

Status Of Safe Sexual Behavior, The Case Of Secondary, Preparatory, TVET, Adwa College Of Teachers And Educational Leadership And Axum University, Central Zone Of Tigray.Ethiopia, 2014

Workneh Gebreselassie

Abstract: Introduction Most experts agree that in the general population old teenagers and young adults tend to be the most sexually active and therefore at higher risk than some other groups (Curtin, 1996). Making continuous assessment on the degree of awareness and behavioral change on prevention of HIV/AIDS is uninterrupted work. Since this age group is found in high schools, colleges, and University. This research work is interested to assess the sexual behaviors related to the prevention of HIV/AIDS in these education institutions. This study may contribute in initiating concerned policy makers, health workers, teachers, administrators, and parents, NGOs to assess their strategies and strengthen their efforts in order to create better awareness, behavioral change and accessibilities for prevention of HIV/AIDS. It may also strengthen the global efforts on prevention of HIV/AIDS. **Objectives**-To assess the status of safe sexual behavior in the educational institutions and promote prevention of HIV/AIDS **Methodology**-Institutions based cross sectional study design was employed. This research work has been carried out by dispatching self administered questionnaires randomly among the students of secondary, preparatory, TVET, CTE, University educational institutions found in central zone of Tigray region, Ethiopia. Two sections (departments) were selected randomly from each institution. The collected data was analyzed quantitatively entering in to a computer using SPSS Version 16 using Chi-square, Annova, Sign test. **Result** More students found, abstinence, females (82.8%), males (72.4%). Sexually active students not found in first primary level. But in both sexes sexually active students found in junior primary level (7th&8th grade), in which males are significantly more than females. In both sexes majority students have started sexual activity in their secondary level (9th &10th). The very interesting thing here is all female students, who have arrived with abstinence to university level continue likewise. But among the male students who have arrived with abstinence only 4.4% of them break, their abstinence in their university life. In both sexes majority of those who have started sexual activity continue likewise, females (85.5%), males (67.4%). Unlike to this half of the male students who have arrived sexually active to university level stopped their sexual activity after their arrival. Majority students in both sexes used to mate only with their friends, females (73.6%), males (71.2%). Unlike to this majority of the sexually active preparatory male students (80%) found to use promiscuous sexual behavior. Similarly about half the female (58.3%) and male (53.8%) university students found to use promiscuous sexual behavior. The other unlike behavior is, majority female students (69.6%) as well as male students (66%) were not on using condom regularly. The main reasons given by, female students not to use condom regularly was because of trusting their boyfriends (37.1%), they dislike it (31.4%), their boyfriends, dislike it (25.7%). Likewise the reasons given by male students were, because they trust their girlfriends (44.3%), they dislike it (24.3%), their girlfriends dislike it (22.9%). In both sexes as well as in all level of education, majority students had made HIV/AIDS checkup. And among these 1.6% females and 2% males found HIV/AIDS positive, in which the secondary level students account highest, females (8.6%) and males (9%). However 15.5% female and 14.6% male students have been found unchecked for HIV/AIDS. The given reason by female students was, lack of available chance (40.7%) confidence (35.6%), and frighten the news might be bad (22%). Likewise the reason by male students was confidence 43.3%, lack of available chance (31.7%) and frighten the news might be e bad (18.3%). **Conclusion and recommendation** Although majority students found sexual abstinence. considerable number of them had been sexually active. About half of the female and male sexually active university students were found to make promiscuous sexual behavior. In addition to this condition 69.6% the sexually active female students as well as 66% of the sexually active male students were found not, on regular use of condom. These two conditions shows considerable numbers of students are on unsafe sexual behavior. This urges the ministry of education as well as ministry of health and other responsible bodies to intensify the awareness creation programs in students as well as in the rest of the society. According to this research, 84.5% of female as well as 85.4 % of male students found perform HIV checkup. Among these 1.6% females and 2% males found HIV/AIDS positive, This HIV positive condition is not small, so it urges the ministry of education as well as ministry of health and other stake holders to work hard in their formal as well as informal programs.

