70.2	54.8	38.7	67.0	53.3	38.7	69.9	54.6						
	Goa	Everyday	24.5	6.9	15.7	27.0	8.9	18.0	26.0	8.1	17.0						
		At least once a week	13.8	8.7	11.3	17.5	9.3	13.4	16.0	9.0	12.5						
		Less than once a week	9.6	2.1	5.8	8.0	3.7	5.8	8.7	3.0	5.8						
		Did not listen	52.1	82.4	67.2	47.5	78.2	62.8	49.4	79.9	64.6						
	Gujrat	Everyday	15.3	7.7	11.5	14.8	3.4	9.0	15.0	4.8	9.9						
	- Cujiwi	At least once a week	7.4	2.9	5.1	8.6	2.6	5.6	8.2	2.7	5.4						
		Less than once a week	6.0	3.2	4.6	6.6	1.7	4.2	6.4	2.2	4.3						
		Did not listen	71.3	86.2	78.8	69.8	92.1	81.1	70.3	90.1	80.3						
	Haryana	Everyday	25.7	8.2	16.9	42.1	11.7	26.9	38.0	10.8	24.5						
		At least once a week	13.7	11.8	12.7	17.1	10.6	13.9	16.3	10.9	13.6						

Sl.	State/Sta	ite Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *
No.		•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		Less than once a week	3.3	1.8	2.6	3.7	1.9	2.8	3.6	1.9	2.7
		Did not listen	57.3	77.6	67.5	36.4	74.4	55.3	41.6	75.2	58.3
	Himachal	Everyday	27.0	17.7	22.4	40.0	29.5	34.7	38.8	28.5	33.7
	Pradesh	At least once a week	12.5	7.8	10.2	16.1	9.7	12.9	15.8	9.5	12.7
		Less than once a week	4.9	3.1	4.0	2.4	8.0	5.2	2.6	7.6	5.1
		Did not listen	55.6	71.2	63.4	41.2	52.1	46.7	42.5	53.8	48.1
	J & K	Everyday	21.6	6.7	14.2	33.6	12.8	23.2	30.7	11.4	21.0
		At least once a week	14.4	7.4	10.9	17.4	13.1	15.3	16.7	11.8	14.2
		Less than once a week	4.1	3.1	3.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.1
		Did not listen	59.1	82.4	70.7	43.1	66.0	54.6	46.9	69.9	58.4
	Karnataka	Everyday	33.9	27.6	30.7	36.0	24.5	30.3	35.4	25.5	30.4
		At least once a week	13.6	5.7	9.7	12.7	7.9	10.3	13.0	7.2	10.1
		Less than once a week	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0
		Did not listen	49.2	63.8	63.8	48.2	64.4	56.3	48.5	64.2	56.4
	Kerala	Everyday	48.5	56.0	53.1	51.6	65.9	59.8	50.8	63.1	58.0
		At least once a week	9.8	10.1	10.0	12.5	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.1	11.4
		Less than once a week	2.4	3.3	2.9	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.0
		Did not listen	38.6	25.9	30.8	34.1	16.9	24.2	35.2	19.4	26.0
	Madhya Pradesh	Everyday	13.9	8.1	11.0	23.2	7.3	15.2	21.0	7.4	14.2
		At least once a week	9.0	7.9	8.4	11.5	6.3	8.9	10.9	6.7	8.8
		Less than once a week	3.4	1.3	2.3	3.2	0.9	2.1	3.3	1.0	2.1
		Did not listen	72.8	82.6	77.6	61.2	84.6	72.9	63.9	84.1	74.0
	Maharashtra	Everyday	42.0	30.6	36.3	28.3	22.2	25.2	33.6	25.4	29.5
		At least once a week	7.9	10.2	9.0	13.5	5.4	9.5	11.3	7.3	9.3
		Less than once a week	2.7	3.5	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.9
		Did not listen	47.4	55.8	51.6	53.9	67.8	60.8	51.4	63.2	57.2
	Manipur	Everyday	76.7	50.7	63.7	70.0	41.1	55.6	71.8	43.7	57.8
	_	At least once a week	15.0	19.1	17.1	20.0	23.4	21.7	18.6	22.2	20.4
		Less than once a week	2.3	9.8	6.1	3.7	8.3	6.0	3.3	8.7	6.0
		Did not listen	5.9	20.4	13.2	6.3	27.2	16.7	6.2	25.3	15.7
	Orissa	Everyday	20.5	15.7	18.1	30.9	20.3	25.6	29.5	19.7	24.6

Sl.	State/S	State/State Group	Urban			Rural			Combined *		
No.		-	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		At least once a week	10.8	8.8	9.8	12.9	7.4	10.2	12.7	7.6	10.1
		Less than once a week	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.0
		Did not listen	66.5	73.2	69.9	52.7	69.6	61.1	54.6	70.1	62.3
	Punjab	Everyday	16.1	5.9	11.0	23.1	9.8	16.5	20.9	20.9	14.8
	T unjuo	At least once a week	12.3	4.5	8.4	12.7	4.8	8.7	8.7	12.6	8.6
		Less than once a week	2.7	1.5	2.1	4.3	1.0	2.7	2.7	3.8	2.5
		Did not listen	68.3	88.1	78.2	59.4	84.1	71.7	71.7	62.2	73.7
	Rajasthan	Everyday	29.0	22.6	25.7	31.5	11.5	21.3	31.0	14.1	22.3
		At least once a week	13.9	7.0	10.3	15.7	7.6	11.6	15.3	7.5	11.3
		Less than once a week	5.9	3.6	4.7	6.9	3.0	4.9	6.7	3.1	4.9
		Did not listen	49.9	61.6	56.0	44.7	73.5	59.4	45.9	70.8	58.6
	Sikkim	Everyday	19.1	9.7	14.4	30.4	20.3	25.4	29.4	19.3	24.4
		At least once a week	20.1	10.9	15.5	21.6	16.6	19.1	21.5	16.1	18.7
		Less than once a week	5.5	4.0	4.7	3.8	9.0	6.4	3.9	8.5	6.2
		Did not listen	55.3	75.4	65.4	44.2	54.2	49.2	45.2	56.1	50.7
	Tamilnadu	Everyday	33.2	22.5	27.8	40.5	36.8	38.7	38.0	31.8	34.9
		At least once a week	11.6	8.4	10.0	10.3	5.1	7.7	10.8	6.3	8.5
		Less than once a week	5.2	2.7	4.0	5.1	2.0	3.5	5.2	2.2	3.7
		Did not listen	49.0	62.9	55.9	41.9	53.7	47.8	44.3	56.9	50.6
	Uttar Pradesh	Everyday	15.9	5.7	10.7	25.6	9.4	17.3	23.7	8.6	16.0
		At least once a week	7.6	5.3	6.4	13.3	6.8	10.0	12.0	6.5	9.3
		Less than once a week	7.8	2.3	5.0	8.2	4.9	6.5	8.2	4.4	6.2
		Did not listen	68.7	86.7	77.9	52.1	78.9	65.7	55.4	80.4	68.1
	West Bengal	Everyday	21.9	14.1	18.0	38.4	24.0	31.2	33.9	21.2	27.6
		At least once a week	8.8	9.1	9.0	17.9	10.8	14.4	15.4	10.4	12.9
		Less than once a week	2.7	3.0	2.9	4.1	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.4
		Did not listen	66.5	73.7	70.1	39.4	62.0	50.7	46.8	65.2	56.0
	All India	Everyday	31.7	20.2	25.9	35.6	21.5	28.5			

