

ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini ialah untuk mengenalpasti tahap sikap para pelajar terhadap Pendidikan AIDS di sekolah. Kajian ini turut meninjau perbezaan sikap di kalangan pelajar terhadap Pendidikan AIDS berdasarkan ciri-ciri demografi terpilih. Seterusnya kajian ini juga ingin mengenalpasti sama ada terdapat perkaitan yang signifikan di antara sikap pelajar dengan faktor-faktor motivasi pelajar, pengetahuan lampau mengenai AIDS, faktor guru, ibu hupu, budaya, rukun sebaya serta media massa dan seterusnya menentukan faktor-faktor yang paling mempengaruhi sikap pelajar terhadap Pendidikan AIDS di sekolah. Sampel kajian ini terdiri daripada 221 orang pelajar tingkatan empat dari lima buah sekolah menengah di bandar Sandakan, Sabah. Borang soal selidik yang telah digunakan terdiri daripada tiga bahagian. Bahagian A terdiri daripada 9 soalan yang berkaitan dengan data demografi pelajar. Bahagian B terdiri 15 item untuk mengukur sikap pelajar. Bahagian C terdiri daripada 35 item untuk menentukan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi sikap pelajar terhadap Pendidikan AIDS. Analisis statistik deskriptif, Uji-t, Analisis Varian Satu Hala, analisis korelasi dan analisis regresi berganda 'stepwise' telah digunakan. Keputusan kajian menunjukkan bahawa: (1) peratusan pelajar yang menunjukkan sikap positif terhadap Pendidikan AIDS di sekolah adalah sederhana tinggi; (2) daripada ujian-t dan Analisis Varian Satu Hala didapati bahawa terdapat perbezaan sikap pelajar yang signifikan terhadap Pendidikan AIDS berdasarkan kumpulan etnik, agama, aliran persekolahan, prestasi akademik dan status pendapatan ibu hupu; (3) tidak terdapat perbezaan sikap pelajar yang signifikan terhadap Pendidikan AIDS berdasarkan jantina, tempat tinggal pelajar iaitu sama ada di bandar atau luar bandar serta jenis pekerjaan dan taraf pendidikan bapa pelajar; (4) analisis korelasi menunjukkan bahawa faktor-faktor seperti motivasi pelajar, guru, ibu bapa, budaya, rukun sebaya dan media massa, menunjukkan perkaitan positif yang signifikan dengan sikap pelajar-pelajar terhadap Pendidikan AIDS manakala faktor pengetahuan lampau pelajar tidak menunjukkan perkaitan yang signifikan; (5) analisis regresi berganda 'Stepwise' menunjukkan bahawa di antara ketujuh-tujuh faktor yang telah disenaraikan, faktor pengaruh motivasi pelajar yang paling mempengaruhi sikap pelajar terhadap Pendidikan AIDS. Ini diikuti oleh faktor rukun sebaya dan faktor media massa. Daripada kajian ini didapati bahawa faktor pengetahuan lampau, guru, ibu hupu serta budaya pelajar tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang penting ke atas sikap pelajar terhadap Pendidikan AIDS. Akhir sekali cadangan-cadangan telah dibuat bagi pengubah dasar, perancang-perancang program dan guru penyelidik.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine students' attitude towards AIDS Education in school. This study also investigated the significant differences in attitude among students towards AIDS Educations based on selected demographic factors. The study then, sought to identify the relationship between students' attitude and the following factors: motivation of students, prior knowledge pertaining to AIDS, teachers, parents, culture, peer group and the mass media and then determine the factors most influencing students' attitude towards AIDS Education. The sample chosen for this study consisted of 221 Form Four students from five secondary schools in Sandakan, Sabah. The questionnaire had three sections. Section A composed of 9 questions related to demographic characteristic of the students. Section B contained 15 items to assess the attitude of the students. Section C included 35 items to determine the factors that influence attitude of students towards AIDS education in school. Descriptive statistical analysis, t-Test, One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), correlation analysis and multiple regression stepwise analysis were employed. Results of this study showed firstly, that the percentage of students showing positive attitude towards AIDS education was moderately high. Secondly, t-Test and One-Way Analysis of Variance results showed that there were a significant differences in students' attitude towards AIDS education based on students' race, religion, school-stream, academic performance and parents' income. Thirdly, there were no significant differences in students' attitude based on gender, locality of the students (urban or rural) and the types of occupation as well as the academic status of their fathers. Fourthly, correlation analysis showed that factors such as students' motivation, teachers, parents, culture, peer group and mass-media had a significant positive relation between students' attitude towards AIDS Education. Student's prior knowledge on AIDS did not show any significant correlation. Fifthly, multiple regression stepwise analysis showed that of the seven factors mentioned, the most influential factor was students' motivation. This was followed by peer group and mass-media. This study showed that student's prior knowledge, teachers, parents and culture were not important factors influencing students' attitude towards AIDS Education in school. Finally recommendations for policy makers, program planners and researchers were made.