Key words: assessment, awareness, behavior, efforts, prevention, safe, sexual, status

1. Introduction

The future development of our country is on hands of the new generation. The young generation, in order to elevate poverty and promote fast development of the country need quality education and health service. Most experts agree that in the general population old teenagers and young adults tend to be the most sexually active and therefore at higher risk than some other groups (Curtin, 1996). Everyone seems to agree that educational efforts regarding HIV/AIDS must receive a high priority, especially for young people (Schoeberlein, 1995).

The FDR government of Ethiopia has produced health policy, which promote the health of the society as a whole and the young generation particularly. According to Curtin, 1996, sixty two percent of new HIV infections take place between the age of 10 and 29. HIV is now present at same level throughout the world (Curtin, 1996). No disease in recent history has captured public interest and media attention in quite the same way as HIV/AIDS infection. It is disease of controversy most likely, because HIV is frequently transmitted through behaviors that many people judge to be in appropriate (Harsh and Hardy, 1994). Therefore the government of every nation will have to take strong and active roles in responding to the problem (Paul, 1995). The FDR government has been made continuous efforts to create awareness on HIV/AIDS and other transmitting diseases. Efforts have been made to make the environment convenient for life of the society in particular for the new generation. Especially the government has

- *Workneh Gebreselassie, (Master in Ecology) mob. 0912176371, e-mail workneh2003@yahoo.com*

been working to protect the young generation from the killer disease HIV/AIDS. More focus has been given to HIV/AIDS, because there is no so far curing medicine, the most convenient solution to this disease is to take preventive actions. Transmission of HIV is almost always by sexual contact with an infected person. About 75% of the world HIV is sexually transmitted both homosexual and heterosexual (Cochran and Mays, 1990). Prevention of HIV infections including risk reducing strategies such as sexual abstinence, reducing number of sex partner, careful selection of sex partners moving slowly in to a sexual relationship, applying the safe sex practices, not having sex with prostitutes and effective use of condom (Ferraro et al, 1996). According to Einhorn and Polgar, 1994, it is uncertain whether an effective vaccine will even be produced, although many scientists are optimistic about the possibility, but it will still take years of testing to ensure that a vaccine is both safe and effective, before it can be released to the general public. This disease which is critical in the world, especially in Africa including our country, and it mainly attacks youngsters. This is because youngsters (adolescents) are the most sexually active group. Because of this, this group is venerable to HIV/AIDS. This group is also the mentally as well as physically strong one and he/she is the decisive power in economic, social as well as political issue of the country. It is also the age when individuals actively prepare themselves mentally, physically and morally for their life as well as to develop their country. That is why the FDR government of Ethiopia is working on prevention of the society as a whole and especially the youth from HIV/AIDS. According to spears et al, 1995 reports from high schools and colleges have suggested that some students have been slow to accept the potential risks of HIV/AIDS around them. College students are still some times neglecting to use condom in their sexual activity. Likewise, according the report from Elliott and Brantly, 1997, in the details magazine survey of American College students, less than half were able to say they always practiced safe sex, and over 10% indicated they did so only, rarely or never. In relation to this Paul, 1995 reported never in recent history have people faced a disease of the proportions that HIV is now threatening. At the foundation of all the issues is the matter of personal decision making, safe sex that the spread of this disease can effectively be slowed. So prevention of HIV/AIDS is possible by abstinence from sex, by establishing trustful relation with sex partner or using condom. Accordingly the ministry of health of FDR government of Ethiopia has been working for decades in creating awareness and to bring behavioral change on the society as a whole, especially the youngsters in school environment. And making continuous assessment on the degree of awareness and behavioral change on prevention of HIV/AIDS is uninterrupted work. Since adolescence is the age when strong sexual interest is developed and this age group is found in high schools, colleges, and universities, this research work is interested to assess the sexual behaviors related to the prevention of HIV/AIDS in these education institutions. The need for new research priorities and change in human behavior are becoming increasingly clear as HIV disease hits closer to home (Paul, 1995). This study may contribute in initiating concerned policy makers, health workers, teachers, administrators, and parents, NGOs to assess their

strategies and strengthen their efforts in order to create better awareness, behavioral change and accessibilities for prevention of HIV/AIDS. It may also strengthen the global efforts on prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Significance of this study

The study will be used to initiate concerned policy makers, Health workers, teachers, administrators, Parents, NGOs to assess their strategies and strengthen their efforts of prevention of HIV/AIDS.

