

**Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik**  
**Inspection Committee Report for Academic Year 2026-2027**  
**Attendance Details/Research Details/Welfare Scheme Details**

\*\*\*All report must be available on web site

**Name of College/Institute: Dr. Prafulla Patil B.Sc. Nursing College, Parbhani.**

**Faculty: B.Sc. Nursing**

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Attendance   | } Month-wise Biometric attendance to be uploaded by the college on College Website<br><br>(No hard copies of attendance to be submitted to the University)                                 |
|   | Teaching Staff   |  |
|   | Non teaching staff   |  |
|   | Hospital Staff   |  |
|   | UG & PG Students   |  |
| 2 | Project  | --   |
|   | Research Articles/Publications   | 1) A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS among the student of selected junior college in Aurangabad city by Mr. Shaikh Ateeq. |
|   | Research Award (Student/Teacher)   | --   |
| 3 | <b>Utilization of Student Welfare Schemes:-</b>  |  |
|   | Earn and Learn Scheme  | --   |
|   | Dhanwantri Vidyadhan Scheme  | --   |
|   | Sanjivani Student Safety Scheme  | --   |
|   | Student Safety Scheme  | --   |
|   | Book Bank Scheme   | --   |
|   | Savitribai Phule Vidyadhan Scheme  | --   |
|   | Bahishal Shikshan Mandal Scheme  | --   |
| 4 | <b>Sportparticipants/OtherActivities:</b>  | --   |
|   | i) Information of Student(s) who participated University level & State level Avishkar Competition.             | --   |
|   | ii) Information of Student(s) who participated in Regional Sport Competition & State level Sports Competition. | --   |
|   | iii) Information of Student(s) who participated in Cultural Activities.  | Yes Copy Attached  |
|   | iv) Does the college have NSS Unit?  | No   |
| 5 | Whether "Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan" implemented in College  | Yes Photo Uploaded   |

**Hereby I declare all relevant document uploaded are clear and visible on website & are true as per my knowledge & Belief**

**Any Other, Please Specify:-**

  
Principal

Dr. Prafulla Patil  
B.Sc. Nursing College, Parbhani  
Dean/Principal Stamp & Signature

**Date:-**



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A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS among the student of selected JR. College in Aurangabad city.

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## ABSTRACT

*India is one of the largest and most populated country in the world, with over one billion inhabitants of this number, it's estimated that around 2.5 million people are currently living with HIV. One group pre-test post test design was used in this study. A purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 Jr. College students. Based on the objective collected data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics like mean, median, standard deviation, paired t test, chi square test. An analysis finding depict that the corresponding  $p < 0.05$ , so null hypothesis is rejected. The change in the post-test knowledge score (23.76) of Jr. College students is significantly higher than pre-test score (15.73). Structured teaching program is proved an effective method to improve knowledge of Jr. College students regarding HIV-AIDS. The study also had significant association between knowledge score and Age and other variables are not significant.*

**Keywords:** *effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Students, HIV-AIDS.*

## INTRODUCTION

There is no cure or vaccine however antiretroviral treatment can slow the course of the disease and may lead to near normal life expectancy. While antiretroviral treatment reduces the risk of death and complication from the disease. Treatment is recommended as soon as the diagnosis is made without treatment the average survival time after infection with HIV is estimated to be 9 to 11 years depending on the HIV subtype. Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome [HIV/AIDS] with a spectrum of condition caused by infection with the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV].

It may also be referred to as HIV disease or HIV infection. HIV is transmitted primarily via unprotected sexual intercourse. [Including anal and oral sex] contaminated blood transfusion, hypodermic needles and from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery or breastfeeding. HIV emerged later in India than it did in many other countries. But this has not limited its impact. Infection rates soared through the 1990s, and have increased further in recent years. The crisis continues to deepen as it becomes clearer that the epidemic is affecting all sectors of Indian society. Though India is a country with low HIV prevalence, it has the third largest number of people living with HIV/AIDS. As per HIV estimate 2008-09 there are an estimated 23.9 lakh people living with HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS has had a great impact on society both as an illness and as a source of discrimination. The disease also has significant economic impact. There are many misconceptions about HIV/AIDS such as the belief that it can be transmitted by casual non sexual contact. The disease has become subject to many controversies involving religion.

