

# "EXPLORING HIV/AIDS AWARENESS AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN MANIPUR"

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## Abstract

*Adolescence age is the period, there are a lot of stress and storm as they are facing multiple number of problems relating to physical, mental, social and moral etc. Their life will be in troubles, if they are not able to overcome the problems. During the period, there is the need of life skills to solve those problems. It is therefore, the study is taken up to check and improve the awareness level of HIV/AIDS among the students of Hr. Sec. Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district". Such study will find out whether the level of awareness on HIV/AIDS is high or not. Accordingly, the necessary precaution can be taken up in advance to save the precious life of Higher Secondary School's students as the awareness education is the key factor to prevent from such incurable disease that Prevention is better than cure. The study will also suggest the remedial measures to make more awareness on HIV/AIDS among the Higher Secondary school students to make HIV/AIDS free life.*

*Key words: HIV; AIDS; Awareness; Tamenglong District.*

**Significance of The Study:** Adolescents comprise of about 22% of the population of India. Adolescents are defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as persons between 10 and 19 years of age (WHO 1998). Adolescence is a stage of physiological, mental and social transformation which poses a threat for risky health behaviors.

The 15 to 24 years age group is the most dynamic and sexually active group and the most affected one. Inadequate knowledge, taboos regarding sex education. Indulgence in risky behavior lends the adolescents susceptible to HIV/AIDS. Proper awareness programmes in this age group will lead to excellent results.

India is contributing a large numbers of HIV infections every year. About 35% of this infection is contributed by young people, so its need of the time that studies should concentrate more on the younger generation and this should start from the secondary school. It is noticed that no similar study has been conducted before. Studies relating to youth are there but there is no study specifically dealing with Higher Secondary school students within Tamenglong District. In order to fulfill some of the above gaps the present study is being conducted. The study tries to find out the level of awareness and among the students of Higher Secondary Students within the district of Tamenglong during 2023. The study also have found out the suggestive measures to make more aware among the students of Hr. Secondary Schools in the district of Tamenglong.

**Statement of the problem:** The statement of the problem was stated as "**Exploring HIV/AIDS Awareness Among Higher Secondary Students In Manipur**"

## Operational Definition of Key Terms:

- HIV:** (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that gradually attacks the immune system, which is our body's natural defence against illness. If a person becomes infected with HIV, they will find it harder to fight off infection and diseases. The virus destroys a type of white blood cell called a T-helper cell and make copies of itself inside them. T-helper cells are also referred to as CD4 cells.
- AIDS** stand for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome where A is acquired this condition is acquired, meaning that, person become infected with it. I is immune HIV affects a person immune system, the part of the body that fights off germs such as bacteria or viruses, and D is deficiency, the immune system becomes deficient and does not work properly, S- Syndrome, a person with AIDS may experience other diseases and infections because of a weakened immune system. This is the most advanced stage of HIV infection, which can take many years to develop if not treated, depending on the individual.

3. **AWARENESS-** knowledge that something exists, or understanding of a situation or subject at the present time based on information and experience. (Cambridge dictionary). It refers the ability to recall the knowledge regarding general information on HIV/AIDS, scientific information on HIV/AIDS, general awareness about other people and AIDS, concepts and issues of general public. information relating to mass-media and AIDS, & preventive measures.
4. **Tamenglong District:** The district of Tamenglong is located on the west of Manipur at an altitude of 1,290 m above the sea level and covers a total area of 4,391 sq.km. it lies between 24°30'N and 25°27'N latitudes and 93°10'E and 94°54'E longitudes. The district is bounded by Nagaland in the North, Churachandpur district in the South, Senapati district in the East and in the West by the state of Assam.

#### Objectives Of The Study:

1. To examine the overall level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.
2. To examine the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.
3. To examine the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Science and Arts students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.
4. To examine the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district..
5. To examine the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Government Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.
6. To examine the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Private Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.
7. To suggest the appropriate steps to make more awareness among Private Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district.

#### Hypotheses Of The Study:

1. There is no significance overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district..
2. There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district..
3. There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Science and Arts students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district..
4. There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.
5. There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Government Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.
6. There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Private Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.

**Delimitation of The Study:**

1. The present study was limited to 120 (20 students from each school) students within Tamenglong District.
2. The present study was limited to 6 Schools (3 Government and 3 Private schools) within Tamenglong District.
3. The study was limited to Boys and Girls student of Higher Sec. Schools within Tamenglong District.
4. The study was limited to the Schools under Council of Hr. Sec. Education, Manipur as well as CBSE.
5. The study was limited only in the session : 2022-2023.

**REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE CONDUCTED IN ABOARD:****(1) Akinsola, A. O. et.al., (2017). Awareness Level of HIV/AIDS among Junior Secondary School Students in South-West Nigeria. International Journal of Innovative Social Sciences & Humanities Research.**

**Objectives of the study:** They are to: Determine the junior secondary student's opinion on awareness of existence of HIV/AIDS; Determine the junior secondary student's opinion on awareness of transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS; Determine whether the students perceived any risk-taking in their sexual behavior's proximity; Find out if there is any correlation among the rural and urban students of junior secondary schools in South-west Nigeria in terms of their HIV/AIDS awareness, transmission and prevention. **Main Findings:** The study showed that majority (62%) of the respondents was female, while 38% were male. The results showed that majority (48%) of the respondents is within the age of 11+ – 12 years of age, followed by age group of 10+ – 11 years with 37%, while 11%, 2% and 2% are in age group of 09+ – 10, 08 – 09, and 12+. The finding of the study revealed that the information that could be adequate on the awareness of HIV/AIDS existence among JSS students in South west Nigeria was not received in schools. The study revealed that the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS transmission any youths was low, as most of the respondent did not agree with the statement categorically giving awareness of the transmission of HIV AIDs. The finding revealed that majority of the respondents was aware of preventable measures of HIV/AIDS. The study emphasized the need for programmes on risk-taking in casual and unprotected sex among JSS students in order to have positive change towards unprotected and casual sex.

**(2) Jaiswal S. et.al., (2005). HIV/AIDS and STI related knowledge, attitude and practice among high school students in Kathmandu valley. Kathmandu University Medical Journal.**

**Objectives of the study:** To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of high school students regarding HIV/ AIDS and STI and to determine if a school education programme would bring about statistically significant positive change in the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding HIV/AIDS and STI. **Main findings:** Knowledge on some aspect of the disease was quite low in the study group. 45.8% had prior knowledge of HIV, 65.2% knew that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted by sharing same needle, 46.2% knew that vaccine is not yet available for HIV/AIDS. Knowledge about STI was also quite low, 41.5% knew that pus in the urine is a symptom of STI and 41.7% knew that STI is curable. 4.2% of the study group had previous sexual intercourse, 64.2% had sexual intercourse with friend and 35.17% had sexual intercourse with commercial sex workers. 1.8% would commit suicide if they contracted HIV/AIDS. According to sex wise distribution of the sample, female's knowledge about HIV was low 43.2% as compared to male 48%, male's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS from pregnant mother to child was low; 89.7% as compared to female's knowledge 94.2%. Female's knowledge about commercial sex worker as high-risk group was low (87.8%) as compared to male's knowledge 90.6%.

**(3) AlMunther Alhasawi et.al., (2019). Assessing HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Awareness, and Attitudes among Senior High School Students in Kuwait. Department of Medicine, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ministry of Health, Kuwait City, Kuwait.**

**Objectives of the study:** This study assesses the knowledge, awareness, and attitudes about HIV/AIDS among senior high school students in Kuwait. **Main findings:** A total of 346 senior students, both boys and girls, from 8 different schools located in 3 governorates of Kuwait were enrolled into this study. Of the 346 students, 192 (55.5%) were male. The majority were Kuwaiti (93.1%), while 5.5% were non-Kuwaiti and 1.4% were Bedoons (stateless). Around 15.9% of the participants were in the 10th grade, 17.1% were in the 11th grade, and 67.1% were in the 12th grade. Of these, 38.2% of the participants were from the science stream and 46% were from arts stream whereas 15.9% did not reveal their major subject of study. **(5) Faith Nontuthuzelo Boo (2011). Learners Awareness of HIV/AIDS and Their Attitudes Towards Peer Educators in Khayamandi High School. M.Phil. Stellenbosch University.** **Objectives of the study:** (a) To determine whether peer education brings about knowledge on HIV/AIDS amongst learners in secondary schools. (b) To establish whether knowledge gained by peer educators is implemented in schools. (c) To determine the attitudes of other learners in schools towards peer educators. **Main Findings:** The results of the study confirmed that peer

education brings about knowledge to secondary school learners. It also came out clearly that subjects like Life Orientation and Life Skills also play an important role supplementing knowledge gained by learners on HIV/AIDS. Learners' attitudes were explored in the study. Peer educators' activities and topics were appealing to adolescents because in most cases it bridges the gap created when parents do not discuss HIV/AIDS and sexual related issues with their children. The findings were that learners generally have a positive attitude towards peer educators.

