

1 Knowledge of Floating Population on Fearfulness of HIV/AIDS: 2 A Case Study of Three Metropolitan Cities in Bangladesh

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8 Abstract

9 This study has used mainly primary data and information collected from the survey of 300
10 floating population with the help of an interview schedule through quota-sampling technique
11 has also been used in this study. To have performed the analysis Multiple Binary Logistic
12 Regression Models along with as usual descriptive statistical tools and techniques have been
13 applied in the study. The study revealed that 92 percent floating respondents had heard the
14 name of HIV/AIDS but 52 percent floating respondents did not know the fearfulness of
15 HIV/AIDS. TV (29

17 *Index terms*— knowledge, HIV/AIDS, floating population and bangladesh.

18 1 I. Introduction

19 acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). It
20 weakens the immune system and makes the body susceptible to and unable to recover from other opportunistic
21 diseases. Consequently it was one of the main causes of death of human being and world wide wreaking devastation
22 on millions of population communities. AIDS was the late clinical stage of infection with the HIV. The virus was
23 generally transmitted through sexual contact, infected women to their unborn children, or through contaminated
24 needles (infections) or blood [1]. It poses a serious challenge to human kind and at present AIDS/HIV has
25 increasingly become a major public-health concern in many developing countries like Bangladesh [2]. According
26 to Huda et al. report and recent UNAIDS [4][5][6] statistics on the global AIDS epidemic estimates that
27 globally, 34.0 million (31.4 million -35.9 million) population were living with HIV at the end of 2011. It also
28 asserts that an estimated 0.8% of adults aged 15 -49 years worldwide were living with HIV [4][5]. Bangladesh
29 was geographically vulnerable to HIV/AIDS due to its close proximity to India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Thailand
30 having various degrees of the epidemic [7]. In 2011 the National AIDS and STD Program (NASP) in Bangladesh
31 informed that there were 445 newly reported cases of HIV and 251 new AIDS cases, out of which 84 population
32 had died [8]. Thus, the cumulative number of reported HIV cases to date in Bangladesh stands at 2533, AIDS
33 cases at 1101 and death toll at 3258 [5]. HIV/AIDS also has become national concern in Bangladesh and the
34 government has already developed a national strategy and an operational plan to address the countries needs
35 [6]. But Bangladesh Govt. has no special plan about floating population regarding HIV/AIDS issues. Floating
36 population means a group of population who frequently move from place to place that was not permanently
37 resident in a place [9]. In Bangladesh, there were many floating population live under the poverty line, and
38 floating women forms a large and vulnerable group suffering from high level of economic insecurity, and there
39 were great socioeconomic variations within the floating population which make the care for the floating more
40 complex and challenging. This situation throws the floating population, particularly the slum area population
41 of the poor families into large-scale economic insecurity. Most of the time, we draw a conclusion that these
42 population were involved in all types of anti-social activities like drug peddling, snatching and theft. In fact,
43 many of them were indirectly contributing a lot to our city life. They were the population who collect waste,
44 work as(D D D D) F

6 V. RESULTES AND DISCUSION A) SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FLOATING POPULATION

45 construction laborers, sell vegetables, and pull rickshaw or van. Their exact number was not known. However,
46 since migration from rural to urban areas continues rapidly, this number was likely to grow in the coming days.
47 Lack of opportunities in the rural areas and their lack of willingness to work in rural areas force this population
48 to come to the city. It was very much necessary to deal with this problem besides many other problems of the city
49 like traffic congestion, environment pollution, potholed roads, and water logging etc. Beside they were suffering
50 from various diseases like HIV/AIDS. To meet the targets and goals of AIDS prevention and control, there was a
51 strong need to assess the current levels of specific knowledge about AIDS transmission and prevention by various
52 residence and other key socio-demographic factors. In this context, the study was conduct on knowledge level of
53 floating population on HIV/AIDS in some selected areas of Bangladesh.

