CHAPTER - 5

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

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CHAPTER – 5

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Introduction:

This chapter highlights the most important aspects of the findings and presents them as guideline for government and other social institutions. The limitations and conclusion of the study are discussed and recommendations made for practice and further research. Based on those findings, the following conclusions were drawn from this study. The primary aim of this research was to investigate the level of HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school in Jalgaon District.

5.2 Chapter -1: Introduction

5.2.1 Background:

HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus has emerged as a serious threat to the life of human beings in recent years. The human race have witnessed, controlled and even eradicated many fatal diseases like leprosy, influenza, plague, malaria, yellow fever and small pox. However, the emergence of HIV, which eventually leads to AIDS or Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, has threatened the life of masses throughout the world. HIV and AIDS together have not only posed a major challenge to modern medical science, but it has also emerged to be a serious public health challenge. This is because HIV and AIDS are often associated with a lot of stigma, prejudice, fear and silence and this presents a stark example of the nexus between health and human rights. This, accompanied with ignorance, lack of knowledge and awareness have often triggered serious
consequences, contributing to neglect of care and treatments to people living with HIV and AIDS.

Today, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a massive development challenge of global proportions facing human societies. The impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on both national development and national economy has compounded a whole range of challenges surrounding poverty and inequality. All over the world, HIV/AIDS is causing devastation, destroying communities and families and taking away hope for the future. The impacts of HIV/AIDS are many. In the absence of a cure, and in most cases in the absence of adequate treatment, HIV/AIDS diminishes or destroys quality of life before it takes away life itself. Its emotional and economic impact on life quality affects family, friends and community. It affects production as well as household incomes and expenditures; it poses major problems for health systems and health care practices; it diminishes the capacity of societies to provide essential services and plan for the future; and it threatens good governance and human security.

HIV/AIDS pose an increasing challenge to countries all over the world, both directly as a health issue and indirectly through the challenges; they pose for development. By attacking the most productive part of the population; prime aged adults, it shocks economies in terms of loss of labour and decrease in demand; it deprives families of their breadwinners, and children of their parents. Now that the serious consequences of the epidemic are becoming visible in the hardest hit areas, the effects of HIV/AIDS have become a global issue. There has been a rapid and uncontrolled expansion of HIV in the developing countries during the last
two decades. HIV has become a serious problem for India with one of the highest rates of spread in the world.

According to UNAIDS India is on the edge of one of the biggest public health challenges in its history. In a country of over one billion people, between 3.82 million and 4.58 million people (15-49 years) are living with HIV/AIDS. Still, India has the second highest number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the world after South Africa. Many features contribute to India’s vulnerability concerning the transmission of HIV; India is a low income country with a large and young population, low educational and literacy rate and an increasing level of urbanization. Another contributory factor to the rapid spread of the HIV epidemic is lack of adequate knowledge about the disease among the people.

5.2.2 Title:

A study of HIV/ AIDS awareness among higher secondary school student’s

5.2.3 Statement of problem:

The School is an appropriate place for HIV/AIDS interventions. Student’s like other general youths are mostly at risk since they are sexually active and premarital sex among them is so high. Youths are a great human resource by which HIV/AIDS prevention take place. So a study of HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school student’s.

5.2.4 Research Objective:

1. To assess HIV/ AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Arts student’s.
2. To assess HIV/ AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Commerce student’s.
3. To assess HIV/ AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Science student’s.
4. To assess HIV/ AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Rural student’s.
5. To assess HIV/ AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Urban student’s.
6. To assess HIV/ AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Male student’s.
7. To assess HIV/ AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Female student’s.
8. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student.
9. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student of Arts Faculty.
10. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student of Commerce Faculty.
11. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student of Science Faculty.
12. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student of Rural areas.
13. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student of Urban areas.
14. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student of Rural and Urban areas.
15. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student of Rural and Urban areas.
16. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.
17. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.
18. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural student of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.
19. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Urban student of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.
20. To compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural and Urban student’s.

5.2.5 Assumptions:

1. Student’s know about sexually transmitted disease.
2. Student’s’ awareness about disease transmission.
3. Student’s are careful about their health.
4. Education plays a vital role to control disease.
5. There is a hesitation to convey the information regarding sexually transmitted disease.

5.2.6 Research Hypothesis:

1. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s.
2. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Arts Faculty.
3. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Commerce Faculty.

4. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Science Faculty.

5. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Rural areas.

6. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Urban areas.

7. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Rural and Urban areas.

8. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Rural and Urban areas.

9. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

10. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

11. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.
12. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Urban student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

13. There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural and Urban student’s.

5.2.7 Operational Definition of Terms:

1. AIDS Awareness –

   Conceptual definition- Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is an infectious disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). There are two variants of the HIV virus, HIV-1 and HIV-2, both of which ultimately cause AIDS. (Web MD. Medical Dictionary)

   Operational definition – It refers the ability to recall the knowledge regarding modes of HIV infection, location of HIV in the body, symptoms of AIDS, tests and protection among higher secondary school student’s.