#### **Review of The Related Literature Conducted in India:**

- (1) **Yadav et al. (2011). Awareness of HIV/AIDS among rural youth in India: A community based cross-sectional study. M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar (Gujarat), India. Objectives of the study:** To assess the current level of knowledge of young people (15-24 years) living in rural areas with regard to HIV/AIDS and to explore epidemiological determinants of awareness of HIV/AIDS among them. **Main findings:** Out of a total of 1,237 subjects who participated in survey, 60% knew something about HIV. Of those who had heard of HIV, more than 90% subjects knew the modes of transmission and more than 80% were aware of modes of prevention of HIV/AIDS. One fifth of the subjects had misconceptions in relation to HIV/AIDS. On applying multiple logistic regression, age, education, occupation, and mass media exposure were found to be the major determinants of their knowledge with regard to HIV/AIDS.
- (2) **Dr. E. Ahamad & Dr. Zeba Aqil (2013). Awareness of HIV/AIDS among Secondary Students. International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR). Objectives of the study:** To check the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS Module among Secondary School Students (Lucknow Districts). To see the difference of effectiveness of HIV/AIDS module in Private and Government college students. To analyse the effectiveness of HIV pre and post-test among secondary school students. To compare the effectiveness of pre and post-test of HIV/AIDS module among male and female students. **Main findings:** The result shows that a significant difference between the awareness of pre-test group and post test score of secondary students. The mean score of post-test increased also, it means that the awareness level increased after the module used. 2) Same result is observed in Private school students. Before implication of module the knowledge and awareness level about HIV was less. Students were benefited by using module in increasing knowledge. 3) Government school students were less aware in comparison to private school because of content which is taught in class. One more reason is that the information receiving related to AIDS in school and home. After using module, they become more aware. 4) Significant difference was found between the Private and Government School students on Pretest HIV awareness score. It seems that knowledge about HIV is more in private school students in comparison to government school. It is because of information seeking behavior by private school students. 5) Same result was found on post test score of HIV awareness. The private school students do better in comparison to government school students. The mean score of awareness level was more in private school students. 6) Significant difference was found in Pre-test and Posttest awareness score of male students. This result shows that the module of HIV awareness creates more interest in knowing the information and facts. 7) Significant difference was found in Pre-test and Post-test awareness score of female students also. This result revealed that the HIV module of awareness is more important in understanding the problems, causes and prevention of AIDS in female students
- (3) **U Harikrishnan & Grace Lalhupui Saino (2022). Secondary School Students and HIV/AIDS Awareness. Acta Scientific Neurology. Objectives of the study:** To assess the HIV/AIDS awareness of secondary school students in Kollam district, Kerala. **Main findings:** The majority (80.2%) of secondary school students have heard about HIV infection or AIDS and the rest of them have not (19.8%). More than half (53.7%) of them stated that their school never taught about HIV/AIDS. Most of the secondary school students (65.3%) never discussed HIV/AIDS with their parents. Significant gender differences are found in the domain of 'heard of HIV infection or AIDS'. This indicates that more female secondary school students lack awareness of HIV infection or AIDS ( $U = 41,785; P < 0.05^*$ ) than males. High significant gender differences are revealed in 'talked about HIV or AIDS with parents. This indicates that more female adolescents never discussed HIV or AIDS with their parents ( $U = 38,784; P < 0.01^{**}$ ) as compared to their male counterparts. The current study revealed that females comparatively lack knowledge and awareness about HIV/AIDS than males. The qualitative findings of the current study found that secondary school students are not getting awareness classes from their respective institutions or community.
- (4) **Shinde M et al (2016). A study of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS among secondary school students. International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health. Objectives of the study:** To assess the awareness of the school children regarding HIV/AIDS in government coeducational higher secondary schools of Bhopal city of Madhya Pradesh. **Main findings:** In the study, awareness regarding mode of



transmission of HIV/AIDS was found expressed as unprotected sex by 85.94% students. Awareness regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS, 70.70% students believe condoms as a best means of protection against HIV followed by safe blood (43.75%), disposable syringes (40.23%).

- (5) **Rao S. et. al., (2011). A Cross Sectional Study Of Hiv/Aids Awareness Among College Students And Influence Of Lifestyle. Sri Ramachandra Journal of Medicine. Objectives of the study:** This study was done to assess the awareness regarding HIV/AIDS among college students in South Chennai and to evaluate the association between the level of awareness with the influence of certain existing lifestyle issues related to HIV. **Main findings:** Knowledge of awareness regarding, the disease to be viral in etiology, mode of transmission, prevention and treatment was known to 86.3%, 83.8%, 83.8% and 40.5% respectively. Students who did not have risky behavior had a better knowledge about cause and prevention. Awareness about modes of transmission was better among students indulging in risky lifestyle. Knowledge about treatment was low regardless of their lifestyle. Most common source of information was television and the commonest misconception about HIV transmission was mingling with HIV patients.

