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## THE RELATIONSHIP OF INFORMATION SOURCES WITH THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS IN AL ULUM PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS IN 2024

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### ABSTRACT

Psychological development of teenagers is a group at risk of promiscuity, sex and drugs, because at that age the desire to know about sexual matters is very great and they have a great desire to experiment so they are vulnerable to contracting diseases such as HIV/AIDS. The aim of this research is to determine the description of students' knowledge about HIV/AIDS. This type of research is analytical with a cross-sectional design. The research was conducted at Al-Ulum Private High School. The population in this study was 240 people and the sample was 71 people. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Chi-Square test at a confidence level of 95% (The research results showed that the majority of teenagers' knowledge about HIV/AIDS was in the sufficient category, 42 people (59.2%). The source of information about HIV/AIDS was mostly obtained by respondents from the mass media, 34 people (47.9%). The source of information is significantly related to the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS at Al Ulum Private High School in 2024,  $p = 0.015 < 0.05$ . It is recommended that Al-Ulum Private High School teachers provide special material about HIV/AIDS or relate other subject matter to HIV/AIDS, for example in biology, physical education and religious studies.

**Keywords:** *Knowledge, HIV/AIDS*

## INTRODUCTION

The HIV virus (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a retrovirus that has the ability to use its RNA and host DNA to form a DNA virus and infect the body over a long incubation period. HIV can cause damage to the immune system, this happens because the HIV virus uses DNA from CD4+ and lymphocytes to replicate itself. In this process, the virus destroys CD4+ and lymphocytes, resulting in a decrease in the immune system in HIV/AIDS sufferers (Nursalam & Ninuk, 2019).

The World Health Organization (WHO) until the end of 2023, the number of people suffering from HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in the world will be 36.9 million people. The target of sustainable development goals or Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is, among other things, to stop the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world by 2030 (Rafikasari, 2023).

In 2024, as many as 0.8% of adults aged 15-49 years worldwide are living with HIV. In Sub-Saharan Africa nearly 1 in every 20 adults (4.9%) is living with HIV. Although the regional prevalence of HIV infection is almost 25 times higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than in Asia, nearly 5 million Asians are living with HIV in South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia (UNAIDS, 2023).

The HIV-AIDS problem situation in the first quarter (January-March) of 2016 in Indonesia is HIV with the highest percentage of HIV infections reported in the 25-49 year age group (69.7 20-24 year olds (16.6%), and the  $\geq 50$  year old group ( 7.2%). The highest percentage of HIV risk factors are risky sexual relations among

heterosexuals (47%), MSM (Men Having Sex with Men) (25%), others (25%) and use of non-sterile syringes among IDUs (3%) . AIDS with figures from January to March 2022, the number of AIDS reported was only 305 people.

## METHOD

### 3.1. Types of research

This type of research is analytical with a cross-sectional design which aims to determine the relationship between sources of information and the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS in Al-Ulum Private High School.

### 3.2. Research Location and Time

#### 3.2.1. Research sites

This research was conducted at Al-Ulum Private High School

#### 3.2.2. Research time

This research was carried out on February 8-10 2024.

### 3.3. Population and Sample

#### 3.3.1. Population

The population in this study was all students in class XI of Al-Ulum Private High School, totaling 240 people, consisting of Class

#### 3.3.2. Sample

The number of samples in this study was taken using a random sampling technique using the Notoatmodjo (2024) formula, which is as follows.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(d)^2}$$

Information:

N : Sample size

N : Population size

d :The desired level of confidence / determination is 0.1



assessment weight is first made for each question in the questionnaire. Number of questions submitted were 20 statements. For 1 question, the correct answer is given a score of 1, and the wrong answer is given a score of 0, so the score range is 0-20. The length of the knowledge class can be obtained using the formula:

Respondents' knowledge can be categorized as follows:

- a. Good: If the respondent answered 15-20 correctly
- b. Enough: If the respondent answered 8-14 correctly
- c. Less: If the respondent answered correctly 0-7

Measuring scale: Ordinal

### 3.7. Data processing

The data that has been collected is then processed manually with the following steps:

#### 1. Editing

The data editing stage or what is also called the data checking stage is the process of researchers checking the data that has been collected again to find out whether the collected data is good enough and can be processed properly.

#### 2. Coding

In this step the author codes the research variables to make it easier to process the data, for example the respondent's name is changed to numbers 01, 02, 03,.....71.

#### 3. Tabulating

To make data analysis easier and draw conclusions, the data is entered into a frequency distribution table, and the percentage is calculated for each variable studied, making it easier to present the data obtained.

### 3.8. Data analysis

The data analysis steps in this research are as follows:

#### 1. Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis aims to explain or describe the characteristics of each research variable. In general, this analysis only produces a frequency distribution table for each variable.

