

**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION
AMONG INDIAN YOUTH**

Dissertation Submitted to



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

for the partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

Master of Business Administration (MBA)

in

Hospital and Health Management

Management

by

Atharva Bahad

Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Dr. Pallavi Choudhary Agarwalla

2021

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DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled **KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION AMONG INDIAN YOUTH** is the Bonafede record of my original research work. I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged in the text.

Mr. Atharva Bahad

Date

CERTIFICATE

MOHAN FOUNDATION

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is between

- (1) **MOHAN FOUNDATION** whose Office is at 7th Floor, Trust House, 35 Hospital Avenue, Dr E. Borges Road, Parel 400 012 ("the Employer") and
- (2) **Mr. Atharva Bahad** ("the Employee")

IT IS AGREED that the Employer will employ the Employee and the Employee will work for the Employer on the following terms and conditions:

1. Job title

The Employee's position is that of Project Executive.

The Employee may from time to time be required to carry out such other reasonable duties as the Employer may decide, without additional remuneration, should this be necessary to meet the needs of the business.

The Employee will be reporting to Ms. Jaya Jairam, Project Manager, MOHAN Foundation.

2. Commencement and continuity of employment

The Employee's employment with the Employer will be for one year began on 1st April 2021 and shall be renewed based on the performance. During the contract period this employment may be terminated by either party giving one month notice to the other in writing. Absent to work by the employee during contract period will be treated as leave without pay.

The Employee's continuous employment, taking into account any service with Employer and with any previous employer which counts, began on 1st April 2021.

3. Hours of work

The Employee's normal working hours are Monday to Saturday from 10.00 am to 6.00 pm.

The Employee may be required to work such further hours as may be necessary to fulfill his duties or the needs of the business. Whenever possible, the Employer will give the Employee reasonable notice of any additional hours.

4. Place of work

The Employee's normal place of work will be at Maharashtra and will be based at Mumbai provided that the Employer reserves the right to change this to any place within India.

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8. Indemnity

The Employee will indemnify the Employer in respect of any liability incurred by the Employer as a direct consequence of the Employee's negligence, breach of contract, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Employer.

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The Employee consents to the holding and processing of personal data provided by him/her to the Employer for all purposes relating to this employment, but not limited to administering and maintaining personnel records, paying and reviewing salary and other remuneration and benefits, undertaking performance appraisals and reviews, maintaining sickness and other absence records and taking decisions as to the Employee's fitness for work.

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Signed by the Employer



Ms. Jaya Jairam
Project Manager

Date : 31- March -2021

Signed by the Employee

Mr. Atharva Bahad

Date : 08/04/2021

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This is to certify that dissertation titled **KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION AMONG INDIAN YOUTH** is a record of the research work undertaken by Atharva Bahad in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Hospital and Health Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and his/her approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.

Dr. Pallavi Choudhary Agarwalla

IIHMR University, Jaipur

Date

Dr Dhirendra Kumar

IIHMR University, Jaipur

Date

ABSTRACT

The Organ donation is the vast topic which can be said as a ray of hope for the patients who are suffering from organ failure. The organ donation is basically the transplantation of solid organs and tissues from one individual into another. It may include internal organs such as kidneys, heart, liver, pancreas, digestion tracts, lungs etc. It is vital that the young people of our country youth ought to be all around educated with respect to organ donation. The adults fundamentally old enough going from (18-29) is chose in this research as they are defenceless and are more able to consider or acknowledge new ideas and thoughts as they are yet in a comprehensive learning measure in their lives. Teaching the youth with veracious realities about the current circumstance of low organ donation rate in India and the related organ donation processes will bring about a positive expanding organ donation rate. The reason for our examination was to survey the information on Indian youth regarding the organ donation. Furthermore, to discover their eagerness to give their organs.

Keywords: Organ Donation, Transplantation, Young people, Defenceless, Acknowledge, Survey, Eagerness.

Acknowledgement

Institute of Health Management Research, Jaipur is really a progressive institute and follows a goal of creating best managers and brings it into reality, which will perform challenging endeavour in management field for welfare of human being. It's great pleasure to express my deep sense of gratitude and the wholehearted thanks to **Dr. P.R.Sodani, President, IIHMR University**. I wish to avail this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to my faculty mentor **Prof. Dr. Pallavi Choudhary Agarwalla**, who continuously supervised my work with utmost care and zeal and who have always been a friend and philosopher and guided as in my endeavour to present my summer report on topic "**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION AMONG INDIAN YOUTH**". I offer my special thanks to **Dr Dhirendra Kumar Dean, Professor, IIHMR University** for giving me opportunity to undertake this project. Lastly, I express my deep sense of gratitude to all teaching staff of the institute and all my friends, family members, who directly and indirectly helped me to complete the report. I offer my sincere thanks to **Dr Sunil Shroff** and **Ms. Jaya Jairam** for their important contribution in this study.

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Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Organ donation is the route toward relocating the tissues or organs from a live, or dead, individual to be used in another. A couple of organs can be given by a living person. The organs can likewise be given by someone dead, anyway this ought to show up at the recipient several hours after the supplier's passing. At the time of live donation, the benefactor should give his assent. If there should be an occurrence of whole-body donation, family members need to give assent. Wherever organ donation is considered. There are two wilful frameworks opt in - Where the provider gives consent and opt out- Where any person who has not declined is considered as a supplier. In India we have the opt in structure, while various western countries practice the quit system.

A portion of the organs that are usually donated are –

- Heart
- Liver
- Skin.
- Eyes (cornea)
- Pancreas
- Lungs
- Kidneys

The fundamental justification the family deficiencies is family consent, and negative mentality contribute towards organ lack. This could be because of the accompanying reasons –

- Religion
- Media covers outrages including organ rackets.
- Fear, obliviousness, and misconception
- Legal viewpoints.

" Role of society assumes a significant part in relocate program particularly in the event of body transfers. There is an earnest requirement for expanded public mindfulness regarding organ donation and more prominent exertion should be taken to dissipate concerns in youth with respect to something very similar. The information and disposition towards organ donation are a significant and wide theme to examine. THE TRANSPLANTATION OF HUMAN ORGANS ACT, 1994 legalized brain death and evacuation of organs for helpful purposes. restricted business exchanging of organs from

living irrelevant benefactors. There are two kinds of organ benefactors living donor's cadaver contributors and two sorts of passing's brain death cardiac death.

Deadly head injury brain haemorrhage brain demise is irreversible loss of consciousness, absence of respiration and loss of brain stem reflexes. Cardiovascular death when an individual endures a cardiac passing, the heart quits pulsating. because of the absence of dissemination of blood, the imperative organs immediately become unusable for transplantation. Notwithstanding, if the individual is on a ventilator and assuming it is therapeutically evident that the individual cannot endure, the family can consider organ donation for certain fundamental organs. Spreading mindfulness about cadaver organ donation by starting one to one and/or group converses with schools, colleges, social organizations like lions, rotary, and so on hospital staff. Benefits of cadaver organ donor transplant offer hope when living related donor not suitable. Beneficiary keeps away from psycho-social weight of living donor. Just possibility of life for heart, lungs, liver, and so on patients. giver families discover meaning in their loss.

The young should be all around educated regarding organ donation for them to settle on the suitable decisions regarding theirs and their family members' finish of-life choices. The motivation behind the examination was to evaluate the information and mentality among Indian youth regarding organ donation and to check their eagerness to give their organs. We picked youth as the objective populace of study for two principal reasons. They are probably going to be responsive to novel thoughts as they are yet in a concentrated learning measure in their lives. Outfitting the young with right realities about the current circumstance of low donation rate in India and the connected donation interaction will empower them to acquire an uplifting outlook toward donation.

For this study, a sincere help was taken by MOHAN Foundation to design the questionnaire and to give the meaningful insights on the overall research work. MOHAN Foundation is a non-governmental, not for profit organization which works rigours on organ donation and transplantation.