#### Review of The Related Literature Conducted in Manipur:

- (1) **R.K. Lokendra Singh. Level of awareness among college students about HIV/AIDS in Imphal East District. (2022). International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT). Objectives of the study:** To govern the level of awareness among college students about HIV/AIDS in Imphal East District. **Main findings:** Awareness levels of HIV/AIDS of the students between Modern College and Standard College revealed that mean value of Modern College students' (40.26) were higher than Standard College students' (30.5). Students of Science stream between Modern College and Standard College shown that mean value of Modern College students' (40.73) was higher than Standard College students' (38.65). Again, students of Arts stream between Modern College and Standard College presented that mean value of Modern College students' (39.7) were higher than Standard College students' (37.75). There was no significant difference on level of awareness of HIV/AIDS male students between Modern College and Standard College. there was significant difference on level of awareness of HIV/AIDS female students between Modern College and Standard College.
- (2) **Lamkang SA et al (2016). A Study on Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practice (KABP) towards HIV/AIDS in Manipur, India. International Journal of HIV/AIDS and Research (IJHR). Objectives of the Study:** The purpose of this study is to assess and understand knowledge, attitude, behavior and practice towards HIV/AIDS in Manipur. **Main Findings:** The study found a good level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention, but there were misconceptions. There was discrepancy between knowledge and attitude, and between knowledge and behaviour/practice. Sociocultural and religious misconceptions about the disease and towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) was observed to take precedence over medical facts. In addition, local communities rely heavily on unreliable sources such as local gossip and church for HIV/AIDS information and this was found to be the main cause for misconception and stigmatization against HIV/AIDS and PLHA. The study population was also found to be at risk for HIV infection as practice of safe sex was inconsistent and poorly maintained.
- (3) **Lalbiaklian J. (2010). Social Dimensions Of Hiv/Aids In Churachandpur District Of Manipur. Ph.D. The North Eastern Hill University Shillong, Meghalaya. Objectives of the Study:** The causes of the spreading of HIV/AIDS in Churachandpur district. Socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Churachandpur district. Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS patients in Churachandpur district. Preventive measures of HIV/AIDS in Churachandpur district. **Main Findings:** The main causes responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS in Churachandpur district has been found to be transmitted between intravenous drug users sharing contaminated needles and syringes or piercing instruments besides heterosexuals, blood transfusions, misuse of sex by illicit drug users and illicit sex through contaminated blood and blood products coupled with the failure of the moral norms of society. Majority of the people of Churachandpur district are also generally friendly, loving and caring towards HIV/AIDS patient and does not discriminate the AIDS patient, though stigmatization unusually prevails. Rather they go against pre-marital sex as sex is considered as a sacred and a special gift of God. So far the prevention of HIV/AIDS in Churachandpur district, majority of the people feel that the district administrator being the head of the district needs to play a dynamic role by providing factual information, seminars, campaign, training, free HIV testing, social rehabilitation programmes, HIV/AIDS education through the churches, youth's clubs, household campaign, using Out Reach Worker (ORW) or experts providing them remuneration etc. for safe behaviors or safe practice.

**CONCLUSION:** It was concluded that the topic of the research was the new venture of study as no one has conducted such topic before. The research tried to find out issues and challenges of "**Exploring HIV/AIDS Awareness Among Higher Secondary Students In Manipur**"

**Methodology of the Study:** Method to be used for the research work was decided as descriptive survey method.

**Population of the study:** The total population of the present study consisted of all students of six Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong districts during 2022-2023.

**Sample of The Study:** In the present study, the researcher selected 20 students from Arts and science students of Hr. Secondary Schools. Out of 20 students, 10 students are males and 10 students are females in which 5 students are science student and 5 students are arts respectively six Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong districts during 2022-2023. (1) Tamenglong Higher Secondary School (2) EMRS, (3)JNV,(4) Trinity Public School, (5) CMEHSS and (6) Christian Heritage Institute.

**Tool to be used:** For this present study is to evaluate the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among the students of six Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong districts during 2022-2023. In order to collect the necessary information from the students, a self-made questionnaire was framed. The questionnaire consists of 39 statements covering various aspects of HIV/AIDS i.e., general information, scientific information, general awareness about other people and AIDS, information relating to mass -media and AIDS, preventive measures.

**Statistical Techniques:** The analysis of data for the present study had been made in conformity with the objectives and hypothesis as formulated by the investigator during 2022-2023. After the collection of data, they were put in the tabular form to make the process of analysis easier. All the relevant data collected are compared, analyzed systematically by using statistical tools and techniques. The investigator adopted the following statistical techniques:

- a) Percentage
- b) T-test and
- c) Graphical representation.