Sl.	State/Sta	State/State Group		Urban			Rural		Combined *		
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		At least once a week	12.3	8.7	10.5	14.6	9.9	12.3			
		Less than once a week	4.00	3.4	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.2			
		Did not listen	51.4	66.8	59.2	44.9	63.9	54.5			

* Weighted figures
Base: All Respondents

Table A.12: Watched Television in Last One Month

							(All figures are in percentage)					
Sl.	State/State	State/State		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *	
No.	Group	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	Andhra Pradesh	Everyday	87.6	86.6	87.1	70.9	74.1	72.5	75.3	77.3	76.3	
		At least once a	4.0	4.1	4.0	7.6	5.8	6.7	6.7	5.3	6.0	
		week										
		Less than once a	1.1	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	
		week										
		Did not listen	7.1	7.2	7.2	18.8	17.2	18.0	15.7	14.6	15.1	
2	Arunachal	Everyday	72.7	60.2	66.5	43.4	37.1	40.3	49.0	41.5	45.3	
	Pradesh	At least once a week	10.4	14.5	12.4	17.3	10.4	13.9	16.0	11.2	13.6	
		Less than once a week	5.9	1.7	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.6	3.2	3.9	
		Did not listen	10.9	23.6	17.3	35.0	48.9	41.9	30.4	44.1	37.3	
3	Assam	Everyday	70.6	66.4	68.5	28.4	25.1	26.8	33.1	29.7	31.4	
		At least once a week	10.6	12.1	11.4	14.8	9.9	12.3	14.3	10.1	12.2	
		Less than once a week	2.8	2.7	2.8	6.2	2.5	4.4	5.9	2.5	4.2	
		Did not listen	15.9	18.9	17.4	50.5	62.5	56.5	46.7	57.7	52.2	
4	Bihar	Everyday	65.6	56.7	61.1	19.6	8.5	14.1	25.7	14.8	20.2	
		At least once a week	10.0	6.5	8.2	11.1	6.1	8.6	10.9	6.2	8.6	
		Less than once a week	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	
		Did not listen	20.6	32.8	26.7	64.7	81.0	72.9	58.9	74.6	66.8	
5	Delhi	Everyday	83.0	80.9	81.9	74.3	73.9	73.9	82.1	80.2	81.1	
		At least once a week	5.4	6.5	6.0	12.5	6.6	9.5	6.1	6.5	6.3	
		Less than once a week	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.5	4.6	3.6	1.4	2.9	2.2	
		Did not listen	10.1	9.5	9.8	10.1	13.9	12.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	
6	Goa	Everyday	91.8	87.6	89.7	81.4	67.5	74.5	85.7	75.8	80.8	
		At least once a week	4.1	5.1	4.6	9.0	11.6	10.3	7.0	8.9	7.9	
		Less than once a week	0.7	2.4	1.6	1.9	4.4	3.1	1.4	3.6	2.5	
		Did not listen	3.4	4.9	4.2	7.6	16.5	12.0	5.9	11.7	8.8	
7	Gujrat	Everyday	64.8	60.4	62.6	32.7	21.2	26.9	43.8	34.6	39.2	
	J	At least once a week	12.5	5.7	9.1	12.0	7.4	9.7	12.2	6.8	9.5	
		Less than once a week	4.6	8.2	6.4	8.0	5.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	
		Did not listen	18.1	25.7	21.9	47.2	65.5	56.5	37.1	51.9	44.6	
8	Haryana	Everyday	82.2	81.1	81.7	62.8	46.8	54.9	67.6	55.3	61.5	
		At least once a week	8.3	6.7	7.5	13.7	11.8	12.7	12.3	10.5	11.4	

Sl.	State/State	State/State		Urban			Rural		(Combine	d *
No.	Group	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	_	Less than once a	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	4.2	3.1	2.1	3.7	2.9
		week									
		Did not listen	7.5	9.6	8.6	20.7	36.1	28.4	17.4	29.5	23.5
9	Himachal	Everyday	86.4	92.4	89.4	64.1	65.2	64.6	66.0	67.6	66.8
	Pradesh	At least once a week	8.6	2.7	5.7	17.5	11.8	14.7	16.8	11.0	13.9
		Less than once a week	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.8	5.1	4.0	2.6	4.8	3.7
		Did not listen	4.2	3.4	3.8	14.9	16.6	15.8	14.0	15.5	14.7
10	J & K	Everyday	89.2	88.4	89.4	64.1	65.2	64.6	64.6	55.8	60.2
		At least once a week	7.9	4.1	5.7	17.5	11.8	14.7	15.0	11.1	13.1
		Less than once a week	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.8	5.1	4.0	2.1	4.3	3.2
		Did not listen	2.2	3.4	3.8	14.9	16.6	15.8	18.0	28.2	23.1
11	Karnataka	Everyday	79.8	75.5	77.6	60.1	54.0	57.0	66.2	60.6	63.4
		At least once a week	7.6	4.8	6.2	10.4	6.7	8.6	9.5	6.1	7.8
		Less than once a week	1.2	2.5	1.9	2.7	4.0	3.3	2.3	3.5	2.9
		Did not listen	11.3	16.9	14.1	26.8	35.2	31.0	22.0	29.6	25.8
12	Kerala	Everyday	83.6	79.9	81.3	75.8	68.3	71.5	77.8	71.6	74.1
		At least once a week	7.7	4.5	5.7	11.3	6.0	8.3	10.4	5.6	7.6
		Less than once a week	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
		Did not listen	7.4	10.5	9.3	11.0	21.7	17.1	10.1	18.5	15.0
13	Madhya Pradesh	Everyday	81.0	74.1	77.6	40.1	24.5	32.3	49.7	35.8	42.8
	3	At least once a week	8.7	10.0	9.3	10.9	8.7	9.8	10.4	9.0	9.7
		Less than once a week	2.4	1.9	2.1	4.6	2.3	3.4	4.1	2.2	3.1
		Did not listen	7.9	14.1	11.0	43.4	63.8	53.6	35.1	52.4	43.8
14	Maharashtra	Everyday	88.8	86.4	87.6	52.3	40.5	46.4	66.5	58.3	62.4
		At least once a week	3.3	3.9	3.6	12.4	11.6	12.0	8.9	8.6	8.7
		Less than once a week	0.8	1.8	1.3	2.3	5.9	4.1	1.7	4.3	3.0
		Did not listen	7.1	8.0	7.5	33.0	41.9	37.5	22.9	28.8	25.9
15	Manipur	Everyday	79.3	67.2	73.3	34.5	29.1	31.8	46.8	39.5	43.1
-	F	At least once a week	9.7	9.0	9.3	15.2	11.2	13.2	13.7	10.6	12.1
		Less than once a week	1.7	8.5	5.1	2.5	5.0	3.7	2.3	5.9	4.1
		Did not listen	9.3	15.4	12.3	47.8	54.7	51.3	37.3	43.9	40.6
16	Orissa	Everyday	73.8	72.4	73.1	37.1	32.3	34.7	42.0	37.7	39.8