2. Higher secondary school –

   Conceptual definition- An institution which imparts education in the first year or the second year or both, of the higher secondary education course. (Maharashtra Secondary and Higher Secondary education Boards Act, 1965)

   Operational definition – Refers to educational institutions which offer educational program at XI and XII standard, according to government of Maharashtra secondary Board include Arts, Commerce and Science faculty.
3. **HIV** – Human Immuno Deficiency Virus, the virus that causes AIDS. (Web MD. Medical dictionary)

4. **Rural Area** –

   **Conceptual definition** - An area outside of cities and towns, or the countryside or a small place where in people live their life mostly in natural surroundings with minimum provision of facilities. (Good C.V., Dictionary of Education)

   **Operational definition** - A village in which administration is run by Grampanchayat in the range of taluka of Jalgaon District.

5. **Urban Area** -

   **Conceptual definition** - A city area considered as the inner city plus built-up environs, irrespective of local body administrative boundaries, or the town or city or big place wherein people live their life mostly in well-planned houses and buildings with maximum provision of facilities. (Good C.V., Dictionary of Education)

   **Operational definition** – A town or city or taluka place of Jalgaon district and the administration of such place are run by Panchayat Samiti or Tahesildar.

5.2.8 **Scope:**

Present research is applicable to all Arts, Commerce and Science faculty student’s of higher secondary school of Jalgaon District. Scope of present research is, Amalner, Bhadgaon, Bhusawal, Bodwad, Chalisgaon, Chopada, Dharangaon, Erandol, Jalgaon, Jamner, Pachora, Parola,
Muktainagar, Raver and Yawal talukas of higher secondary school student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science faculty of class XI student’s in Jalgaon district. Present study checked the HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school student’s of Jalgaon district.

Total number of higher secondary school student’s of Jalgaon district were 10500. From that, 5138 Arts faculty, 1990 Commerce faculty and 3280 Science faculty of higher secondary school student’s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Higher Secondary School Student’s</th>
<th>Total No.of Arts faculty Higher Secondary School Student’s</th>
<th>Total No.of Commerce faculty Higher Secondary School Student’s</th>
<th>Total No.of Science faculty Higher Secondary School Student’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(5138)</td>
<td>(1990)</td>
<td>(3280)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.9 Limitation:

Present research contain 22.09% of total population i.e 2320 student’s from Arts, Commerce and Science faculty were selected. In that 1140 Arts faculty, 440 Commerce faculty and 740 Science faculty student’s of higher secondary school student’s were selected. The present study is limited to std.XI of Arts, Commerce and Science faculty of selected Rural and Urban areas higher secondary school of Jalgaon district. Rural area 29 higher secondary schools and from Urban area 30 higher secondary schools were selected. In that, Bodwad taluka contain only one rural area higher
secondary school. In present research only the HIV/AIDS awareness was checked.

5.2.10 Need of Research:

Adolescents are vulnerable because they often do not know how serious the problem of HIV/AIDS is, how it is caused or what they can do to protect themselves. Many adolescents don’t go to school and do not have access to information about AIDS or opportunities to develop the life skill that they need to turn this information into action. Frequently they also do not have access to services that take their specific needs into consideration. General lack of education, lack of quality resources, difficulty in obtaining medications, and widespread misinformation about this deadly virus is aiding the spread of the deadly HIV/AIDS virus into new areas and among new segments.

AIDS education for young people 10-24 years old requires special attention given the prevalence of high-risk social and sexual behaviors in this age group. Schools represent neglected agents of behavioral change and vehicles for the dissemination of AIDS-related information. Sex education has been shown to lead to more responsible behavior in young people and reduces the exposure to HIV risk by delaying the initiation of sexual activity or increasing condom use. The general goals of AIDS education are to reduce the risk of infection by imparting accurate information about HIV/AIDS, correct myths and misinformation, create an appropriate degree of concern and motivation for behavioral change, build skills needed to avoid high-risk situations, and eliminate fears and prejudiced attitudes toward people with AIDS. A clearly formulated policy that takes account of the moral, cultural, religious, and
philosophical issues related to HIV/AIDS is essential to the success of school-based AIDS prevention. Also important is support from teachers, parents, and the community. Student’s are considered at greater risk of contracting HIV infection due to lack of knowledge and their tendency of experimenting high risk behavior especially unsafe sexual practices and intravenous drug use as a result of curiosity and relatively more freedom in school. There is also a relative lack of availability and access to relevant services (sexual and reproductive health, HIV counseling and testing). There is also HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination prevalent in the society.

