



## **AWARENESS OF THE STUDENTS TOWARDS AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAMME CONDUCTED BY AIDS AWARENESS SUSTAINED HOLISTIC ACTION (AASHA)**

**Dr. N. Sony Havilah**

Teaching Associate, IASE  
Andhra University,  
Visakhapatnam

**K. John Sudheer**

Lecturer  
AMG College of Education For Women  
Bheemunipatnam, Visakhapatnam

### **Introduction**

Education brings a desirable solution for the complex problems at national and global levels. It shows contribution towards different areas like human resource development, promotion of world peace, international co-operation, population issues, advancement of status of women, protection of environment etc. Even though education helps to overcome many issues but in some areas it has been neglected. The world is now suffering with drastic affect of AIDS. It has become the issue of the day, so this is the time to recollect the need of education to develop awareness and play the role of catalyst agent in creating social conditions that can prevent the spread of HIV infections which leads to AIDS because most of the young people age(14 to 30) are prone to this disease.

AIDS has become one of the dominant public health concerns, which is unknown before 1981 and there is no cure, no vaccine for this dreadful disease. So prevention is better than cure and the education is therefore the only means of preventing HIV/AIDS.

### **Objectives**

- To know how far the secondary school pupils are aware of facts regarding AIDS.
- To find out the pupils opinion about AIDS/HIV transmission.
- To identify the areas where awareness of secondary school pupils need improvement.
- To know the pupils attitude towards AIDS patients.
- To find out the pupils awareness towards AIDS prevention programme.

### **Methodology**

Descriptive survey was followed to collect and analyse the opinions of the students. Analysis was done to identify the awareness of students about HIV/AIDS.

### **Sample**

The sample of the present study consisted of 200 higher secondary students from private and government schools. The sample was selected by stratified random



sampling technique giving due representation to factors like sex, class, locality of the school and educational status of the parent.

### Tool

A questionnaire was used to seek the opinions of students about HIV/AIDS. The questionnaire consists of four areas i.e awareness, role of teacher, role of school, activities conducted by AASHA programme. Each item has five alternatives strongly agree, agree undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The reliability coefficient of the tool was established as 0.862. it is seen that the value is highly significant.

### Analysis of data

The data collected from the higher secondary students were analyses using “t” test. The results are presented in the following table.

**Table- 1:** Showing the comparison between secondary school male and female students about the awareness towards AIDS prevention programme

S.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ test
1	Secondary school urban students	100	153.7	12.9	1.29
2	Secondary school rural students	100	151.6	13.4	

\*\*Significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 level.

### Interpretation

The mean value of AIDS of female students is 152.2 which is greater than that of male students i.e 149.6. The calculated ‘t’ value is 3.02 the tabulated ‘t’ value at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.58. As the calculated ‘t’ value is more than the tabulated values, it is significant at both the levels.

Hence hypothesis no 1 that “there is no significant difference between boys and girls awareness towards AIDS prevention programme” is rejected.

**Table – 2:** Showing the comparison between secondary school urban and rural students about the awareness towards AIDS prevention programme.

S.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ test
1	Secondary school urban students	100	153.7	12.9	1.29
2	Secondary school rural students	100	151.6	13.4	

Not significant

### Interpretation:

The mean value of AIDS awareness among urban students is 153.7 which is greater than that of rural students i.e 149.6. The calculated ‘t’ value is 1.29 the tabulated ‘t’ value at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.58. As the calculated ‘t’ value is less than the tabulated values, it is not significant at both the levels.



Hence the null hypothesis no 2 that “there is no significant difference between urban and rural area students awareness towards AIDS prevention programme” is accepted.  
**Table – 3:** Showing the comparison between secondary school students of literate and illiterate parents about the awareness towards AIDS prevention programme.

S.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	't' test
1	Students of literate parents	106	157.01	12.76	4.936**
2	students of illiterate parents	94	147.73	13.77	

\*\*Significant at both 0.01 and 0.05 level.

### Interpretation

The mean value of AIDS awareness among students of literate parents is 157.01 which is greater than that of students of illiterate parents is i.e 147.73. The calculated 't' value is 4.936. The tabulated 't' value at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.58. As the calculated 't' value is more than the tabulated values, it is significant at both the levels.

Hence the null hypothesis no 3 that “there is no significant difference between students of literate parents and students of illiterate parents awareness towards AIDS prevention programme” is rejected.

**Table – 4:** Showing the comparison between urban secondary school male and female students about the awareness towards AIDS prevention programme.

S.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	't' test
1	Urban Secondary school male students	54	153.64	13.37	0.046
2	Urban Secondary school female students	46	153.76	12.39	

Not significant

### Interpretation:

The mean value of AIDS awareness among urban female students is 153.76 which is greater than of urban male students i.e 153.64. the calculated 't' value is 0.046. the tabulated 't' value at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.58. as the calculated 't' value is less than the tabulated values, it is not significant at both the levels.

Hence the null hypothesis no 4 that “There is no significant difference between urban male and female students awareness towards AIDS prevention programme” is accepted.



**Table – 5:** Showing the comparison between rural secondary school male and female students about the awareness towards AIDS prevention programme.