Sl.	State/State	State/State		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *
No.	Group	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		At least once a week	11.6	8.3	9.9	16.9	8.8	12.9	16.2	8.7	12.5
		Less than once a week	1.6	2.9	2.2	5.4	2.5	4.0	4.9	2.6	3.7
		Did not listen	13.0	16.4	14.7	40.6	56.4	48.5	36.9	51.0	44.0
17	Punjab	Everyday	87.6	85.1	86.4	76.0	70.6	73.3	79.6	75.1	77.4
1 /	runjao	At least once a week	7.9	5.3	6.6	12.2	12.5	12.3	10.8	10.3	10.5
		Less than once a week	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2
		Did not listen	2.8	8.7	5.7	9.0	14.1	11.6	7.1	12.4	9.7
18	Rajasthan	Everyday	72.7	65.7	69.1	39.1	26.0	32.4	46.7	35.2	40.8
		At least once a week	9.0	7.5	8.2	12.7	6.1	9.3	11.9	6.4	9.1
		Less than once a week	4.3	4.6	4.5	7.4	4.6	6.0	6.7	4.6	5.6
		Did not listen	13.9	21.1	17.6	40.1	60.5	50.5	34.2	51.4	43.0
19	Sikkim	Everyday	84.0	82.6	83.3	46.8	43.2	45.0	50.2	46.8	48.5
		At least once a week	7.9	7.4	7.7	14.2	11.0	12.6	13.6	10.7	12.2
		Less than once a week	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.8	5.6	4.2	2.7	5.3	4.0
		Did not listen	6.6	8.1	7.3	36.2	40.1	38.1	33.5	37.2	35.3
20	Tamilnadu	Everyday	82.7	85.8	84.2	69.7	66.1	67.9	74.2	72.9	73.6
		At least once a week	6.7	3.4	5.1	9.2	5.1	7.2	8.3	4.5	6.4
		Less than once a week	1.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.6
		Did not listen	8.5	8.9	8.7	16.4	24.0	20.1	13.6	18.7	16.2
21	Uttar Pradesh	Everyday	61.2	50.1	55.5	27.5	14.6	20.9	34.1	21.6	27.8
		At least once a week	10.4	12.0	11.2	18.1	8.8	13.4	16.6	9.4	13.0
		Less than once a week	5.8	5.7	5.8	9.7	5.5	7.6	8.9	5.6	7.2
		Did not listen	22.6	32.2	27.5	44.0	71.1	57.8	39.8	63.4	51.8
22	West Bengal	Everyday	73.2	74.9	74.1	29.0	28.4	28.7	41.1	41.2	41.2
		At least once a week	9.6	7.7	8.6	12.1	7.0	9.5	11.4	7.2	9.3
		Less than once a week	2.1	3.3	2.7	5.5	3.6	4.6	4.6	3.6	4.1
		Did not listen	15.0	14.1	14.6	53.3	60.9	57.1	42.8	48.0	45.4
	All India	Everyday	80.6	77.1	78.8	49.0	41.9	45.4	57.5	51.5	54.5

Sl.	State/State	State/State	Urban Rural				Combined *				
No.	Group	Group	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		At least once a week	7.6	6.4	7.0	13.3	9.1	11.2	11.8	8.4	10.1
		Less than once a week	2.1	3.0	2.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.6
		Did not listen	9.8	13.1	11.5	33.3	44.5	38.9	26.9	35.9	31.5

* Weighted figures
Base: All Respondents

Table A.13: Read Newspaper/Magazine in Last One Month

(All figures are in percentage)

	1		(All figures are in percentage)									
Sl.	State/S	tate Group		Urban			Rural		1	ombine		
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	Andhra	Everyday	58.5	26.7	42.6	44.6	11.4	27.9	48.2	15.3	31.7	
	Pradesh	At least once a week	11.3	11.9	11.6	9.5	8.2	8.9	10.0	9.2	9.6	
		Less than once a week	3.3	9.2	6.2	5.1	6.7	5.9	4.6	7.3	6.0	
		Did not listen	15.5	29.7	22.6	20.5	33.7	27.1	19.2	32.7	26.0	
2	Arunachal	Everyday	62.1	49.6	55.8	30.7	23.0	26.9	36.7	28.1	32.4	
_	Pradesh	At least once a week	16.0	13.1	14.6	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.5	16.7	
		Less than once a week	4.8	1.6	3.2	6.3	4.0	5.1	6.0	3.5	4.7	
		Did not listen	11.9	23.2	17.6	29.5	27.1	28.3	26.1	26.4	26.3	
3	Assam	Everyday	57.1	41.3	49.2	15.0	8.6	11.8	19.7	12.3	16.0	
		At least once a week	10.9	13.0	12.0	12.8	6.2	9.5	12.6	7.0	9.8	
		Less than once a week	5.4	2.3	3.9	6.2	1.9	4.1	6.2	1.9	4.0	
		Did not listen	19.5	32.3	25.9	43.2	43.0	43.1	40.6	41.8	41.2	
4	Bihar	Everyday	48.9	14.3	31.6	13.5	1.7	7.6	18.1	3.3	10.7	
		At least once a week	10.2	6.2	8.2	9.8	2.0	5.9	9.9	2.5	6.2	
		Less than once a week	4.6	6.9	5.7	5.4	1.8	3.6	5.3	2.4	3.9	
		Did not listen	25.5	37.9	31.7	44.5	26.8	35.6	42.0	28.3	35.1	
5	Delhi	Everyday	53.2	26.5	39.6	49.9	12.2	30.4	52.8	25.0	38.7	
		At least once a week	10.5	13.0	11.8	13.8	8.6	11.1	10.9	12.5	11.7	
		Less than once a week	2.3	7.4	4.9	5.9	6.8	6.4	2.6	7.3	5.0	
		Did not listen	21.2	34.3	27.9	19.1	40.2	30.0	21.0	34.9	28.1	
6	Goa	Everyday	60.6	31.3	46.0	51.9	18.7	35.3	55.5	23.9	39.7	
		At least once a week	17.9	22.1	20.0	19.8	18.8	19.3	19.0	20.2	19.6	
		Less than once a week	3.7	6.9	5.3	4.6	6.6	5.6	4.2	6.7	5.5	
		Did not listen	15.4	29.9	22.6	20.3	38.9	29.6	18.2	35.2	26.7	
7	Gujrat	Everyday	50.4	18.2	34.3	26.5	2.6	14.4	34.8	7.9	21.2	
		At least once a week	11.6	10.3	10.9	10.4	2.8	6.5	10.8	5.3	8.1	
		Less than once a week	6.3	5.00	5.0	7.5	3.2	5.3	7.1	3.8	5.4	
		Did not listen	20.2	36.9	36.9	30.5	30.3	30.4	26.9	32.5	29.7	
8	Haryana	Everyday	51.5	27.5	39.5	35.1	6.9	21.1	39.1	12.0	25.6	
		At least once a week	15.0	14.7	14.9	18.8	8.3	13.6	17.9	9.9	13.9	