Chapter 2

2.1 Literature Review

1. Naina Sam, R. Ganesh et.al (2018); A well-organized approach is needed to bring issues to light among the young about different parts of organ donation which is important to kill the mishaps that influence the pace of accessibility of benefactor organs. Persuasive messages and realities are a portion of the methods for intercession to achieve changes concerning and aims about organ donation among the understudies. Other instructive devices like ads, missions, presentations, and talks can improve the mindfulness and disposition about organ donation among the populace. Since media is the significant part in correspondence nowadays, they should take up the drive of broadcasting the authoritative laws that are associated with the cycle of organ donation [1].
2. Carisa Mariella et.al (2016); The data on the Singaporean youth regarding corneal donation and transplantation is poor. Since lacking information was alluded to as the most notable avocation being dubious concerning corneal donation, express and redid undertakings to fabricate data and care are relied upon to convince the adolescent to help corneal donation [2].
3. Clarence Spigner et.al (2010); This assessment serves to affirm that race and personality—even among youngsters—is fundamental when thinking about stresses regarding organ donation and transplantation. School-based prosperity preparing instructive plans are key in arranging reasonable mediations anyway these prosperity preparing messages ought to be socially tricky and should combine the necessity for family discussions [3].
4. Farah Khalid et.al (2019); (25.8%) of the general population had acceptable data about organ donation while so to speak (22.3%) of them knew the exact meaning of the cycle. This can be because we assigned people who were less familiar with the term. Near was the circumstance with the past assessment, at this point their data showed (60%) inescapability among everybody [4].
5. Shahd S. Almohsen et.al (2016) Understudies have little data on the benefits of organ donations. Further, exacting confused decisions and transparency of donor cards are obstructions to donations. General prosperity headway missions could address severe feelings while a deliberate intervention should be set up to make giver enrolment more open. A crosscountry concentrate with a greater model size tending to comparative objections ought to be driven [5].

6. Lidia Perenc et.al (2012); This investigation uncovered that about 95% of the individuals in the examination held ideal points of view toward organ donation and transplantation. Likewise, completed 88% of understudies showed a decent level of general data concerning the principal issues of organ donation and transplantation. They knew which organs likewise, tissues of the human body are normal exchanges though a couple of confused decisions were related to such a lot of organs as the retina, lungs, and pancreas [6].
7. Ibrahim Tokalak et.al (2006): to empower inspiring standpoints toward organ tissue donation in each Turkish occupant, we need to have incredible frameworks and creative segments in a strong informative mission. Such instructive arrangements could assist with rousing the overall population to rule for donation and secure lawful giver cards. Our investigation shows that find out about donation improves the probability that a teen understudy will have positive feelings about this interaction. The examination shows that teenagers' assessments about donation and transplantation are yet open to change, and the measure of progress we observed underlines the possible significance of training regarding this matter at the secondary school level or prior [7].
8. Félix Cantarovich (2004); schooling ought to be the way to establishing another origination towards the utilization of cadaveric organs. The interest of National and International Organizations dependable of Health and Education just as the individuals from the transplantation local area might be vital for help this new way of thinking, which, whenever acknowledged, may altogether lessen the issue of organ deficiency. A very much educated society ought to be prepared to do changing its conduct and responding decidedly and energetically to the utilization of organs in the afterlife [8].
9. Hania Hasan et.al (2019); in their assessment, overall data among understudies concerning organ donation is inadequate, and attitude and exercises are clashing with one another. The field-of-study had a basic relationship with both data and attitude. The decency of the showing was a huge influencer, while religion was a huge square to organ donation. Thus, we propose coordinating gigantic extension packs in schools/universities of Pakistan, zeroing in on a more distinct assessment of the data on organ donation to direct and teach understudies more sufficiently [9].

Chapter 3

3.1 Research Methodology

3.1.1 Research Design

A study was set up on the google forms and given to those having a spot with a specific age range (18 – 29 years old) to evaluate the information and disposition towards organ donation. This age range was picked following the significance of "youth" as per United Nations (UN) people prospects, the juvenile people (15-29 years) [10]. Subsequently, we picked this age as the lower age limit. This age restriction was moreover to ensure the age genuine, season of organ donation in India.

3.1.2 Data collection tool and technique

We drove a cross-sectional assessment using the convenience sampling technique,

3.1.3 Scope of research, time, and location

With people who are by and large understudies and used and which have ages which are particularly in the extent of 18-29. Individuals were picked on a wilful reason with no compensation given. All understudies tended to self-coordinated reviews. The time of the study was from 20-05-2021 to 22-6-2021, in which responses were collected. The responses were collected from the youth which are in the age bracket of 18-29 from India.

3.1.4 Research Question

What is the knowledge and attitude of Indian youth regarding the organ donation and their willingness to donate organs?

3.1.5 Research Objective

To access the knowledge of Indian youth regarding organ donation and regarding their willingness to donate organs.

110 responses were recorded for the examination. The overview structure included segment information like age and sex and 15 close-ended questions. The questionnaire was designed to determine certain parameters such as

- 1) To assess the familiarity and what is the most common communication method for organ donation.
- 2) To assess the attitude towards organ donation

- 3) To assess how close the topic of organ donation is to the participant.
- 4) To assess the knowledge levels.
- 5) To assess the perception of ethics in organ donation.
- 6) To assess individual level commitment to organ donation.

- 1) The questions to assess the familiarity and what is the most common communication method for organ donation was- 'Have you ever heard of the term "Organ Donation"? and If yes, you heard about organ donation through which of the following sources?'
- 2) The questions to assess the attitude towards organ donation was- 'Do you think Organ Donation should be promoted? and If No, why not?'
- 3) The question to assess how close the topic of organ donation is to the participant were- have you ever donated an organ? do you know of anyone who has donated an organ? As the next of kin, would you be willing to donate the organs of your loved one?
- 4) The question to assess the knowledge levels regarding organ donation were- What do you understand by the term "Organ Donation"? When do you think can organs be donated? What organs can be donated? Have you heard of brain death? And are you aware that a parliamentary law in India recognizes brain death as a form of death so that organs can be donated to needy patients?
- 5) The question to assess the perception of ethics in organ donation were- Why do you think organ donation is done?
- 6) The question to assess individual level commitment to organ donation were- Do you know what an organ donor card is? Are you willing to carry an organ donor card and express your desire about organ donation after your death?

Chapter 4

4.1 Results

4.1.1 Data Analysis

Amongst 110 respondent's eminent number were of the age group of 23 to 27. The mean age of study participants was 24.02 years (ranging: 18–29 years with standard deviation: 2.01), with 39.09% aged 18–23 years old, 48.18% aged 24–26 years old and 11.81% aged 27–29 years old. Amongst the respondents 55.5% (n=61) were females while 44.5% (n=49) were male. The age and sex of the respondents are summarized in the table (4.1) above.

	n	%
Age		
19	1	0.9
20	2	1.8
21	10	9.1
22	11	10
23	20	18.2
24	21	19.1
25	21	20
26	10	9.1
27	8	7.3
28	3	2.7
29	2	1.8
Age Group		
18-23	43	39.09
24-26	52	48.18
27-29	15	11.81
Sex		

Male	49	55.5
Female	61	44.5
Prefer not to say	0	0

Table (4.2) Respondents Age, Age group and sex. Number of respondents and percentage distribution

The gathered information was entered into Microsoft excel sheet. The information was investigated using excel platform for example, number and rate were determined for the gathered information. The inquiries in the overview tried the respondent's knowledge and attitude towards organ donation.

