

Impact of Guidance Services on Students' Awareness of HIV/AIDS in Tertiary Institutions in Jigawa State

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ABSTRACT: *The aim of the study is to find out whether guidance services have impact on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. The study used descriptive survey design; the population of the study consists of fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two (15,472) students in six tertiary institutions under the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST) Jigawa state. 375 used as sample size for the study which drawn from the population of tertiary institutions based on the provision of Krejcie and Morgan table (1971), simple random sampling technique was used in selecting two tertiary institutions. While the instrument used in collecting data was researcher developed questionnaire (QSAHA) in form of four point likert scale, rating from 4, 3, 2 and 1 as basis for scoring. It was accepted to be valid and reliable for administration. Three research questions and three hypotheses were tested and statically analyzed using descriptive statistics and t-test of independent sample at 0.05 level of significant. The findings of the study revealed that male students indicated positive awareness unlike their female counterpart and also students came from rural areas are more aware of HIV/AIDS infection than their urban counterpart. However, students that offered arts courses were positively aware of HIV/AIDS than their counterpart offering science courses. Many implications from the guidance services were drawn from the findings of the research prior to the findings it was recommended that; enlightenment campaign and career talks should be offered to female students due to the habit of shyness in the issue of awareness. It was also recommended that further researchers may conduct relevant research that correlate the relationship on the spread of HIV/AIDS between commercial sex workers and infected married women in the north-west zone of the state.*

KEYWORDS: impacts, guidance services, awareness, HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

The quality of any nation depends upon the quality of its citizens. The quality of citizens depends on the quality of their education and quality of education besides other factors depends on guidance services. The issue of the spread of HIV/AIDS infection that across each angle of the population is one of the reason that drawn the attention of the researcher to carry out a research in the impact of guidance services on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. The introduction of guidance services in our educational system is very important and very timely, because of the changes taking place in the educational system as well as our society today. These services play great roles in removing the educational, personal, social, mental and emotional problem of the student. If students are not properly adjusted, this may affect the children's education and expose them to the environment as well as personal problems in development. If this happened it will affect the Nations since the youth are the nations' hope for the future (Julie and Agnes, 2010:11). HIV/AIDS awareness initiative is a collective responsibility that is not limited to the health sector only but to all and sundry. It could be termed "a global crisis" with victims all around the entire globe. Inadequate information regarding the spread of this global disease could pose a devastating effect on economic growth and social sustainability of the entire world. Therefore, creativity, synergy and collaboration from all sectors of society are required to finding solution to mitigate and curb the widespread (UNAIDS, 2008).

Gender difference is the sensitivity to perceived differences between male and female on an issue presented to them as a result of certain programmes oriented. Therefore, environmental difference is what makes differ as a result of certain structures that made it rural or urban such as; type of school, nature of building, hospital, other infrastructural facilities, traditional leader and headquarter of emirate council. Even the programme of the study comprised the subjects and skills taught to students of different abilities and degree of maturity at each stage in the curriculum (Wikipedia, 2015). If health is lost the capacity to study is lost, that is why there is need for guidance services to the students and public to uplift the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS especially in tertiary Institutions and community in general (Faloore and Arogundade, 2012:9).

What prompt the researcher to carry out this study is; numerous studies and available literature documented on awareness, mode of transmissions and preventive measures against HIV/AIDS were consulted. I have experienced through observation of current situation and practices of our people especially youths who are vulnerable in the transmission of diseases. To provide guidance services will help individuals and communities to improve their healthy condition, by increasing knowledge and attitude towards the awareness on the spread of HIV infection among the populace (Olayinka and Omoegun, 2011:270). HIV/AIDS is spreading among innocent people as a result of inadequate awareness on HIV infection that transform to AIDS. Worldwide, students are experiencing personal and academic problems in the school and at home. These problems

negatively affect the students in their school endeavors. Therefore, students are expected to be informed about the spreading of disease because they are always living and interacting together (UNAIDS 2006).