#### 2. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is carried out to see the relationship between two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. In accordance with the research objectives, bivariate analysis was carried out using the Chi-Square test formula at a confidence level of 95% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

If the calculation results show a p value < p-value (0.05), it is said that ( $H_0$ ) is rejected, meaning that the two variables statistically have a significant relationship. Then, to explain the existence of an association (relationship) between the dependent variable and the independent variable, cross tabulation analysis is used.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Research result

#### 4.1.1. Respondent's Age

Based on the research results, the ages of the respondents can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4.1. Age Frequency Distribution of Respondents at Al-Ulum Private High School in 2024**

N	Age	Amou	Percentage (%)
o		nt	
1	16 years	51	71,8
2	17 years	20	28,2
Total		71	100,0

Table 4.1. above shows that the majority of respondents are 16 years old, namely 51

people (71.8%), the remainder are 17 years old, namely 20 people (28.2%).

#### 4.1.2. Gender

Based on the research results, the gender of the respondents can be seen in the following table

**Table 4.2. Gender Frequency Distribution of Respondents at Al-Ulum Private High School in 2024**

No	Gender	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Man	33	46,5
2	Woman	38	53,5
Total		71	100,0

Table 4.2. above shows that the majority are women, namely 38 people (53.5%), the rest are men, namely 33 people (46.5%).

#### 4.1.3. Resources

Based on the research results, the sources of information obtained by respondents about HIV/AIDS can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4.3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Information Sources About HIV/AIDS at Al-Ulum Private High School in 2024**

N	Sumber Inform	Res	Percenta
o		our	ge (%)
		ces	
1	Family	8	11,3
2	Schools and health	29	40,8
3	workers	34	47,9
	Mass media		
Total		71	100,0

Table 4.3. above shows that the majority of respondents admitted to getting information about HIV/AIDS from the mass media, namely 34 people (47.9%), the minority got information from their families, namely 8 people (11.3%).

#### 4.1.4. Knowledge

Based on the results of knowledge calculations, it can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4.4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge at Al-Ulum Private High School in 2024**

No	Knowledge	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Good	29	40,8
2	Enough	42	59,2
3	Not enough	-	-
Total		71	100,0

Table 4.4. above, it is known that the majority of respondents have knowledge in the sufficient category, namely 42 people (59.2%), the minority has good knowledge, namely 29 people (40.8%).

#### 4.1.5. Relationship between Information Sources and Student Knowledge

Based on the research results, information sources and respondents' knowledge can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4.5. Cross Table of Information Sources with Respondents' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS at Al-Ulum Private High School in 2024**

N	Reso	Knowledge				Amount	p-value	
		Good		Enou				
		f	%	f	%			
1	Famil	4	5,6	4	5,6	8	11,3	0,015
2	y	6	8,5	2	32,	2	3	
3	Schoo			3	4	9	40,8	
	ls and							
	health	1	26,	1	21,	3		
	worke	9	8	5	1	4	47,9	
	rs							
	Mass							
	media							
Amount		29	40,8	42	59,2	71	100	

Table 4.5. The above shows that of the 8 respondents who received information from their families, the majority of their knowledge was in the good and sufficient categories, 4 people each (5.6%).

Of the 29 respondents who received information from schools and health workers, the majority had sufficient knowledge, namely 23 people (32.4%). Of the 34 respondents who got information from the mass media, the majority had good knowledge, namely 19 people (26.8%).

The results of statistical tests in bivariate analysis using Chi-Square obtained a p-value of  $0.015 < 0.05$ , meaning that there is a significant relationship between the source of information and the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS of Al-Ulum Private High School students in 2024

## 4.2. Discussion

### 4.2.1. Source of Information about HIV/AIDS

Based on the research results, it shows that the majority of respondents admitted to getting information about HIV/AIDS from the mass media, namely 34 people (47.9%), the minority got information from their families, namely 8 people (11.3%).

The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted by Julianti (2014) which examined teenagers' knowledge about HIV/AIDS in public high schools.

2 Boyolali found that the majority of respondents admitted to getting information about HIV/AIDS from the mass media (52.4%), from school (26.8%), from parents or family (20.8%).

Sources of information are everywhere, in the market, at school, at home, in institutions or commercial organizations, in books, in magazines, in newspapers and also in libraries or other places. Science and technology (science and technology) requires

information, as well as producing information. As a logical consequence of developments in the fields of science and technology which are very fast nowadays, information is developing so fast that people often say that an explosion of knowledge causes an explosion of information (Yusup, 2021).

Through various media, both print and electronic, various information can be received by the public, so that someone who is more frequently exposed to mass media (TV, radio, magazines, pamphlets, etc.) will obtain more information compared to people who never exposed to media information. This means that exposure to mass media influences the level of knowledge a person has (Notoatmodjo, 2020).

According to researchers' assumptions, currently information about HIV/AIDS is widely studied and displayed in the mass media so that it is now very easy to get information about HIV/AIDS, both in print media such as newspapers, magazines and electronic media such as television, the internet, etc. Students usually search for information on the internet with their friends to do assignments from teachers, such as assignments about HIV/AIDS. Information about HIV/AIDS is currently spread in many media, especially in the mass media so that students can dig up this information from books, magazines, newspapers and even the internet which is currently booming so that if they have a desire to get information about HIV/AIDS they can search for it by fast.

### 4.2.2. Respondents' Knowledge About HIV/AIDS

Based on the research results, it shows that the majority of respondents have knowledge in the sufficient category, namely 42 people (59.2%), the minority has good knowledge, namely 29 people (40.8%).

