

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME (S.T.P.) ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF SENIOR SECONDARY STUDENTS REGARDING AIDS IN SELECTED SCHOOL AT ALWAR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

An experimental study was conducted to assess the knowledge of the senior secondary students regarding AIDS of Alwar city of Rajasthan. A total of 80 students from 11th to 12th class were included in the study. Results showed that awareness regarding mode of transmission of AIDS was found expressed as unprotected sex by 85.94% students. Knowledge regarding prevention of AIDS, 70.70% students believed condoms as a best means of protection against HIV followed by safe blood (43.75%), disposable syringes (40.23%). In conclusions, the basic knowledge of AIDS over various issues is deficient among many students. Information, Education and Communication is the effective means to be disseminated as campaign at school level for preventing and protecting senior secondary students from the AIDS and spread awareness and increase knowledge to induced behavioral change among the senior secondary students.

Keywords : Structured teaching programme, Knowledge, Senior Secondary students, AIDS

INTRODUCTION

Acquired Immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by human immune deficiency viruses (HIV) that weaken the immune system and make the body susceptible to and unable to recover from diseases. HIV/AIDS is one of the most complex health problems of the 21st century and has become a pandemic disease that threatens the world population. Since there is no treatment or cure in sight, the disease continues to spread at an alarming rate.

HIV/AIDS often generates misunderstanding, prejudice, confusion and fear. Some people with HIV/AIDS report that stigma at times be worse than the illness itself. People may be less willing to offer support and empathy if someone is experiencing a HIV/AIDS rather than a physical health problem. Those with a history of HIV/AIDS may find that others become uncomfortable or distrustful around them and that they lose contact with family and friends. People who are known to have had HIV/AIDS may find it more difficult to find employment or get a promotion, even if they are well at the time.

HIV/AIDS has emerged as the single most formidable challenge to public health, human rights and development in the new millennium. UNAIDS estimates 38 million people across the world

are living with HIV/AIDS. HIV mainly affects sexually active young people. Young adults aged 15-29 years, account for 32% of AIDS cases reported in India.

A survey conducted by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) in 2015 show that an estimated 5.21 million adults are living with HIV in India as compare to 5.13 million in 2014. Adolescent age group is an important segment of population and potential resource for prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission. Today around 25% of the world AIDS cases are in their twenties and it is assumed that these people might have been infected with HIV/AIDS during their adolescent period.

In India, young people in the age group 15-24 years comprise almost 25% of the country's population; however they account for 31% of the AIDS burden by NACO; MOHFW, 2012. National AIDS Control Organization (NACO, 2015) estimates for adults and children in India that people living with HIV/AIDS are 2.27 million. Adults aged 15-19 years with prevalence rate of 0.27%. Adults males aged 15 and above living with AIDS are 1.9 million and female aged 15 and above living with AIDS are 7, 50,000.

PURPOSE

This research purpose was to increase knowledge of senior secondary students related to AIDS disease.

According to estimate by W.H.O. and UNAIDS, 33.4 million people were living with HIV in the world at the end of 2015. That same year, some 2.7 million people became newly infected and 2.0 million died of AIDS, including 280000 children. Approximately 5.2 million people in low and middle -income countries were receiving HIV antiretroviral therapy at the end of 2016.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge of Senior Secondary Students related to AIDS.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Structure teaching programme on knowledge of Senior Secondary Students related to AIDS.
3. To find out the association of pre-test knowledge scores with selected socio-demographic variables of Senior Secondary Students related to AIDS.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There will be a significant difference between the mean pre- test and mean post- test knowledge scores regarding AIDS.

H₂: There will be a significant association between the mean pre-test knowledge scores regarding AIDS with selected socio- demographic variables of Senior Secondary Students.

METHODOLOGY

Population: - Senior Secondary Students of Alwar

Sample: - Senior Secondary Students studying in Swarajaya Senior Secondary School, Alwar

Sampling Technique: - Simple Random Technique Students of Alwar

Intervention: Structure Teaching Programme

Pre test: Day 1ST

Tool: - Structure Knowledge questionnaire

Sample Size – 80 Senior Secondary Students

Post test:- Day 8th

Data Analysis and Interpretation:- Descriptive and Inferential statistics

The research consists of 2 tools:-

1. Structured knowledge Questionnaire: - The tool consists of the following sections:

Part I: Socio-Demographic Variables

Part II: A Structured Knowledge Questionnaire to assessing the knowledge of the Senior Secondary Students regarding AIDS. This section includes 30 objectives type questions.