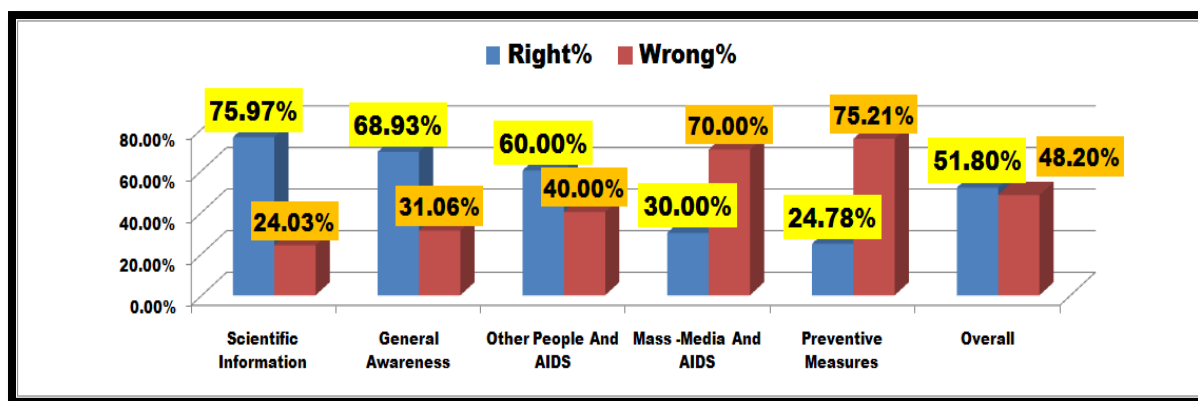
#### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

**Hypothesis-01:** There is no significance overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.

**Table No: 1:** Showing the overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.

SL	Parameters/Items	Right %	Wrong %
1	Other People And AIDS	75.97%	24.03%
2	General Awareness	68.93%	31.06%
3	Scientific Information	60.00%	40.00%
4	Preventive Measures	30.00%	70.00%
5	Mass -Media And AIDS	24.78%	75.21%
	Overall	51.80%	48.20%

**Figure No: 1:** Showing the overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.



**Conclusion:** It can be concluded that the **First hypothesis** constructed for testing that **“There is no significance overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.”** is rejected as the overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district, comes out at 51.94%. Among the different parameters (1) Highest: Awareness about other people and AIDS-75.97%, (2) General Awareness-68.93%, (3) Scientific Information -60.00% (4) Lowest: Mass-Media and AIDS-24.78%.

**Hypothesis-02:** There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.

**Table No: 2:** To compare the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.

Sl. No.	N	Sex	Mean	SD	SED	T- test	df
1	60	Boys	25.55	03.35	02.00	00.49	118
2	60	Girls	25.23	04.56			

@ Remark – Insignificant

**INTERPRETATION:** It can be observed from the above table No: 4.2 that the levels of levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found to have mean score of 25.55 and 25.23 with standard deviation of 03.35 and 04.56.

The ratio of the two mean score comes out to be with standard error of 02.00 which is greater than the level of significance at 0.05. Therefore the **second hypothesis** of the study **“There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.”** is accepted as there is no difference between the levels of levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district. The levels of levels of levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found at the average of 25.55 (65.51%) and 25.23 (64.69%).

**Hypothesis-03:** There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Science and Arts students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.

**Table No: 3:** To compare the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Science and Arts students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.

SL. No.	N	Stream	Mean	SD	SED	T- test	df
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1	60	Science	25.98	04.17	02.20	02.00	118
2	60	Arts	24.87	03.80			

**@ Remark – Significant**

**INTERPRETATION:** It can be observed from the above table No: 4.3 that the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found to have mean score of 25.98 and 24.87 with standard deviation of 04.17 and 03.80.

The ratio of the two mean score comes out to be with standard error of 02.20 which is greater than the level of significance at 0.05. Therefore, the **third hypothesis** of the study “**There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between science and arts students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is **rejected** as there is significantly difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between science and arts students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district. The levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between science and arts students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found at the average of 25.98 (66.62%) and 24.87 (63.78%).

**Hypothesis-04: There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private schools Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**

**Table No: 4: To compare the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**

Sl. No.	N	School	Mean	SD	SED	T- test	df
1	60	Government	25.20	19.26	02.20	-00.60	118
2	60	Private	25.58	12.74			

**@ Remark – Significant**

**INTERPRETATION:** It can be observed from the above table No: 4.4 that the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found to have mean score of 25.20 and 25.58 with standard deviation of 19.26 and 12.74.

The ratio of the two mean score comes out to be with standard error of 02.20 which is greater than the level of significance at 0.05. Therefore, the **fourth hypothesis** of the study “**There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is **rejected** as there is significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district. The levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found at the average of 25.20 (64.62%) and 25.58 (65.59%).

