

Study of awareness of secondary level students towards special diseases

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Summary

The main objective of the present research is to study the awareness of secondary level students towards specific diseases. Because at present, human beings are suffering from many infectious and non-infectious diseases, and due to its infection, diseases are spreading among each other and then in the whole world, but if we have some general information about these diseases, then we can avoid these diseases. We can avoid it to some extent and we can also get rid of it through some common remedies. The researcher selected 200 students through survey method and statistical technique has been used for data analysis. As a result of the study, it was found that there is no significant difference in the awareness of various diseases among students of rural and urban areas of secondary level.

Key Points: Secondary Level, Disease

Introduction

Education is an effort made for social change. Many educationists give concrete form to this effort. Education is the vehicle of development, which brings completeness in human life. Education in real sense Humanizing humanity life makes cultural, graceful and advanced. Such education proves motivating in enriching the personal life of a person.

Physical education is imparted in the school by providing specific type of education. So that healthy life, social efficiency, good physical health and proper use of time can be taught.

By imparting physical education in schools, it leads human life towards perfection, as a result of which he becomes a person with vigorous and strong body, good health, mental vigor and social-emotional balance. Today's children will be the citizens of the country tomorrow, so there is a need to make these students more aware about health.

The saying "Pehla Sukh Nirogi Kaya" is absolutely true because if our body is healthy, we can face every situation well. That's why it is necessary to make students aware about specific diseases through health education in school. Because if the child keeps general information about those diseases, then also keeps information about their initial symptoms, treatment etc., then they can be avoided to some extent and after knowing about the symptoms of some diseases, treatment starts in the beginning itself. Do not take the form of any major disease further. Some of the specific diseases are TB, cancer, diabetes, corona etc. How aware is the student about these diseases, how these diseases spread, what are their symptoms and what are the remedies and their measures by the government. It is necessary for the students to know what efforts were made for prevention. So that we can avoid these diseases in the coming time. The present show has been done to study the awareness of the students towards specific diseases.

Significance of study

Secondary level students come to such a stage that they can be aware of their own health and about the diseases spreading in the society and the people around them. By becoming self-aware about student health, he can make other people aware in the coming times.

In the education field, by making the students aware about these diseases, teachers can develop a good thinking in the minds of the students by telling the efforts made by the government for these diseases. There is a need to study such subjects in the present times through proper diet, exercise etc. because the study done on these subjects is beneficial for the students and teachers for proper health in their future.

In the presented article, the researcher studied many papers and researches and found that it is a very relevant topic at present and for this work, the awareness of secondary level students towards specific diseases has been studied by including various demographic variables.

Review of related literature

Joroff Talsamma (2013). Need of health education for parents and teaching of mentally retarded children.

Objective

- To study the need of health education for parents and teachers of mentally retarded children.
- To study the need of proper education in the society to remove mental weakness and to improve health

Conclusion

In this research study, he found that along with the parents of children who are mentally weak, teachers also need education related to health.

Yadav Shambhudayal (2016) Study of water borne diseases and human environmental impact in tribal area of South Rajasthan.

Objective

- To study the effect of water borne diseases among tribal.
- To find out the environmental role in the spread of waterborne diseases.

Conclusion

- Tribal are not aware about water borne diseases.
- Environmental conditions are helpful in promoting diseases.

Bhattacharya S. (1901) A study of the achievement of students and the increasing awareness of community members towards nutrition, health and environmental cleanliness.

Objective

- To study about the growing awareness of nutrition, health and environmental cleanliness among the students and members of the community.
- To study change in health and nutrition awareness among students and community members.

Conclusion

In his study, the awareness related to children's health was found less in primary and middle school teachers, while the level of awareness was found relatively higher in female teachers and in urban teachers. Because the cleanliness campaign is more effective there.

Sheikh (2020) Awareness, perception and safety practices about COVID-19 in school classes of 6-16 years using COVID-19 quiz.

Objective

- Perspectives on the prevalence, symptoms, illness and outcome of COVID-19 among school going children aged 6 to 16 years.

Conclusion

- Participants had an average score of 42 / 58, ie good awareness.
- Most of the children said that they got most of their information from social media/received from TV.
- Average number of students with symptoms (fever and sore/sore throat) of Covid-19 was known.