Sl.	State/S	State/State Group		Urban			Rural			Combined *		
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
		Less than once a	3.1	5.2	4.2	5.3	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	
		week										
		Did not listen	18.6	29.6	24.1	24.1	3.9	29.0	22.8	32.8	27.8	
9	Himachal	Everyday	77.5	68.7	73.2	44.1	19.1	31.6	47.0	23.4	35.2	
	Pradesh	At least once a week	10.5	9.0	9.7	15.7	6.9	11.3	15.2	7.1	11.1	
		Less than once a week	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.9	9.9	6.9	3.7	9.4	6.6	
		Did not listen	5.3	10.5	7.9	27.0	38.3	32.7	25.1	35.9	30.5	
10	J & K	Everyday	74.4	49.1	61.8	23.6	4.9	14.2	35.8	15.3	25.5	
		At least once a week	10.9	12.3	11.6	18.2	4.9	11.5	16.5	6.6	11.5	
		Less than once a week	4.0	6.7	5.4	6.2	3.5	4.9	5.7	4.3	5.0	
		Did not listen	8.0	21.5	14.7	38.0	52.9	45.5	30.8	45.5	38.1	
11	Karnataka	Everyday	58.4	25.8	42.2	34.2	8.9	21.5	41.7	14.1	27.9	
		At least once a week	12.4	7.2	9.8	11.1	6.4	8.8	11.5	6.6	9.1	
		Less than once a week	3.0	4.2	3.6	4.5	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.6	
		Did not listen	12.7	34.3	23.4	21.1	34.0	27.6	18.5	34.1	26.3	
12	Kerala	Everyday	80.2	62.4	69.3	77.7	56.6	65.6	78.3	58.2	66.6	
		At least once a week	7.9	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	
		Less than once a week	2.2	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.4	3.4	3.0	
		Did not listen	7.7	16.1	12.8	7.8	21.9	15.9	7.7	20.3	15.1	
13	Madhya	Everyday	59.1	18.9	39.2	17.3	1.9	9.6	27.1	5.8	16.4	
	Pradesh	At least once a week	10.3	13.0	11.7	10.2	3.3	6.8	10.3	5.5	7.9	
		Less than once a week	3.2	2.2	2.7	5.7	0.7	3.2	5.2	1.1	3.1	
		Did not listen	19.3	36.2	27.7	41.3	28.1	34.7	36.1	29.9	33.0	
14	Maharashtra	Everyday	76.7	43.0	59.9	33.1	6.4	19.8	50.0	20.5	35.3	
		At least once a week	8.6	13.2	10.9	19.1	7.1	13.1	15.0	9.5	12.2	
		Less than once a week	1.3	4.7	3.0	5.5	7.7	6.6	3.9	6.6	5.2	
		Did not listen	9.9	25.5	17.7	29.6	52.5	41.0	21.9	42.1	32.0	
15	Manipur	Everyday	80.9	48.7	64.8	39.2	17.8	28.5	50.6	26.2	38.4	
		At least once a week	8.1	11.8	10.0	20.6	9.6	15.1	17.2	10.2	13.7	
		Less than once a week	0.9	7.8	4.4	8.7	9.6	9.1	6.6	9.1	7.8	
		Did not listen	6.8	18.0	12.4	21.1	30.4	25.8	17.2	27.0	22.1	
16	Orissa	Everyday	50.8	20.4	35.6	19.9	4.7	12.3	24.1	6.8	15.4	

Sl.	State/St	tate Group		Urban			Rural		C	ombine	d *
No.		•	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		At least once a week	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.7	4.6	8.2	11.7	5.5	8.6
		Less than once a week	1.6	4.2	2.9	4.6	1.4	3.0	4.2	1.7	3.0
		Did not listen	26.1	42.5	34.3	44.4	47.7	46.0	41.9	47.0	44.5
17	Punjab	Everyday At least once a	62.6 11.5	37.7 10.5	50.2	39.9 17.9	16.1 7.7	28.0 12.8	47.0 15.9	22.9 8.6	35.0 12.3
		Week Less than once a week	4.4	3.4	3.9	10.9	12.0	11.5	8.9	9.3	9.1
		Did not listen	15.3	30.0	22.6	19.2	33.6	26.4	18.0	32.5	25.2
18	Rajasthan	Everyday	65.3	32.1	48.1	40.5	7.1	23.5	46.1	12.9	29.1
10	rtajustriuri	At least once a week	8.8	6.3	7.5	9.8	2.2	5.9	9.6	3.1	6.3
		Less than once a week	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.8	2.3	4.0	5.5	2.8	4.1
		Did not listen	10.4	21.2	16.0	22.1	24.1	23.1	19.4	23.4	21.5
19	Sikkim	Everyday	40.5	23.0	31.8	14.5	5.8	10.2	16.9	7.4	12.1
		At least once a week	24.0	21.4	22.7	23.1	14.3	18.7	23.2	14.9	19.1
		Less than once a week	7.2	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
		Did not listen	23.0	37.1	30.1	34.9	39.6	37.3	33.8	39.4	36.6
20	Tamilnadu	Everyday	73.3	25.1	49.1	57.3	16.0	36.7	62.8	19.1	41.0
		At least once a week	6.7	8.4	7.6	8.9	3.5	6.2	8.1	5.2	6.6
		Less than once a week	4.5	2.8	3.7	5.1	2.0	3.5	4.9	2.3	3.6
		Did not listen	10.0	50.2	30.2	15.7	53.0	34.3	13.7	52.1	32.9
21	Uttar Pradesh	Everyday	48.0	11.4	29.3	13.8	1.3	7.5	20.6	3.3	11.8
		At least once a week	9.0	8.3	8.6	11.8	2.2	6.9	11.2	3.4	7.3
		Less than once a week	7.6	6.4	6.9	13.3	3.0	8.0	12.2	3.6	7.8
		Did not listen	17.8	34.0	26.1	35.9	27.2	31.5	32.4	28.6	30.4
22	West Bengal	Everyday	44.8	25.6	35.2	13.9	4.8	9.3	22.3	10.5	16.4
		At least once a week	9.4	13.6	11.5	8.5	5.4	7.0	8.8	7.7	8.2
		Less than once a week	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.0
		Did not listen	33.4	41.8	37.7	49.3	44.7	47.0	44.9	43.9	44.4
	All India	Everyday	60.8	32.3	46.4	31.6	11.7	21.5	39.5	17.3	28.3

Sl.	State/St	State/State Group		Urban			Rural			Combined *		
No.			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
		At least once a week	11.2	11.9	11.6	14.0	7.1	10.6	13.3	8.4	10.8	
		Less than once a week	3.5	5.2	4.4	6.1	4.5	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	
		Did not listen	16.2	31.1	23.8	30.3	36.1	33.2	26.4	34.7	30.6	

* Weighted figures
Base: All Respondents

TableA.14: Preferred Time Slots for listening Radio

State	Male *	Female *
Arunachal Pradesh	6-8 am/7-9 pm	6-8 am /8am-12
Assam	7-9 pm/6-8 am	6-8 am/8am -12
Bihar	7-9 pm/6-8 am	12-4 pm/8am - 12
Delhi	6-8 am/8am -12	6-8 am/8am -12
Goa SG	6-8 am/7-9 pm	6-8 am/7-9 pm
Gujarat SG	6-8 am/7-9 pm	8 am-12/12-4 pm
Haryana	6-8 am/7-9 pm	8am -12/6-8 am
Himachal Pradesh	6-8 am/7-9 pm	8 am-12/6-8 am
Jammu & Kashmir	6-8 am/7-9 pm	6-8 am/12-4 pm
Karnataka	6-8 am/7-9 pm	6-8 am/7-9 am
Kerala SG	6-8 am/12-4 pm	6-8 am/12-4 pm
Madhya Pradesh	7-9 pm/6-8 am	8 am - 12/7-9pm
Maharashtra	6-8 am/7-9 pm	6-8 am /8am-12
Manipur	6-8 am/7-9 pm	6-8 am/7-9 pm
Orissa	6-8 am/7-9 pm	6-8 am / 8am-12
Other N-E	6-8 am/4 -7 pm	6-8 am/4 -7 pm
Punjab SG	8 am-12/6-8 am	6-8 am/ 8 am-12
Rajasthan	6-8 am/7-9 pm	6-8 pm - 8am-12
Sikkim	6-8 am/4pm -7 pm	6-8 am/4pm -7 pm
Tamil Nadu SG	6-8 am /8am-12	6-8 am /8am-12
Uttar Pradesh	7-9 pm/6-8 am	8 am - 12/12-4pm
West Bengal	6-8 am/7-9 pm	6-8 am / 8am-12