The results of this research are in line with research by Siregar (2019) which examined teenagers' knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 17

Medan obtained the results that the majority of respondents' knowledge was in the sufficient category (64.4%), the remainder was in the good category (35.6%).

Likewise, the results of research conducted by Riswani (2014) who examined the knowledge of teenagers at SMA Negeri 2 Bantul Yogyakarta, found that the majority of teenagers' knowledge was in the sufficient category (62%), a small portion was in the good category (38%). Knowledge is the result of "knowing", and this occurs after people sense a particular object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, and most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2020). Knowledge is a learning process using the five senses that a person carries out on certain objects to produce knowledge and skills (Hidayat, 2020).

According to Indra Jaya (2019) knowledge is defined as follows: a) Something that exists or is considered to be ethical. Something resulting from the correspondence of subject and object. b) The result of human nature. c) The results of the agreement between induction and deduction. Knowledge consists of beliefs about reality. One way to obtain and verify knowledge is from tradition or from authorities in the past .

commonly known, such as Aristotle. Knowledge may also be acquired based on secular pronouncements or the power of religion, state, or church. Another way to gain knowledge by observation and experiment: the scientific method. Knowledge is also derived by traditional logical, authoritative or scientific means or a combination of them, and may or may not be proven by observation and testing. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important dominant in shaping a person's actions (overt behavior). From knowledge and research, it turns out that behavior that is based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge.

According to the researcher's assumption based on the results of this study, it shows that teenagers' knowledge about HIV/AIDS is in the sufficient category and must continue to be improved so that all teenagers (students) have good knowledge about HIV/AIDS so that teenagers are able to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS by avoiding promiscuity, do not use drugs, especially injection needles. Many teenagers are not knowledgeable enough because they still don't understand questions about HIV/AIDS so the answers are wrong. Apart from that, currently teenagers have little interest in reading to find out information about HIV/AIDS, they prefer to play games. In fact, currently information is very easy to obtain with the internet via internet cafes or cellphones which almost all students have. Students who want to take advantage of current information technology will increase their knowledge.

#### 4.2.3. Relationship between Information Sources and Students' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Based on the research results, it shows that there is a significant relationship between the source of information and the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS for class XI students at Al-Ulum Private High School in 2024,  $p=0.015 < 0.05$ . Of the 8 respondents who received information from their families, the majority of their knowledge was in the good and sufficient categories, 4 people each (5.6%). Of the 29 respondents who received information from schools and health workers, the majority had sufficient knowledge, namely 23 people (32.4%). Of the 34 respondents who got information from the mass media, the majority had good knowledge, namely 19 people (26.8%).

The results of Siregar's research (2019) which examined teenagers' knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 17 Medan showed that respondents who received information from school had better knowledge than respondents who

get information from the family environment. Likewise, research results from Riswani (2019) showed that students who got information from school and mass media had better knowledge than students who got information from the environment.

The influence of global information (exposure to audio-visual media) which is increasingly easily accessible actually provokes children and teenagers to adapt unhealthy habits such as drug abuse and illegal injections. Ultimately, cumulatively

This habit will speed up the age at which they are sexually active and lead them to high-risk sexual behavior habits.

Because most teenagers do not have accurate knowledge about reproductive health and sexuality and do not have access to reproductive health information and services (Sarwono, 2020).

Information obtained from both formal and non-formal education can have a short-term impact (immediate impact) resulting in changes or increased knowledge. With the advancement of technology, various mass media will be available that influence the public or teenagers about new innovations as a means of communication in various mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines and others. Has a big influence on the formation of people's opinions and beliefs. In conveying information as its main task, the mass media also carries messages containing suggestions that can overcome someone's opinion, the presence of new information about something provides a cognitive basis for the formation of knowledge about that matter (Notoatmodjo, 2020).

According to Istiarti (2008), a person's knowledge is usually obtained from various sources, for example mass media, electronic media, manuals, officers.

health, poster media, close relatives, and so on. Sources of knowledge can be community leaders, both formal and informal, religious experts, government officials, and so on. The right source of information can increase a person's knowledge about an object.

According to the researcher's assumption from the results of this study it can be seen that the source of information obtained by teenagers is significantly related to the knowledge the teenagers have about HIV/AIDS. Adolescents admitted that they received more information about HIV/AIDS from the mass media than from their families, schools and health workers. Respondents who get information from mass media tend to have better knowledge than respondents who get information from family or from schools and health workers. They get information from the mass media, sometimes teachers are given the task of making clippings about HIV/AIDS so like it or not they have to look for information from the mass media to fulfill this task. By reading information from these clippings they will increase their knowledge.

## CONCLUSION

From the research results it was concluded as follows:

1. The majority of teenagers' knowledge about HIV/AIDS is in the sufficient category, 42 people (59.2%).
2. The source of information about HIV/AIDS was mostly obtained by respondents from the mass media, 34 people (47.9%).
3. The source of information is significantly related to the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS of Al-Ulum Private High School students in 2024,  $p = 0.015 < 0.05$ .

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