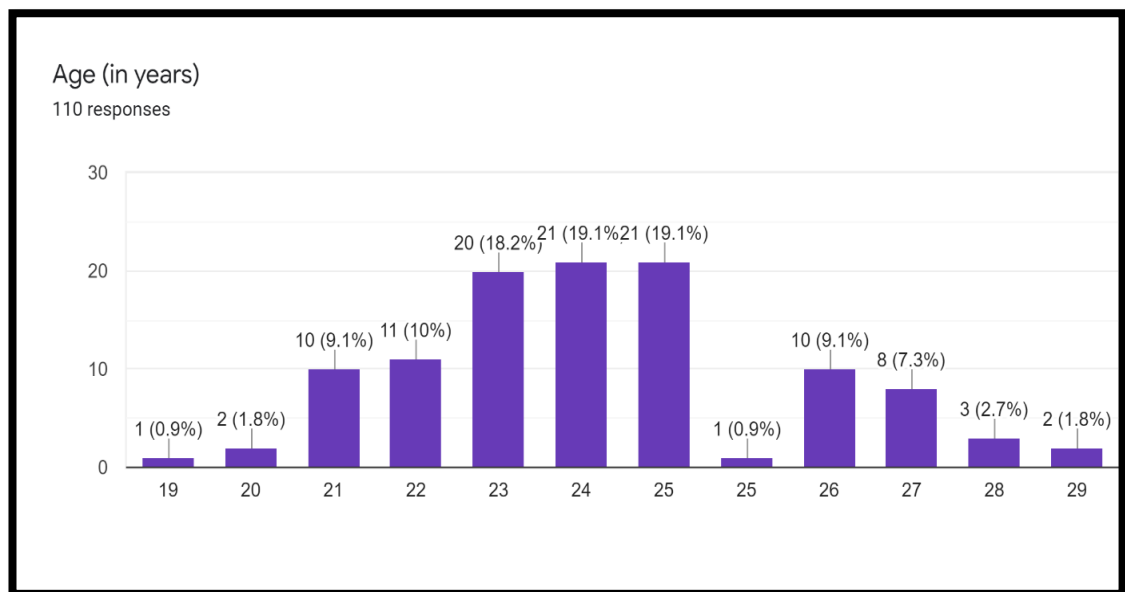


Fig (4.1) Bar graph representing age distribution of respondents.

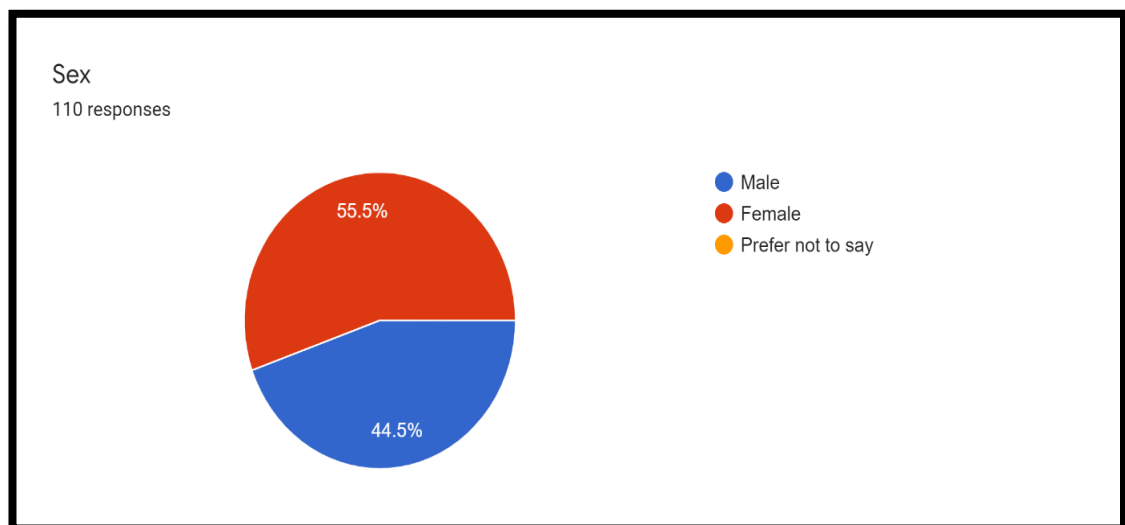


Fig (4.2) Pie chart representing sex distribution of respondents.

The questionnaire was divided into various sections in according to assess various parameters which is summarized in the table below along with the responses.

The 1st section was having question which were dedicated to assessing the attitude towards organ donation. Which is summarized in the table (4.2) below.

Sr no.	Questions	n	%
1)	Have you ever heard of the term "Organ Donation"?		
	Yes	110	100
	No	0	0
	If yes, you heard about organ donation through which of the following sources?		
	From a family member	54	49.1
	From a friend or colleague	48	43.6
	From a doctor	51	46.4
	Through Internet /online resources	85	77.3
	On Television	60	54.5
	On Radio	20	18.2
	Read in newspapers / magazines	61	55.5

Table (4.3) Questions assessing the attitude of youth towards organ donation.

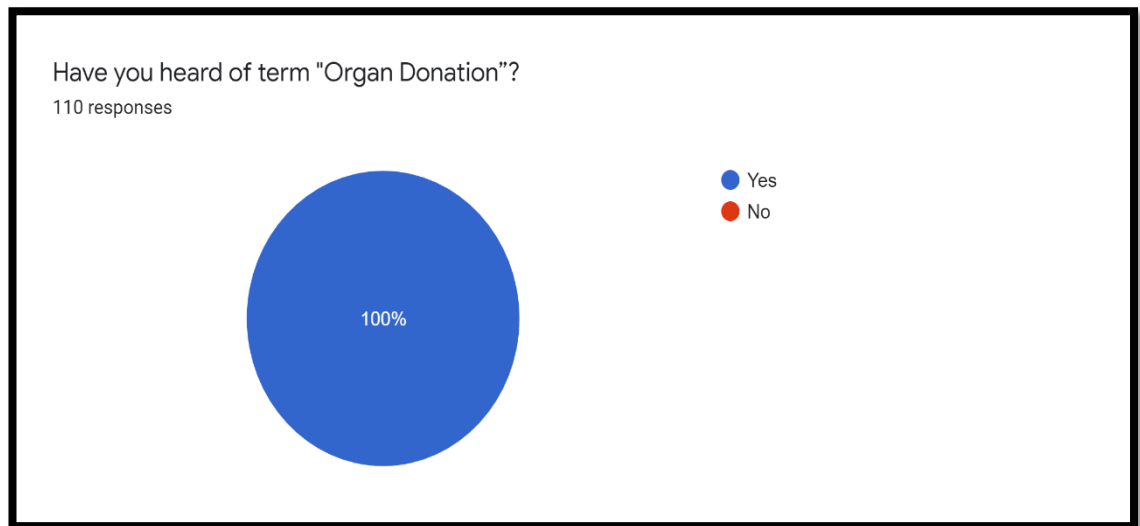


Fig (4.3) Pie chart representing responses on the question “Have you heard of the term “Organ Donation”?”

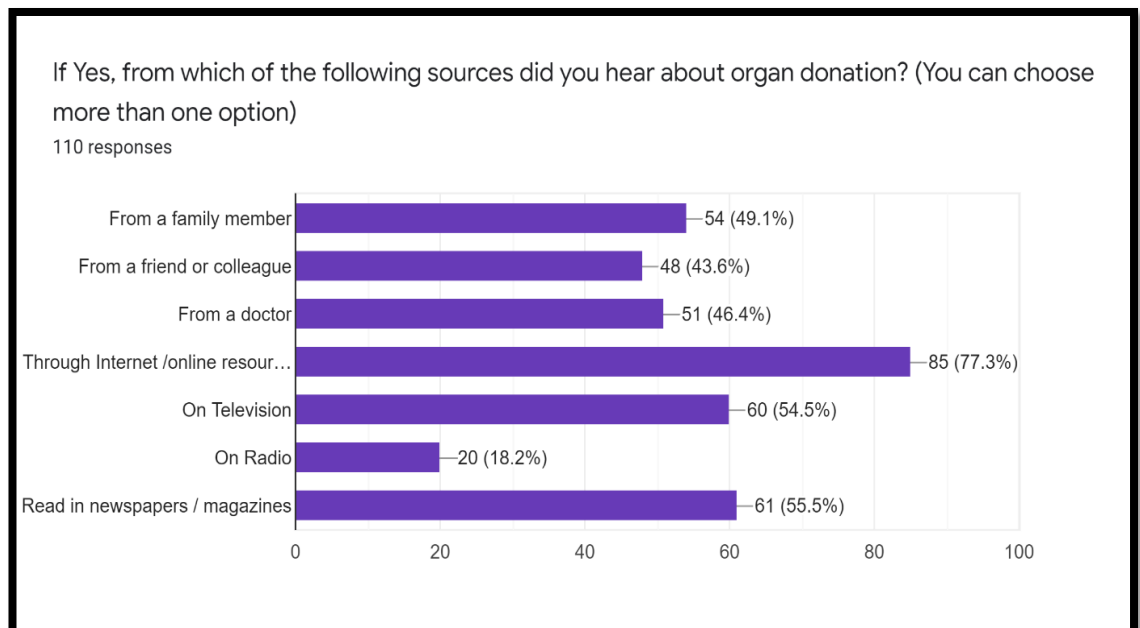


Fig (4.4) Bar chart representing responses on the question- “If yes, you heard about organ donation through which of the following sources?”