2. Objectives

2.1 General objective

To assess the status of the safe sexual behavior in students of the educational institutions and promote prevention of HIV/AIDS..

2.2 Specific objectives

To initiate policy makers, health workers, administrators, teachers, NGOs, parents to strengthen their efforts and assert better strategies in promoting the prevention of HIV/AIDS..To enhance the health education program on prevention of HIV/AIDS.

- To promote the safe sexual behaviors.
- To promote the accessibility and use of condom.
- To promote interest in self check and guidance and consoling on HIV/AIDS.

3. Methodology

Study design-institutions based cross sectional study design was employed

This research work has been carried out by dispatching self administered questionnaires randomly to students of secondary, preparatory, TVET, CTE, University found in central zone of Tigray region, Ethiopia,2014.. Two sections (departments) were selected randomly from each institute.. And a questionnaire had been given for each student found in each section. The selected sections (departments) ranged from grade 9th to university graduate level. Accordingly Nigeste Saba Secondary, Nigiste Saba Preparatory, Nigste Saba TVET, Adwa College of teachers education, Axum Secondary, Axum Preparatory, Kaleb Secondary, Axum polytechnic

4. Sampling

850 questionnaires were dispatched randomly to the mentioned nine education institutes, among these 828 (97.4%) were returned, while 22 (2.6%) remained unreturned due to various cases.

5. Instrument

The data was collected by dispatching questionnaire randomly. The questionnaire was both closed and open type. The questionnaire has 4 parts.

Part 1: focus on, sexual condition (sexual activity) of the students (respondents).

Part 2: focus on, types of sexual partners.

Part 3: focus on, usage of condom.

Part 4: focus on, condition of HIV/AIDS checkup.

6. Data analysis

The collected data was analyzed quantitatively by entering to computer using SPSS version 16 and analyzed by using chi-square, ANNOVA and Sign test.

Ethical consideration

Ethical approval and clearance for the study was obtained from all the educational institutions. Verbal consent from heads of each institutions obtained .The participants has been assured that they would have full right to participate or to with draw from the study. They have been informed that the information obtained from them would not be disclosed to the third person. Name and other identification would not be used in the study.

Dissemination of the study

Dissemination of findings is crucial in any study as it follows the timely utilization of findings to the hard and soft copy. Final study report was submitted to Adwa college of teachers and educational leadership and through it to all the institutes included in this study. The result was presented on annual research conference and will be sent for possible publications on relevant scientific journals.

7. Result

Table 1:- Sexual condition of students in different level of Education.

S N	Level	Female				Male					
		Total	Abstinence %	Sexually active %	Sexually active %	total	Abstinence %	Sexually active %	Sexually active %		
1	Secondary	79	67	84.8	12	15.2	72	57	79.2	15	20.8
2	TVET	59	50	84.7	9	15.3	52	35	67.3	17	32.7
3	Preparatory	56	52	92.9	4	7.1	47	41	87.2	6	12.8
4	CTE	98	77	78.6	21	21.4	197	138	70	59	30
5	University	68	52	76.5	16	23.5	100	68	68	32	32
6		360	298	82.8	62	17.2	468	339	72.4	129	27.6

There are more abstinence females than the sexually active females (t<0.001). Similarly there are more abstinence males than sexually active males. (t<0.01), in all level of education. But there is no significant difference between the two sexes in case of abstinence and sexually activeness in all level of education (t<0.07).

Table 2:- level of education when sexual activity started

SN	Level	femal e	%	mal e	%
1	Primary (below 7th grade)	0	0	0	0
2	Junior (7th & 8th grade)	6	7.8	21	31
3	Secondary 9th & 10th grade	47	61.1	23	33.8
4	Preparatory	6	7.8	14	20.6
5	TVET	6	7.8	0	0
6	CTE	12	15.6	7	10.3
7	University	0	0	3	4.4
Total		77		68	

Sexually active students were not found in first primary (below 7th grade), in both sexes. But in both sexes sexually activity started students have been found in junior (7th & 8th grade) in which males are significantly more (31 %) than females (7.8 %)(t<0.01). however majority students of both sexes have started sexual activity in secondary (9th & 10th grade) in which females account (61.1%), while males account (33.8%), with significant difference (t<0.01). All female students who have arrived with abstinence to university continue likewise. But among the male students, who have arrived to university with abstinence, very few of them, (4.4%) have started sexual activity in their university life.

