

# Effectiveness of Planned Teaching about Knowledge Regarding Prevention of HIV/Aids among Higher Secondary Students in Selected Colleges

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**Abstract:** Human immunodeficiency virus, a retrovirus which causes AIDS. AIDS: A disease in which there is a severe loss of the body's cellular immunity, greatly lowering the resistance to infection and malignancy. Objectives: To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS among higher secondary students before planned teaching. To evaluate effectiveness of planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS among higher secondary students after planned teaching. To determine the association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS among higher secondary students with demographic variables. Methods and Materials: The study was a one group pre test and post test design (Quasi experimental research design) Population for the study was higher secondary students. The sample consists of 100 higher secondary students. Inclusion criteria higher secondary students who are studying in 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard. Higher secondary students who are willing to participate in this study. Higher secondary students who are present and available at the time of data collection. Exclusion criteria Higher secondary students those undergone mass educational programme or motivational programme regarding HIV/AIDS. Higher secondary students those who are in science group. In this study, the sampling technique used was probability simple random sampling. Framed the item and same were incorporated into the tool and planned teaching. The reliability of questionnaire was done by Split Half method the Kudar-Richardson. Results: In Pre-test the 2(2%) of higher secondary students were having poor level of knowledge score, 87(87%) of higher secondary students were having average level of knowledge score, only 11(11%) of higher secondary students were having good level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 9 and the maximum score was 24, the mean score was  $16.80 \pm 3.14$  with a mean percentage score of  $42 \pm 7.87$  In Post- test the 5(5%) of higher secondary students were having average level of knowledge score, 87(87%) of higher secondary students were having good level of knowledge score and 8(8%) of them had excellent level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 20 and the maximum score was 37, the mean score was  $25.59 \pm 3.41$  with a mean percentage score of  $63.97 \pm 8.52$ .

**Keywords:** prevention of HIV/AIDS, planned teaching

## 1. Introduction

Life is full of things that make us constantly re-define for ourselves that make us happy, but there are so many diseases like communicable diseases e.g. AIDS. Since the first report of HIV infection in India in 1986, the country now has one of the largest numbers of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) in the world.<sup>1</sup>

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome). HIV may be found in various body fluids and tissues including blood, semen, vaginal and cervical solutions, amniotic fluid HIV/AIDS may be acquired by close contact with the fluids or secretions of an infected person so that the virus enters the blood stream, usually through mucous membrane or non intact skin and through more direct blood borne routes such as blood transfusion. The major documented ways by which HIV/AIDS may be transmitted are unprotected intimate sexual contact, homosexual or heterosexual, with an HIV/AIDS infected person. Exposure to HIV contaminated blood by direct inoculation, sharing of drug apparatus. Through passage of HIV from an infected mother to their fetus in utero, during labor and delivery or through breast feeding.<sup>2</sup>

The high risk groups include female sex workers, men who have sex with men, adolescents, injection drug user's truckers, migrants. Young people are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS because of the physical, psychological, social, and economic attributes of adolescence. Many adolescents are economically dependent and socially inexperienced, have not been taught or have not otherwise learned how to protect themselves from infection, and generally have less access to health care than adults.

In India people in the age group of 15-29 years comprise almost 25 % of the country's population; however, they account for 31 % of AIDS burden. This clearly indicates that young people are at high risk of contracting HIV infection.<sup>3</sup>

## 2. Methodology

- 1) **Research Approach:** Quantitative research approach
- 2) **Research Design:** The research design is One Group Pre-Test Post-Test Design
- 3) **Setting of the Study:** This study was conducted in colleges.
- 4) **Sample:** Higher secondary students.
- 5) **Sampling Technique:** Samples will be selected by Probability simple random sampling technique.
- 6) **Sample Size:** Sample size for this study is 100.

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- 7) **Tool:** Structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS.

### Sampling Criteria

#### Inclusion Criteria:

The criteria that specify characteristics that a population does have.

In this study the inclusive criteria were;

- 1) Higher secondary students who are studying in 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard.
- 2) Higher secondary students who are willing to participate in this study.
- 3) Higher secondary students who are present and available at the time of data collection.

#### Exclusion Criteria:

- 1) Higher secondary students those undergone mass educational programme or motivational programme regarding HIV/AIDS.
- 2) Higher secondary students those who are in science group.

### 3. Result

The present study has been taken up to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS among higher secondary students in selected colleges. Analysis and interpretation is based on the objectives of the study. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. The analysis was done with the help of inferential and descriptive statistics.