Problem Statement

The study examined the impact of guidance services on students' awareness on HIV/AIDS in tertiary Institutions in Jigawa State. In view of that, it became a challenge to education sector. The rate of HIV/AIDS spread in Nigeria among students is frightening and pathetic due to inadequate awareness. Many students are daily losing their lives and careers because they are vulnerable to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Even though, they may not be aware on the prevalence of diseases so that there is need of orientation and information services especially to the newly admitted students on the danger of HIV infection in which it became serious challenges to governments and populace toward the epidemic (UNAIDS, 2010).

Objective(s) of the Study

The objectives of the study are: -

1. To identify the signs and symptoms of HIV/AIDS among gender differences on students' awareness in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State.
2. To identify the modes of transmission and preventive measures on HIV/AIDS between rural and urban students of tertiary institutions in Jigawa State.
3. To determine the procedures of guidance services on students' awareness on HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State based on course of study.

Research questions

1. Are there any signs and symptoms of HIV/AIDS among gender differences on the students' awareness in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state?
2. Are there any modes of transmission and preventive measures on HIV/AIDS between rural and urban students of tertiary institutions in Jigawa State?
3. Are there any procedures of guidance services on students' awareness on HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State based on course of study?

Research Hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference on signs and symptoms of HIV/AIDS among gender differences on students' awareness in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.
2. There is no significant difference on modes of transmission and preventive measures on HIV/AIDS between rural and urban students of tertiary institutions in Jigawa State.
3. There is no significant difference on the procedures of guidance services on students' awareness on HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State based on course of study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An attempt has been made to review and pointed out some existing literatures of the study being conducted by various scholars and researchers as they expressed their views in the findings of their studies, especially in Nigerian context and other African countries. Even though, the related studies being reviewed showed that, researchers were conducted so many researches but were differed with current study such as population used in those studies, the data collection instruments and even the statistical instruments differs, some of the titled of these researches are summarized:- Level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among secondary school students in Ibadan metropolis Oyo state (Ajala 2006), Knowledge, Attitude and practice on adolescent towards HIV/AIDS prevention on secondary school students in Ondo state (Ayenigbara 2006), Attitude and practices on the preventive measures against HIV/AIDS among undergraduate students in ABU Zaria (Garba et.al 2007), Non regular Educational Programmes to undergraduates on HIV/AIDS awareness strategies and control measures in University of Ado Ekiti (Owuamanam, Ogunsanmi and Osakinle 2009), Knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS among some senior secondary school students in Katsina (Ruma 2009), Awareness level on the causes of HIV/AIDS, mode of transmission and preventive measures among adolescents in Imo state (Makinde 2010), Intervention Strategies to Control the spread of HIV/AIDS (Nwaji 2010), An evaluation of student's awareness, usage and assessment of guidance services in tertiary institutions in plateau state (Julie and Agnes 2010), Effectiveness of Educational programmes in the prevention of HIV/AIDS at primary schools in Zimbabwe (Wilson 2011a), Effectiveness of life skills programme in changing the behaviour of Learners that reduced the risk of HIV/AIDS from Umthunzini District in Zimbabwe (Wilson 2011b), Learners awareness of HIV/AIDS and their attitudes towards peer Educators in khayamandi High school south Africa (Faith 2011), The nomadic pastoralists' lifestyle and awareness of HIV/AIDS Infection in Nigeria (Nwaji 2011), HIV/AIDS awareness as a predictor of university students' dating behaviour in south-western Nigeria (Faloore and Aregundade 2012), impact of HIV/AIDS on family development in Bariga L.G. Lagos (Fashina 2012a), relationship between knowledge and attitude of adolescent towards HIV/AIDS in badagry north (Fashina 2012b), HIV/AIDS awareness level of urban and rural adolescent in Edo state (Henrietta, 2013), awareness and knowledge levels about HIV/AIDS among high school students in Mugla, Turkey (Ekinci and Goktas 2013).

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The researcher employed descriptive survey design because the study concerned with impact of guidance services of students' awareness on HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. Also the design was relevant to the study because it may determine the level of awareness of the students. According to Bichi (2004:21) describe the survey method collect data in order to determine the current status of population with respect to two or more variables.