## 2. NEED FOR THE STUDY

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AIDS was first clinically observed in 1981 in the United States. The initial cases were a cluster of injecting drug users and homosexual men with no known cause of impaired immunity who showed symptoms of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP).<sup>12</sup> In 1983, two separate research groups led by Robert Gallo and Luc Montagnier independently declared that a novel retrovirus may have been infecting people with AIDS, and published their findings in the same issue of the journal *Science*. Gallo claimed that a virus his group had isolated from a person with AIDS was strikingly similar in shape to other human T-lymphotropic viruses (HTLVs) his group had been the first to isolate. Gallo's group called their newly isolated virus HTLV-III. At the same time, Montagnier's group isolated a virus from a person presenting with swelling of the lymph nodes of the neck and physical weakness, two characteristic symptoms of AIDS. Contradicting the report from Gallo's group, Montagnier and his colleagues showed that core proteins of this virus were immunologically different from those of HTLV-I. Montagnier's group named their isolated virus lymphadenopathy-associated virus (LAV). As these two viruses turned out to be the same, in 1986, LAV and HTLV-III were renamed HIV.

In 2008 in the United States approximately 1.2 million people were living with HIV, resulting in about 17,500 deaths. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated that in 2008 20% of infected Americans were unaware of their infection. In the United Kingdom as of 2009 there were approximately 86,500 cases which resulted in 516 deaths.

### STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS among the student of selected JR. College in Aurangabad city.

### OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS among the student of JR. college.
2. To administer and find out the effectiveness of structured teaching program on HIV /AIDS among the student of JR. College.
3. To find out association between the knowledge scores of HIV/AIDS with selected demographic variables.

### Hypothesis

H<sub>1</sub>- There is significant difference in the pretest and posttest level of knowledge regarding the HIV-AIDS.

H<sub>2</sub>- There is no significant association between the knowledge score regarding the HIV-AIDS of the students and the demographic variables.

### Ethical aspect

- The dissertation / ethical committee approved the research proposal.
- Official permission obtained from the authority of school.
- The written consent obtained from the study participants
- Data collection procedure kept as confidential.

### Research Methodology

**Research Approach:** Quantitative evaluative research approach

**Research Design:** One group pre test-post test research design.

**Setting of the Study:** The setting of present study is in selected Jr. College at Aurangabad.

### Population: -

**Target Population:** It comprises the secondary Jr. College students.

**Accessible population:** includes Jr. College students from selected Jr. College at Aurangabad.

**Samples** Jr. College Students.

**Sampling Technique:** Non probability purposive sampling.

**Sample Size:** - The sample size comprises of 60 Jr. College Students.

### Criteria for Sample Selection:

#### Inclusion Criteria

- ✓ Student who are willing to participate
- ✓ Student who can read and write English.
- ✓ Student who are present at the time of the study.

#### Exclusion Criteria

- ✓ Student who are not willing to participate.
- ✓ Student who doesn't know to read and write English.
- ✓ Student who are absent at the time of the study.

### Description of the tool

The tool consists of two sections.

#### Section- A

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Socio-demographic data on different variables such as age, gender, religion, education, occupation, income, type of the family, source of information.

**Section-B**

Structured questionnaires were used to assess the knowledge of students regarding HIV-AIDS. It consisted of 30 closed ended questions regarding knowledge on HIV /AIDS.

**Scoring mode:**

Each correct was given a score of one & incorrect response a score of zero. The maximum scoring possible was 30 & minimum 0 in the knowledge questionnaire. The scoring was categorized as

- Adequate 21-30 (> 75%)
- Moderate 11-20 (50-75%)
- Inadequate >10 (< 50%)

Total knowledge score was 30

**Organization of findings**

The data analyzed are presented under the following sections.