Objectives of study

1. To make a comparative study of the awareness of various diseases in rural and urban area students of secondary level.
2. To conduct a comparative study of awareness against various diseases among boys and girl students of secondary level rural areas.
3. To conduct a comparative study of the awareness of various diseases among boys and girl students of secondary level urban areas.

Study hypotheses

1. No significant difference is found in the awareness of various diseases in the secondary level students of rural and urban areas.
2. No significant difference is found in the awareness of various diseases among male and female students of secondary level rural areas.
3. No significant difference is found in the awareness of various diseases among male and female students of secondary level urban areas.

Equipment used in the study

A self-made test was used for awareness of specific diseases.

Research method

Survey method was used for the study.

Model

In the present study, 200 students of secondary level rural and urban areas of Jaipur district have been taken as a sample. In which a total of 100 students of a rural area in which 50 government school and 50 non-government school students and 100 urban area students in which 50 government school and 50 non-government school students were taken as a sample. The students have been selected by random method.

statistical technical

- mean value
- proof deviation
- Radical Ratio

Interpretation and analysis

Hypothesis 1 - No significant difference is found in the awareness of various diseases in rural and urban students of secondary level.

Table 1- Significant difference in the awareness of various diseases among students of rural and urban areas of secondary level

Group	Number of students	Mean value	Standard divergence	C R -Value	Result
Student of rural area	100	212.66	31.87	0.35	0.01 Approved at the level
Student of urban area	100	211.08	31.66		

Interpretation and analysis

From the observation of the table it is known that the mean of the awareness of specific diseases among the students of rural areas is 212.66 and the standard deviation is 31.87. On the other hand, the mean of

the awareness of specific diseases among the students of urban areas is 211.08 and the standard deviation is 31.66. The significance of the difference in the obtained means was tested by the critical ratio test. From which the value of critical ratio test was obtained as 0.35 which is less than the table value required for 0.01 level of significance. As a result, the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the awareness of various diseases in rural and urban students of secondary level.

Hypothesis 2 • No significant difference is found in the awareness of various diseases in rural boys and girls of secondary level.

Table 2- Prevalence of various diseases in male and female students of rural areas of secondary level meaningful difference in awareness towards

Group	Number of students	Mean value	Standard divergence	C R -Value	Result
male students from rural areas	50	208.14	28.52	0.14	0.01 Approved at the level
female students from rural areas	50	207.32	29.11		

Interpretation and analysis

From the observation of the table it is known that the incidence of specific diseases among the students of rural areas is the mean of per awareness is 208.14 and standard deviation is 28.52. On the other hand rural the mean of awareness about specific diseases among girl students of the region is 207.32 and standard deviation is 29.11. The significance of the difference in the obtained means was tested by the critical ratio test. From which the value of critical ratio test was obtained as 0.14, which is less than the table value required for 0.01 level of significance. As a result, the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the awareness of various diseases among male and female students of secondary level rural areas.

Hypothesis 3 - No significant difference is found in the awareness of various diseases in secondary level urban male and female students.

Table 3 Significant difference in the awareness of various diseases among male and female students of secondary level urban area

Group	Number of students	Mean value	Standard divergence	C R -Value	Result
male students from rural areas	50	209.78	30.81	0.13	0.01 Approved at the level
female students from rural areas	50	210.57	31.39		

Interpretation and analysis

From the observation of the table, it is known that the mean of awareness of specific diseases among students of urban area is 209.78 and standard deviation is 30.81. On the other hand, the mean of the awareness of specific diseases among the female students of urban areas is 210.57 and the standard deviation is 31.39. The significance of the difference in the obtained means was tested by the critical ratio

test. From which the value of critical ratio test was obtained as 0.13, which is less than the table value required for 0.01 level of significance. As a result, the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the awareness of various diseases between male and female students of secondary level urban areas.

Conclusion

- There is no significant difference in the awareness of various diseases among students of rural and urban areas of secondary level.
- There is no significant difference in the awareness of various diseases among male and female students of rural area of secondary level.
- There is no significant difference in the awareness of various diseases among male and female students of urban area of secondary level

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