Table 3:- Those who have started to be sexually active, their present Sexual condition

S N	Level of education	Female				Male				
		total	Still active	%	stop %	total	Still active	%	stop %	
1	Secondary	12	12	100		15	13	86.7	2	13.3
2	Preparatory	4	4	100		6	5	83.3	1	16.7
3	TVE T	9	8	88.9	1	17	10	58.8	7	41.2
4	CTE	21	16	76.2	5	59	43	72.9	16	27.1
5	Univ ersit y	16	13	81.3	3	32	16	50	16	50
		62	53	85.5	9	129	87	67.4	42	32.6

Majority of the female students who have started sexual activity continue in sexual activity in all educational levels, with significant difference with those who have stopped

($t < 0.001$). Similarly, male students of secondary, preparatory, and CTE who have started sexual activity continue in sexual activity, with significant difference with those who have stopped ($t < 0.002$). Unlike to this half of the male university students have stopped their sexual activity ($t < 0.1$). Similarly there is no significant difference between the TVET male students who have been started to be sexually more female students who have started to be sexually active continue on their sexual activity than male students ($t < 0.04$).

Table 4:- Sexual partners of the sexually active students in their Present institution

S.N	Level	Female				Male					
		Total	With boyfriend only	%	With any	%	Total	With girlfriend only	%	With any	%
1	Secondary	12	8	66.7	4	33.3	14	10	71.5	4	28.5
2	Preparatory	4	3	75	1	25	5	1	20	4	80
3	TVET	8	7	87.5	1	12.5	14	13	92.9	1	7.1
4	CTE	17	14	82.4	3	17.6	45	36	80	9	20
5	University	12	7	58.3	5	41.7	26	14	53.8	12	46.2
Total		53	39	73.6	14	26.4	104	74	71.2	30	28.8

In total majority of the sexually active female students (73.6%), use to mate only with their boyfriends, whereas (26.4%) of them use to mate with any (promiscuous sexual behavior), with significant difference ($t < 0.04$). Similarly, majority of the sexually active male students (71.2%), use only to mate with their girlfriends, whereas (28.8%) of them use to mate with any, with significant difference ($t < 0.04$). Unlike to this majority of the preparatory sexually active males (80%) use to mate with any, with significant difference ($t < 0.04$). In case of the sexually active university students there is no significant difference between those who use to mate with friend and with any in both sexes ($t < 0.08$).

Table 5: Use of condom in relation to sex and level of education

S.N	Level	Female				Male					
		Total	Regularly use	%	Not regularly use	%	Total	Regularly use	%	Not regularly use	%
1	Secondary	12	2	16.7	10	83.3	14	4	28.6	10	71.4
2	Preparatory	4	3	75	1	25	6	1	16.7	5	83.3
3	TVE T	8	3	37.5	5	62.5	15	5	33.3	10	66.7
4	CTE	17	5	29.4	12	70.6	47	20	42.6	27	57.4
5	University	15	4	26.7	11	73.3	29	8	27.6	21	72.4
Total		56	17	30.4	39	69.6	111	38	34	73	66

In total in both sexes, majority of the sexually active students do not use condom regularly 69.6% (female) 66% (males), with significance difference to those who are not on use regularly ($t < 0.02$). Exception to this, majority of the female preparatory students use condom regularly (75%), with significance difference, to those who do not use regularly ($t < 0.01$).

Table 6: Reasons given not to use condom by female students

S.N	Level	Total	Dislike	%	Not available	%	Friend dislike	%	Trust friend	%
1	Secondary	10	3	30	2	20	5	50		
2	Preparatory	1	1	100						88.9
3	TVET	6					3	50	3	50
4	CTE	9	1	11.1					8	88.9
5	University	9	6	66.7			1	11.1	2	22.2
Total		35	11	31.4	2	5.7	9	25.7	13	37.1