**Section I:** Description of sample characteristics.

**Section II:** Assessment of Pretest knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS Among Jr. College Students in selected Jr. College

**Section III:** Evaluate the effectiveness of Structured teaching program on Knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS Among Jr. College Students in selected Jr. College.

**Section IV:** Association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables of Students in selected Jr. College.

**Section I: Frequency distribution of socio demographic variables among Students**

**Table No. 1. Frequency distribution of Students according to their socio demographic characteristics**

N=60

| Characteristics       | Category              | Respondents |            |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
|                       |                       | Number      | Percentage |
| Age Group (years)     | 16 years to 18 years  | 56          | 93.33      |
|                       | Below 16              | 04          | 6.66       |
|                       | Above 18              | 00          | 00         |
| Gender                | Male                  | 21          | 35         |
|                       | Female                | 39          | 65         |
| Religion              | Hindu                 | 48          | 80         |
|                       | Muslim                | 04          | 6.66       |
|                       | Christian             | 05          | 8.33       |
|                       | Others                | 03          | 5          |
| Education             | 11th std.             | 29          | 48.33      |
|                       | 12th std.             | 31          | 51.66      |
| Family Occupation     | Farmer                | 08          | 13.33      |
|                       | Business              | 25          | 41.66      |
|                       | Driver                | 05          | 8.33       |
|                       | Other specify         | 22          | 36.66      |
|                       | 5,000 to 10,00Rs      | 16          | 26.66      |
|                       | 10,000 to 15,00Rs     | 10          | 16.66      |
|                       | 15,000 to 20,00Rs     | 14          | 23.33      |
|                       | Above 20,00 Rs        | 20          | 33.33      |
| Type of family        | Nuclear family        | 36          | 60         |
|                       | Joint family          | 24          | 40         |
|                       | Extended family       | 00          | 00         |
| Type of family        | Nuclear family        | 36          | 60         |
|                       | Joint family          | 24          | 40         |
|                       | Extended family       | 00          | 00         |
| source of information | Electronic media      | 38          | 63.33      |
|                       | Print media           | 12          | 20         |
|                       | Workshops             | 07          | 11.66      |
|                       | Any other, specify... | 03          | 05         |

The above table 1 interprets majority of the respondents 93.33% of were in the age group of 16 to 18 years followed by 6.66% in the age group of Below 16years and 00% in the age group of Above 18years.

Regarding Sex Show that majority 65% of the respondents were females and 35% were males.

Regarding Religion shows that majority80% of the respondents are belongs to Hindu religion,6.66% of respondents are belonging to Muslim religion, 8.33% respondents are belonging to Christian religions and 5% are belongs to other religions.

Regarding Education shows thatmajority (51.66%) of respondents were in 12<sup>th</sup>std, and (48.33%) of respondents were in 11<sup>th</sup> std.

Regarding family Occupation shows that majority 41.66% of the respondent's family were doing Business, 13.33% of the respondent's family were farmers, 8.33% of the respondent's family were driver and 36.66% respondents' family were doing other occupations.

Regarding Family income shows that majority 33.33% of the respondents family income is above 20,000 Rs, 23.33% of the respondents family income is 15,000 to 20,000 Rs, 16.66% of the respondents family income is 10,000to15,000 Rs and 26.66% of the respondents family income is 5,000 to 10,000 Rs.

Regarding Type of family show that majority of the respondents 60% of were belongs to nuclear family followed by 40% are belongs to joint family and0.00% are belongs to extended family.

Regarding Source of information shows that majority 63.33% of the respondents had information from the electronic media, 20% of the respondents had information from the print media and 11.66% of respondents are got information from workshop and 5% of respondents are got information from other sources.

