



**AIDS EDUCATIONC IN SCHOOLS: AN OPINION OF MOTHERS'
AND TEACHERS'**

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Abstract

The most common place for people to learn about HIV and AIDS is at school. Due to their capacity and universality, schools are a crucial setting for educating young people about AIDS. As young people are at a high risk of becoming infected with HIV, it is vital that they are educated about HIV transmission before they are exposed to situations that put them a risk of HIV infection (e.g. before they are sexually active). Schools play a major role in shaping the attitudes, opinions and behaviors of young people and so are ideal environments for teaching the social as well as the biological aspects of HIV and AIDS. The present study is an attempt to find the opinion of mothers' and teachers' about the implementation of AIDS Education at school. For this 100 mothers and 100 teachers were taken and compare their opinions. Both have the opinion that AIDS education is very important at school level. Present study is valuable for teachers and parents so that they aware their children about this disease at right age and time in schools as well as at homes.

Key Words: *AIDS education, opinion.*

Introduction

In the present scenario Acquired Immuno Deficiency syndrome (AIDS) has become one of the most serious mother epidemic which has spread to every continent and even to most remote areas of the earth. It is a ticking time bomb and none knows as to when it will throw as headlong into the abyss. The official estimate of HIV cases in India in 5.1 million, but the Executive Director of the Global Final fears that this could be a gross under reporting.

Today's young people are the AIDS generation. They have never known a world without HIV. Millions already have died. Of the over 60 million people who have been infected between

the ages of 15 and 24. AIDS today is widely seen as a social crisis as well as a problem of individual behavior. The AIDS epidemic is complex and thus only a combination of approaches can succeed.

Global Patterns of HIV Infections

Globally over 33 million people worldwide living with HIV/AIDS, UN AIDS/WHO reports Nov. 24, 2009 find: There are 42 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide in 2010. In 2008, total 2.7 million people were newly infected with HIV, and there were 23 million adult and 430,000 children under 15 years.

TABLE: 1
Global summary of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic People Living with HIV in 2008

Total	33.44 million
Adults	31.3 million
Women	15.7 million
Children under 15 years	21 million

TABLE: 2
People newly infected with HIV in 2008

Total	2.7 million
Adults	2.3 million
Children under 15 years	430,000

TABLE: 3
AIDS related deaths in 2008

Total	2.0 million
Adults	1.7 million
Children under 15 years	200.00

AIDS Cases in India

India is one of the largest and most populated countries in the world with over one billion inhabitants. Of this number it's estimated that around 2.4 million people are currently living with HIV.

In 2006 UNAIDS estimates that there were 5.6 million people living with HIV in India which indicated that there were more people with HIV in India than in any other country in the world. In 2007 UNAIDS & NACO agreed on a new estimate between 2 million & 3.1 people living with HIV. In 2008 the figures was estimated to be 2.31 million people living with HIV. In 2009 it was estimated that 2.4 million people were living with HIV in India which equates to a prevalence of 0.3%.

TABLE: 4

Age group	HIV Prevalence%		
	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0.01	0.07	0.04
20-24	0.19	0.17	0.18
25-29	0.43	0.28	0.35
30-34	0.64	0.45	0.54
35-39	0.53	0.23	0.37
40-44	0.41	0.19	0.30
45-49	0.48	0.17	0.33

The national family health survey which tested more than 100,000 people for HIV, also found prevalence to be higher in urban areas (0.35%) than in rural areas (0.25%)

Need of the study

The study is very important because the problem of AIDS is a global problem. It deals with the national as well as world problem of AIDS victims growth. If the problem of AIDS cannot be solved early it may become a fatal disease. The need of AIDS education should be a compulsory subject in the secondary school level but there no steps have taken to realize the effect of this so present study is an attempt to find the views of mothers and teachers about introducing AIDS Education at adolescent stage in the schools which is only the way to prevent our young ones from this fatal disease.