Table 7: Reasons given not to use condom by male students

S.N	Level	Total			Dislike			Not available			Friend dislike			Reduce sexual feeling			Trust friend		
		to	Dislike	%	to	Dislike	%	to	Dislike	%	to	Dislike	%	to	Dislike	%	to	Dislike	%
1	Secondary	10	2	20	1	10	5	50								2	20		
2	Preparatory	4	1	25	1	25	2	50											
3	TVE T	10	3	30			2	20							5	50			
4	CTE	29	6	20.7	1	3.4	2	6.9	2	6.9			6.9	18	62				
5	University	17	5	29.4	1	5.9	5	29.4						6	35.3				
Total		70	17	24.3	4	5.7	16	22.9	2	2.9			2.9	31	44.3				

In total, majority sexually active female students (37.1%) do not use condom, because they trust their boyfriends. Followed, because they dislike condom (31.4%), followed, because their boyfriends dislike it (25.7%), with no significant difference ($p < 0.09$) (Table 6). Similarly, majority sexually active male students (44.3%) do not use condom, because they trust their girlfriends. Followed because they dislike it (24.3%). Followed, because their girlfriends dislike it (22.9%), with no significant difference ($p < 0.07$) (Table 7).

Table 8: Condition of HIV check up

S.N	Level	Female				Male					
		Total	checked	Not checked	%	total	checked	Not checked	%		
1	Secondary	51	35	68.6	16	31.4	46	33	71.7	13	28.3
2	Preparatory	52	49	94.2	3	5.8	45	39	86.7	6	13.3
3	TVE T	58	54	93.1	4	6.9	52	48	92.3	4	7.7
4	CTE	112	103	92	9	8	134	128	95.5	6	4.5
5	University	57	38	66.7	19	33.3	93	68	73.1	25	26.9
Total		330	279	84.5	51	15.5	370	316	85.4	54	14.6

In total more female students (84.5%) as well as more male students (85.4%) found checked for HIV/AIDS, with significant difference ($t < 0.01$). Comparatively, we have more un checked female students (31.4%) and more male

students (28.3%) in secondary schools, as well as more female students (33.8%) as well as male students (26.9%) in university, with significant difference than other levels ($p < 0.05$).

Table 9: Result of the checked students for HIV

S.N	Level	Female					Male				
		total	Pos.	%	Nega.	%	total	Pos.	%	Nega.	%
1	Secondary	35	3	8.6	32	91.4	33	3	9.1	30	90.9
2	Preparatory	49	0	0	49	100	37	0	0	37	100
3	TVE T	54	1	1.9	53	98.1	48	0	0	48	100
4	CTE	128	1	0.8	127	99.2	105	2	2	103	98
5	University	38	0	0	38	100	68	1	1.5	67	98.5
Total		304	5	1.6	299	98.4	291	6	2	285	98

In general 1.6% female and 2% male students found to be HIV positive. And in both sexes majority HIV positive students found in secondary level (9th & 10th grade), which account females (8.6%) and males (9%), with significant difference to the other level of education ($p < 0.05$).

Table 10: Reasons given by female students for not making HIV Check up

S.N	Level	Total	Friend	%	No chance	%	Confidence	%	Carless	%
1	Secondary	17	5	29.4	6	35.3	6	35.3		
2	Preparatory	8	1	12.5	4	50	3	37.5		
3	TVE T	4			1	25	2	50	1	25
4	CTE	11			3	27.3	8	72.7		
5	University	19	7	36.9	10	52.6	2	10.5		
Total		59	13	22.2	24	40.7	21	35.6	1	1.7

Table 11: Reasons given by male students for not making HIV Check up

S N	Level	Total	Frighten	%	No chance	%	Confidence	%	Carelessness	%
1	Secondary	14			6	42.9	5	35.7	3	21.4
2	Preparatory	9	4	44.5	3	33.3	2	22.2		
3	TVE T	4			2	50	2	50		
4	CTE	8			6	75	2	25		
5	University	25	7	28	2	8	15	60	1	4
Total		60	11	18.3	19	31.7	26	43.3	4	6.7

In total more female students (40.7%) did not make checkup of HIV because of no available chance, followed, because they have confidence that they are free (35.6%). Followed, because they were frightened, that the news might be bad (HIV positives) (22%) and lastly, because of carelessness (1.7%), (Table 10). In case of male students, majority (43.3%) of them did not make checkup, because they have confidence that they are free, followed, because there is no available chance (31.7%). Followed because they have frightened that the news may be bad (HIV positive) 18.3%. Lastly, because of carelessness (6.7%) (Table 11). And in both sexes the difference is with significant difference ($p < 0.04$).