The section was based to assess the attitude towards organ donation. From the responses obtained we got to know that each respondent knows about the term “organ donation”. This question was condition based if the respondent clicked on not then it was considerable that the he/she has truly no knowledge about the term organ donation but if the respondent clicked on yes, then an another question was asked to them which was “If yes, you heard about organ donation through which of the following sources?” and also various checkboxes were given in the answer section which were –

- 1) From a family member
- 2) From a friend or colleague
- 3) From a doctor
- 4) Through Internet /online resources
- 5) On Television
- 6) On Radio
- 7) Read in newspapers / magazines.

From the responses we obtained from the above question the highest percentage was shown by through internet/ online resources, 85 respondents (77.3%) checked on it which shows the highest source of information regarding the organ donation in youth. The 2nd highest checked option was read in newspapers/ magazine, 61 respondents (55.5%) checked on it which shows the good source of information regarding the organ donation in youth. The 3rd and 4th highest percentage was shown by on television and from a family member, 60 respondents (54.5%) checked on the television while 54 respondents (49.1%) checked on the option from a family member. There is not a large difference between the percentages in between both the sources and can be considered as decent source of the of information regarding the organ donation in youth. The 5th highest percentage was shown by the option from a doctor, 51 respondents (46.4%) checked on it which shows the comparatively lower than the other source of information regarding the organ donation in youth and there is a room for improvement. The option which got the 2nd highest responses was from a friend or colleague, 48 respondents (43.6%) checked on it which shows it is not the best source of information regarding the organ donation in youth. Finally, the lowest percentages of checked option was on radio, only 20 respondents (18.2%) checked on it which shows it is not a good source of information regarding the organ donation in youth.

The 2nd section was having question which were dedicated to assessing the familiarity and what is the most common communication method for organ donation. Which is summarized in the table (4.3) below.

Sr no.	Questions	n	%
1)	Do you think Organ Donation should be promoted?		

	Yes	110	100
	No	0	0
	If No, why not?	-	-
	Fear that organs could be wasted / mistreated.	-	-
	Would not want to be cut open or mutilated	-	-
	Religious beliefs	-	-
	Family/parent refusal	-	-
	Can lead to organ trade / violation of rights	-	-
	Others:	-	-

Table (4.4) Questions assessing the familiarity and what is the most common communication method for organ donation.

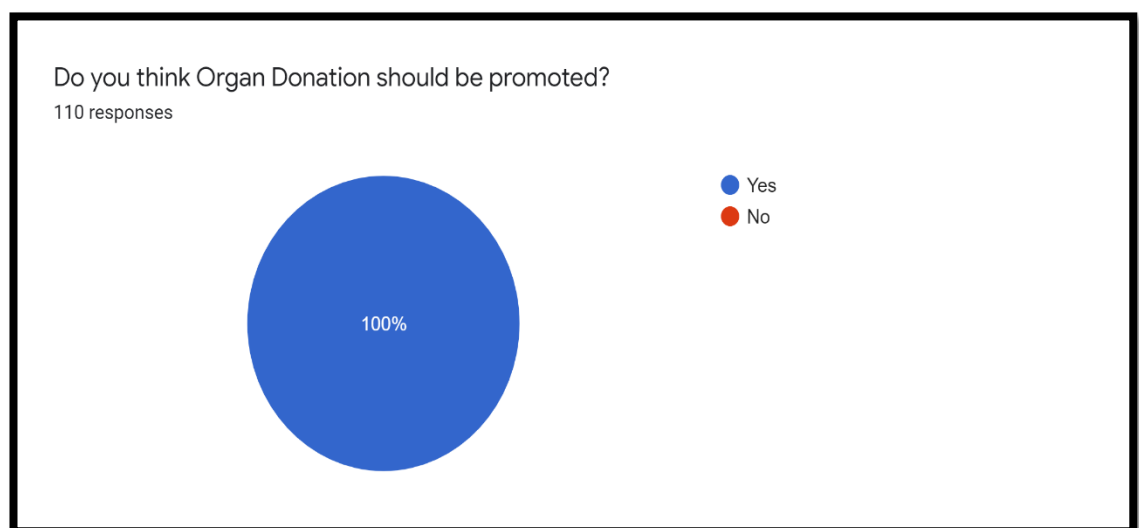


Fig (4.5) Pie chart representing responses for the question – “Do you think Organ Donation should be promoted?”

The section was based to assess the familiarity and what is the most common communication method for organ donation. From the responses obtained we got to know that each respondent thinks that organ donation should be promoted which is good sign. This question was also condition based if the respondent clicked on yes then it was considerable that he/she has a positive attitude towards organ donation but if the respondent clicked on no, then another question was asked to them which was “If No, why not?” and various checkboxes were given in the answer section which were –

- 1) Fear that organs could be wasted / mistreated.

- 2) Would not want to be cut open or mutilated.
- 3) Religious beliefs
- 4) Family/parent refusal
- 5) Can lead to organ trade / violation of rights.
- 6) And other

Since each respondent clicked on yes, there was no response recorded for this question.

The 3rd section was having question which were dedicated to assessing how close the topic of organ donation is to the participant. Which is summarized in the table (4.4) below.

Sr no.	Questions	n	%
1)	Have you ever donated an organ?		
	Yes	4	3.6
	No	106	96.4
2)	Do you know of anyone who has donated an organ?		
	Family member	31	28.2
	Friend	7	6.4
	Colleague	3	2.7
	No one	69	62.7
3)	As the next of kin, would you be willing to donate the organs of your loved one?		
	Yes	25	22.7
	No	2	1.8
	Cannot say	83	75.5

Table (4.5) Questions assessing how close the topic of organ donation is to the participant.

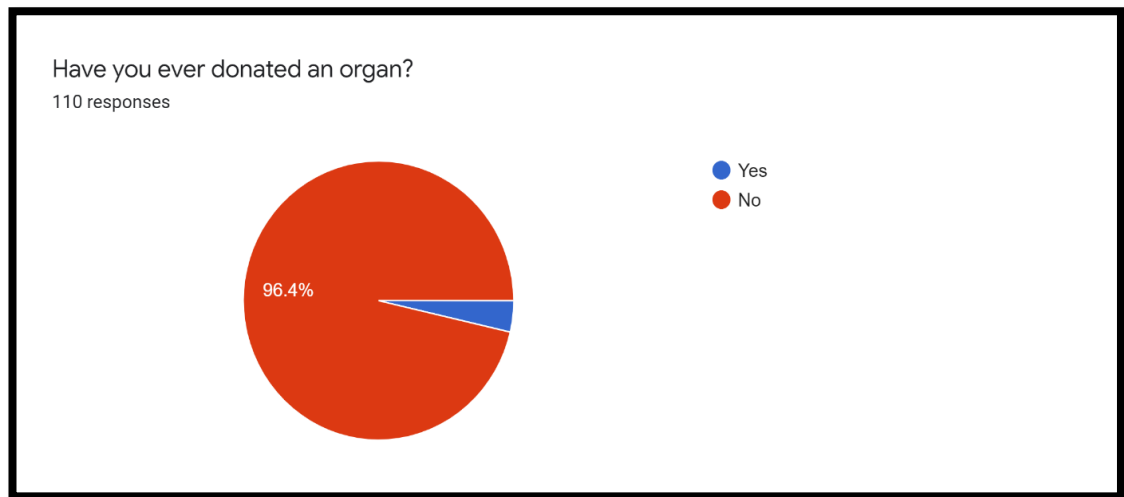


Fig (4.6) Pie chart representing responses on the question – “Have you ever donated an organ?”