**Hypothesis-05: There is no significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Govt. Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**

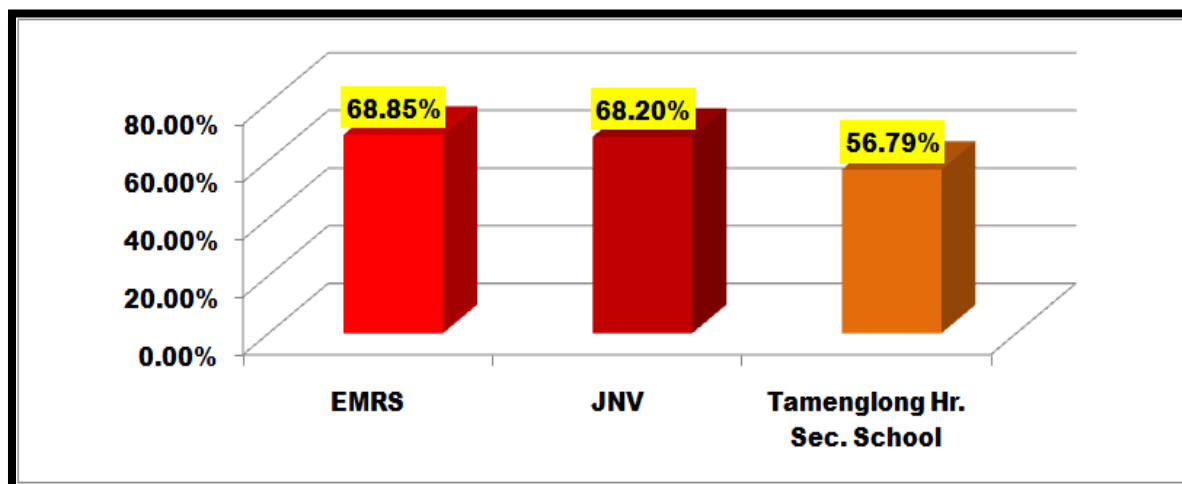
**Table No: 5: Showing the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Govt. Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**

SL	Name of the School	%
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1	EMRS	68.85%
2	JNV	68.20%
3	Tamenglong Hr. Sec. School	56.79%

Figure No: 2: Showing the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Govt. Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.



**INTERPRETATION:** The levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among the three Government Higher Secondary Schools has been checked. The result shows that the highest level of awareness is achieved by EMRS with the percentage of 68.85% and the lowest is Tamenglong Higher Secondary School (56.79). According to the ranking 1<sup>st</sup> is EMRS (68.85%), 2<sup>nd</sup> is JNV (68.20%) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> is Tml. Higher Secondary School (56.79%). So, all the Government Higher Secondary Schools does not have the same level of awareness of HIV/AIDS. The hypothesis is rejected as different schools have different level of awareness of HIV/AIDS.

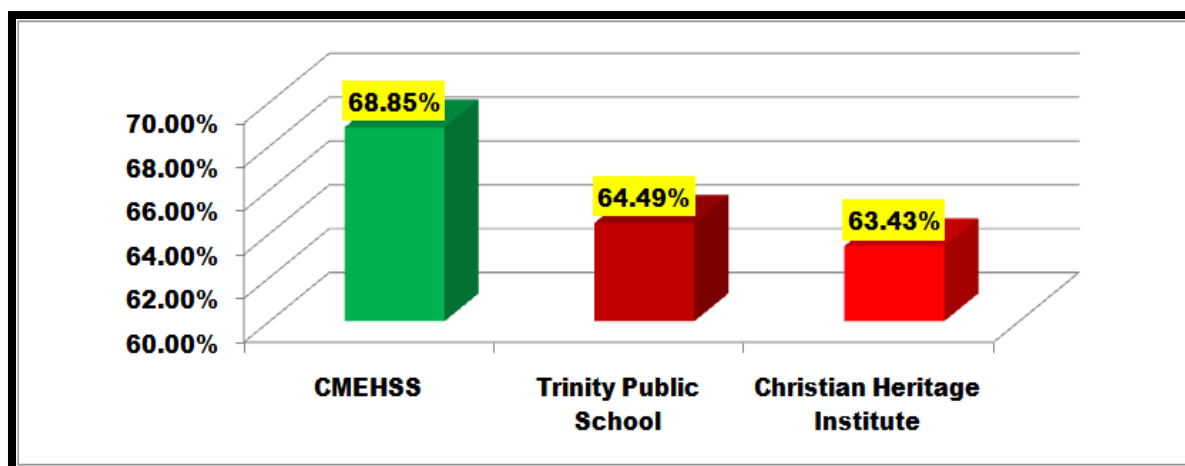
**Conclusion:** It can be concluded that there is significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among the students of Government Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong District. It is therefore the 5<sup>th</sup> hypothesis “**There is no significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Government Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is rejected as there is difference among the Government Higher Secondary Schools.