2 II. Objective of the Study

54 The present study focuses on-1. To assess the knowledge level of Bangladeshi floating population about
55 HIV/AIDS; 2. To determine the knowledge levels of Bangladeshi floating population about fearfulness of
56 HIV/AIDS; 3. To identify the socio-demographic factors related to knowledge about the fearfulness of HIV/AIDS;
57 4. To investigate the factors related to knowledge about the HIV/AIDS prevention;

3 III. Data Sources and Methodology

59 The present study interviewed 300 floating respondents consisting of 227 males and 73 females to have collected
60 primary cross-section data from three metropolitan cities (Dhaka, Rajshahi and Chittagong) of Bangladesh in
61 details Table 1. The study applies quotasampling technique to collect necessary data because poor population
62 of metropolitan areas moves one place to another for their daily work. Another reason to apply quota-sampling
63 technique was that floating population was not stable for long time in a place. Due to unavailability of floating
64 respondents regarding HIV/AIDS issues this study took under consideration 300 floating residents' data from
65 three metropolitan city corporations. The pieces of information were collected on the basis of structured question
66 from floating population. Only 18 and over aged person's concepts about HIV/AIDS knowledge were accepted
67 in this study. The total numbers of respondents (300) were floating respondents and interviewed during 1 st
68 October to 20 th December, 2008.

70 The distributions of sample were given below:

4 IV. Methodology

72 To have performed the analysis on the data sets and derived the findings, Multiple Binary Logistic Regression
73 Models along with as usual descriptive statistical tools and techniques have been applied in the study.

5 a) Measurement of fearfulness

75 Here, fearfulness means knowledge level of floating population about HIV/AIDS issues. For measurement of
76 fearfulness, it considered five questions from all questionnaires. If he/she answered correct five questions regarding
77 HIV/AIDS issue then they had knowledge of fearfulness about HIV/AIDS, otherwise they had no idea about
78 fearfulness of HIV/AIIDS.

6 V. Resultes and Discusion a) Socio-economic characteristics of floating population

81 Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the study population were essential for interpretation of
82 collected data and examination of any cause-effect relationship among different variables. Some table provides
83 the descriptive summary of some selected socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the study population.
84 From Table 2 we observed that the majority (54%) of the respondents in floating category were in age 38 years.
85 The professional characteristics were the subject matter analysis which influences the socio-economic performance
86 and identification of issue of HIV/AIDS in Bangladesh. Table 2 presents in floating category majority of the
87 respondents (33.7%) occupation were day labor. We also observed that floating married respondents contain a
88 significantly higher percentage. The role of sources information about AIDS was alarm the public knowledge.
89 The public should be reassured that HIV/AIDS was not a dangerous disease as long as the appropriate prevention
90 measures taken. Table 3 showed that 94% floating respondents heard the name of HIV/AIDS by various sources
91 of media but 53% floating didn't know the fearfulness of HIV/AIDS. Also use of mass media could also be a
92 successful strategy in reaching different population with information on HIV/AIDS, particularly those who were
93 living in floating area. TV was the most dominate source of hearing about HIV/AIDS for floating respondents.
94 Most of the respondents (48.3%) were known sex worker as the riskYear 2016 (D D D D) F
95 population of HIV/AIDS. Most of the floating respondents were known HIV/AIDS as transmitted diseases.
96 Once more, 27.3% floating respondents think sharing needles, razors/blades was the main source of HIV/AIDS
97 spread of HIV/AIDS. Now a day, condom has been considered as popular methods of HIV/AIDS protection.
98 When respondents were asked how way to avoid HIV/AIDS virus, it seems that they want to rely on personal
99 opinion about way to reducing HIV/AIDS. Table 3 pointed that more than 22 percent of floating respondents

100 mention that by using condom during intercourse was the highest way to reduce HIV/AIDS. We also found from
101 figure 2 that 29 percent floating population didn't talk to spouse about preventing of AIDS.

102 **7 c) Determine knowledge of fearfulness about HIV/AIDS by** 103 **Logistic Regression Analysis**

104 The main focus was to determine knowledge of HIV/AIDS by logistic regression analysis. Keeping this reality in
105 mind we have used logistic regression model.

106 **8 Results of Logistic Regression Analysis:**

107 Multiple logistic regression analysis was conducted to assess the knowledge of fearfulness about HIV/AIDS
108 as dependent variable (0= if he/she didn't know the fearfulness about HIV/AIDS and 1= if he/she knew the
109 fearfulness about HIV/AIDS) by some selected characteristics. There were many potential independent variables.
110 Of all the potential independent variables we considered only those of the variables which gave significant result
111 in empirical study and that were also suitable for theoretical purpose. Here the independent variables were age,
112 marital status, educational qualification and occupation of the respondents.