Population and Sample

The population of the study comprises of all the students of six tertiary institutions under Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST), Jigawa State. According to statistical reported from Tertiary Education Department, Ministry of Education Science and Technology Jigawa State. There are a total of fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two (15,472) students from the six tertiary institutions in the year 2013/2014 session. The average age of the students' ranges from 20 years, they are predominantly Hausa's, Hausa/Fulani; most of them were Muslims with few Christians among them. The population covers both male and female students from rural and urban areas in the state and of different courses of study.

Sample Size

Selection of subject from a study involves selecting samples from a population. A sample is a portion of the population being studied, drawn through a definite procedure (Bichi, 2004:45). The sample size for the study was three hundred and seventy-five (375); the selection of 375 samples was based on Krejcie and Morgan table (1971) for determining the required sample size and the samples were drawn from two tertiary institutions. Namely: Jigawa State College of Education Gumel (JSCOE) and Jigawa State college of Education and Legal Studies Ringim (JSCILS) based on the fact that they represented the remaining institutions.

Sampling Technique

For the purpose of the study to take whole population in conducting the research is not possible. In view of that, simple random sampling technique used in selecting sample from the population of the study where by two tertiary institutions were selected from the six tertiary institutions under Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST) Jigawa state. Random sampling is the best known of probability procedures. In simple random sampling every member has an equal chance of being included in the sample and that each choice is independent of any other choice. The inclusion of each member takes place by chance and is attained through randomization (Bichi, 2004:46).

Data Collection Instrument

The instrument used for data collection was researcher developed structured questionnaire designed by the researcher with close-ended format entitled Questionnaire for Student's awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state (QSAHA). The instrument composed two sections that is, A and B. with a total of 30 items; Section (A) comprised personal information of respondent include name of institution, school, programme, level, gender, local Govt. area. But Section (B) requires the opinion of the respondent in students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions. The 30 items are in form of four likert type rating scale which indicated Strongly Agree (SA) Agree (A) Disagree (D) Strongly Disagree (SD) with value of 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively as a basis for scoring.

Scoring Procedure

The items in the questionnaire (QSAHA) was scored by the researcher using the four-point likert type scale format because the researcher has keen interest to find out respondents' level of awareness on the items in the questionnaire. Therefore, the instruments contained 30 items; the highest possible score any respondent can obtain is 120 (i.e. 4 x 30) while the lowest possible score is 30 (i.e. 1 x 30). The range is 90 (i.e. 120 - 30) the midpoint of range is 45. The cut-off point is therefore 120 - 45 (i.e. maximum score minus (-) the midpoint of range) or 30 + 45 (i.e. the minimum score plus (+) midpoint of range), in which other case is 75. Thus, respondents who obtained scores from 75 to 90 were considered having higher awareness on HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions, while those who scored below 75 were considered as having less awareness on HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions.

Validity of the instrument

It is important to note that validity is the most important characteristics of any instrument. The instrument was designed and forwarded to the Supervisor and other experts in test construction for (face and Content validity) within and outside the Department of Education, Bayero University Kano. They were mainly requested to ascertain corrections on the items in relation to the objectives of the study and language construction of the items then accepted the instrument as valid.

Reliability of the instrument

To determine and ensure the reliability of the instrument for the study, test re-test procedure was employed. Guildford cited in (Sambo, 2005:283) "test -retest form of reliability uses the same test but administered at two different times. The scores from the two administrations are correlated as an estimate for the reliability of the instrument". In this study, the instrument was administered to thirty-five 35 pilot samples at interval of two weeks. It employed to ensure that instrument used in collecting data was reliable. The Pearson product moment correlation statistical tool was used in computing the correlation co-efficient for the stability of instrument after test re-test procedures, it was statistically judged and obtained the positive direction at range of $r = 0.50$; considered suitable for research use.

Procedure for Data Collection

In the process of collecting data the researcher sought the permission from the Tertiary Department Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST) for an access to the sampled institutions through presenting an introductory letter for collecting data, for the assurance and confidentiality of the instrument to create good working relationship with respondents. The researcher himself participated in the distribution and collection of the instruments; but yet due to the vastness of the area and to ensure accuracy and success of the study two (2) research assistants was employed by the researcher to assist him in distribution and collection of the instruments and they were formally served in the sampled institutions. During the administration of the instrument enough time was

given to the respondents to respond and fill the instruments in one to two days, so that they can have a chance of completing effectively.