Objectives of the study

- 1) To study the views of teachers about the implementation of AIDS education at adolescent level.
- 2) To study the views of mothers about the implementation of AIDS education at adolescent level.
- 3) To compare the views of teachers and mothers about the implementation of AIDS education at adolescent level.
- 4) To enhance the awareness about HIV/AIDS

Hypothesis

There will be no significant difference in teachers and mothers views about the implementation of AIDS education at adolescent level.

Methodology of the study

Descriptive survey method was used in the present study.

Sample

100 teachers (50 male and 50 female) and 100 mothers (50 working and 50 non working) were taken.

Local of the study

The present study was confined to Rohtak District only.

Tools used

1. Self made questionnaire based on AIDS Education was prepared. The questionnaire was in the form of statements having a time limit of 30 minutes. After telling the purpose of the study to the teachers and mothers the questionnaires based on AIDS education constructed by the investigators themselves were distributed among the teachers and mothers.
2. With the help of posters, charts and pamphlets the adolescents were made to aware about AIDS in detail.

Findings and Results

In order to interpret the results the data was analyzed with the help of 't' test. The main findings of the study related to above objectives are discussed below.

TABLE: 5
't' -value of mothers and teachers

Sample	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
Mothers	100	37.2	2.65	0.3683*
Teachers	100	36.2	2.56	

*Not Significant

The mean for the mothers has been calculated to be 37.2 with a number of 100 and the mean for the 100 teachers has been calculated to be 36.2. The S.D. in case of the mothers is 2.65 and in case of the teachers are 2.56. Calculated t-value' is 0.368 (TABLE: 5) which is not significant at .01 level of significance which means null hypothesis is accepted at both the levels. It means there is no significant difference in the views of mothers and teachers about AIDS education at adolescent level.

TABLE: 6
'T'- value of working and non working mothers

Mothers	N	Mean	S.D.	t-test
Working	50	21.8	1.039	0.165*
Non-working	50	21.76	1.382	

*Not significant

The mean of working mothers has been calculated to be 21.8 with number of 50 and the mean for the 50 non working mothers has been calculated as 21.76. The S.D in case of working mothers is 1.039 and in case of non-working mothers is 1.382. Calculated 't-value' is 0.165 (TABLE: 6) which means not significant at .01 level of significant so null hypothesis is accepted. It means there is no significance difference in the views of working and non working mothers about aids education at adolescent level.

TABLE: 7
'T'- value of male and female teachers

Teacher	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
Male	50	17.76	1.2818	0.25616*
Female	50	17.50	1.2812	

*Not Significant

The mean of the male teachers has been calculated to be 17.76 with a number of 50 and the mean for the 50 female teachers has been calculated as 17.50. The SD in case of male teachers is 1.2818 and in case of female teachers is 1.2812. Calculated t-value is 0.25616 (TABLE:7) which means not significant at .01 level of significant so null hypothesis is accepted at .01 level of significant which means there is no significance difference in views of male and female teachers about aids education at adolescent level.

Discussion of Results

The present study has the findings that there is no significant difference in the views of mothers and teachers about the implementation of AIDS Education at adolescent stage. The findings go hand-in-hand with the study of Onwuezobel A. and Eknemz,E.E. (2009) they found that sex education should be given at the age of 10-14yrs in the schools. The other research study by U.S, Mathematical Policy Research (2009) which is of the view that sex education in schools makes it easier for the parents to talk to their adolescent about sex in the home.

Educational Implications of the study

1. Students at the adolescent stage are conscious and possess awakening in respect of this disease.
2. We firmly believe that AIDS education must be introduced in the curriculum at the secondary level.
3. Teachers as well as the parents have the joint responsibility to aware about the sex related diseases.
4. The problem of AIDS is a global problem but its solution lies only if we give AIDS education at the school level.

Conclusion

Education is the best means to present all kind of social problems. Every individual of the society have a face in their mind to get affected with this diseases. This fear can remove through education only.

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