113 The odds ratio estimates showed that floating respondents in Table 4, population of 30-39 years were 1.50
114 times more likely to had knowledge about the fearfulness of HIV/AIDS; population of 40-49 years and 50+ years
115 were 0.891 and 0.805 times less likely to had knowledge about fearfulness of HIV/AIDS than the respondents
116 of 18-29 years age group (reference group) respectively. Here, it was worth noting that all of the estimates
117 were found insignificant. Similarly, the covariates of marital status and occupation have been found out to put
118 insignificant impact on the response variable of the model. Further, the respondents having primary incomplete
119 level of schooling and primary complete level of schooling were 2.332 and 3.771 times more likely to had knowledge
120 about fearfulness of HIV/AIDS than the respondents having no education (reference group) respectively. The
121 low educational level persons generally had a little bit more knowledge about the fearfulness of HIV/AIDS than
122 illiterate persons. Moreover, it was found out that the floating group of population, all the covariates except
123 educational level had been observed to insignificantly impact the knowledge about the fearfulness of HIV/AIDS,
124 the response variable. Therefore, to harness the level of knowledge about the fearfulness of HIV/AIDS of
125 Bangladeshi population, proper policy implications regarding these issues deserve to be implemented for the
126 prevention of the fatality of the killer disease AIDS.

127 **9 VI. Conclusion and Recommendation**

128 HIV/AIDS and its potentially fatal impact on human beings have undoubtedly become an extremely topical
129 issue now-a-days. The knowledge of HIV/AIDS in Bangladesh has long been a topic of interest to population
130 research because of its apparent direct relationship with lack of health facilities and indirectly with the poverty.
131 By running and interpreting the logistic regression analysis, this study showed that residence, education of
132 respondents and prevention was the major factors/contributors of HIV/AIDS. At the significance level among
133 the selected variables we have seen that more knowledge gathered on AIDS in floating population. This indicates
134 that various socio-economic and demographic factors have played a crucial role in influencing HIV/AIDS in
135 Bangladesh. Though it was difficult in poor setting Bangladesh, the regarding authority should take proper steps
136 in improving the situation of education in rural areas as well as throughout the country. However, there was
137 a real need for more in depth studies in this regard. Therefore, both government and NGO's program should
138 strengthen care and support program may build up knowledge about AIDS and to provide the prevention through
139 mass media by creating awareness to all population also. Thus, necessary action was called for to reduce the
140 future level of HIV/AIDS in the country in order to achieve better living conditions in future. Therefore, there
141 was an urgent need to develop interventions to address this gap in the current efforts to prevent a generalized
142 HIV/AIDS epidemic in Bangladesh and fully use the window of opportunity provided by current low national
143 HIV prevalence rates among the poor.