Maharashtra is therefore geographically vulnerable to HIV and AIDS and at risk due to the prevalence of high-risk behaviors like injecting drug use, commercial unprotected sex with an overlap between more vulnerable and bridging populations and high rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). There are also low levels of HIV and AIDS awareness; migration and trafficking; poverty gaps; low nutritional status; gender inequalities that place student’s at risk. To meet the targets and goals of AIDS prevention and control, there is a strong need to assess the current levels of specific knowledge about AIDS transmission and prevention by urban rural residence and other key socioeconomic factors. Therefore, the need of this study is to examine awareness about AIDS of higher secondary school student’s.

This research will give information about new communications strategies to create awareness about HIV/AIDS. This campaign would be helpful to make student’s aware in order to prevent further spreads of HIV infection.
Awareness regarding deadly disease is more important. World has been moved towards 21st century but still there is no medicine for curing HIV/AIDS so prevention is better for spreading this disease.

This study was undertaken to find out the awareness of HIV/AIDS among higher secondary school student’s with special reference to Modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, Symptoms of AIDS, and Tests and protection.

5.2.11 Significance of Research:

“Prevention is better than cure”

HIV is transmitted from person to person most frequently throughout the world. There is no cure for AIDS or any vaccine against it. Once, contracted a painful death is certain.

According to WHO more than half of the world’s HIV/AIDS population below age 25 (80 %) live in developing countries These young people are both an important target group and a partial resource for the prevention of HIV infection.

Student’s are considered at greater risk of contracting HIV infection due to lack of knowledge and their tendency of experimenting high risk behaviors especially unsafe sexual practices and intravenous drug use.

This study will give significant output regarding knowledge of people about HIV/AIDS their attitude and beliefs are of due importance in relation to the same. So researcher will try to emphasize on survey to assess and compare their awareness, regarding HIV/AIDS. This study
gains importance in the background of the very few extensive studies that have been done so far in India.

The results of the present study will provide information to all particularly to the policy planners, administrators, and teachers, etc.

The present study may provide information regarding the level of awareness among the student’s related to HIV and sexuality from different angles and perspectives. It may provide information regarding awareness among youth related to HIV and it may help the administrators and planners to formulate suitable target intervention programmes in future, and give sufficient information to trainers to plan out their future programmes

Researcher will try to find the student’s opinion regarding HIV/AIDS because it’s a special case, a problem with so many dimensions touching not only medicine and science but also politics, sociology, laws and economics. This study is a humble contribution in the direction of creating awareness towards the prevention of AIDS.

5.3 Chapter -2: Review of Related Literature and Research

5.3.1 Introduction:

Related literature is the base or foundation on which the structure of further studies is laid. The study of related literature enables the individual not only gain familiarity with the knowledge of the past developments and achievements in the concerned area but it also enhances the ability of the individual to make his own contribution towards adding the previous knowledge either by adding something altogether new or developing the old one with a new perspective.
5.3.2 Objectives of the Review:

The following were the objectives of the Review of Related Literature –

1. To understand various aspect and scope of the research thoroughly.
2. To study the researches which have been done before the current research.
3. To decide proper objectives, hypothesis, methodology of the research.
4. To have a proof on the part of the investigator to show that, he knows what type of the study is done in the same field.
5. To have proper guideline to implement the research work.
6. To have appropriate guidance to complete the present research.
7. To provide a vast outlook regarding the subject.
8. To avoid repetition of the previous researches.
9. To get more knowledge and explanation about awareness regarding HIV/AIDS.
10. To broaden the researchers horizon of the knowledge.
11. To find out the novelty of the present research.

In the present study the researcher has used various books, dissertations, articles, journals, thesis as reference material.

5.3.3 Review of Doctoral Studies:

The relevant finds are as under:

1. King A. (2006). Factors influencing the decision to be tested for HIV among heterosexual college student’s. Ph.D., Department of Psychology in the Graduate school, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.
**Problem:**
Factors influencing the decision to be tested for HIV among heterosexual college student’s.

**Objectives:**
1. To examine HIV testing decisions and behavior of college student’s within the context of the TRA/TPB model.
2. To examine the TPB with proposed extensions.
3. To examine the role of perceived barriers and anticipated regret in explaining HIV testing.
4. To explore the relationship of barriers and risky sexual behavior and returning for HIV test result.

**Methodology:**
The sample consisted of 186 sexually active, primarily heterosexual undergraduate student’s including 69 males and 117 females. Student’s were recruited from Introduction to psychology course as well as advance level Psychology courses within the Department of Psychology, with most receiving course credit for their participation in the study. All the respondents were recruited in their classrooms and after hearing an introduction to the research study, were asked to voluntarily participate for credit or for participation in a raffle. Data collection was conducted primarily in a classroom or small group environment. Student’s from the Introduction to psychology courses were recruited by signup sheets placed in the Psychology department. Participants were given a packet including the following materials-1. Informed consent form 2.Scantron Sheet 3. A questionnaire assessing demographic information, HIV testing, Components of the theory of reasoned action, benefits and barriers to HIV testing and sexual history.
Major Findings:

1. A relatively high knowledge level, student’s are continuing to engage in a multitude of HIV risk behaviors that are not translating into an increased likelihood of being tested for HIV.