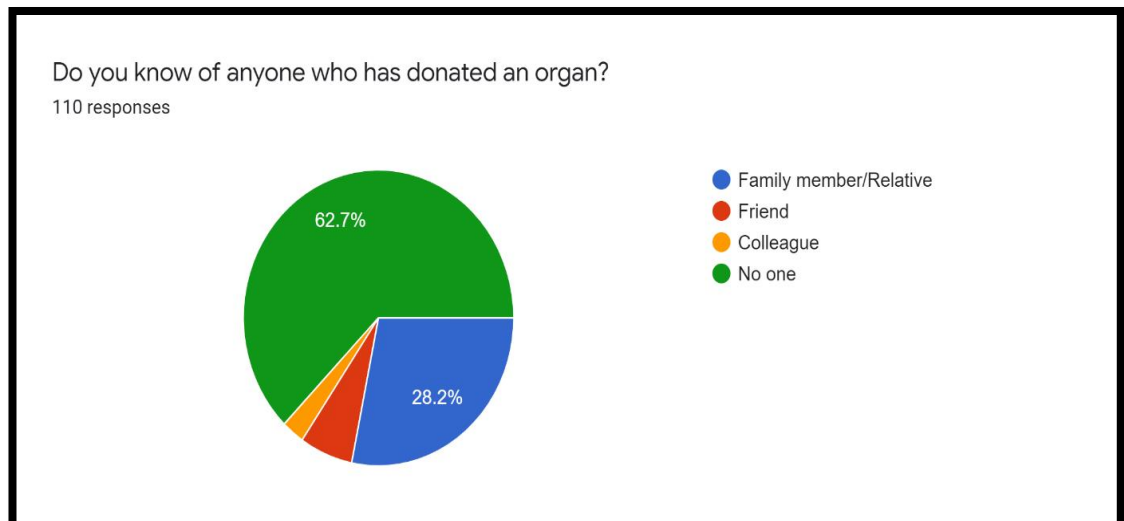


Fig (4.7) Pie chart representing responses on the question – “Do you know of anyone who has donated an organ?”

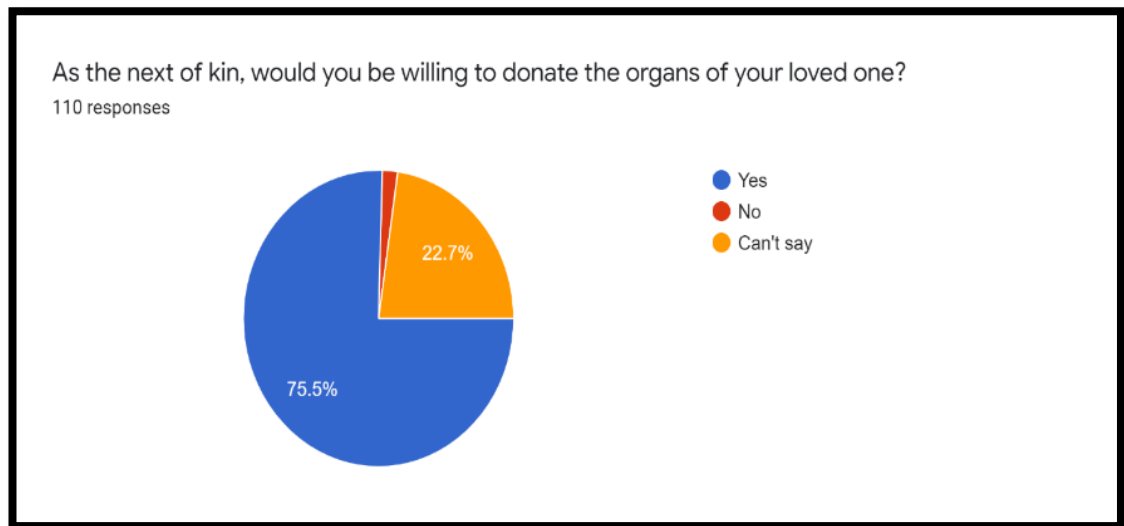


Fig (4.6) Pie chart representing responses on the question – “As the next of kin, would you be willing to donate the organs of your loved one?”

The segment was based to survey how close the subject of organ donation is to the member. The 1st question was Have you ever donated an organ? and two multiple choice answers were given as options, yes or no. From the responses obtained we got to know that 106 respondents (96%) have not ever donated an organ whereas 4 respondents (3.6%) have donated their organs. Which shows that 3.6% of youth which are belongs to the age group of 18-29 knows the importance of organ donation. The next question was – “Do you know of anyone who has donated an organ?” for this question 4 options were given which are as family member, friend, colleague and no one. From the responses obtained we got to know that 69 respondents (62.7%) did not knew anyone who has donated an organ, 31 respondents (28.2%) know a family member who has donated an organ. The family member option had the 2nd highest responses which shows that the youth take an interest in organ donation activities which is related to their family members. 7 respondents (6.4%) knew a friend who has donated an organ and 3 respondents (2.7%) knows a colleague who has donated an organ. The next question in this section was- “As the next of kin, would you be willing to donate the organs of your loved one?” and three options were given for this question yes, no and cannot say. On the off chance that you are hitched, your companion is your next of kin. If you are single, separated, not wedded, or bereaved, any children are your next of kin. After that – your folks; if guardians are not alive, your kin are your closest relative, all together by birth [12]. From the responses obtained we got to know that only 25 respondents (22.7%) are willing to willing to donate the organs of your loved one which is on the lower side when it comes to the organ donation. There are 2 respondents (1.8%) which completely does not want to donate the

organs of your loved one as the next of kin. This number should be increased by promoting more awareness about organ donation. The highest percentage of responses were obtained for cannot say option, 83 respondents out of 110 (75.5%) were not able to decide if they will be willing to donate the organs of your loved one, as the next of kin. This number is very high and shows the lack of interest in the organ donation in the Indian youth.

The 4th section was having question which were dedicated to assessing knowledge levels of organ donation of the participant. Which is summarized in the table (4.5) below.

Sr no.	Questions	n	%
1)	What do you understand by the term “Organ Donation”?		
	Removal of human organs from a cadaver	5	4.5
	Removal of human organs from a living donor	0	0
	Removal of human organs for the purpose of transplantation to another needy person	42	38.2
	All the above	63	57.3
2)	When do you think can organs be donated?		
	During life	2	1.8
	After life	14	12.7
	Both	94	85.5
3)	What organs can be donated?		
	Kidney	68	61.8
	Blood	47	42.7
	Heart	54	49.1
	Eye	64	58.2
	Liver	53	41.2
	Skin	24	21.8
	Bone marrow	55	50
	Lungs	41	37.3
	All the above	60	54.5

	None of the above	0	0
4)	Have you heard of brain death?		
	Yes	87	79.1
	No	23	20.9
5)	Are you aware that a parliamentary law in India recognizes brain death as a form of death so that organs can be donated to needy patients?		
	Yes	70	63.6
	No	40	34.4

Table (4.6) Questions assessing knowledge levels of organ donation of the participant.

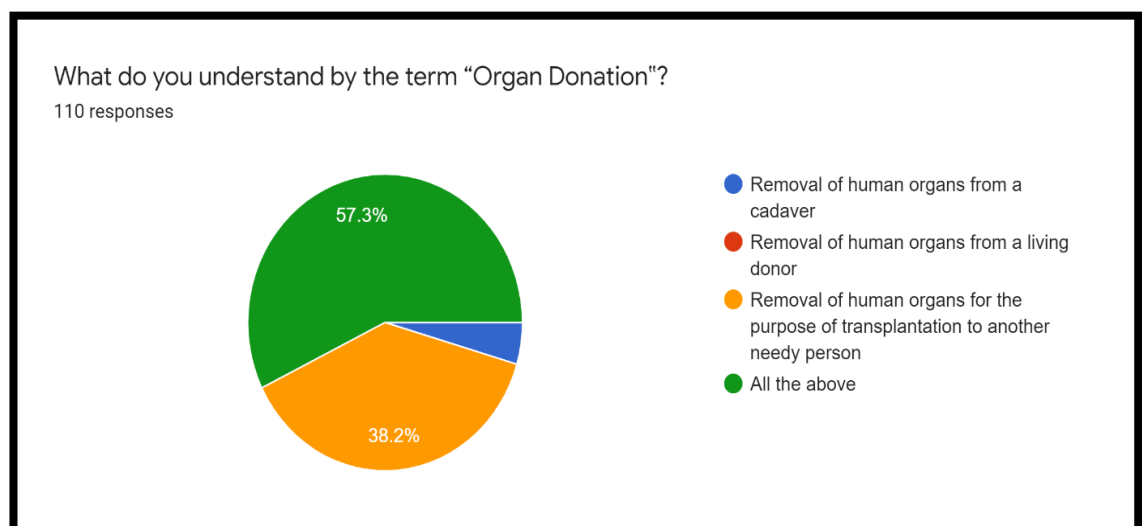


Fig (4.9) Pie chart representing responses on the question – What do you understand by the term "Organ Donation"?