**Table1:** Comparison of knowledge before and after planned teaching regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS, n = 100

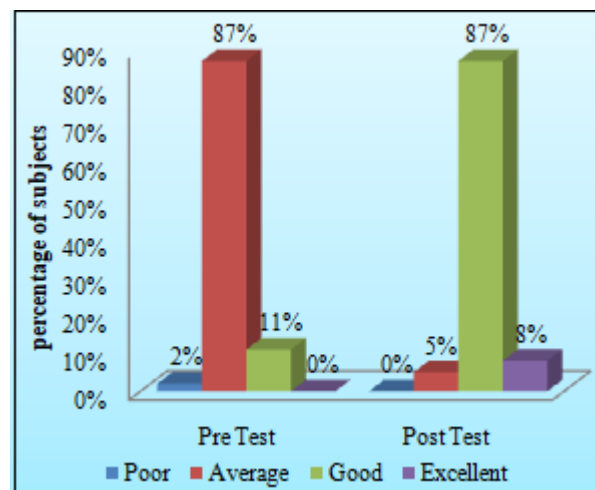
Level of knowledge	Knowledge Score Pre-test		Knowledge Score Post-test	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Poor	2	2 %	0	0 %
Average	87	87 %	5	5 %
Good	11	11 %	87	87 %
Excellent	0	0 %	8	8 %

The above table and below graph shows the comparison of level of knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS among higher secondary students, in that 2(2%) of higher secondary students had poor knowledge, 87(87%) of higher secondary students had average knowledge and 11 (11%) subjects had good knowledge before planned teaching but after planned teaching it increases up to no one had poor knowledge, 5 (5%) subjects had average knowledge, 87 (87%) subjects had good knowledge and 8 (8%) subjects had excellent knowledge this shows that planned teaching was effective.

Effectiveness of planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS among higher secondary students in selected colleges.

This section dealt with the evaluation of effectiveness of planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of

HIV/AIDS among subjects. The hypothesis was tested statistically with distribution of pre test and post test mean, standard deviation and mean percentage knowledge score. The levels of knowledge during the pre test and post test were compared to prove the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. Significance of difference at 5% level of significance is tested with student's paired 't' test and tabulated 't' value was compared with calculated 't' value. Also the calculated 'p' values are compared with acceptable 'p' value i.e. 0.05. Hence, H1 hypothesis is accepted.



**Figure 1:** Comparison of knowledge before and after planned teaching regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS

### 4. Discussion

The findings of the present studies also show that knowledge score in pre test score among subject 2 (2%) of the subjects had poor knowledge, 87 (87%) of the subjects had average knowledge, 11 (11%) subjects had good knowledge and none of the subjects had excellent knowledge.

The knowledge score in post test among subject none of the subjects had poor knowledge, 5 (5%) of the subjects had average knowledge, 87 (87%) of the subjects had good knowledge, 8 (8%) of the subjects had excellent knowledge.

The first objective of the study was to assessment of level of knowledge score regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS among subjects. Mean pre-test score was 16.80 with standard deviation of 3.14 and mean post-test score was 25.59 with standard deviation 3.41.

The second objective of the study was to evaluate effectiveness of planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS among higher secondary students after planned teaching. Mean difference of knowledge in pre test and post test was 8.79 and 't' value was 19.95 which was more than the tabulated value. It shows that planned teaching was effective in improving the subject's knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS.

A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding human immune deficiency virus/ acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome the selected higher secondary School students at Anand district" in 2017 with an objective to

assess the preexisting knowledge regarding Human immune deficiency virus/acquired Immune deficiency syndrome among the higher secondary schools student , To develop and administer the structured teaching programme regarding Human immune deficiency virus/acquired Immune deficiency syndrome, To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding Human immune deficiency virus/acquired Immune deficiency syndrome on knowledge of students. The sample size was 60 higher secondary school students. The sampling technique was used simple random sampling .PTP was administered structured questionnaire for evaluation of pre and post test. The study result showed that the post test mean knowledge score is significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge score. The T calculated value is 30.99 which is more than the tabulated value of at 0.05 level of significance. The stastically prove the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme in all the areas. The study concluded that planned teaching programme was highly effective in improving knowledge of higher secondary students regarding HIV/AIDS.<sup>52</sup>

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## 5. Conclusion

The present study concluded that planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS was found to be effective in improving the knowledge of subjects.

There was association found between age in years and occupation of fathers of the subjects in relation to prevention of HIV/AIDS and there was no association found to be gender, residence, education of father, education of mother, occupation of mother, income of the family, information regarding HIV/AIDS and source of information of subjects in relation to prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Based on the above cited findings, it was concluded that the written prepared material by the investigator in the form of planned teaching helped the subjects to improve their knowledge about prevention of HIV/AIDS.

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