2. The hypothesized relations among the study independent variables and HIV testing intentions and behavior were partially supported in the regression analyses.

3. HIV testing intentions was significantly related to perceived benefits and anticipated regret, whereas HIV testing behavior was significantly related to college norm, Family/ Friend/ Sexual partner norm, HIV testing beliefs, and perceived behavioral control.


Problem:

To investigate the relationship between certain factors associated with the theory of Gender and power including: sexual relationships, condom use self-efficacy, substance use, and perceived risk to HIV/AIDS risk behaviors among young Black college women.

Objectives:

Determine if certain psychosocial factors influence HIV/AIDS risk behavior such as but not limited to in consistent condom use among young Black college Women.

Methodology:

This study consisted of convenience sample of 189 young Black women from Clark Atlanta University between the ages of 18 and 24. Participants were recruited through various campus student organizations.
Each participant received a packet containing the following 1. An informed consent 2. The questionnaire. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was used to test each research hypothesis.

**Major Findings:**

1. Young black College women are knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS, however, despite this knowledge, this population still engages in behaviors that increase their risk for contracting HIV/AIDS and other STDs.

2. The type of sexual relationship that young Black college women are involved in, such as a committed or casual relationship, significantly influences their condom usage.


**Problem:**

To evaluate the Knowledge, attitudes and behavior related to HIV/AIDS and sexuality among the youth in the Pondicherry region.

**Objectives:**

1. To evaluate the knowledge about HIV and Sexuality among the youth.
2. To study the attitude about HIV and sexuality among the youth.
3. To study the behavior regarding HIV and sexuality among the youth.
4. To trace the relevant literature pertaining to the study area.
5. To formulate strategies and recommend programmes on HIV/AIDS and sexuality for youth in future.
Methodology:

The study was conducted on young (male and female) respondents of age varying from 14 to 35 years and 700 young people were selected randomly for the purpose of the collection of data. The respondents differed from each other in their levels of education, employment, origin and economic status. The investigator personally met all the respondents with the help of the interview schedule. Statistical tools such as F-test, Chi-square etc. have been employed in order to find out the difference in the attitude among Males and Females, Urban and Rural people and the uneducated.

Major Findings:

1. The study reveals that 90.7% of male and 87.4% of the female respondents have said that they grow about HIV/AIDS.
2. The level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among younger age group is lower than that among the higher age group in the places where the HIV infection is more prevalent.
3. Unmarried respondents are having better knowledge than the married respondents about HIV/AIDS.
4. Higher educated people have better awareness about HIV/AIDS as compare to lower educated people.

**Problem:**

To bring out the living conditions of the commercial sex workers along with their socio, economic, health aspects.

**Objectives:**

1. To study the social environment of prostitution (Past and present)
2. To study the social aspect of prostitution.
3. To study the income, expenditure and savings pattern of commercial sex workers.
4. To find out the expectations of commercial sex workers.
5. To list out the health conditions of prostitutes.
6. To explore the awareness of HIV/AIDS among the sex workers and the role of NGOs in it.

**Methodology:**

The number of commercial sex workers at Viralimalai is 320, which is made available through a survey conducted by an NGO. The study covers 50 per cent of the population by applying Systematic Random Sampling. Every alternative commercial sex worker was selected. An interview schedule was administered comprising 95 questions. Out of which 41 are open ended 49 closed ended.

**Major Findings:**

1. Women in Viralimalai are still found to be commercial sex workers but without being licentiate activity.
2. NGOs could only propagate against HIV/AIDS preventive Commercial sex activity of women.
3. Out of 160 respondents, all being commercial sex workers, have openly confessed the inevitability of Commercial sex work in their Community.
4. Women commercial sex workers of both categories become victims of both sexual and economic exploitation.

5.4 Chapter- 3: Research Methodology

5.4.1 Introduction:

This chapter will describe the methodology and design employed in this study. First, the population and sampling procedures will be described followed by a detailed description of the questionnaire. The data collection procedures for the study will be described next followed by data compilation and analyses procedures. This section of the chapter will provide a detailed description of data compilation procedures, sorting of raw score, data tabulation used in the study. The chapter concludes with the plan that was used to conduct the data analysis after data collection was completed

5.4.2 Research Methodology:

As it is explained earlier, the aim of this study is to determine the awareness of HIV/ AIDS among higher secondary school student’s and find out the difference in awareness level between Urban and Rural higher secondary school student’s of std. XI in Jalgaon District. Hence, the method found most suitable for the study was Descriptive method.