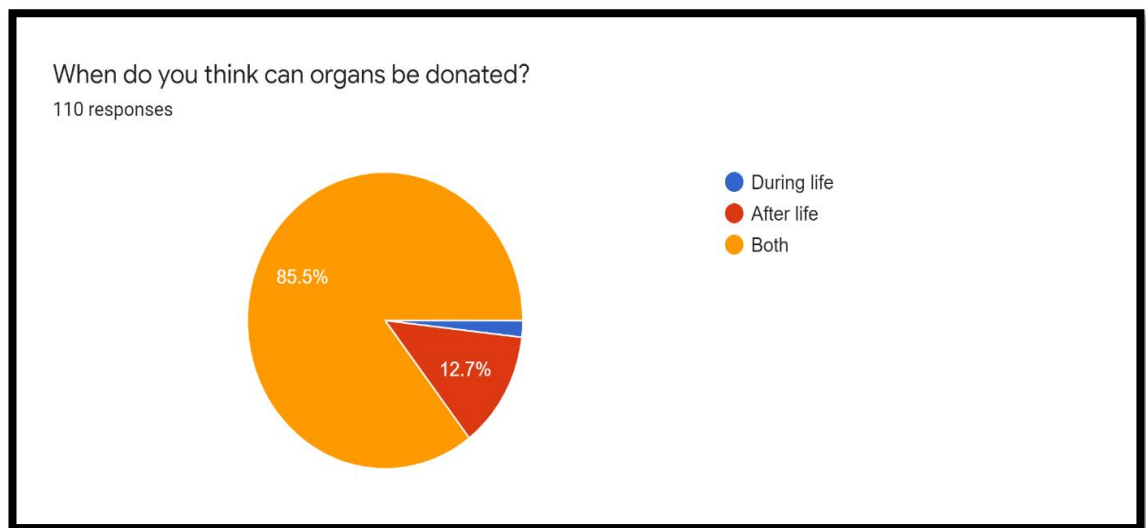


Fig (4.10) Pie chart representing responses on the question – When do you think can organs be donated?

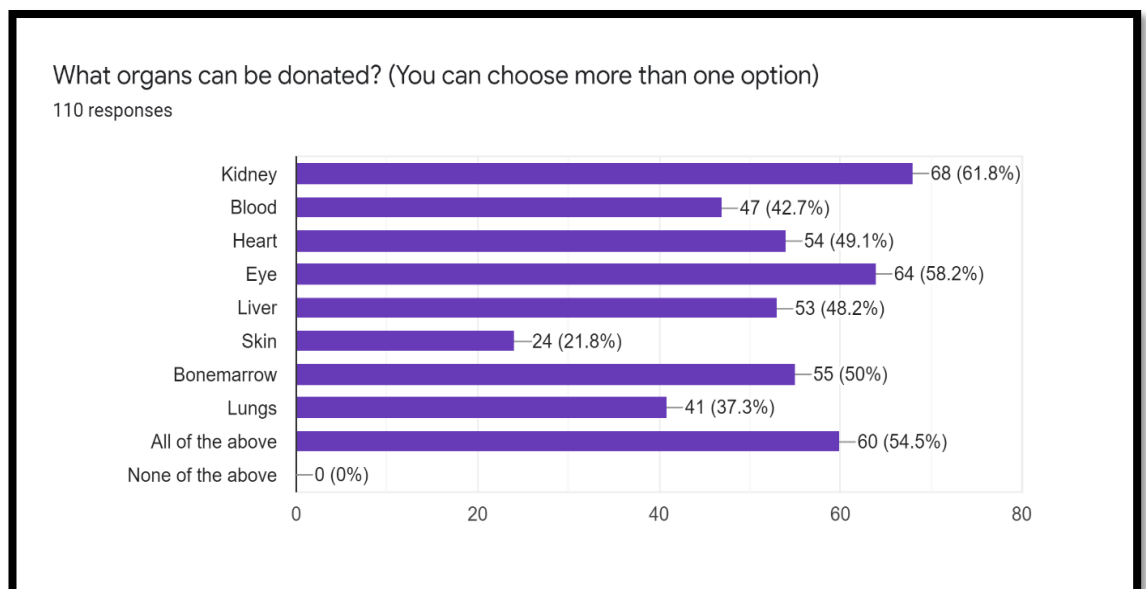


Fig (4.11) Pie chart representing responses on the question – What organs can be donated?

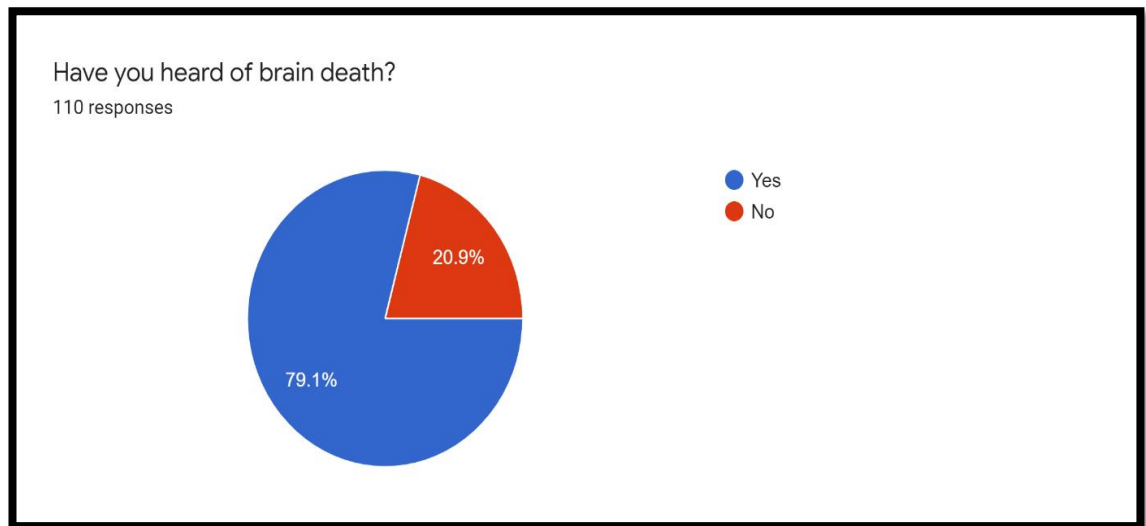


Fig (4.12) Pie chart representing responses on the question – Have you heard of brain death?

