

STUDY ON AIDS AWARENESS AMONG SECONDARY & SENIOR SECONDARY STUDENTS OF PANIPAT

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Abstract

AIDS is not one disease but a combination of condition, which occur due to damage to immune system by the HIV virus. The present study was an effort to examine the AIDS Awareness among Sec & Sr. Sec students of Panipat. Present study encompass sample of 200 students were taken from various Govt. and Private Schools of Panipat. The data was collected and subjected to statistical analyses by the use of SPSS software.

The major findings of the study were (i) There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary students of Rural and Urban areas of Panipat.

(ii) There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary Students on the basis of their gender. i.e. Girls & Boys of Panipat. (iii) There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary Students on the basis of their class i.e 10th and 12th of Panipat. Overall average level is marked by population of Panipat regarding AIDS Awareness.

Introduction

Mankind is facing a serious threat due to epidemic AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) which is sweeping across the continents forebodes a grim future for the world. It is affecting millions across the globe particularly Central and East Africa. Millions of people are already living in the shadow of death.

AIDS, the Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome, whose damage potential has become known as more lethal than nuclear explosions, it is a fatal illness and an epidemic disease, which has no cure but can be prevented. AIDS mostly attacks the productive age group between 15-45 years since it usually acquired due to sexual behaviour. AIDS is not one disease but a combination of condition, which occur due to damage to immune system by the HIV virus.

A virus called HIV (Human Immuno Deficiency Virus) causes AIDS. It is not a single virus but a family of many viruses called retroviruses. When a person is infected with HIV, nothing is visible on exterior but it is possible for person to still infect others. A person with HIV may initially be perfectly healthy but eventually develops AIDS. Therefore, AIDS is an illness in which the body's immune system is destroyed largely. The population of

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one billion and nearly half of them are in their adult age. The epidemic AIDS has captured mostly the adult age group in the India and even rest of the world. India will overtake Africa as the "epicenter of AIDS" in the upcoming few years and also from the rest of the world combined.

Objectives

1. To compare the AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary Students on the basis of Rural and Urban areas of Panipat.
2. To compare the AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary Students on the basis of their gender i.e. girls & boys of Panipat.
3. To compare the AIDS Awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary Students on the basis of their class i.e 10th and 12th of Panipat.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary students on the basis of Rural and Urban areas of Panipat.
2. There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary Students on the basis of their gender. i.e. Girls & Boys of Panipat.
3. There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary Students on the basis of their class i.e 10th and 12th of Panipat.

Delimitation of the study

The present study is delimited to the comparison of AIDS Awareness level of Secondary & Sr. Secondary Schools children in relation to their sex, class and locale comprises 200 students of Secondary & Sr. Secondary Schools (100 boys and 100 girls) only.

Tools used

A standardized test 'AIDS Awareness' by Dr. Kanwaljit Singh and Dr. Paramjit Singh (2014). The questionnaire comprises of 25 items which measures AIDS Awareness among adolescents.

Data collection

The data was collected personally by the investigator from the students of Govt. and Private Secondary & Sr. Sec School, of Panipat using random sampling. Aggregate scores in the '**AIDS AWARENESS TEST**' were scored as directed by the manual. The analyses of the obtained scores were done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The statistical software SPSS was used to perform the statistical analysis.

Descriptive statistics

1. The computed value of Mean, Median, S.D, Skewness and Kurtosis of scores of AIDS Awareness of students belongs to Rural Sector (N = 100) of Panipat is given in table 1.

Table 1

Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
12.20	12	3.024	- 0.015	- 0.114

AIDS Awareness scores of students belong to Rural area was tested. The values of Mean, SD are found to be 12.20, and 3.024, and the values of skewness of the frequency distribution of scores was found to be - 0.015, which indicates that the data is slightly negatively skewed, which shows that scores are massed the high end of the scale, while the kurtosis came out to be -0.114 meaning thereby that the curve is Leptokurtic.

2. The computed value of Mean, Median, S.D, Skewness and Kurtosis of scores of AIDS Awareness of students belongs to Urban Sector (N = 100) of Panipat is given table 2.

Table 2

Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
11.50	12.00	2.72	- 0.079	0.465

AIDS Awareness scores of students belongs to Urban Sector was tested. The values of mean, SD are found to be 11.50, and 2.72, and the values of skewness of the frequency distribution of scores was found to be - 0.079, which indicates that the data is slightly negatively skewed, which shows that scores are massed the high end of the scale, while the kurtosis came out to be 0.465 meaning thereby that the curve is Platykurtic.

3. The computed value of Mean, Median, SD, Skewness & Kurtosis of scores of AIDS Awareness of Girls Students (N= 100) of Panipat is given table 3.