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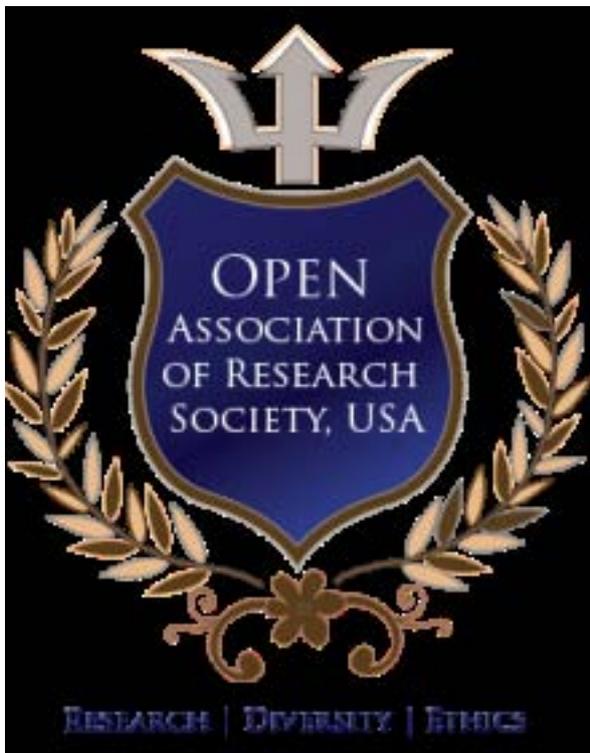
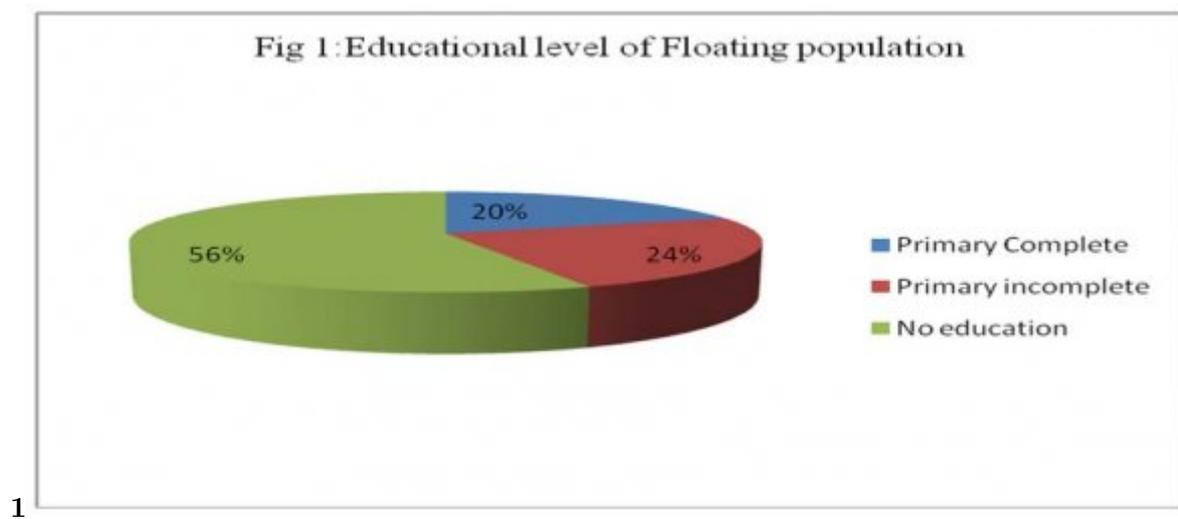


Figure 1:



1

Figure 2: Figure 1 :

1

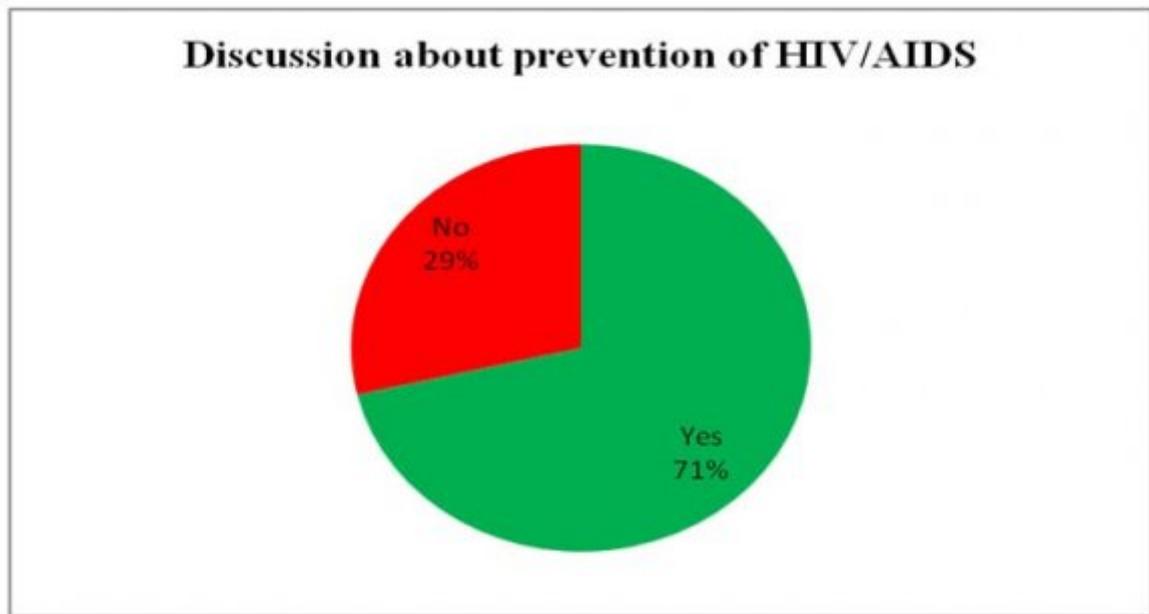


Figure 3: Figure 1 :