Procedures for Data Analysis

The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis and t-test for independent samples; statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software version (15.0) was used for data storage and for the calculation of t-test in testing hypotheses one to three. In view of that, descriptive statistics involves measures of central tendency these are mean, median, mode, standard deviation and summary of graphical representations (Yakasai, 2012:18) and t-test for independent samples used to find out the difference between the means of the two groups and further ascertain whether or not it is significant Lawal cited in Maiwada and Yakasai (2011:33).

The t-test statistical technique was used because:

- The data generated has normality of population
- The population variance are equal
- Awareness is categorical in nature
- Sample is a random sample and
- Observations are independent i.e. to find differences between the two groups.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Data Presentation

In this study, data was summarized based on three research questions with corresponding three hypotheses that were stated in chapter one of the study. The data collected was based on three variables viz: level of awareness on gender, location and course of study (programme). The three hypotheses were tested and the result of finding was presented in this chapter. The summary of the data collected shows the explanation.

Research Question One:

Are there any signs and symptoms of HIV/AIDS among gender difference on students' awareness in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State?

Table 1. Students' awareness of HIV/AIDS by gender

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Awareness scores	Male	235	64.93	29.975
	Female	135	44.63	40.086

Table 4.2.1 show that students' awareness of HIV/AIDS was generally differed between the genders in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. The entire students that constituted the sample were

370 with 64.93 mean score of 235 male and standard deviation (29.975). While their counterpart 135 female having the mean score of 44.63 and standard deviation of (40.086). Meaning that, the awareness scores of HIV/AIDS in male students are more positive than their female counterpart due to less awareness creation campaign and enlightenment.

Research Question two:

Are there any mode of transmission and preventive measures on HIV/AIDS between rural and urban students of tertiary institutions in Jigawa state?

Table 2. Students' awareness of HIV/AIDS between rural and urban students

Variable	Location		Mean	Standard Deviation
Awareness scores	Urban	140	34.11	35.876
	Rural	230	71.77	26.311

Table 4.2.2 above show that students from rural areas have positive awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state as having the highest mean score of 71.77 with (26.311) of standard deviation compared with their counterpart from urban areas with mean score of 34.11 and (35.876) of standard deviation. This implies that students from rural areas were highly aware and fear of the incidence of HIV/AIDS, unlike their urban counterpart.

Research Question three

Are there any procedures of guidance services on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State based on the course of study?

Table 3. Students awareness of HIV/AIDS based on course of study

Variable	Programme	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Awareness scores	Arts	260	71.43	26.494
	Sciences	110	24.65	31.756

Tables 4.2.3 show that students offering arts courses have positive awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state with 71.43 mean score and standard deviation of (26.494). While their counterpart offering science courses having the mean score of 24.65 and standard deviation of (31.756). Indicate that, the awareness scores of HIV/AIDS on the students offering art courses are more positive than their counterpart offering science courses as a result of less concerned on the spread of HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Data Analysis

This analysis concerned with awareness on HIV/AIDS between the students of tertiary institutions. Three hypotheses were put to test; this was found necessary to ascertain the significant differences in the opinions of respondents. The level of significance of 0.05 was adopted to provide the basis for acceptance or rejection of the hypotheses formulated. In view of that, t-test for independent sample was used and obtained the differences on the students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in relation to those variables; gender, location and programme of study. Using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) and analyze set of scores.

Hypotheses Testing

The procedure used in testing three hypotheses were analyzed based on differences between the t-calculated values and t- critical values at $p > \text{value } 0.05$ (sig. 2- tailed) and degree of freedom of 358.

Hypothesis One: There is no significant gender difference on signs and symptoms of HIV/AIDS among gender differences on the student's awareness in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.

