

Name of Scholar : **KAUSHAR JAHAN**
Name of the Supervisor : **Prof. Shaukat Ullah Khan**
Name of the Department : **Faculty of Education (IASE)**
Title of Thesis : **A Comparative Study of the Level of Awareness of Aids Education among the Teachers and Students of Public and Government Schools**

ABSTRACT

Introduction

In a short span of 25 years since its reporting for the first time in 1981 in USA, HIV virus has spread all over the globe. In many parts of the world HIV/AIDS has even assumed the proportion to be designated as 'epidemic'. According to UNAIDS, 40 million people in the world are living with HIV/AIDS. In India also, according to NACO there are 5.1 million HIV positive people. Problem has affected both genders, all age groups and has also made inroads in rural areas.

Problem Statement, Objective and Need for the Study

a. Problem Statement: Present study was conducted to investigate some of the earlier mentioned issues associated with schools HIV/AIDS Education Programme, with specific problem statement being HIV/AIDS Education. A Comparative Study of the Levels of Awareness Among the Teachers and students of Public and Government Schools.

b. Objectives: The study had following objectives:

1. To study the existing awareness levels of government and public school students and teachers of Delhi about HIV/AIDS.
2. To study the views of school students and teachers about introducing the HIV/AIDS education and awareness programmes in schools.
3. To study the relationship between socio-economic variables of students and teachers with their existing knowledge about HIV/AIDS.
4. To study the relationship between socio-economic variables of students and teachers and their views about introduction of HIV/AIDS education and awareness programmes in schools.
5. To identify the problems and prospects in the conduction of HIV/AIDS education and awareness programmes in schools.

c. Need for the Study: HIV/AIDS education being a new and sensitive subject it may require alternate and innovative participatory training, training of teachers, academic, mental and cultural preparation of schools.

Methodology

- a. Design and Variables: The study adopted a descriptive design and based on objectives and main research questions.
- b. Sample: Sample was drawn from public and government schools of district south of Delhi.
- c. Tools Used: Separate interview schedules were developed for school students and teachers.
- d. Data Collection: Data was collected by the researcher herself through visits to the sample schools.
- e. Processing of Data and Analysis: Data was checked and edited manually and tabulation done through computer.

Review of Literature

Relevant literature available in concerned libraries in Delhi, on internet and with organisations working in HIV/AIDS was reviewed.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study were:

- i. Public and government school teachers did not vary in terms of their personal profile but the students of two categories did. In education and job profile the teachers of two categories differed only in age and length of experience.
- ii. Socio-economic status awareness about HIV/AIDS and views towards its introduction in schools varied significantly between two categories of students as well as teachers. However, the awareness levels and views were neither found to be correlated or associated significantly with socio-economic variables in cases of students and teachers both.
- iii. Frequency of HIV/AIDS education activities in schools were low and current awareness levels of students and teachers could be attributed mostly to mass media sources thus calling for increased levels of HIV/AIDS education activities in schools.
- iv. Part students, teachers and schools were prepared and part not. However, majority of teachers and students were in favour of HIV/AIDS education in schools. Alternate activities, methods and media for transacting information about it were preferred.
- v. Lastly, on equation of student-teacher sex for imparting/ receiving/ discussing HIV/AIDS issues teachers as well as students were divided in favour of same sex equation or sex-equation being immaterial.