Descriptive research method helps to explain awareness of HIV/AIDS among student’s, opinions that are held by student’s regarding modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, Symptoms of AIDS, and Tests and Protection. Due to the apparent ease and directness of this method, the researcher collected information in terms of questions of the student’s.
The Descriptive method is thus considered most appropriate as in the words of Best J. “Descriptive research describes ‘What is; it involves the description, recording, analysis and interpretations of conditions that exist. It involves some types of comparison and contrast and attempt to discover relationship between existing non-manipulated variables” (Best, J. W. and Kahn, J.V., 1989, Pg.24)

As the researcher intends not merely to collect facts, to identify the awareness level among the student’s. The purpose of using this method is to compare the similarity and the differences among phenomena.

The different geographical areas i.e. Urban and Rural, different gender i.e. Male and Female, different faculty i.e. Arts, commerce and science are considered as independent variables and the approaches used to determine HIV/AIDS awareness are considered as dependent variables.

5.4.3 Population:

The population for the present study is all the student’s of higher secondary schools of Jalgaon district (All the individual of a particular type). The locale of the study is Jalgaon district; therefore the population is restricted to Jalgaon district (Restricted part of the group).

There are 192 higher secondary schools in Jalgaon district. In these schools, there are 10500 student’s approximately. The population is therefore finite.

There are 15 Talukas in Jalgaon district. They are Amalner, Bhusawal, Bodwad, Bhadgaon, Chalisgaon, Chopada, Dharangaon,
Erandol, Jalgaon, Jamner, Pachora, Parola, Muktainagar, Raver, and Yawal.

As according to the Pat Padtadni Ahwal -2009-10 submitted to Dy. Director of Education, Nashik Division, Nashik by the Education officer (secondary) Zilla Parishad, Jalgaon there are 192 higher secondary schools running in Jalgaon District. There are 10500 student’s studying in Std. XI Jalgaon District.

So the present study is concerned with the faculty of Jalgaon District.

5.4.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques:

The population for the study comprises of higher secondary school student’s of Std. XI of Jalgaon District. For the purpose of the study, the researcher used stratified Random Sampling Techniques and draws the sample. The basis of stratification was the geographical location of the higher secondary schools gender and the student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science faculty. “Stratified Random Sampling is a refinement of simple random Sample since in addition to randomness, stratification introduces a secondary element of control as a means of increasing precision and representativeness”. (Sindhu, K.S., 1987, Pg. 262) Stratified Random Sampling results in more reliable and detailed information.

It is in effect, a weighted combination of random samples joined to give an overall sample value.

The first character considered, for stratifying the sample was the geographical distribution of the higher secondary schools in Jalgaon
district. In the first stratum, higher secondary schools were selected from each taluka proportionate to the total number of rural and urban higher secondary schools existing in the different talukas of Jalgaon District.

Out of 19 higher secondary schools in Bhadgaon taluka, 17 higher secondary schools in Bhusaval taluka, 4 higher secondary schools 17 higher secondary schools exist in Amalner taluka, 11 higher secondary schools in Bodwad taluka, 13 higher secondary schools in Chopada taluka, 16 higher secondary schools in Chalisgaon taluka, 7 higher secondary schools in Dharangaon taluka, 7 higher secondary schools in Erandol taluka, 26 higher secondary schools in Jalgaon taluka, 10 higher secondary schools in Jamner taluka, 7 higher secondary schools in Muktainagar taluka, 9 higher secondary schools in Parola taluka, 10 higher secondary schools in Pachora taluka, 17 higher secondary schools in Raver, 21 higher secondary schools in Yawal taluka. So that out of 192 higher secondary schools approximately 30.72 % in the total 59 higher secondary schools from the district were selected.

The second character considered was the student (Male and Female) studying in std. XI of Arts, Commerce, and Science of higher secondary schools of Jalgaon District.

Out of 10500 male and female student’s approximately 22.09 % in the total of 2320 student’s from Arts, Commerce and Science faculty were selected.

The selected higher secondary schools in the first stratum were then divided into Urban and Rural area higher secondary schools of each taluka proportionately. Accordingly, second stratum consisted student’s were
also divided into Arts, Commerce and Science faculty higher secondary schools of each taluka proportionately.

Lastly, from each taluka Urban and Rural areas higher secondary schools, student’s were selected randomly from Arts, Commerce and Science faculty in the decided proportion. As according to size of the higher secondary schools, to constitute a total number of samples of 59, out of which from Rural area 29 higher secondary schools and Urban area 60 higher secondary schools were selected.

And according to the size of the student’s of std. XI, to constitute a total number of samples of 2320, out of which student’s from Rural area 1470 Arts, Commerce and Science higher secondary schools student’s and Urban area 850 Arts, Commerce and Science higher secondary schools student’s 2320 total student’s were selected.

This method thus involves a combination of both random and purposive selection because in the selection of strata, the researcher employed purposive method but in selecting actual units from each stratum the random method was used.

5.4.5 Research Tools:

The data for the present investigation was collected by means of the questionnaire as a research tool.