Table 3

Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
12.30	12.00	3.26	- 0.058	-0.544

AIDS Awareness of Girls students of Panipat was tested. The values of mean, SD are found to be 12.30, and 3.26, and the values of skewness of the frequency distribution of scores was found to be - 0.058, which indicates that the data is slightly negatively skewed, which shows that scores are massed the high end of the scale, while the kurtosis came out to be - 0.544 meaning thereby that the curve is Leptokurtic.

4. The computed value of Mean, Median, SD, Skewness & Kurtosis of scores of AIDS Awareness of Boys Students (N= 100) of Panipat is given table 4.

Table 4

Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
11.40	12.00	2.4	-0.357	1.215

AIDS Awareness of Boys students of Panipat was tested. The values of mean, SD are found to be 11.40, and 2.4, and the values of skewness of the frequency distribution of scores was found to be - 0.357, which indicates that the data is slightly negatively skewed, which shows that scores are massed the high end of the scale, while the kurtosis came out to be 1.215 meaning thereby that the curve is Platykurtic.

5. The computed value of Mean, Median, SD, Skewness & Kurtosis of scores of AIDS Awareness of Class 10th Students (N = 100) of Panipat is given in table 5.

Table 5

Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
12.20	12.00	3.024	- 0.015	- 0.114

AIDS Awareness of Class 10th students of Panipat was tested. The values of mean, SD are found to be 12.20, and 3.024, and the values of skewness of the frequency distribution of scores was found to be - 0.015, which indicates that the data is slightly negatively skewed, which shows that scores are massed the high end of the scale, while the kurtosis came out to be -0.114 meaning thereby that the curve is Leptokurtic.

6. The computed value of Mean, Median, SD, Skewness & Kurtosis of scores of AIDS Awareness of Class 12th Students (N= 100) of Panipat is given table 6.

Table 6

Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
11.50	12.00	2.72	- 0.079	0.465

AIDS Awareness of Class 12th students of Panipat was tested. The values of mean, SD are found to be 11.50, and 2.72, and the values of skewness of the frequency distribution of scores was found to be - 0.079, which indicates that the data is slightly negatively skewed, which shows that scores are massed the high end of the scale, while the kurtosis came out to be 0.465 meaning thereby that the curve is Platykurtic.

Inferential Statistics

Hypothesis 1: t-value to find significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary Students on the basis of Rural and Urban areas of Panipat.

Table 7

Sr . No.	Group	N	M	S.D	df	t - value
1	Rural	100	12.20	3.024	198	1.217
2	Urban	100	11.50	2.72		

Table 7 shows that the t-ratio between AIDS Awareness of Rural and Urban students of Panipat is 1.217 which is not significant at 0.01 level. This means there is a no significant difference between mean scores of AIDS Awareness among students of Rural and Urban areas. Hence the null hypothesis 1 "There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary students on the basis of Rural and Urban areas" is accepted.

Hypothesis 2: t-value to find significant difference between the AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary Students on the basis of their gender i.e. girls & boys of Panipat.

Table 8

Sr . No.	Group	N	M	S.D	df	t - value
1	Girls	100	12.30	3.26	198	0.159
2	Boys	100	12.20	3.024		

Table 8 revealed that the t-ratio between AIDS Awareness of Girls and Boys of Panipat is 0.159 which is not significant at 0.01 level. This means there is a no significant difference between mean scores of AIDS Awareness among girls & boys. Hence the null hypothesis 2 "There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary students on the basis of their gender i.e. Girls & Boys of

Panipat" is accepted.

Hypothesis 3 : t-value to find significant difference between the AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary students on the basis of their Class i.e. 10th & 12th of Panipat.

Table 9

Sr . No.	Group	N	M	S.D	df	t - value
1	10 th Class	100	12.20	3.024	198	1.217
2	12 th Class	100	11.50	2.72		

Table 9 revealed that the t-ratio between AIDS Awareness of 10th and 12th Class of Panipat is 1.217 which is not significant at 0.01 level. This means there is a no significant difference between mean scores of AIDS Awareness among students of class 10th and 12th. Hence the null hypothesis 3 "there is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary students on the basis of their class i.e 10th and 12th of Panipat" is accepted.

Results and conclusion

1. There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary students on the basis of Rural and Urban areas of Panipat.
2. There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary students on the basis of their gender. i.e. Girls & Boys of Panipat.
3. There is no significant difference between AIDS awareness among Secondary & Sr. Secondary students on the basis of their class i.e 10th and 12th of Panipat.

Hence it is concluded that overall Average level is marked by population where belongs to Rural or Urban, Girls and boys or 10th and 12th Class, of Panipat regarding AIDS Awareness.

References

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