^{*} Weighted figures

TableA.14a: Preferred Time Slots for Watching Television

State	Male *	Female *
Arunachal Pradesh	7-9pm/9-11pm	7-9pm/9-11pm
Assam	9-11pm/7-9pm	7-9pm/7-9pm
Bihar	7-9pm/9-11pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Delhi	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Goa SG	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/7-9pm
Gujarat SG	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Haryana	7-9pm/9-11pm	9-11pm/7-9pm
Himachal Pradesh	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Jammu & Kashmir	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Karnataka	7-9pm/9-11pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Kerala SG	7-9pm/9-11pm	7-9pm/12-4pm
Madhya Pradesh	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Maharashtra	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Manipur	7-9pm/9-11pm	7-9pm/9-11pm
Orissa	7-9pm/9-11pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Other N-E	7-9pm/9-11pm	7-9pm/9-11pm
Punjab SG	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/7-9pm
Rajasthan	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
Sikkim	7-9pm/9-11pm	7-9pm/12-4pm

Tamil Nadu SG	7-9pm/9-11pm	7-9pm/9-11pm
Uttar Pradesh	9-11pm/7-9pm	9-11pm/12-4pm
West Bengal	9-11pm/7-9pm	7-9pm/12-4pm

^{*} Weighted figures

ANNEXURE 16

HOW TO USE THE KISH GRID

EACH ONE OF THE SUPERVISORS AND INVESTIGATORS WILL BE CARRYING ONE KISH GRID WITH HIM/HER. MAKE SURE IT IS PRINTED ON A HARD PAPER AND PREFERABLY, LAMINATED.

INSTRUCTION FOR INVESTIGATORS FOR USING THE GRID FOR SELECTING RESPONDENTS

KISH GRID

Adult Sl.No	Household Serial Number										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	
3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	
4	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
5	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	
6	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	
7	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	
8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	
9	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	
11	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
13	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	

Look at the table very carefully. The first column is marked Adult Sl. No. and has 15 entries. These numbers represent the total number of eligible members (male and female aged 15-49) in any given household. I think we will not have more than 15 eligible members from a single household!!

In the second row, we have numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0. These are household numbers. In each village/CEB, the investigators will have to do 40 households. The number '1' denotes HH 1, HH 11, HH 21 and HH 31, i.e all HHs whose last digit ends with 1. The number '2' denotes all HHs whose last digit is 2, i.e. HH 2, HH 12, HH 22 and HH 32. Similarly, '3' denotes HH 3, HH13, HH 23 and HH 33. '0' denotes HH 10, HH 20, HH 30 and HH 40 and so on.

The household number will be given to each investigator by their concerned supervisor before the start of the survey in each village/CEB. This will be filled up on the first page of the questionnaire even before reaching the first house.

Now, what the investigator has to do is as follows:

Step 1: After reaching the household, fill up the household information sheet (page 2 of the questionnaire) and identify the total number of eligible respondents.

Step 2:Suppose the investigator is doing the 7th household and has found 5 eligible respondents in that household. He/she now looks at the KISH grid. He/she will then consider the column which is marked '7' at the top and the row which is marked '5' as the Adult Sl. No. (column 1). The random number to be chosen is the one where the column ('7') and the row ('5') meet. In this case, it is the number **3** (as marked in the grid). This means, the 3rd eligible respondent will have to be interviewed in that household.

Again, suppose another investigator is doing the 39th household and finds a total of '7' eligible respondents. Using the same procedure, he/she has to look at the column marked '9' (9 represents 39 as well) and the row marked '7'. The intersection point is the number '7' and this means, the 7th eligible member (as numbered by the investigator in the final column of the HH information sheet in page 2) is the chosen respondent.

INSTRUCTION FOR SUPERVISORS FOR USING THE GRID FOR BACK-CHECKING

Step 1: All the supervisor has to do is pick up one questionnaire and go to the relevant HH as identified by the HH no. The HH no. is anyway written in the first page. The no. of eligible respondents is written in the second page.

Step 2: The supervisor has to identify the respondent number in that household using the same method as described earlier, then trace out that respondent based on the relationship with the head of the household (as also indicated in the HH info. table).

Study on Monitoring and Evaluation of National AIDS Control Project Phase II

BASELINE SURVEY ON HIV / AIDS IN INDIA 2001

GENERAL POPULATION QUESTIONNAIRE

			Schedule
		No:	
001	STATE		
002	DISTRICT		
003	TYPE OF SETTLEMENT 1. Urban 2. Rural		
004	CITY/TOWN ———		
005	VILLAGE / WARD NUMBER		
006	PSU NUMBER		
007	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER		
008	CATEGORY OF THE RESPONDENT (to be filled up after selection) Male 1 Female 2		
009	LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENT (to be filled up after selection)		
Introd	luction – My name isI am working for ORG-MARG.	We are in	nterviewing

Introduction – My name is...I am working for ORG-MARG...We are interviewing people here (name of city/region/site) in order to find out about ... (describe the purpose of the study).

Confidentiality and consent —We are undertaking this study to take an account of the Health scenario in this State. The output of the study will benefit the functionaries involved in the implementation of the Health Promotion Programme. I am going to ask you some very personal questions that some people find difficult to answer. Your answers are completely confidential. Your name will not be written on this form, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you tell me. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer and you may end this interview at any time you want to. However, your honest answer to these questions will help us better understand what people think, say and do about certain kinds of behaviors. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to this survey. However, if you feel uncomfortable at any point of time, you could discontinue the proceedings. The survey will take about half an hour to ask the questions. Would you be willing to participate?

(Signature of interviewer certifying that informed the respondent)	d consent has been given verbally by									
Result of interview										
Result codes: Completed 1; Partially completed 2; Refus Locked / Respondent not available for the interview 4.	sed 3;									
010 INTERVIEWER NAME Code										
011 DATE OF INTERVIEW D D M M Y Y										
012 TIME OF INTERVIEW 1 st attempt	2 nd attempt 3 rd attempt									
013 SUPERVISOR Name	Code									
014 SPOT CHECKED 1. Yes 2.	No									
HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION KINDLY PROVIDE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE SHARING THE SAME KITCHEN AND STAYING IN THIS HOUSE. (Include those who are temporarily away. Exclude guests and those members who usually have not been staying in this house for a period of six months or more) ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS IN A HOUSE ARE ALL MARRIED OR UNMARRIED MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS AGED BETWEEN 15 TO 49 YEARS. INSTRUCTION: Please note, the purpose of filling up this format is to select an eligible respondent in the selected households. List out details of all members exhaustively. Do not ask name of any of the members. Record the relationship of the members with respect to the HHH. Select one of these eligible respondents randomly for interview. Ask the Head of the Household that										
Line Relationship with Sex	Age ** Marital Starting from 1,2,									
	npleted years) Status*** put serial number against each eligible									
	candidate &									
randomly select one respondent & circle										
	respondent & circle									

03						
	-					
04	_					
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15					<u> </u>	

**** This column is to be used only for random selection of one eligible respondent. The corresponding line number of the selected individual (taken from the first column) is to be recorded in the previous page entry number 009

***MARITAL STATUS		*RELATIONSHI	P WIT	н ннн	
Unmarried	1	Father	01	Cousin (brother)	12
Married	2	Mother	02	Cousin (sister)	13
Married but no 'gauna'	3	Spouse	03	Nephew	14
Separated / Deserted / Divorced	4	Son	04	Niece	15
Widow / Widower	5	Daughter	05	Grand Son	16
		Brother	06	Grand Daughter	17
AGE **		Sister	07	Uncle	18
If age < 1 year	00	Daughter-in-law	08	Aunt	19
If age > 99 years	99	Son-in-law	09	Head of Household	99
		Sister-in-law	10	Other	20
		Brother-in-law	11		

N.B.: The respondent is to be selected from the eligible candidates using random number tables

INSTRUCTION:

The selected eligible respondent in a given household cannot be substituted in case he / she is not available at the time of visit. The investigator must revisit the house (if possible) or trace the concerned from wherever he/she may be (if within the locality/village area) to meet the eligible respondents before deciding to drop any selected eligible respondent. The decision of dropping a selected eligible respondent must be taken in consultation with the concerned Supervisor after evaluating all efforts at making the contact.