The Questionnaire:

For securing information of the nature of this study the questionnaire was thought to be best means of collecting data. Since readymade tool was available in the area of research taken up by the
researcher, i.e. tool in the form of the questionnaires of Dr. Madhu Asthana Reader & Head, Department of Psychology, Agravasen Kanya Post Graduate College, Varanasi, to collect quantitative data directly from the selected student’s. The questionnaires were used to measure both the dependent and independent variables for the study. The questionnaires comprised mostly structured close ended items. The questionnaires contains mainly 3 Sections. Section I has 24 items which measures respondents modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, section II has 12 items which measures respondents Symptoms of AIDS and section III has 16 items which measures respondents awareness about Tests and protection. The response category for this was Yes / NO / Don’t Know. Each respondent was left with the opinion of picking one of the options. Since many of the student’s not fully understood English, some of the questionnaire was translated into the local language Marathi. The translation was made and check by various expert again reprint. List of expert is given in appendix E.

The data generated were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Tables and maps were also used to organize and describe the data. Some measures of association and tests of significance were also used. The entire hypotheses generated for the study were subjected to appropriate statistical analysis. For this various techniques and methods were used. Research tool can be defined as the instrument in the hands of researchers to measure what they indent to in their study.

5.4.6 Data Collection and Tabulation:

After selecting the questionnaire for the study, the researcher proceeded to administer the tools.
Establishing a rapport with the Head Masters, and the student’s of the higher secondary schools of the Jalgaon district posed no problems for the researcher. The researcher personally visited the selected schools, for data collection. The purpose of the present study was discussed with them and they expressed willingness to cooperate with researcher. The researcher by prior permission of the Head Master, of all higher secondary schools selected for the study was taken and their willingness to be respondents in this study was secured. The researcher ensured of the student’s response confident.

The researcher allowed the respondents to read through the questionnaires and clarify the doubts if any, prior to filling in the same.

After filling the questionnaires from the respondents, the researcher were collected, counted and categorized the collected questionnaires and put into different packets and labeling them.

Researcher found 2320 questionnaires were returned duly filled in by the Male and Female student’s, out of which 1470 were returned duly filled by the student’s belonging from to Rural area and 850 questionnaires duly filled by the student’s belonging from to Urban area.

5.5 Chapter –IV: Analysis and Interpretation

5.5.1 Introduction:

The data as calculated by the researcher is processed and analysed with the outline of the research design. This is an essential step for the scientific study and necessary for fulfillment of the study. Analysis in research is given in two parts – Descriptive and Inferential Analysis.
These methods are usually for quantitative data consists of cases or numbers.

In the descriptive study researcher used Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation, Kurtosis and Skewness.

Inferential analysis is used to verify the objectives of the study. Percentage and ‘t’ test is used. The data is collected from 2320 student’s from Arts, Commerce and Science faculty of Rural and Urban areas of higher secondary schools of Jalgaon district. Data is collected through standardized tool. Objective-wise analysis and interpretation is done.

5.5.2 Analysis and Interpretation:

According to the percentage distribution of the HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school student’s, table no. 5.1 and Graph no.5.1 shows that 0.91 percent sample has excellent awareness. About 5.39 percent sample has better awareness, 53.02 percent sample has general awareness, 36.68 percent sample has less awareness and 4.00 percent has poor awareness.

Table No. 5.1: HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school student’s on the bases of total raw score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Raw score</th>
<th>No. of Student’s</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66-More</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.91 %</td>
<td>Excellent Awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-65</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>5.39 %</td>
<td>Better Awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-50</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>53.02 %</td>
<td>General Awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-35</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>36.68 %</td>
<td>Less Awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-less</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>4.00 %</td>
<td>Poor Awareness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Graph No.5.1: Pie chart shows percentage HIV/AIDS Awareness among Higher Secondary School Student’s:
5.5.3 Conclusion on the bases of Objective:

Objective 1: The first objective is to assess HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Arts student’s.

Opinion of the Student’s regarding modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, Symptoms of AIDS, and Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS awareness.

1) Most (57.57%) of the student’s opine that the modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body.
2) Many (49.09%) of the student’s opine that Symptoms of AIDS.
3) Many (44.41%) of the student’s opine that Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS.

Objective 2: The second objective is to assess HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Commerce student’s.

Opinion of the Student’s regarding modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, Symptoms of AIDS, and Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS awareness.

1) Most (60.16%) of the student’s opine that the modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body.
2) Many (50.90%) of the student’s opine that Symptoms of AIDS.
3) Many (46.09%) of the student’s opine that Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS.

Objective 3: The third objective is to assess HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Science student’s.
Opinion of the Student’s regarding modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, Symptoms of AIDS, and Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS awareness.

1) Most (59.35%) of the student’s opine that the modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body.
2) Many (50.29%) of the student’s opine that Symptoms of AIDS.
3) Many (46.13%) of the student’s opine that Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS.

**Objective 4:** The fourth objective is to assess HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Rural student’s.