Table 4. T- test analysis on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS by gender in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-cal	t-crit	P-value
Awareness score	Male	235	64.93	29.975	368	5.527	1.960	0.05
	Female	135	44.63	40.086				

To determine whether there is no significant difference on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state t-test for independent sample used. From the results of the t-analysis in the table one above, it is clearly evident that the calculated t- value (5.527) is greater than the critical value of t (1.960) on the table of distribution at 0.05 level of significant and the degree of freedom of 368, using two tailed test. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) retained. It was concluded that there is positive difference on the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS between the male and female students in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant difference on modes of transmission and preventive measures on HIV/AIDS between rural and urban students of tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.

Table 5. T- test analysis on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state between rural and urban students

Variable	Location	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-cal	t-crit	P-value
Awareness score	Urban	140	34.11	35.876	368	11.604	1.960	0.05
	Rural	230	71.77	26.311				

From the results of the t- analysis in the table two above, it was clearly shows that the calculated t- value (11.604) is greater than the critical value of t (1.960) on the table of distribution at 0.05 level of significant and the degree of freedom of 368, using two tailed test. Therefore, this implies that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) retained. It was revealed that there is significant difference on the awareness of HIV/AIDS between students from rural and urban areas in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.

Hypothesis Three: There is no significant difference on the procedures of guidance services on students' awareness on HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state based on course of study.

Table 6. T- test analysis on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS based on programme in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state

Variable	Programme	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-cal	t-crit	P-value
Awareness score	Arts	260	71.43	26.494	368	14.610	1.960	0.05
	Science	110	24.65	31.756				

To determine whether there is no significant difference on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state t-test for independent sample used. From the results of the t- analysis in the table three above, it is clearly evident that the calculated t- value (14.610) is greater than the critical value of t (1.960) on the table of distribution at 0.05 level of significant and the degree of freedom of 368, using two tailed test. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) retained. It was concluded that there is significant difference on the awareness of HIV/AIDS between the students offering arts and sciences (programme) in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The research was on the impact of guidance services on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. Therefore, the findings were summarized as follows:

1. There is significant gender difference on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State.
2. There is significant difference on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State between rural and urban students.
3. There is significant difference on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa State based on course of study (programme).

DISCUSSIONS

The study was intended to find out the impact of guidance services on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state. From the findings of the study analysis was made to agree that guidance services contributed immensely to the students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions in Jigawa state.

From the calculated value of t-test in hypothesis one implied that there is significant gender difference on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS. This finding indicated that, male students are more aware of HIV/AIDS than female counterparts. The findings agreed with outcomes of Garba et.al (2007) the study revealed that most of the respondents were aware of HIV/AIDS as a results of peer groups that were the main source of information about HIV/AIDS to the students. The finding also indicated that, the undergraduate male students of ABU Zaria showed high level awareness of HIV/AIDS and its prevalence due to the enlighten campaign, link to social network and other access to mass media. However, the study pinpointed out that there was significant gender difference on the level awareness of HIV/AIDS between the students of ABU Zaria. The finding also agreed with the findings of Alao cited in Fashina (2012a) reported that male students were much aware on HIV pandemic compared to female students due to inadequate expose to mass media and shyness to sex education.

The data collected were summarized on different tables followed by interpretations to each variable that stated in research questions presented. Detailed analysis of data were based on three hypotheses that tested using t-test of independent sample statistics and obtained positive significant differences between the variables such as gender, location and course of study (programme).

CONCLUSIONS

It was concluded that there is significant gender differences on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS in tertiary institutions. Meaning that, male students are the most sexually active adolescents that have positively high in awareness than their female counterparts. Due to less access to social network and other mass media to share ideas related to HIV/AIDS lead females to become less aware. It can be concluded that there is significant difference on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS between students from rural and urban areas in tertiary institutions.

Recommendations

In view of this finding, the study has discovered some suggestions which will increase the awareness of students of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, the following recommendations are extracted from the study by the researcher.