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Q No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
Q101	Sex of the Respondent	Male Female	1 2		
Q102	What is your age?	Age in completed years			
Q10	What has been your highest level	Illiterate	1	105	-
3	of educational attainment?	Literate with non formal	2	105	>
		education	3		
		1 - 5 th	4		
		6 - 8 th	5		
		9 -10 th	6		
		11 - 12 th	7		
		Technical Education	8		
		(Diploma)			
		Graduate and above			
Q10	Are you currently studying?	Yes	1		
4		No	2		

Q	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
No.					
Q10	What is your main occupation?	House wife	01		
5		Unemployed/not	02		
		working/retired	03		<u> </u>
		Student	04		
		Non-agricultural labourer	05		
		Domestic servant	06		
		Agricultural labourer	07		
		Cultivator	08		
		Petty business/small shop	09		
		owner			
		Small artisan in HH and	10		
		cottage industry	11		
		Transport worker/ driver	12		
		Self employed professional	13		
		Service (Pvt./ govt.)			
		Large business/medium to	14		
		large shop owner	99		
		Other (Specify)			
		No response			

SECTION 2: KNOWLEDGE, OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES ON HIV/AIDS

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Coding Boxes	
				→	
Q201	Have you ever heard of HIV/AIDS?	Yes	1		
		No	2	Q401	
		No response	9	Q401	
Q202	Can HIV/AIDS be prevented?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
		Don't Know	8		
		No Response	9		
Q203	Do you know anyone who is	Yes	1		
	infected with HIV/ AIDS?	No	2		
		No response	9		
Q204	Do you know anyone who has	Yes	1		
	died of HIV/AIDS?	No	2		
		No response	9		
Q205	Can a person get HIV/AIDS by	Yes	1		
	sharing a meal with someone who is infected?	No	2		
	who is infected:	Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q206	Can a person get HIV/AIDS	Yes	1		
	from a mosquito bite if the mosquito has drawn blood from	No	2		
	an HIV/AIDS infected person?	Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q207	Can a person get HIV/AIDS by	Yes	1		
	getting injections with a needle that has been already used by	No	2		
	someone else who is infected?	Don't know	8		
		No response	9		

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
Q208	Can people get HIV/AIDS from	Yes	1		
	an infected blood transfusion?	No	2		
		Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q209	Can a pregnant woman infected	Yes	1		
	with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?	No	2		
	virus to nei unoom emia:	Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q210	Can a woman with HIV or	Yes	1		
	AIDS transmit the virus to her newborn child through	No	2		
	breastfeeding?	Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q211	Do you think that a healthy-	Yes	1		
	looking person can also transmit HIV/AIDS?	No	2		
	TH V//HDO:	Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q212	Can people get HIV/AIDS	Yes	1		
	through sexual contact?	No	2		
		Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q213	Can people protect themselves	Yes	1		
	from HIV/AIDS by abstaining from sexual intercourse?	No	2		
	nom servair moreoarse.	Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q214	Can people protect themselves	Yes	1		
	from HIV/AIDS by having one uninfected faithful sex	No	2		
	partner?	Don't know	8		
		No response	9		

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding
					Boxes
Q215	Do we have any medicine that	Yes	1		
	can cure a HIV/AIDS patient?	No	2		
		Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q216	Are you aware of any facility in	Yes	1		
	your area where you can get tested for HIV/AIDS?	No	2		
		Don't know	8		
		No response	9		
Q217	If such a facility is opened in	Yes	1		
	your area, do you think it will be possible for someone to go and get this test done	No	2		
		Don't know	8		
	confidentially? (By confidential, I mean that	No response	9		
	no one will know the result if				
	you don't want them to know				
	it)				

SECTION 3: ATTITUDES TOWARDS AIDS PATIENTS

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Ski	Coding
				p to	boxes
Q301	Do you think that your community will allow	Yes	1		
	HIV/AIDS patients to stay in the village / locality?	No	2		
		Don't Know	8		
		No Response	9		
Q302	In case any member of your family suffers from	Accepted	1		
	HIV/AIDS would he/she be accepted in the family	Segregated	2		
	or be isolated (prohibit contact with other HH	Don't Know	8		
	members)?	No Response	9		
Q303	What measure can be taken to treat an AIDS	Treated along with general			
	patient?	patients	1		
		Kept in isolation and treated			
	[PROMPT OPTIONS]	separately	2		
		Kept in isolation without any			
		treatment	3		
		Don't Know	8		
		No Response	9		
Q304	Would you share food with an HIV/AIDS patient?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
		Don't Know	8		
		No Response	9		
Q305	Do you feel the need for separate caring centres for	Yes	1		
	HIV/AIDS patients?	No	2		
		Don't know	8		
		No response	9		

SECTION 4: CONDOM

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
				→	
Q401	Have you ever heard of or seen a condom? (SHOW PICTURE OR A SAMPLE OF ONE. CARRY PACKETS OF TOP BRANDS) (I mean a rubber object that a man puts on his penis before sex)	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	Q501 Q501 Q501	
Q402	For what purposes could a condom be used? (Multiple responses possible)	Sexual pleasure Avoiding pregnancy/FP method STI prevention HIV/ AIDS control Other (specify) Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 8 9		

	Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Coding Boxes
•					·

Q403	Which places or persons do you		Y	N	D	NR	
	know from where you can obtain a condom?	Shop (General)	1	2	K	9	
	u condom:	Pharma/Med	1	2	8	9	
	(PROMPTED)	shop	1	2	8	9	
	(TROWITED)	Clinic/Hospital	1	2	8	9	
	(Multiple responses possible)	Family planning			8		
		centre/Clinic	1	2		9	
		Bar/Guest house	1	2	8	9	
		Hotel	1	2	8	9	<u> </u>
		Peer	1	2	8	9	
		educator/NGO			8		
		Aanganwadi	1	2		9	
		worker/VHW	1	2	8	9	
		Sexual partner	1	2	8	9	
		Petrol pump			8		
		Condom bank /	1	2		9	
		Vending	1	2	8	9	
		machine			8		
		Friend					
		Other					

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categorie	S	Skip to	Coding Boxes
INSTR	RUCTION: If all codes in Q403 are	e 8 or 9, then skip to Q406			
Q404	For those who need to procure a	Yes	1		
	condom, do you think they are easily available?	No	2		
		Don't know	8		
		No response	9		

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
Q405	How long would it take you (or us) to obtain a condom close to your house?	Minutes (Convert hours into			
		minutes)	888		
	(Irrespective of the mode of transport. Imagine that mode in	Don't know	999		
	which you have access to and are	No response			
	likely to use)	_			
Q406	Can people protect themselves from	Yes	1		
	HIV/AIDS by using a condom correctly every time they have sex?	No	2		
	-	Don't know	8		
		No response	9		

