



Awareness on HIV/AIDS of Adolescents in Some Areas of Gandhinagar District

DR. NILESH B. GAJJAR
Head Teacher,
Bhatasan Anupam Primary School
Gujarat (India)

Abstract:

The aim of the present study was to find out awareness and knowledge on HIV/AIDS of adolescent in Gandhinagar in Gujarat. The sample of the study constricted of 300 adolescents (150 males and 150 females). The focus of the study was to know the awareness of some rural and urban areas in Gandhinagar and nearby Gandhinagar. Data collection procedure included random sampling method. Data analysis comprised of calculating frequencies and percentage. From the study it was found that majority of the adolescents do not have knowledge and awareness regarding HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Adolescent, Awareness of HIV/AIDS, Knowledge

1. Introduction

There are an estimated 190 million (aged 10-19) in India, compressing over fifth of the entire population. Research in various parts of the world is finding that young men's sexual health needs may be more prevalent than commonly thought and that young men frequently ignore such infections or rely on home remedies or self treatment. Epidemiological research in a Gandhinagar in India with 233 men aged 15-44 (40.3% in the 15-24 age range) from all social classes found that 80.7% of the men had some reproductive related mobility. 22.3% of which were STD. The rates of reproductive health mobility from men were nearly identical to rates found among women in research carried out by the same authors (Bang, et al. 1997)

Among all the sequelae these relatively high rates of STDs among adolescent's boys is the increased risk of HIV infection. Presently an estimated one in four of all persons infected by HIV/AIDS in the world is a young man under age 25 (Green. 1997)

Given this fact that a high percentage of cases of HIV are contacted via sexual transmission during adolescence research and programme development in the HIV/AIDS prevention has turned towards young man. In particular, research from the HIV/AIDS prevention field has provided many of the insights on the sexual scripts and behaviour of young men reported previously as well as on pattern of negotiation or lack thereof in couples and on the identity construction and behaviour of men who have sex with other men. It is also important to mention the association of HIV and Hepatitis B and C with increased injectable drug use and unprotected sex among men who have sex with men. An issue that was emerged in the U. S. and Australia (Personal Correspondence, John Howard. 1998). The objective has is to study the awareness and knowledge on HIV/AIDS of adolescents in Gandhinagar of Gandhinagar, North Gujarat.

2. Methodology

The total sampler of the present study comprised of 300s sample of the consisted of 150 male and 150 female adolescents. The focus of the study was villages which is nearest in Gandhinagar area.

All the adolescents selected were 15 years to 20 year age from the selected sample, mainly school dropout, married or unmarried. The method of sampling was in purposive nature as the data collected was descriptive in nature. Frequency and percentage.

3. Data Analysis

Table 1: Awareness of the Respondents Regarding HIV/AIDS

Sr.	Category	Percentage	
		Girls	Boys
	Yes	16.96	83.04
	No	78.38	21.62
	If Yes, Specify	-	-
1	It is harmful and infected disease	29.89	18.86
2	By this illness and death occur	3.08	18.56
3	If occurs by sexual intercourse with AIDS infected person	3.48	8.40
4	In this semen is presented	1.58	11.54
5	It is dangerous than cancer	2.09	7.66
6	Do not know	4.28	39.77

Table 1 shows that 16.96% was Girls and 83.04% of boys said that they know about HIV/AIDS. Only 8.40% of boys said that it occur by sexual intercourse with AIDS infected person.

Table 2: Awareness of the Respondents Regarding Transmission of HIV/AIDS

No.	Category	Percentage(%)	
		Girls	Boys
1	Homosexual intercourse	6.58	61
2	Heterosexual intercourse	10.45	36.88
3	Needle/Blade/Skin puncture	8.27	33
4	Mother to child	3.25	21.33
5	Transmission of infected blood	28.30	42.69
6	Do not know	78	65.32

Table 2 shows that 28.30% of Girls and 42.69% of boys said that they do not know about transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Table 3: Source of Information about HIV/AIDS

No.	Category	Percentage(%)	
		Girls	Boys
1	Brother/Sister	8.36	3.16
2	Other relatives/friends	11.25	64.25
3	Teacher/doctor & school/book	4.28	26.58
4	Slogan/Pamphlets/posters	2.08	14.68
5	Newspaper/magazines	6.58	49.36
6	T.V./Radio	38.12	45.87

Table 3 shows that 64.25% of the boys and only 11.25% of the girls get the information from the friends so, findings reported that AIDS Awareness is particularly poor among rural adolescents.

4. Conclusion

Hence, it was concluded for the present study that majority of the boys know about HIV/AIDS compare to the girls majority of the girls and boys said that they do not know about transmission of HIV/AIDS from the one person to another.

Reference

1. Bang, A., Bang, R., Baitule. M and Phirkhe, K. (1997). Reproductive Health Problems in mates; High Prevalence and wide spectral of Morbidities in Gadchirdi. India Published Mineo.
2. Bang. A; Bang, R. and Phirice, K. (1997). Reproductive health problems in males; Do rural males see there as a priority and need care? Unpublished Mimeo.
3. Green, (1997). Young men; the forgotten factor in reproductive health. Washington DC; Focus on yong adults occasional paper No.1 (unpublished Draft)