1. Since significant differences exist on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS between male and female students, therefore enlightenment campaign and career talks should be offered to the female students by parents and other agencies due to the habit of shyness in sharing ideas on the protection of HIV/AIDS among themselves.
2. Since significant differences exists on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS between students from rural and urban areas in tertiary institutions, government should provide available network services and other access to mass media in the urban areas rather than use of care delivery towards primary health care outreaches to rural areas.
3. Since significant differences exist on students' awareness of HIV/AIDS between students offering arts and sciences courses. Therefore, curriculum developers should modify the content of designed curricular to suit the students offering science courses like family life living and sex education.

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APPENDIX III
QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE
STUDENTS' AWARENESS ON HIV/AIDS IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN JIGAWA
STATE (QSAHA)

Dear Respondents,

This instrument has been developed to collect data on the Students awareness on HIV/AIDS in Tertiary Institutions in Jigawa State. Therefore, all information to be collected will be treated as confidential and it will be used for the purpose of this research only.

You are please required to answer the information by filling the space provided for each item.

PART A

(To be completed by Students of Tertiary Institutions)

Personal information:

1. Name of institution
2. School
3. Programme.....
4. Level
5. Gender
6. Local Govt. Area.

PART B

You are please required to indicate your rating by ticking (√) on the Columns provided which indicate; SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, DA =Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree.

S/ N	ITEMS	SA	A	DA	SD
1.	Youths are not confused about the reality of HIV/AIDS, even though symptoms may not appear for up to ten years.				
2.	Adequate knowledge or information can reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among people.				
3.	Public Enlightenments and Seminars of HIV/AIDS can reduce the transmission of the disease.				
4.	HIV Virus can damage the cells in the defense system and weakens body's ability to fight other diseases.				
5.	HIV is the Virus that causes AIDS but not everyone who was infected with HIV has AIDS.				
6.	HIV can be transmitted by sharing sharp and piercing objects with infected person.				
7.	Unprotective sexual intercourse with infected person can transmit HIV through Heterosexual, Oral, Anal and Vaginal contact.				
8.	Contact with infected blood or open sore during accident can transmit HIV/AIDS.				
9.	An infected mother can transmit HIV Virus to her infant during pregnancy, labour and breast feeding .				
10.	Transfusion of contaminated blood can spread the HIV Virus in to the blood Cells of a healthy person.				
11.	Sweat, tears, spit and urine coming out from infected person cannot spread HIV infection.				
12.	A person cannot get HIV when sharing clothes, toilets, eating Utensils e.g. Cups and Dishes with infected person.				
13.	Shaking hands, touching, hugging and sleeping with infected person cannot transmit HIV Virus.				
14.	Biting from Mosquito cannot spread the infection of HIV/AIDS among people.				
15.	A person cannot get HIV when sharing towels, shoes, caps, bed sheets and blankets with infected person.				
16.	A person with AIDS can suffer from diarrhoea which causes lost of body's fluid for more than a month as part of the symptoms.				

17.	Manifestation of persistent Cough that goes on for more than a month can be regarded as part of HIV/AIDS Symptoms.				
18.	A person infected with HIV/AIDS can suffer from skin infections and manifest the Symptoms of rashes, itches and blisters.				
19.	Weight loss for more than Ten Percent of the body of infected person within a short period of time can be regarded as HIV/AIDS Symptoms.				
20.	Manifestation of Fungal infections on the mouth and throat of infected person e.g. white coated tongue can be regarded as HIV/AIDS Symptoms				
21.	A person with HIV/AIDS can destroy his future ambitions and even the life's expectancy.				
22.	Infected person can be stigmatized and discriminated from people at home and place of work.				
23.	Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by having one uninfected faithful partner?				
24.	Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by avoiding oral and anal sex?				
25.	Infected person can spread the HIV/AIDS by touching fresh blood of victims especially at accident spot.				
26.	A healthy- looking person can be infected with HIV/AIDS as a result of discussion or sleep together with infected person.				
27.	Infected person can transmit HIV/AIDS in screened and uncontaminated blood for transfusion.				
28.	A person can treat other sexually transmitted diseases as soon as Signs are noticed.				
29.	If a person use only sterilized needles, Syringes, Razor blades and other piercing objects can reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS?				
30.	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted among the students gradually without knowing the incident of its occurrence.				

Thank you for Responding