**Section II: Assessment of Pretest knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS Among Jr. College Students in selected Jr. College**

**Table 2- Frequency and percentage distribution Pretest knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS Among Jr. College Students**

| LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE | Category | n=60<br>respondent |            |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|------------|
|                          |          | frequency          | Percentage |
| Inadequate               | Below 10 | 13                 | 21.66      |
| Moderate                 | 11-20    | 47                 | 78.33      |
| Adequate                 | 21-30    | 00                 | 00.00      |

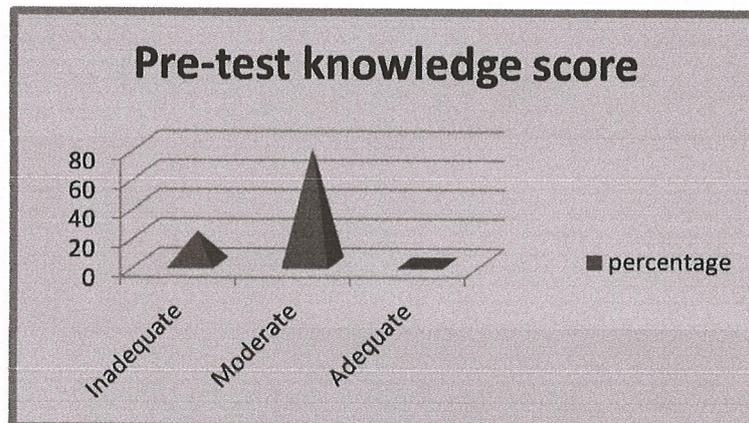


Table no. 2 & figure.1 shows that in pretest majority i.e., 47 (78.33%) of college students had moderate knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS and 13(21.66%) had inadequate knowledge score.

**Section III: Evaluate the effectiveness of Structured teaching program on Knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS Among Jr. College Students in selected Jr. College.**

**Table -3 Effectiveness of Structured teaching program on Knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS Among Jr. College Students**

| Aspects   | Max. Score | Respondents Knowledge |      |          |        | Paired 't' Test |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------|------|----------|--------|-----------------|
|           |            | Mean                  | SD   | Mean (%) | SD (%) |                 |
| Pre test  | 30         | 15.73                 | 4.07 | 27.59    | 7.14   | 19.77*          |
| Post test | 30         | 23.76                 | 3.42 | 39.6     | 5.7    |                 |

N=60

Table no.3. depicts that pretest mean knowledge score was 27.59% and post-test value was 39.6%. with enhancement of 12.01%, with paired "t" test value of 19.77\*. It is significant at 5% level. There exists a statistical significance in the enhancement of knowledge scores indicating the positive impact of intervention programme.

#### **Section IV: Association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables of Students in selected Jr. College.**

The describes that, association between Association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables of Students in selected Jr. College. variables. The study demographic variables were; age, gender, education Family income, Type of family, Family occupation, Source of information. In order to compute the association between the level of knowledge score and demographic variables chi-square was applied and the value was observed with 5% significance level.

The chi-square value of the demographic variables, such as Age was  $\chi^2 = 16.9$  with a 2 degree of freedom showed significant found in statistically. Significant association with knowledge score and demographic variables regarding HIV- AIDS.

### **3. DISCUSSION**

The findings of the present study showed that, the post-test knowledge score was higher than the pre-test knowledge score range. The mean post-test knowledge score (23.76) also was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (15.73).

The study findings concluded that Jr. College Students had inadequate knowledge regarding HIV= AIDS. The Structured teaching program had great potential for accelerating the knowledge regarding HIV- AIDS.

### **4. CONCLUSION**

The present study was conducted "A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS among the student of selected JR. College in Aurangabad city." In order to achieve the objectives of the study pre-test & Post test design with quantitative evaluative approach was adopted. Subjects were selected under non probability, purposive sampling technique. The data were collected from 60 Jr. College students before and after administration of Structured teaching program.

### **5. REFERENCES**

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