



EFFECTIVENESS OF AIDS AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR CREATING EXCELLENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT:

Man soon exposed innumerable modes and means of satisfying appetitive needs. Regrettably, aided by balanced faculty, man continued to endeavor and adopts diverse modes of experience. Social and environmental problems have attracted the attention of a wide cross section of people all over the world during the last two decades. People are becoming increasingly wide awake of a variety of tribulations like- global warming, ozone layer depletion, acid rain, famine, droughts, flood, scarcity of fuel, firewood, fodder, pollution of air, and water problems from dangerous chemicals and radiation. India like most other countries is fast losing its accepted resources reserves to the getting bigger strain of an ever-increasing general public and economic growth.

KEYWORDS: Social and environmental problems .

INTRODUCTION:

Large stretches of forests are promptly clear felled for developmental schemes, vast tracts of mangroves are unconsciously smashed for recreational schemes, unsustainable agricultural techniques are readily implemented with little foresight, seas and rivers are turning into cesspools of untreated waste, and, even protected areas like National parks are under constant threat. Human beings and the accepted situation are on a smash course. A consideration of growth of culture and civilization has to be made from the standpoint of the fullness of reality. In the fullness of reality, there is a nature at large and man enlarging his self at the expense of nature. In each moment of his life, he is imbibing one or the other of the resources of the nature without returning any bounties of the nature.

Thus, the deliberate use of nature (natural resources) in an unplanned way by which man started to disturb the eco-system and the ecology of the environment and this gave rise to the major problems of the present period.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

In the present research the prime focus is to find out different types of social issues and its impact on human social life. With this point in view the following problem was chosen for the present study:

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OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop AIDS Social Awareness Programme (ASAP) for the Rural habitat people.

2. To compare the effectiveness of AIDS Social Awareness Programme (ASAP) and traditional programme.
3. To check the level of AIDS social awareness of the Rural habitat people. with related to variable of gender,

Variables:

Independent Variable	Instructional Approach (AIDS Social Awareness Programme ASAP).
Dependent Variable	Mean Score obtained on post Test
Controlled Variables	Rural habitat people, Environment, Instruction Time
Intervening Variables	Novelty of Instruction of Programme Approaches, Individual Differences and Interaction among Groups

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE WORDS:

Social Awareness: Social Awareness refers to the awareness of social problems among the people.

Case Study: Case study refers to the study of Social problems of people with perception of B.Ed. trainee.

Area of the Study:

Present study will be divided in to two group, One-Group Post-test, Post-Test. AIDS Social Awareness Programme(ASAP) was prepared by the investigator in Gujarati Medium for Rural habitat people. Present study was pertaining Instructional Psychology. By employing Skinnerian Approach of Programmed Instruction Package for the AIDS Social Awareness Programme(ASAP) were prepared by the investigator.

Tools for the study

For the present study four types of awareness scale were prepared by the Investigator by applying Lickert Type Method. Rating scale were prepared with proper number of items and response into five point rating scale. Reliability and Validity were carried out for the present study and tools were standardized by the investigator.

Population and Sampling of the study

In this study Population of the study will be Rural habitat people of Visnagar Taluka, during the year of 2013-14. Selection of the sample was based on the homogeneity of the sample with Purposive sampling of selecting the sample was applied for the present study.

Delimitations of the Study:

The present research study has been delimited for the Rural habitat people of Visnagar Taluka, during the year of 2013-14, for the selected social awareness Programme.

Experimentation:

As the present study being experimental in nature one group of randomized subjects only Post - Test Design was selected. Selected sample was divided in two equal numbers of the groups with same number of male and female. First group named as Control Group and second group named as Experimental Group.

To check the effectiveness of Social Awareness of Rural habitat people to the AIDS Social Awareness Programme(ASAP) was prepared and applied for ten days for each programme. On each day a period of 35 minutes were allocated for the both group. The group of control group will be instructed through traditional method of teaching while the experimental group were instructed through AIDS Social Awareness Programme(ASAP). On finishing of the programme Social Awareness Scale were administrated on the both group.