Opinion of the Student’s regarding modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, Symptoms of AIDS, and Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS awareness.

1) Majority (58.63%) of the student’s opine that the modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body.
2) Many (49.67%) of the student’s opine that Symptoms of AIDS.
3) Many (45.19%) of the student’s opine that Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS.

**Objective 5:** The fifth objective is to assess HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Urban student’s.

Opinion of the Student’s regarding modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, Symptoms of AIDS, and Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS awareness.
1) Many (58.60%) of the student’s opine that the modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body.
2) Many (50.08%) of the student’s opine that Symptoms of AIDS.
3) Many (45.43%) of the student’s opine that Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS.

**Objective 6:** The sixth objective is to assess HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Male student’s.

Opinion of the Student’s regarding modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, Symptoms of AIDS, and Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS awareness.

1) Many (59.31%) of the student’s opine that the modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body.
2) Many (50.33%) of the student’s opine that Symptoms of AIDS.
3) Many (45.67%) of the student’s opine that Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS.

**Objective 7:** The seventh objective is to assess HIV/AIDS awareness among higher secondary school of Female student’s.

Opinion of the Student’s regarding modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body, Symptoms of AIDS, and Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS awareness.

1) Many (57.92%) of the student’s opine that the modes of HIV infection and location of HIV in the body.
2) Many (49.30%) of the student’s opine that Symptoms of AIDS.
3) Many (44.88%) of the student’s opine that Tests and protection for HIV/AIDS.

5.5.4 Conclusion on the bases of Hypothesis:

Objective 8: The eighth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s.

The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘t’ value is 1.927 which less than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (1) is accepted. It indicate that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s.

Objective 9: The ninth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student of Arts Faculty.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Arts Faculty.
The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘t’ value is 1.97 which is equal to than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (2) is accepted. It indicate that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Arts Faculty.

**Objective 10:** The tenth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student of Commerce Faculty.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of Awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Commerce Faculty.

The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.316 which less than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (3) is accepted. It indicate that there is no significant difference between mean scores of Awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Commerce Faculty.
**Objective 11:** The eleventh objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student of Science Faculty.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Science Faculty.

The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘t’ value is 1.287 which less than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (4) is accepted. It indicate that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Science Faculty.

**Objective 12:** The twelfth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Rural areas.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Rural Areas.
The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘t’ value is 2.08 which is greater than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (5) is rejected. It indicates that there is significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Rural Areas.

**Objective 13:** The thirteenth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Urban areas.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Urban Areas.

The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.433 which less than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (6) is accepted. It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Urban Areas.
Objective 14: The fourteenth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Rural and Urban Areas.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Rural and Urban Areas.

The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.423 which less than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (7) is accepted. It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Rural and Urban Areas.

Objective 15: The fifteenth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Rural and Urban Areas.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Rural and Urban Areas.
The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.938 which less than the table ‘t’ value at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (8) is accepted. It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Rural and Urban Areas.

**Objective 16:** The sixteenth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS Male student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science faculty.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘F’ value is 1.484 which less than the table ‘F’ value 2.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (9) is accepted. It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.
**Objective 17:** The seventeenth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS Female student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science faculty.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘F’ value is 4.33 which exceed the table‘F’ value 2.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (10) is rejected. It indicates that there is significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

**Objective 18:** The eighteenth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS Rural student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science faculty.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.
The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘F’ value is 1.59 which lesser than the table ‘F’ value 2.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (11) is accepted. It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

**Objective 19:** The nineteenth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS Urban student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science.

To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Urban student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal faculty.

The calculated ‘F’ value is 6.36 which exceed the table ‘F’ value 2.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (12) is rejected. There is significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Urban student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

**Objective 20:** The twentieth objective is to compare the difference between awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural and Urban student’s.
To study this objective the researcher has framed following null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference between mean scores of Awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural and Urban student’s.

The interpretation of the descriptive analysis shows that the data is near normal.

The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.371 which less than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (13) is accepted. It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of Awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural and Urban student’s.

5.5.5 Findings of the study:

A research study is made on a sample of 2320 student’s from Arts, Commerce and Science faculty of Rural and Urban areas higher secondary schools of Jalgaon District. The present study aimed at identifying the awareness regarding HIV/AIDS among higher secondary school student’s.

On the basis of the descriptive and inferential analysis of the data. The researcher has drawn the following major findings and conclusions.

Testing of the Hypothesis:

Following are some of the interpretation of the data the researcher came to the following conclusions:

H1: There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s. The calculated ‘t’
value is 1.927 which less than the table’s ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (1) is accepted.

**Interpretation** - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s.

**H2:** There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Arts Faculty. The calculated ‘t’ value is 1.97 which is equal to the table’s ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (2) is accepted.

**Interpretation** - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Arts Faculty.

**H3:** There is no significant difference between mean scores of Awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Commerce Faculty. The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.316 which less than the table’s ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (3) is accepted.