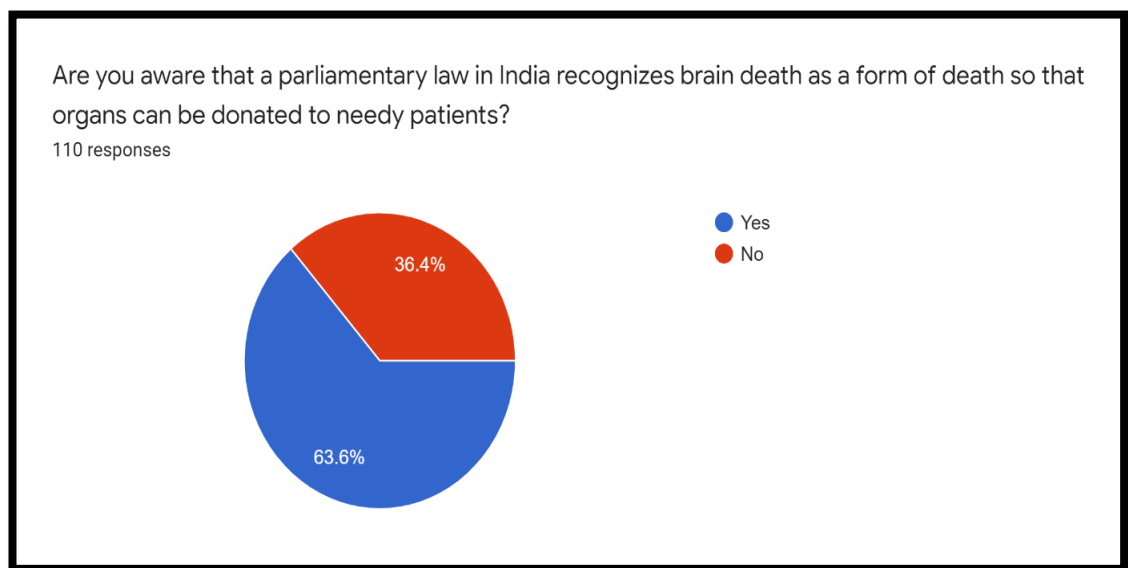


Fig (4.13) Pie chart representing responses on the question – Are you aware that a parliamentary law in India recognizes brain death as a form of death so that organs can be donated to needy patients?

The section was based to assess knowledge levels of organ donation of the participant. There were 5 questions included in this section. The 1st question is What do you understand by the term “Organ Donation”? for this question 4 multiple choice answers were given as options in the answer section. The options were as follows-

- 1) Removal of human organs from a cadaver

- 2) Removal of human organs from a living donor
- 3) Removal of human organs for the purpose of transplantation to another needy person
- 4) All the above

From the reactions acquired we became acquainted with that lone 5 respondents (4.5%) realizes that Organ donation is the Removal of human organs from a dead body. Though 42 respondents (38.2%) imagines that organ donation is expulsion of human organs with the end goal of transplantation to another penniless individual. 63 respondents (57.3%) think all the above-mentioned definitions are correct and no respondents thinks that organ donation is removal of human organs from a living donor.

The next question in this section was – “When do you think can organs be donated?”. For this question 3 multiple choice answers were given as options in the answer section during life, after life and both. From the responses we got 2 respondents (1.8%) thinks that the organs can be donated only during life and 14 respondents (12.7%) thinks that the organs can be donated only after life. Whereas 94 respondents (85.5%) thinks that the organs can be donated both after and before life.

The next question in this section was- “What organs can be donated?”. For this question 10 options were given in the form of checkboxes into the answer section. The options which were given in the answer section were as follows:

- 1) Kidney
- 2) Blood
- 3) Heart
- 4) Eye
- 5) Liver
- 6) Skin
- 7) Bone marrow
- 8) Lungs
- 9) All the above
- 10) None of the above

From the responses we obtained from the above question the highest percentage was shown by kidney, 68 respondents (61.8%) checked on it which shows the knowledge regarding kidney donation in youth is highest in Indian youth amongst the other organs which can be donated. The 2nd highest response was obtained by eye, 64 respondents

(58.2%) checked on it which shows the knowledge regarding the eye (cornea) donation in youth is good in Indian youth amongst the other organs which can be donated. The 3rd and 4th highest percentage was shown by bone marrow and heart, 55 respondents (50%) checked on the bone marrow while 64 respondents (58.2%) checked on the option of heart. There is not a large difference between the percentages in between and both shows the knowledge regarding the bone marrow and heart donation in youth is good in Indian youth amongst the other organs which can be donated. The 5th and 6th highest percentage was shown by blood and liver, 47 respondents (42.7%) checked on the blood while 53 respondents (41.2%) checked on the option of liver. There is not a large difference between the percentages in between and both shows the knowledge regarding the blood and liver donation in youth is average in Indian youth amongst the other organs which can be donated. The 7th and 8th highest percentage was shown by lungs and skin, 41 respondents (37.3%) checked on the lungs while 24 respondents (21.8%) checked on the option of skin which shows there is lack of knowledge about lungs and skin donation in Indian youth. 60 respondents (54.5%) thinks that all the above organs can be donated. And no respondents from the study checks on none of the above.

The 5th section was having question which were dedicated to assessing the perception of ethics in organ donation. Which is summarized in the table (4.6) below.

Sr no.	Questions	n	%
1)	Why do you think organ donation is done?		
	To simply save someone's life, without any other expectations	109	99.1
	For money	1	0.9

Table (4.7) Questions assessing the perception of ethics in organ donation.

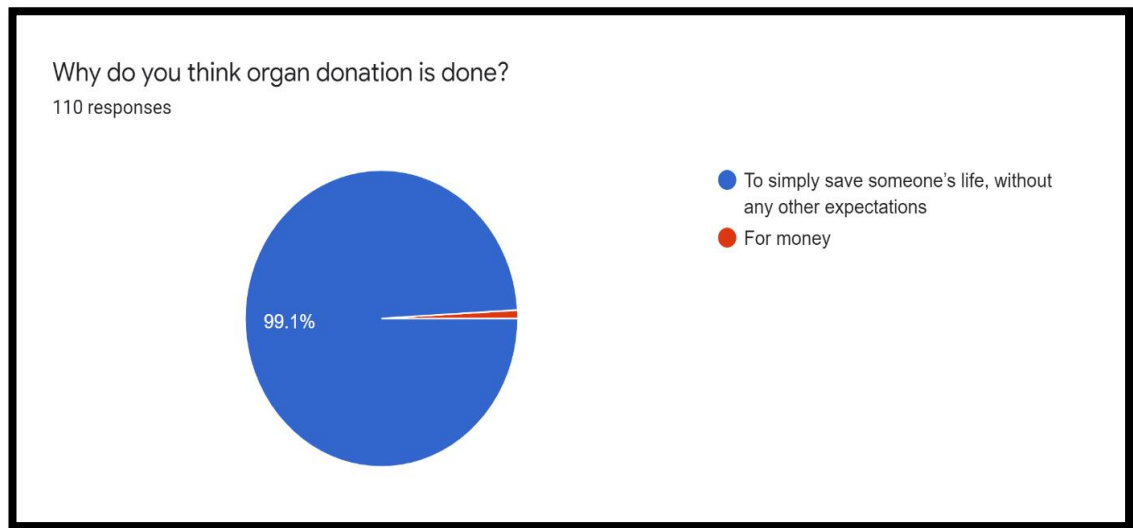


Fig (4.14) Pie chart representing responses on the question – Why do you think organ donation is done?

The section was based to assess assessing the perception of ethics in organ donation. There was only 1 question asked in this section- “why do you think organ donation is done”? for this question 2 multiple choice answers were given as options in the answer section. The options were as follows-

- 1) To simply save someone’s life, without any other expectations.
- 2) For money

From the responses we obtained from the above question the highest percentage was obtained to option 1, 109 respondents (99.1%) responded on it and only 1 respondent (0.9%) clicked on the option 2 which was “for money” which shows the positive attitude towards organ donation in Indian youth.

The 6th section was having question which were dedicated to assessing individual level commitment to organ donation. Which is summarized in the table (4.7) below.

Sr no.	Questions	n	%
1)	Do you know what an organ donor card is?		
	Yes	48	43.6
	No	62	56.4

2)	Are you willing to carry an organ donor card and express your desire about organ donation after your death?		
	Yes	100	90.9
	No	10	9.1

Table (4.8) Questions assessing individual level commitment to organ donation.