S.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	't' test
1	Rural Secondary school male students	49	146.53	17.20	3.52**
2	Rural Secondary school female students	51	156.48	9.95	

\*\*Significant at both 0.01 and 0.05 level

**Interpretation:**

The mean value of AIDS awareness among rural female students is 156.48 which is greater than of rural male students i.e 146.53. The calculated 't' value is 3.52. The tabulated 't' value at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.58. As the calculated 't' value is more than the tabulated values, it is significant at both 0.01 and 0.05 level.

Hence the null hypothesis no 5 that "There is no significant difference between rural male and female students awareness towards AIDS prevention programme" is rejected.

**Table – 6:** Showing the comparison between secondary school male and female students of literate parents about the awareness towards AIDS prevention programme.

S.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	't' test
1	male students of literate parents	49	157.14	13.00	0.168
2	female students of literate parents	57	156.73	11.93	

Not significant.

**Interpretation:**

The mean value of AIDS awareness among rural female students is 157.14 which is greater than of female students of literate parents i.e 156.73. The calculated 't' value is 0.168. The tabulated 't' value at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.58. As the calculated 't' value is more than the tabulated values, it is not significant at both the levels.

Hence the null hypothesis no 6 that "There is no significant difference between male and female students of literate parents awareness towards AIDS prevention programme" is accepted.

**Table – 7:** Showing the comparison between secondary school male and female students of illiterate parents about the awareness towards AIDS prevention programme.

S.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	't' test
1	male students of illiterate parents	54	143.64	14.72	3.25**
2	female students of illiterate parents	40	152.5	11.66	

\*\* Significant at both 0.01 and 0.05 level.



### Interpretation:

The mean value of AIDS awareness among female students of illiterate parents is 152.5 which is greater than that of male students of illiterate parents i.e 143.64. The calculated 't' value is 3.25. The tabulated 't' value at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.58. As the calculated 't' value is more than the tabulated values, it is significant at both the levels.

Hence the null hypothesis no 7 that "There is no significant difference between male and female students of illiterate parents awareness towards AIDS prevention programme" is rejected.

**Table – 8:** Showing the comparison between 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> students of illiterate parents about the awareness towards AIDS prevention programme.

S.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	't' test
1	9 <sup>th</sup> standard students	100	159.99	13.00	2.25*
2	10 <sup>th</sup> standard students	100	149.40	14.40	

\*significant at 0.05 level.

### Interpretation:

The mean value of AIDS awareness among 9<sup>th</sup> standard students is 159.99 which is greater than of 10<sup>th</sup> standard students i.e 149.40. The calculated 't' value is 2.25. The tabulated 't' value at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.58. As the calculated 't' value is more than the tabulated values, it is significant at 0.05 level.

Hence the null hypothesis no 8 that "There is no significant difference between 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> standard students awareness towards AIDS prevention programme" is rejected.

### Findings

1. The female students are having more awareness towards AIDS prevention programme than male students. Because the male students did not have any care about their health due to negligence.
2. There is no significant difference between urban and rural students towards AIDS prevention programme.
3. The students of literate parents having more awareness towards AIDS prevention programme than the illiterate parents. The literate parents treat their children has friends and discuss the issue which are important for survival of life. They can also discuss about AIDS problems with their children but the illiterate parents have negative thinking. Because of this reason the students of literate parents have more awareness than illiterate parents.
4. There is no significant difference between urban male and female students



awareness towards AIDS prevention programme.

5. There is a significant difference between rural male and female student's awareness towards AIDS prevention programme because both of them have lack of awareness.
6. There is a difference between IX and X standard student's awareness towards AIDS prevention programme. Because IX students are participated in programmes conducted by AASHA and get the information, facts about HIV/AIDS than X standard students.

### Suggestions

The research has thrown light into various areas of AIDS awareness programme conducted by AASHA. Some of the questions could not be answered through this limited study of research, can be answered by carrying out further research on the same concept broadly. As knowledge grows and accumulates, it opens doors for further new areas of the problem. Hence this research suggests following

1. There is a need to focus on AIDS prevention programme among normal citizens of society from various cross sections.
2. Study of the AIDS awareness among secondary school pupils from illiterate family is needed.
3. Efforts should be taken to remove negative attitude from the minds of illiterate parents in order to pave path for the eradication of AIDS.
4. Research should be conducted on a range of programmes implemented by the government and non-governmental organizations and influence of these programmes to create awareness.
5. Research should be conducted to know more about the awareness of the students at large populations i.e at state level, national level and international levels so that global context can be better understood.

### References

1. Chakraborty, H., P.K. Sen and others. 2001. "Viral burden in genital secretions Determines Male-to-Female sexual Transmission of HIV-1; A probabilistic Empiric Model", AIDS 155:621-627.
2. SAFAIDS, (2009), *The Safaids Experience in Best Practice Programming (BPP)*, SafAIDS presentation at the 4<sup>th</sup> SA AIDS conference 2009, Durban; South Africa.
3. Taegtmeier M, et al, (2009), *A peer-led HIV counseling and testing programme for the deaf in Kenya*, Pub Med, 31(6):508-14
4. M.B. Davies, (2009) *Hygien and health education*, Longman publications, New Delhi.
5. NACO, (2008), *Training module on HIV infection and AIDS for medical Control*



- 
- officers*, A.P.State Control society.
6. P.R.Das Gupta (1994), *AIDS education in schools, a training package*, National AIDS control organization, New Delhi.
  7. S.K.Kocchar (1971), *Secondary school administration*, Sterling publishers, New Delhi.
  8. Udayshakar (1991), *Sex Knowledge*, Enkay publishers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.