1

Division		Chittagong		N
*Nos.	Rajshahi	*Nos.	*Nos.	
Dhaka	16	Seroil	10	
Kamlapur	10	Court	10	
Demra	12	RU Station	10	
Shahbag	10	RU	05	
Sadarghat	10	Alupathi	10	
Tongi	10	Padma Dam	10	
Airport	07	Terminal	10	
Gabtali	05	Parbatipur	10	
Norsingdi	10	Rangpur	10	
Maymonsingh	05	Hili	10	
Jinjira	05	Santaher	05	
Airport	05			
100		100	100	300

*Nos. means the number of respondents, RU=Rajshahi University

Figure 4: Table 1 :

2

Characteristics	Floating Population (N=300)
Age (in years)	
18-27	58 (19.3)
28-37	80 (26.7)
38+	162 (54)
Occupation	
Rickshaw Puller	54 (18.0)
Service	-
Business	37 (12.3)
Truck Driver	-
Day labour	101 (33.3)
Agriculture	
Beggar	
Sex worker	

Figure 5: Table 2 :

3

HIV/AIDS Related Information	Floating (N=300)	Population
Have you heard the name of HIV/AIDS	282 (94.0)	
Yes	18 (6.0)	
No		
Have you known about fearfulness of HIV/AIDS	140 (46.7)	
Yes	160 (53.3)	
No		
Source of HIV/AIDS information		
Doesn't know	11 (3.7)	
Radio	57 (19.0)	
TV	86 (28.7)	
News Paper	7 (2.3)	
Pamphlets	5 (1.7)	
Health worker	13 (4.3)	
Religious Institute	2 (0.7)	
Educational Institute	1 (0.3)	
Community meeting	5 (1.7)	
Friend	19 (6.3)	
From NGO	3 (1.0)	
Others	91 (30.4)	
Perception of HIV/AIDS affected person		
Doesn't know	13 (4.3)	
Disobedient of religious factor	10 (3.3)	
Addicted	85 (28.3)	
Illiterate	8 (2.7)	
Truck driver	27 (9.0)	
Rickshaw puller	12 (4.0)	
Sex worker	145 (48.3)	
Was HIV/AIDS transmitted diseases?		
Doesn't know	24 (8.0)	
Yes	251 (83.7)	
No	25 (8.3)	
Knowledge of way to HIV/AIDS transmitted routes		
Doesn't know specific way	33 (11.0)	
A mosquito bite	33 (11.0)	
Illegal intercourse	68 (22.7)	
Blood & Antimony	45 (15.0)	
Sharing needles, Razors/ Blade	82 (27.3)	
Kissing on the cheek/Touching some one who was HIV positive	7 (2.3)	
Commercial Sex worker	32 (10.0)	

Figure 6: Table 3 :

4

Name of Independent variables		Floating Pop- ulation Odds Ratios(?)
Age (in years)		
18-29 (Ref.)		1
30-39	0.401	1.494
40-49	-0.115	0.891
50+	-0.216	0.805
Marital status		
Single (Ref.)		1
Married	-0.154	0.857
Widow/widower	-0.591	0.554
Educational level (in years)		
No education (Ref.)		1
Primary incomplete	0.847 ***	2.332
Primary complete	1.327 ***	3.771
Secondary & higher secondary		
Graduate & higher		
Occupation		
Rickshaw/auto rickshaw (Ref.)		1
Service		
Business	0.510	1.665
Bus/truck driver		
Sex worker	-0.180	0.836
Others	0.124	1.132

[Note: Notes: (Ref.) denotes Reference category, *** denotes 1% level of significance, ? denotes estimate regression coefficient and others includes day labor, farmer and beggar.]

Figure 7: Table 4 :

148 .1 Conflict of Interests

149 The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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