**Hypothesis-06:** There is no significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.

Table No: 6: Showing the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.

SL	Name of the School	%
1	Trinity Public School	64.49%
2	CMEHSS	68.85%
3	Christian Heritage Institute	63.43%

Figure No: 4.3: Showing the levels of awareness on HIV/AIDS among Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.



**Interpretation:** The levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among the three Private Higher Secondary Schools has been checked. The result shows that the highest level of awareness is achieved by CMEHSS with the percentage of 68.85% and the lowest is Christian Heritage Institute with the percentage 63.43%. According to the ranking 1<sup>st</sup> is CMEHSS (68.85%), 2<sup>nd</sup> is Trinity Public School (64.49%) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> is Christian Heritage Institute (63.43%). So, all the Private Higher Secondary Schools does not have the same level of awareness of HIV/AIDS. The hypothesis is rejected as different schools have different level of awareness of HIV/AIDS.

**Conclusion:** It can be concluded that there is significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among the students of Private Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong District. It is therefore the 6<sup>th</sup> hypothesis “**There is no significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is rejected as there is difference among the Private Higher Secondary Schools.

#### Main findings of the study:

1. The **First hypothesis** constructed for testing that “**There is no significance overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is rejected as the overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district, comes out at 51.94%. Among the different parameters (1) Highest: Awareness about other people and AIDS-75.97%, (2) General Awareness-68.93%, (3) Scientific Information -60.00% (4) Lowest: Mass-Media and AIDS-24.78%.
2. The **second hypothesis** of the study “**There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is accepted as there is no difference between the levels of levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district. The levels of levels of levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found at the average of 25.55 (65.51%) and 25.23 (64.69%).
3. The **third hypothesis** of the study “**There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between science and arts students of Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is rejected as there is significantly difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between science and arts students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district. The levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between science and arts students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found at the average of 25.98 (66.62%) and 24.87 (63.78%).
4. The **fourth hypothesis** of the study “**There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is rejected as there is significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools within

Tamenglong district. The levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found at the average of 25.20 (64.62%) and 25.58 (65.59%).

5. The 5<sup>th</sup> hypothesis **“There is no significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Government Higher Secondary Schools Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.”** is rejected as there is difference among the Government Higher Secondary Schools. According to the ranking 1<sup>st</sup> is EMRS (68.85%), 2<sup>nd</sup> is JNV (68.20%) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> is Tml. Higher Secondary School (56.79%). So, all the Government Higher Secondary Schools does not have the same level of awareness of HIV/AIDS. The hypothesis is rejected as different schools have different level of awareness of HIV/AIDS.
6. The 6<sup>th</sup> hypothesis **“There is no significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Private Higher Secondary Schools Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.”** is rejected as there is difference among the Private Higher Secondary Schools. According to the ranking 1<sup>st</sup> is CMEHSS (68.85%), 2<sup>nd</sup> is Trinity Public School (64.49%) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> is Christian Heritage Institute (63.43%). So, all the Private Higher Secondary Schools does not have the same level of awareness of HIV/AIDS. The hypothesis is rejected as different schools have different level of awareness of HIV/AIDS.

#### **Remedial measures subject to main findings of the study:**

1. The **First hypothesis** constructed for testing that **“There is no significance overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.”** is rejected as the overall level of awareness on HIV/AIDS among students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district, comes out at 51.94%. Among the different parameters (1) Highest: Awareness about other people and AIDS-75.97%, (2) General Awareness-68.93%, (3) Scientific Information -60.00% (4) Lowest: Mass-Media and AIDS-24.78%. As far as 1<sup>st</sup> Hypothesis, lowest is Mass-Media and AIDS-24.78%. It is very disappointing level, so the media must take special role to make awareness on HIV/AIDS among the students of Hr. Sec. Schools within Tamenglong District. Otherwise, the future of teenagers will be in dark.
2. The **second hypothesis** of the study **“There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.”** is accepted as there is no difference between the levels of levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district. The levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found at the average of 25.55 (65.51%) and 25.23 (64.69%). As far as 2<sup>nd</sup> hypothesis there is little difference between boy and girl students. But awareness through various means is the need of the hour for improvement
3. The **third hypothesis** of the study **“There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between science and arts students of Higher Secondary Schools Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.”** is rejected as there is significantly difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between science and arts students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district. The levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between science and arts students of Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found at the average of 25.98 (66.62%) and 24.87 (63.78%). As far as 3<sup>rd</sup> hypothesis both science and arts students need awareness on HIV/AIDS. Parents, teachers, and various organizations can play a role in nurturing the future pillars of the Nation.
4. The **fourth hypothesis** of the study **“There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.”** is rejected as there is significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district. The levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS between boy and girl students of Higher

Secondary Schools within Tamenglong district are found at the average of 25.20 (64.62%) and 25.58 (65.59%). As far as 4<sup>th</sup> hypothesis the level of awareness is disappointing. The students need to be given awareness to protect them from this still-an-incurable disease.