**Interpretation** - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of Awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Commerce Faculty.

**H4:** There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Science Faculty. The calculated ‘t’ value is 1.287 which less than the table’s ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (4) is accepted.
Interpretation - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Science Faculty.

**H5:** There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Rural Areas. The calculated ‘t’ value is 2.08 which is greater than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (5) is rejected.

Interpretation - It indicates that there is significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Rural Areas.

**H6:** There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Urban Areas. The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.433 which less than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (6) is accepted.

Interpretation - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male and Female student’s of Urban Areas.

**H7:** There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Rural and Urban Areas. The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.423 which less than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (7) is accepted.

Interpretation - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Rural and Urban Areas.
H8: There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Rural and Urban Areas. The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.938 which less than the table ‘t’ value at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (8) is accepted.

Interpretation - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Rural and Urban Areas.

H9: There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty. The calculated ‘F’ value is 1.484 which less than the table ‘F’ value 2.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (9) is accepted.

Interpretation - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Male student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

H10: There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty. The calculated ‘F’ value is 4.33 which exceed the table ‘F’ value 2.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (10) is rejected.

Interpretation - It indicates that there is significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Female student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.
H11: There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty. The calculated ‘F’ value is 1.59 which lesser than the table ‘F’ value 2.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (11) is accepted.

Interpretation - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty

H12: There is no significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Urban student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty. The calculated ‘F’ value is 6.36 which exceeds the table ‘F’ value 2.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (12) is rejected.

Interpretation - It indicates that there is significant difference between mean scores of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Urban student’s of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty.

H13: There is no significant difference between mean scores of Awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural and Urban student’s. The calculated ‘t’ value is 0.371 which less than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis (13) is accepted.

Interpretation - It indicates that there is no significant difference between mean scores of Awareness regarding HIV/AIDS of Rural and Urban student’s.
5.6 Suggestions –

From the analysis of the data following educational implications are given.

5.6.1 Suggestion for the School:

1. It is recommended that the school authorities and other agencies concerned should come forward to design awareness campaign for the benefit of the student’s in the study area.
2. It is also recommend that school libraries should be involved in activities that will promote easy access and retrieval of HIV/AIDS information materials and also involvement of secondary school teachers in educating student’s on HIV/AIDS and also inclusion of a specific chapter on HIV/AIDS in the school curricula which help in preventing and curing the spread of the epidemic to a great extent.
3. Quality HIV/AIDS education through health education should be vigorously pursued in all level of education.
4. AIDS education requires detailed discussion of subjects such as sex, death, illness and drug use. Teacher training is fundamental to the successful delivery of AIDS education in schools.

5.6.2 Suggestion for Parents –

1. Parents influence young people so it is important that they convey accurate educational information about HIV/AIDS.
2. Parents should guide the student’s about their health education.
3. Parents talk to their children about HIV/AIDS.
4. Parents provide concrete example from your culture when discussing HIVprevention with student’s.
5.6.3 Suggestion for Teacher –

1. Specialized training for the teacher that they are comfortable for discussing with student’s without letting personal value, conflict with the health needs of the student’s.
2. Teacher needs ability to teach adolescents and Youth through various teaching strategies.
3. Teacher should arrange different special AIDS awareness programme for student’s and parents at school level.
4. Teacher should use education material in print and electronic media to develop for effectiveness of AIDS education programs.
5. Teacher provides skills based education to student such as life skills, Cognitive skills, Coping Skill, Practical Skills etc.

5.7 Recommendation:

1. Government should organize special awareness programme for student’s and teachers to aware about HIV/AIDS.
2. Government should prepare suitable graded literature and audiovisual AIDS based on HIV/AIDS awareness.
3. Government should make compulsory to arrange health education programme in every school.
4. Government should introduce the lesson on HIV/AIDS at middle school in science textbook.
5. Government libraries should have HIV/AIDS related books, Reference books, Journals and periodicals, etc.
6. Government should prepare some form of AIDS education advertisements, films, or announcements.
5.8 Subject for Further Research:

Out of the findings of the present study, certain issues emerge which can be taken up for investigation for further research studies.

1. The present study is conducted on Std. XI of Arts, Commerce and Science Faculty of higher secondary schools of Jalgaon District. So the study may be replicated to the other classes of higher secondary level.

2. In the present study the researcher determine the HIV/AIDS awareness. So present study can be replicated to identify the knowledge, attitude and belief regarding HIV/AIDS.

3. The present study was limited to higher secondary schools. It may be replicated to secondary school level also.

4. In the present study the researcher used questionnaire technique for data collection. So, in the future research data collection should be gathered through face-to-face interview, focus group discussions and interview through telephone and cellular phone.

5. There is a big population of industrial workers, migrants and truck drivers in the state particularly to the border areas who are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Therefore, the future research should be done to find out the level of HIV/AIDS awareness among these risky groups.