Design of Group:

State	Group	Post-test	Post-Test
Experiment	AIDS Social Awareness Programme(ASAP)(A)	A1	A2
	Traditional Method(B)	B1	B2

Data Collection and Data Analysis:

At the preliminary stage of experiment data were collected as post-test scores on the instrumented tools and selected sample of the people. At the end of the experiment a post-test administered on the both group of experiment. Data were compared by testing hypothesis. Mean, median, mode and t-value were applied for the calculation.

Data analysis and interpretation

As the need of the study data will analyse. Mean, Mode, S.D. and t-Value statically technique applied for the present study.

Effect of score of total sample of teacher Trainees of Experimental Group and Control group of on Aids Social Awareness Scale

Table: 1:
Mean, SD of Experimental Group and control group of total sample teacher Trainees on Aids Social Awareness Scale

No	Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	t-Value	SIG
1	Higher Education	Exp	30	33.84	3.91	0.92	7.18	SIG
		Con	30	27.26	3.15			
2	Lower Education	Exp	30	30.08	3.47	0.87	2.16	NS
		Con	30	28.2	3.26			
3	Total	Exp	60	31.96	3.69	0.63	6.71	SIG
		Con	60	27.73	3.2			

Ho1. There will be no significant difference between mean score of post-test of the experimental group and control group of total sample of rural habitat people on AIDS Social Awareness Scale.

Observation:

From the above table, it has been shown that mean score and SD of the rural habitat people having higher education of Experimental Group were found 33.84 and 3.91 respectively, while mean score and SD of the rural habitat people having higher education of Control Group were found 27.26 and 3.15 respectively on AIDS Social Awareness Scale. Calculated t-value is found to be 7.18, which is significant at 0.01 level of the significance at 0.92 standard error of mean, hence it can be said that mean score rural habitat people having higher education of Experimental Group were found significantly higher than the mean score of the rural habitat people having higher education of control group on AIDS Social Awareness Scale. So, Hypotheses-1 is rejected.

CONCLUSION:

Mean score rural habitat people having higher education of Experimental Group were found significantly higher than the mean score of the rural habitat people having higher education of control group on AIDS Social Awareness Scale.

Ho2. There will be no significant difference between mean score of post-test of the experimental group and control group of rural habitat people having lower education group on AIDS Social Awareness Scale.

Observation:

From the above table, it has been shown that mean score and SD of the rural habitat people having lower education of Experimental Group were found 30.08 and 3.47 respectively, while mean score and SD of the rural habitat people having lower education of Control Group were found 28.2 and 3.26 respectively on AIDS Social Awareness Scale. Calculated t-value is found to be 2.16, which is not significant at 0.01 level of the significance at 0.87 standard error of mean, hence it can be said that mean score rural habitat people having lower education of Experimental Group were not found significantly higher than the mean score of the rural habitat people having lower education of control group on AIDS Social Awareness Scale. So, Hypotheses-2 is accepted.

CONCLUSION:

Mean score rural habitat people having lower education of Experimental Group were not found significantly higher than the mean score of the rural habitat people having lower education of control group on AIDS Social Awareness Scale.

Ho3 There will be no significant difference between mean score of post-test of the experimental group and control group of total sample of rural habitat people on AIDS Social Awareness Scale.

Observation:

From the above table, it has been shown that mean score and SD of the total sample of rural habitat people of Experimental Group were found 31.96 and 3.69 respectively, while mean score and SD of the total sample of rural habitat people of Control Group were found 27.73 and 3.20 respectively on AIDS Social Awareness Scale. Calculated t-value is found to be 6.71, which is significant at 0.01 level of the significance at 0.63 standard error of mean, hence it can be said that mean score total sample of rural habitat people of Experimental Group were found significantly higher than the mean score of the total sample of rural habitat people of control group on AIDS Social Awareness Scale. So, Hypotheses-3 is rejected.

CONCLUSION:

Mean score total sample of rural habitat people of Experimental Group were found significantly higher than the mean score of the total sample of rural habitat people of control group on AIDS Social Awareness Scale.

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LBP PUBLICATION