



HIV/AIDS AWARENESS AMONG B.ED STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT COLLEGES

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Abstract

Purpose of this study was to analyze the HIV/AIDS awareness among selected students and to compare their awareness with selected background variable. This study was conducted on total 200 government and non government student teachers. The study revealed that government student teachers have the better knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS compare to the nongovernment student teachers.

Key words: HIV, AIDS, AIDS awareness, B.Ed. students



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Introduction: Education is the best important mean to change the beliefs, emotions and behaviour of human beings as well as society in a positive way. Today India is facing the epidemic of HIV/AIDS, just like other developing countries of the world. Among one billion inhabitants living in India; around 2.4 million people are currently living with HIV (Sood and Aanand 2014). HIV/AIDS largely threaten the human life and still not under control. UNICEF reported that adolescence and age between 10yrs to 19yrs are at rise to get infected with this disease; so many factors are responsible for its transmission.

In India 15 percent of HIV/AIDS patients are children under 15 years of age. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus that transmitted via blood, semen, breast milk and mucous membrane which causes AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). Acquired immune deficiency syndrome is a disease of human immune system caused by the human immune

deficiency virus. This progressively reduces the effectiveness of immune system leaves individual susceptible to opportunistic infection and tumour. Adolescence is the age group in which many physical, emotional and sexual changes occur, because of these changes they are at risk to get infected by sexual transmitted disease. It is why this age group of adolescence must be aware about the changes occurring during this age of growth and must have the knowledge about causes, transmission, symptoms and prevention of the sexual transmitted disease as HIV/ AIDS. Parents are the most important key sources to cultivate good habits in their children and to develop positive attitude to discuss the issues with open mind. But still parents are not aware about the changes and problems occur during the age and shy to discuss issues with their children.

This problem can be control only if the societies aware about its causes, transmission, symptoms, diagnosis and prevention for the purpose first of all the teachers must be aware of all the aspects of the disease. B.Ed student are the students undergoing the training of Bachelor of education and hence the role to cover the both aspects of the problems social as well as physiological is of prime importance

OBJECTIVES

Study has been carried out with the following objectives:

1. To determine the level HIV/AIDS awareness among B.Ed students of Government and non-Government institutes related different aspects of AIDS awareness test.
2. To compare the B.Ed students' awareness towards HIV/AIDS on the basis of selected background variable.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There exists no significant difference between the Government and Non-government B.Ed students regarding their level of AIDS awareness.
2. There exists no significant difference between Male and Female B.Ed students regarding their level of AIDS awareness.
3. There exists no significant difference between Rural and Urban B.Ed students regarding their level of AIDS awareness.
4. There exists no significant difference between Married and Unmarried B.Ed students regarding their level of AIDS awareness
5. There exists no significant difference between Graduate and Post-graduate B.Ed students regarding their level of AIDS awareness

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- 1) The field of study has been confined to the student undergoing B.Ed training in government / non government colleges.

2) The field of study has been limited to the B.Ed colleges of district Pauri Garhwal Uttarakhand.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study falls in the category of descriptive study which deals with the present status of the problem under consideration. In this descriptive research the survey method has been used by means of pre-structured closed questionnaire.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY-

In the present study all the B.Ed student (Total 520) of Govt. /Non Govt. college of Srinagar Garhwal and Kotdwara was taken as a population. The names of colleges are as under-

- Birla constituent college Srinagar garhwal
- S. P. Memorial college Srinagar garhwal
- P.D.B. Govt. Degree college Kotdwara
- Malini valley college of education Kotdwara

SAMPLE

Sample for the study has been taken by simple random sampling. Total 200 B.Ed students have been selected (100 Government and 100 Non-Government) for the study.

Table 1: Category –wise distribution of the sample

Sr. no	Category	Bifurcation	No. of Students	Total
1	College status	Government	100	200
		Non Govt.	100	
2	Sex	Male	65	200
		Female	135	
3	Marital status	Married	60	200
		Unmarried	140	
4	Educational Qualification	Graduate	103	200
		Post graduate	97	
5	Inhabitant	Rural	107	200
		Urban	93	

Tool

To collect the data for the study AAT (Aids Awareness Test) prepared by Suyash Badola has been used.

Analysis and interpretation of data: - Data was interpret and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics as Mean, Standard deviation, Standard Error of Mean, Percentage and t- test.

TABLE 2 : Analysis of HIV/AIDS awareness on the basis of sex

Bifurcations	N	M	Σ	“t”
Male	65	15.36	1.9	0.607 df ~ 198
Female	135	15.19	1.7	

*non significant

The t-test result in table 2 reveals that there is no significant difference between Male and Female B.Ed students in their level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS.

TABLE 3 : Analysis of HIV/AIDS awareness on the basis of marital status

Bifurcations	N	M	Σ	“t”
Married	60	14.98	1.97	1.296 df ~ 198
Unmarried	140	15.36	1.79	

*non significant

The t-test result in table 3 reveals that there is no significant difference between Married and Unmarried B.Ed students in their level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS.

TABLE 4 : Analysis of HIV/AIDS awareness on the basis of locality (Inhabitant)

Bifurcations	N	M	Σ	“t”
Urban	93	15.29	1.76	0.310 df ~ 198
Rural	107	15.21	1.92	

*Non significant

The t-test result in table 4 reveals that there is no significant difference between Urban and Rural B.Ed students in their level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS.

TABLE 5 : Analysis of HIV/AIDS awareness on the basis of Education

Bifurcations	N	M	Σ	“t”
Graduate	103	15.20	1.88	0.307 df ~ 198
Post-Graduate	97	15.28	1.82	

*non significant

The t-test result in table 5 reveals that there is no significant difference between graduate and Post graduate B.Ed students in their level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS.

TABLE 6 :Analysis of HIV/AIDS awareness on the basis of College status

Bifurcations	N	M	Σ	“t”
Government	100	15.67	1.79	3.3 df ~ 198
Non-government	100	14.82	1.81	

*Significant

The t-test result in table 6 reveals that there is a significant difference between Government and Non-government B.Ed students in their level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS. It shows that the students of Govt. B.Ed colleges have comparatively better knowledge in GISE (General information, symptoms and effects) dimension as per AAT.

Conclusion

On the basis of findings of the study it is concluded that majority of the student teachers have the higher level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS on Aids Awareness Test. it was seen that there is a significant difference between Government and Non-Government B.Ed students regarding HIV/AIDS awareness. Government B.Ed students have better knowledge compare to the Non-Government B.Ed students on the other hand there is no significant difference in HIV/AIDS awareness of B.Ed students on the basis of gender, marital status, locality and educational level.

Recommendation and suggestion

More comprehensive and detail study can be performed by taking a larger and representative sample so that the result of that study may be used to generalised some useful conclusion.

1. A separate comprehensive study can be conducted on the B.Ed student of Non-Govt colleges as this study shows a lower level of general awareness in those students as compare to the B.Ed student of Govt Colleges.
2. HIV/AIDS threaten the human life and still not under control. So big campaign programmes must be organise, workshop, seminars, conferences on the HIV/AIDS must be run to aware the education stakeholders.

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