SECTION 5: STIs

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
				→	
Q501	Have you ever heard of any diseases other than HIV/AIDS that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	Yes No No response	1 2 9	Q505 Q505	
Q502	Do you agree that a person suffering from STI has a high chance of HIV/AIDS exposure?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9		

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
Q503	Can you tell me what symptoms a WOMAN might have when she is infected with STI? Any others? DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	Lower Abdominal pain Genital discharge Foul smelling discharge Burning/pain during urination Genital Ulcers/sores Swellings in groin area/Pain during sexual intercourse Itching/reddening Warts Skin rashes Other (Specify) Don't know No response	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 88 99		
Q504	Can you tell me what symptoms a MAN might have when he is infected with STI? Any others? DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE Lower Abdominal pain Genital discharge Foul smelling discharge Burning pain during urination Genital Ulcers/sores Swellings in groin area Itching/reddening Warts Skin rashes Can't retract foreskin Other (Specify) Don't know No response	99 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 88 99		

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes	
Q505	Have you had a thick yellowish/ greenish discharge with foul smell from your penis / vagina in the past 12 months?	Yes No Don't remember No response	1 2 8 9			
Q506	Have you had an ulcer or sore in your genital area in the past 12 months?	Yes No Don't remember No response	1 2 8 9			

INSTRUCTION:

IF THE ANSWER IN EITHER Q505 OR Q506 (OR IN BOTH) IS CODE '1', ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. OTHERWISE GO TO Q515

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Coding
				Boxes

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
Q507	What did you do the last time	Took home based preparation	01		
	you had any of these problems?	Went to a traditional	02		
	(Multiple Answers are	healer/quack	03		
	possible)	Went to a trained village			
		health worker	04		
		Went to a Private clinic/	05		
		hospital			
		Went to a Govt. clinic/	06		
		hospital	07		
		Took medicine I had at home			
		Purchased medicine from a	08		
		medical store	09		
		No treatment			
		Borrowed prescription from	10		
		friend/relative	88		
		Others (Specify)	99		
		Don't know			
		No response			
IF CO	DE IN Q 507 IS '04' OR '05' OR	BOTH, ASK THE FOLLOWIN	G QUE	STIONS. OR I	ELSE GO
TO Q S	515				
Q508	Were you physically examined by the	Yes	1		
	doctor / paramedical staff?	No	2		
		Don't remember	3		
Q509	Whether you were given any	Yes	1		
	counseling?	No	2		
		Don't remember	3		
Q510	Were you given counseling on	Yes	1		
	the usage of condoms?	No	2		
		Don't remember	3		
1		1			

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
				→	
Q511	Did the doctor ask you to bring	Yes	1		
	along your sexual partner(s) to the clinic / hospital for treatment	No	2	Q514	
	/ advice?	Don't remember	3	Q514	
		No Response	9	Q514	
	'				ľ
Q512	Did your partner(s) turn up to	Yes	1		
	the clinic / hospital for treatment / advice?	No	2	Q514	
		Don't remember	3	Q514	
		No Response	9	Q514	
Q513	If yes, did he/she receive	Yes	1		
	treatment / advice / counselling from the clinic / hospital?	No	2		
	nom the chine / nospital.	Don't remember	3		
		No Response	9		
Q514	Were you satisfied with the	Fully satisfied	1		
	quality of treatment you received?	Somewhat satisfied	2		
	received:	Not satisfied	3		
		No response	9		

Q.No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to	Coding Boxes
Q515	In case you have any of the symptoms of STI, whom would you prefer to approach?	Government Hospital/ dispensary / PHC/Gov. Doctors Private dispensary/nursing home/ private qualified doctor	1 2		
	(circle one only)	Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath, etc. Faith healers/quacks NGO clinics/Trust Hospitals Home remedy Others (specify) Don't Know No Response	3 4 5 6 7		
			8 9		

SECTION 6: EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA AND IEC INTERVENTION

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to	Coding boxes
			→	. [
Q601	Did anyone in the past one year approach you to educate you on spread of STI/HIV/AIDS?	Yes No Never heard of STI/HIV/AIDS 3 No Response	Q603 Q609 Q603	
	CHECK: Answer can be code 03 only if it is 'NO' in Q201 and Q501			
Q602	Who are these individuals?	Government Doctor 01		
	(Multiple responses possible)	Private Doctor 02 Village Health Worker / Nurse from Govt. 03 Hospital / Clinic Doctor / Nurse in Mobile Clinic		
		04 Visiting Health Worker from NGOs 05 Workers from		
		NGOs/Aanganwadi workers 06 Friends / Peers / Spouse / Other family 07 members Others (Specify) 08		
		Don't remember 97 No Response 99		
Q603	(Besides individuals) which are the (other) sources from where you have come to know about HIV / AIDS/STI?	Radio 01 TV 02 Cinema Hall 03		
	(Multiple responses possible)	News Paper / Magazine 04 Hoarding / Placard / Poster / Billboards /		
		05 Wall writing / Metal Tablets Electronic Board		
		06 Hand bills / Pamphlets / Booklets 07 Public Announcements		

		O8 Drama / Skits / Street play/puppet show 09 Other (Specify) 10 None of these 11 Don't remember 97 No response 99		
Q604	Did anyone in the past one year approach you to educate you on use of condoms to prevent STI/HIV/AIDS? CHECK: Answer can be code 03 only if is 'NO' in Q401	Yes 1 No 2 Never heard of condoms 3 No Response 8	Q606 Q607 Q606	
Q605	Who are these individuals? (Multiple responses possible)	Government Doctor 01 Private Doctor 02 Village Health Worker / Nurse from Govt. 03 Hospital / Clinic Doctor / Nurse in Mobile Clinic 04 Visiting Health Worker from NGOs 05 Workers from NGOs/Aanganwadi workers 06 Friends / Peers / Spouse / Other family 07 members Others (Specify) 08 Don't remember 97 No response 99		

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to	Coding boxes
Q606	(Besides individuals) Which are the other sources from where you have come to know about use of condom to prevent HIV/AIDS/STI? (Multiple responses possible)	Radio 01 TV 02 Cinema Hall 03 News Paper / Magazine 04 Hoarding / Placard / Poster / Billboards / 05 Wall writing / Metal Tablets Electronic Board 06 Hand bills / Pamphlets / Booklets 07 Public Announcements 08 Drama / Skits / Street play/puppet show 09 Other (Specify) 10 None of these 11 Don't remember 97 No response 99		
Q607	Did you ever attend / participate in any campaign / meeting on STI / HIV / AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 No Response 9		
Q608	Did you receive free medical check-up for STI / HIV / AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 No Response 9		
Q609	Have you ever come across campaigns on voluntary blood donation?	Yes 1 No 2 No Response 9		
Q610	Have you in the past one year	Yes		

	donated blood voluntarily?	1	
		No	
		2	
		No Response	
		9	
Q611	During the last 1 month how often	Every day 1	
	have you listened to the radio?	At least once a week 2	
	Would you say READ OUT	Less than once a week	
		3 Did not listen to radio in last 4	
	CIRCLE ONE	weeks 4	
	CINCEL OILE	No Response	
		9	
Q612	During the last 1 month how often	Every day	
	have you watched television?	1	L,
	Would you say READ OUT	At least once a week	
		2	
	CIRCLE ONE	Less than once a week	
		3	
		Did not watch TV in last 4 weeks	
		4	
		No Response	
		9	
Q613	During the last 1 month how often	Every day	
	have you read newspaper or	1	Ļ
	magazine?	At least once a week	
	Would you say READ OUT	2	
		Less than once a week	
	CIRCLE ONE	3	
		Did not read a newspaper/magazine	
		4	
		in last one month	
		*	
		Not applicable 5 No response 9	