The result of knowledge questionnaire was scored into: -

- a) Poor (0-10 scores) – 0- 33%,
- b) Average (11-20 scores)- 34- 66%
- c) Good (21 -30 scores)- 67-100%.

Major findings and analysis

Section 1:- Description of Socio -Demographic variables of Sample

- Majority of 16 {37.5%} sample in age group of 16 years and only 10 (12.5%) sample in the age group of 18 years.
- 50 {62.5%} sample were boys while 30 (37.5%) were girls.
- Majority of sample, 44 (55%) were of class 12th and 36 (45%) of the class 11th students.
- Most of sample 56 (70%) were of urban area and 16 (20%) were of semi urban area. 8 (10%) were of rural area and no students were of slum area.
- Most of sample, 56 (70%) were belonged to nuclear family and 16 (20%) were belonged to joint family while 8 (10%) students came from extended family.
- Maximum number 40 (50%) and 24 (30%) of sample had annually income Rs. 1, 00,000/- to 2, 50,000/- and Rs. 50,000/- to -1, 00,000/- respectively. 16 (20%) students family came under the income group of Rs 2,50,000/- or above Rs 2,50,000/- annually.

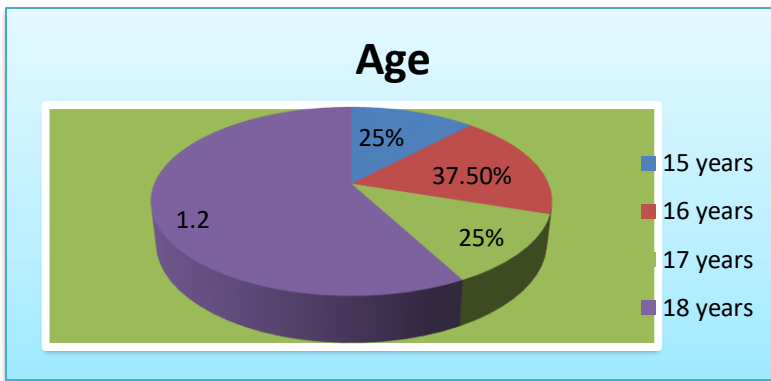


Figure:-1: Pie Chart showing the percentage distribution of sample according to age of Senior Secondary School students

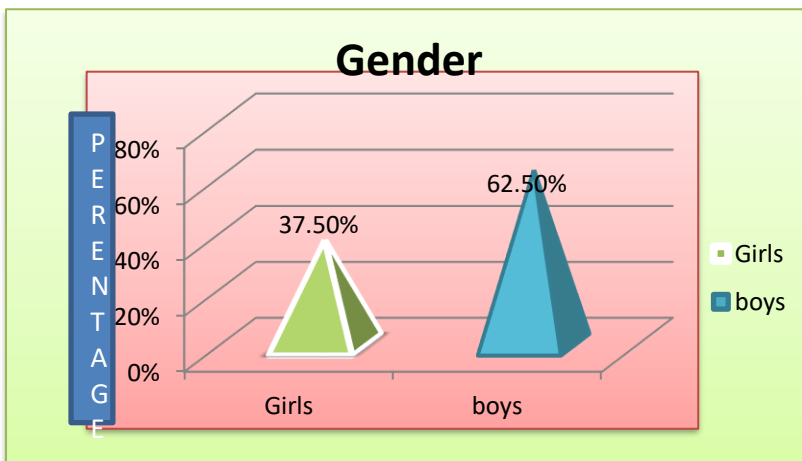


Figure:-2: column showing the percentage distribution of sample according to gender of Senior Secondary School students

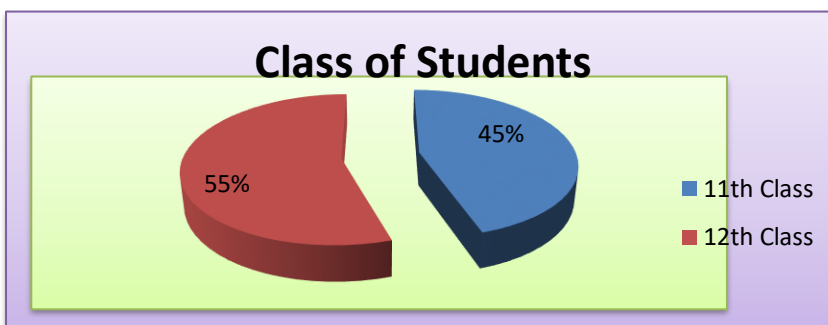


Figure:-3: Pie chart showing the percentage distribution of sample according to gender of Senior Secondary School students