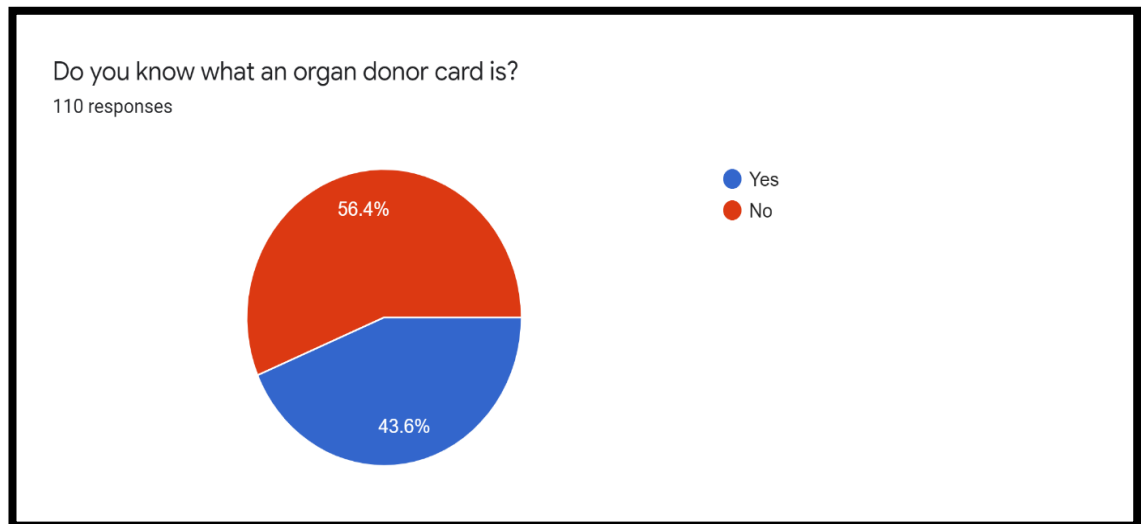


Fig (4.15) Pie chart representing responses on the question – Do you know what an organ donor card is?

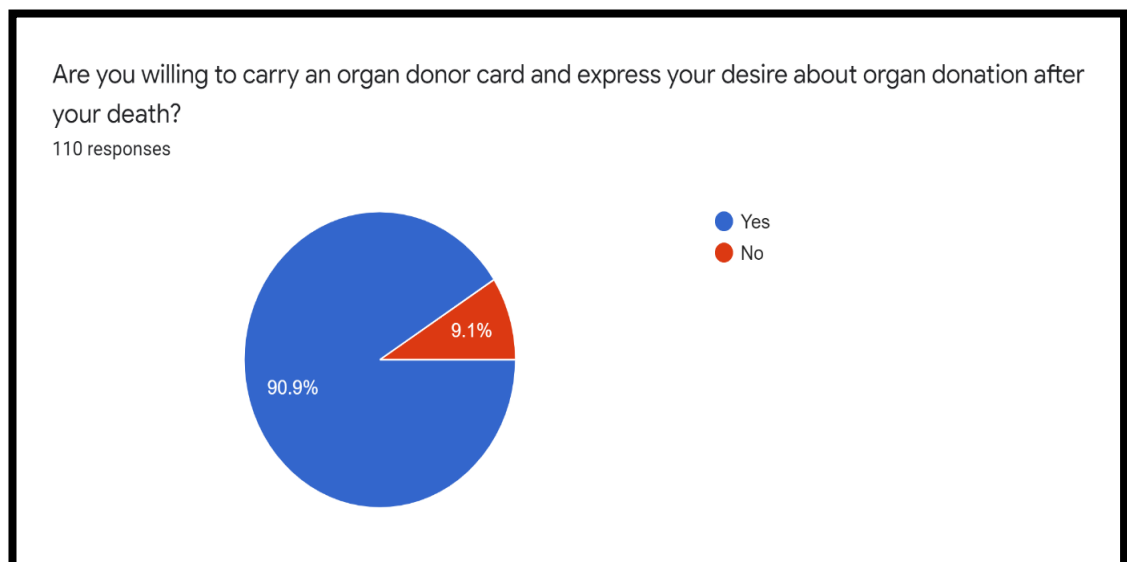


Fig (4.16) Pie chart representing responses on the question – “Are you willing to carry an organ donor card and express your desire about organ donation after your death?”

The section was based to assess individual level commitment to organ donation. There are 2 questions asked in this section- “Do you know what an organ donor card is?” and “Are you willing to carry an organ donor card and express your desire about organ donation after your death?”. In both the question only 2 options were available in the answer section- yes and no. From the reactions just 48 respondents (43.6%) understand what the organ donation card is and 62 (56.4%) of the respondent do not have the foggiest idea what the organ donation card is. For the inquiry 2, 100 respondents (90.9%) will convey an organ benefactor card and express your longing about organ donation after their demise though 10 respondents (9.1%) are not able to convey an organ contributor card and express their craving about organ donation after your passing.

Chapter 5

5.1 Discussion

From the above results various factors can be assessed when we talk about the knowledge and attitude towards organ donation among Indian youth. As discussed in the methodology there are 6 parameters to be discussed which comes under the umbrella of knowledge and attitude towards the organ donation for the 1st parameter i.e., To assess the familiarity and what is the most common communication method for organ donation. Almost every respondent has heard about the term organ donation and the internet or online resources, and television are the best source of knowledge about organ donation whereas the radio and friends and colleagues are not that good source of organ donation. In the 2nd parameter which was to assess the attitude towards organ donation each respondent thinks that the organ donation should be promoted for good cause. The 3rd parameter was to assess how close the topic of organ donation is to the participant. It was seen that though the numbers of respondents were very less who have donated their organs but have a little bit of information of their family members those who have donated their organs. Alongside that enormous level of respondents are not certain with regards to ability to give the organs of their friends and family, as the closest relative and just quarter of the entire sample size will give the organs of their friends and family, as the closest relative. The 4th parameter was to assess the knowledge levels. In this section it can be observed that only 57.3% of the respondents truly understand the term “Organ Donation”. While different respondents comprehend organ donation as just evacuation of human organs with the end goal of transplantation to another penniless individual or just expulsion of human organs from a corpse. Also, almost 15% of the respondents think organs can be donated during or after life but not both. Which is a wrong concept. When it comes to knowledge about which organs can be donated, majority of the respondents knew about kidney donation, eye (cornea) donation and bone marrow. Around 54.5% of respondents knew about all the organs which can be donated whereas there are a smaller number of respondents which know about the skin and lungs donation. Around 20% of the respondents do not know about brain death which is an important aspect when it comes to the organ donation procedure and activities. Also, around 34.4% do not know that a parliamentary law in India perceives cerebrum demise as a type of death so organs can be given to destitute patients. The next parameter is regarding to assess the perception of ethics in organ donation. From this section it can be found out that 99.1% of the respondents know

that the organ donation is done to simply save someone's life, without any other expectations. The next section is regarding to assess individual level commitment to organ donation. From this section it can be observed that many respondents do not know what organ donation card which is step back when it comes to the organ donation activities but also it can be seen that almost every respondent is you willing to carry an organ donor card and express your desire about organ donation after their death.

Chapter 6

6.1 Conclusion

From the above study it can be concluded that there is a glimpse of familiarity of organ donation in Indian youth and has an attitude for promoting organ donation. The youth is more aware of the organ donation when one of their family members have donated an organ which shows the closeness to organ donation. Also, almost 1/3rd of the youth does not know the exact meaning of organ donation which is a set back and the youth should be educated for this good cause. Some of the youths are not clear that the organ donation can be done both after and before life. A good number of youths is aware about different organs which can be donated but are less aware about skin and lungs donation comparatively. With regards to information regarding organ donation, around 1/3rd of youth does not know that a parliamentary law in India perceives cerebrum passing as a type of death so organs can be given to penniless patients. With regards to view of morals in organ donation pretty much every youth realizes that the organ donation is never really save somebody's life, with no different assumptions. Discussing the individual level obligation to organ donation, albeit a decent number of young people has ability to convey an organ donation card, however they till still they do not know what an organ donation card is.

6.2 Recommendations

From the above study it can be recommended that the youth need to more aware about organ donation and its importance not only when it is relating with one of their family members, the youth should be educated what is the actual meaning of organ donation and all the concepts should be clear in mind which are regarding the organ donation. They should be also aware of the parliament law in India which perceives cerebrum passing as a type of death so that organs can be donated to the needy patients. It is desirable that the youth should know about the organ donation card such that they can pledge to donate their organs in future.

Chapter 7

7.1 References

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