5. The 5<sup>th</sup> hypothesis “**There is no significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Government Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is rejected as there is difference among the Government Higher Secondary Schools. According to the ranking 1<sup>st</sup> is EMRS (68.85%), 2<sup>nd</sup> is JNV (68.20%) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> is Tml. Higher Secondary School (56.79%). So, all the Government Higher Secondary Schools does not have the same level of awareness of HIV/AIDS. The hypothesis is rejected as different schools have different level of awareness of HIV/AIDS. As far as 5<sup>th</sup> hypothesis the level of awareness is low. The lowest being information relating to mass-media and AIDS. The media needs to play an important role in imparting knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS.
6. The 6<sup>th</sup> hypothesis “**There is no significant difference between the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS among Private Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur with reference to Tamenglong district.**” is rejected as there is difference among the Private Higher Secondary Schools. According to the ranking 1<sup>st</sup> is CMEHSS (68.85%), 2<sup>nd</sup> is Trinity Public School (64.49%) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> is Christian Heritage Institute (63.43%). So, all the Private Higher Secondary Schools does not have the same level of awareness of HIV/AIDS. The hypothesis is rejected as different schools have different level of awareness of HIV/AIDS. As far as 6<sup>th</sup> hypothesis different schools show different level of awareness. School administrators, teachers need to organize various functions and activities to enhance awareness.

#### **General suggestion for further improvement of an awareness of substance abuse :**

1. All students need to know the abbreviation of HIV/AIDS.
2. Knowing is must to know that HIV stand for Virus that causes AIDS disease.
3. The students must know that AIDS is not curable disease. So, prevention is better than cure.
4. The first AIDS affected patient was found in Chennai, Tamil Nadu
5. HIV/AIDS is transmitted though syringe needle, blood transfusion and sexual contact.
6. Sharing food, clothes, bathroom and toilet with HIV positive person does not spread AIDS.
7. AIDS is mainly spread by unprotected sexual contact.
8. Sharing unsterilized needles & syringes by intravenous drug user may spread AIDS.
9. AIDS is spread by casual touch, hugging, tears, stools, urine and sweat.
10. The students need to know that there is no possibility of spreading AIDS from HIV infected mother to her baby during pregnancy.
11. The students need to know that mosquito and other insects’ bites do not spread AIDS.
12. The students need to know that AZT and VX478 are drugs do not cure AIDS.
13. The students need to know that there is no vaccine which can cure AIDS.
14. The students need to know that HIV and AIDS are different terms.



15. The students need to know that the average incubational period of AIDS infected person is 5-10 years.
16. The students need to know that HIV virus attacks and finishes off the body's immune system.
17. The students need to know that HIV are viruses and not parasites
18. The students should know that Doctor Robert Gallo first discovered the AIDS virus.
19. The students need to know that HIV is infected through sperms.
20. The students need to know that not all HIV infected person develop AIDS.
21. The students need to ask the nurse whether she sterilized syringe and needles properly or not when you go to clinic for injection.
22. The students should know that doctors never transfuse untested blood.
23. The students need to know that AIDS is not only the disease for high-risk group such as prostitutes, injecting drug users, truck drivers, and professional blood donors but everyone has risk of infection.
24. The students should know that sharing food with a friend who is infected by HIV is a good gesture and do not spread AIDS.
25. The student should know that self-prevention is much more important than any other cure.
26. The slogan, "Fight AIDS, not the people with AIDS." is an apt slogan.
27. The first world AIDS day observed was observed in the year 1988
28. World AIDS day is observed every year on 1<sup>st</sup> December.
29. The theme for world AIDS day 2022 is Equalize.
30. The students need to know the various role the media does on imparting knowledge on HIV/AIDS.
31. The students should be aware that condoms are effective in preventing AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.
32. It is must to know that multiple sex partner increases the risk of contracting AIDS.
33. It is wise to know that unsterilized syringe increases the chance of sexually transmitted diseases.
34. The students should be aware of the role of mass media.Mass-media plays a major role in preventing AIDS.
35. The students should know that HIV is diagnosed by ELISA & WESTERN BLOT TEST.
36. NACO is the leading organization for HIV/AIDS control in the country.
37. The students need to know that an infected drug user should not share injecting drug with friends

38. It is must to know that Rehabilitation & Counselling must be set up by voluntary organization for HIV infected persons.
39. Participating in AIDS awareness campaign is good for enhancing awareness on HIV/AIDS.
40. It is important to know that "Prevention means protection, AIDS is incurable but preventable"

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