Section 2:- Assessment of Pre test and Post test knowledge regarding AIDS among Senior Secondary Students

The table:- 1 and fig:-4 shows that the mean score of pre- test in Senior Secondary Students was 13.47 and means score of post-test in women was 18.87. Mean difference in between pre test and post test was 5.40 and SD was 6.34in pre test and 4.72 in post test knowledge scores. 't' value (t = 10.15) shows that there was significant difference. This shows that the obtained mean difference between the pre-test & post-test knowledge scores was a true difference not by chance. **Hence the Research Hypothesis H₁ was accepted.**

Table:-1 Comparison of Mean Pre and Post test Knowledge Scores obtained on Knowledge Questionnaire

Knowledge	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	't' Value
Pre- test	13.47	6.34	5.40	10.15*
Post- test	18.87	4.72		

N=80

(*Significant at P <0.05 level)

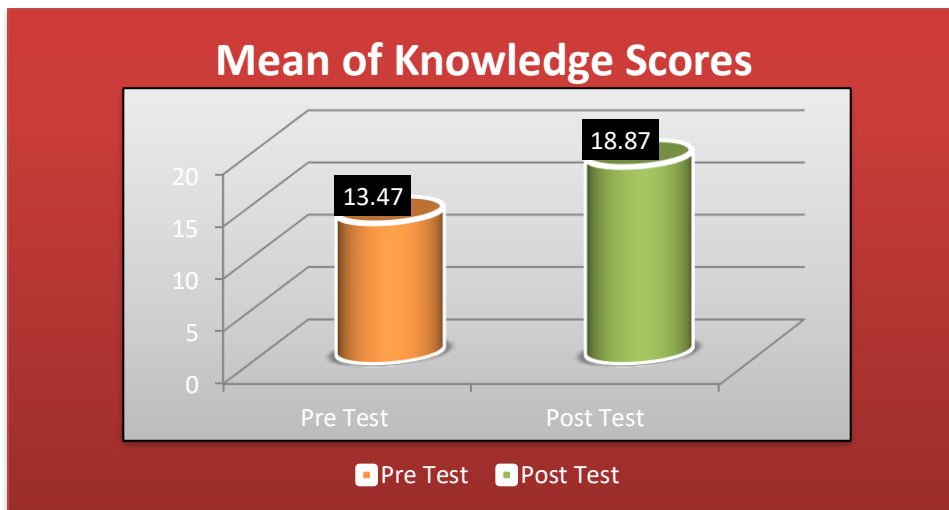


Figure:-4 Mean Pre and Post Test Knowledge Scores of Senior Secondary School Students

Section 3:- Association between Pre test knowledge scores with selected socio

demographic variables

- There was no significant association found between pre-test mean knowledge score and socio-demographic variables like age, gender, class of students, Number of sibling, Residential area of students, sources of knowledge related to AIDS. But there was significant association between pre-test knowledge score and type of family ($\chi^2 = 14.81$, $p < 0.05$) and Income of family ($\chi^2 = 34.81$, $p < 0.05$). So research hypothesis H_2 was rejected and null hypothesis H_{02} was accepted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Description of Socio-Demographic Variables of Sample.

The finding of the study revealed that maximum senior secondary students belonged to age group of 16 years (37.5%). Fifty (62.5%) of the students were boys and 30 (37.5%) were the girls students. Most of the students 56 (70%) were of urban area. 56 (70%) students came from nuclear family, while 8 (10%) students came from extended family.

Findings Related to Pre-test and Post-test Knowledge Scores of Senior secondary students regarding AIDS

- In study revealed that knowledge was significantly improved with difference between the mean pre-test knowledge score (13.47) and the mean post-test knowledge score (18.87) which showed effectiveness of structure teaching programme.

Association between Pre-Test Knowledge Score with Selected Socio-Demographic Variable

- The finding of the study revealed that there was statistically association between the pre test knowledge scores and type of family of students ($\chi^2 = 14.81$, $p < 0.05$), income of the family of the students ($\chi^2 = 34.81$, $p < 0.05$).

SUMMARY/CONCLUSION

The study proved that Structure teaching programme was effective in terms of increasing the knowledge of senior secondary students regarding AIDS.

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