No.	Questions and filters	Codin	Coding categories		
Q614	When do you usually listen to radio and watch television? (circle top two slots)	Radio	TV		Radio
	Early Morning (6 AM – 8 AM)	01	10		
	Mid-morning (8AM – 12 Noon)	02	11		
	Afternoon (12 noon – 4 PM)	03	12		
	Evening (4 PM – 7PM)	04	13		TV
	Late evening (7PM – 9PM)	05	14		
	Night (9 – 11 PM)	06	15		
	Late night (11 PM onwards)	07	16		
	Never listen to a radio	08			
	Do not watch a television		17		

Q615	Did you read/listen/see any	New	spape	er or		Radi	0	T	elev	ision
	advertisement/announcements on the following	m	magazine							
	at least once in the last 1 month?	Y	N	NA	Y	N	NA	Y	N	NA
	Family Planning	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	General immunisation (not pulse polio)	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	STIs	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	HIV / AIDS	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

NA is 'not applicable'. Use this code when respondent is illiterate (Check: only if '1' in Q103), or did not have access to a radio (Check: only if '4' in Q611) or TV in the past one month (Check: only if '4' in Q612) or if never heard of STI/HIV/AIDS. (Check: only if '2' or '9' in Q201 and '2' or '9' in Q501)

SECTION 7: CONDOM USAGE AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

CONFIDENTIALITY CLAUSE AND CONSENT: I would like to ask you some very personal questions. It is up to you whether you want to answer these questions or not. Your answers will be kept completely confidential. These questions are on condom usage and sexual practices.

					
					
				→	
Q701	Can you tell me your marital	Married	1	Segment A	
	status?	Unmarried	2	Segment B	
		Separated /Deserted	3	Segment C	
		Divorced	4	Segment C	
		Widow/widower	5	Segment C	

▶

SEGMENTA: Currently married respondents only

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	3	Skip to	Codin g boxes
				\Rightarrow	
Q702	Are you currently living with your husband/wife or is he/she staying elsewhere?	Living with him/her Staying elsewhere No response	1 2 9	Q704 Q704	
Q703	Does your husband/wife have to be frequently away from home because of the work he/she does?	Yes No No response	1 2 9		
Q704	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse? (With either a regular or non regular partner)	Years Don't remember No response	8 9	→	
Q705	Have you or your spouse ever	Yes	1		
Q703	used a condom?	No No response	2 9	Q708 Q708	
Q706	For what purpose have you used a condom while having sexual intercourse with your spouse?	To avoid pregnancy To protect myself from STI/HIV/AIDS	1 2		
	(Multiple response possible)	To protect my partner from STI/HIV/AIDS To protect my	3		
		child/unborn child from STI / HIV/AIDS	5		
		For pleasure Other(Specify)	6 8		
		Don't Know No response	9		
Q707	How consistently have you used a condom with your spouse over the past 12 months?	Always Sometimes Never Did not have intercourse in last 12 months Don't remember	1 2 3 4		
	(Prompted)		6		

Q708	Have you pursued any other sexual relationship (with a non-regular partner)	Yes	1		
	in the last12 months while you are married?	No	2	──End	
		No response	9	End	
Q709	With how many partners have you had sexual intercourse in the past 1-year?	Number of partners			
		Don't remember	8		
		No response	9		
Q710	TO BE ASKED TO ONLY	Yes	1		
	THOSE WHO HAD RESPONDED 'YES' TO Q 708	No	2		
	RESIGNALD TES TO Q 700	Don't remember	8		
	Did you use a condom the last time you had sexual intercourse with a person other than your	No response	9		
	regular partner/spouse?				
Q711	How consistently did you use a condom with persons other than your regular	Every time Sometimes	1 2		
	partner/spouse in the past one year?	Never	3		
	(Would you say)?	Don't remember	8		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	No response	9		
	(Prompted)				

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Skip to	Codin
					g boxes
Q712	For what purpose have you used a	To avoid pregnancy	1		
	condom while having sexual intercourse with your non regular	To protect myself from STI/HIV/AIDS	2		
	partner?	To protect my partner from STI/HIV/AIDS	3		
	(Multiple response possible)	To protect my child/unborn child from	4		
		STI / HIV/AIDS	5		
		For pleasure	6		
		Other(Specify)	8		
			9		
		Don't Know			
		No response			

Thank you

SEGMENT B: Currently unmarried respondents only

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categor	ries	Skip to	Codin g boxes
					
Q713	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Yes	1	>	
		No	2	End	
		No response	9	End	
Q714	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	Years			
		Don't remember No response	8 9		

				→	
Q715	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	Yes	1		
		No	2	End	
		No response	9	End	
Q716	With how many partners have you had sexual intercourse in the past 1-year?	Number of partners			
		Don't remember No response	8		
Q717	Did you use a condom the last time	Yes	1		
	(within the last one year) you had sexual intercourse with your sexual partner?	No	2		
		Don't remember No response	8		
		110 140 police	9		
Q718	How consistently did you use a condom	Every time	1		
	with sex partners in the past one year? (Would you say)?	Sometimes	2		
		Never	3		
	(Prompted)	Don't remember	8		
		No response	9		
Q719	For what purpose have you used a	To avoid pregnancy	1		
	condom?	To protect myself from STI/HIV	2		
	(Multiple response possible)	To protect my partner from STI/HIV	3		
		For pleasure	,		
		Other(Specify)	4		
		omer(openiy)	5 8		
		—— Don't Know	9		
		No response			

Thank you

SEGMENT C: Separated/deserted/ Divorced /widowed/widower respondents only

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to		oding oxes
Q720	For how long have you and your husband/wife not been together?	Months		1	

		Years			2	
0721	At what ago did you first have sowned			 	 	
Q721	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	Years				
		Don't remember No response	8 9			
				——	•	
Q722	While you were together with your	Yes	1			
	spouse, have you or your sexual	No	2	Q725		
	partner ever used a condom?	No response	9	Q725		
Q723	For what purpose have you used a	To avoid pregnancy	1			
	condom?	To protect myself from STI/HIV	2			
	(Multiple response possible)	To protect my partner	3			
		from STI/HIV				
		To protect my child/unborn child from	4			
		STI / HIV	5			
		For pleasure	6			
		Other(Specify)	8			
			9			
		Don't Know				
		No response				
Q724	How consistently had you used a	Always Sometimes	1			
	condom with your spouse while you were together?	Never	2			
	you were together:	Don't remember	3			
		No response	8 9			
	(Prompted)	l	9			
					→	
Q725	Have you pursued any other sexual	Yes, while we were	1		→	
	relationship (with a non-regular partner) while you were married or after you have	married				

	separated/deserted/divorced/widowed from your spouse in the last12 months? Multiple response possible	Yes, after I got separated/deserted/divorced/widow ed from my spouse No No response	3 9	End End	
Q726	With how many partners have you had sexual intercourse in the past 1-year?	Number of partners			
		Don't remember	8		
		No response	9		
Q727	TO BE ASKED TO ONLY THOSE WHO	Yes	1		
	HAD RESPONDED 'YES' TO Q725 Did you use a condom the last time you	No	2		
	had sexual intercourse with your non-	Don't remember			
	regular partner?	No response	8		
		Two response	9		
No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Skip to	Coding
				•	boxes
Q728	How consistently did you use a condom	Every time	1		
	with non-regular partners in the past one year? (Would you say)?	Sometimes	2		
		Never	3		
	(Prompted)	Don't remember	8		
		No response	9		

Thank you