Table 12: Parents of sexually active female students.

S N	Level	Total	Farmers	%	Civil servants	%	merchants	%	Hand crafts	%
1	Secondary	12	9	75	2	16.7	1	8.3		
2	Preparatory	4	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25
3	TVE T	10	6	60	1	10	3	30		
4	CTE	12	11	91.7	1	8.3				
5	University	15	4	26.7	5	33.3	6	40		
Total		53	31	58.5	10	18.9	11	20.8	1	1.9

Table 13:- Parents of sexually active male students.

S N	Level	Total	Farmers	%	Civil servants	%	Merchants	%	Hand crafts	%
1	Secondary	10	3	30	6	60	1	10		
2	Preparatory	6	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3	2	33.3
3	TVE T	16	14	87.5	1	6.3			1	6.3
4	CTE	35	27	77.2	4	11.4	2	5.7	2	5.7
5	University	34	19	55.9	7	20.6	7	20.6	1	2.9
Total		101	64	63.4	19	18.8	12	11.9	6	5.9

In general, parents of majority of the sexually active students are farmers, for female students (58.5%) for male students (63.4%). Followed by civil servants, for females, 18.9%, for male 8.8%, followed by merchants for females, 20.8% and males 11.9%. Lastly hand craft men for males 5.9% and females, 1.9% with significant difference ($p < 0.04$), table 12 and table 13.

8. DISCUSSION

In both sexes, more abstinence students found, females (82.8%), males (72.4%). And this is positive condition in prevention of HIV/AIDS. Sexually active students not found in first primary level. But in both sexes sexually active students found in junior primary level (7th&8th grade), in which males are significantly more than females. In both sexes majority students have started sexual activity in their secondary level (9th & 10th). The very interesting thing here is all female students, who have arrived with abstinence to university level continue likewise. But among the male students who have arrived with abstinence only 4.4% of them break, their abstinence in their university life. In both sexes majority of those who have started sexual activity continue likewise, females (85.5%), males (67.4%). Unlike to this half of the male students who have arrived sexually active to university level stopped their sexual activity after their arrival. In general, majority students in both sexes used to mate only with their boy/girlfriends, females (73.6%), males (71.2%). And this is positive condition in prevention of HIV/AIDS. Unlike to this majority of the sexually active preparatory male students (80%) found to use promiscuous sexual behavior. Similarly about half the female (58.3%) and male (53.8%) university students found to use promiscuous sexual behavior. The other unlike behavior is, majority female students (69.6%) as well as male students (66%) were not on using condom regularly. The main reasons given by, female students not to use condom regularly was because of trusting their boyfriends (37.1%), they dislike it (31.4%), their boyfriends, dislike it (25.7%). Likewise the reasons given by male students were, because they trust their girlfriends (44.3%), they

dislike it (24.3%), their girlfriends dislike it (22.9%). In both sexes as well as in all level of education, majority students had made HIV/AIDS checkup. And among these 1.6% females and 2% males found HIV/AIDS positive, in which the secondary level students account highest, females (8.6%) and males (9%). However 15.5% female and 14.6% male students have been found unchecked for HIV/AIDS. The given reason by female students was, lack of available chance (40.7%) confidence (35.6%), and frighten the news might be bad (22%). Likewise the reason by male students was confidence 43.3%, lack of available chance (31.7%) and frighten the news might be bad (18.3%). And parents of the sexually active majority students are farmers (60.9%), followed by civil servants and merchants.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In general sexual abstinence is high in our students which is positive sexual behavior in prevention of HIV/AIDS. Sexual activity found to be started in junior primary level (7th & 8th), in both sexes and intensified more in secondary level (9th & 10th grade). This condition urges to ministry of education to give wide area in the late primary level curriculum (5th & 6th grade) about safe sexual behavior, and continue on intensifying it step by step in the next grades. All females and almost all males (except 4.4%), who have arrived to university level with abstinence continue likewise. This condition shows, if we influence our students in earlier grades to have awareness on the importance of abstinence, they prepare to continue stably. Even, half of the male students who have arrived sexually active to the University stopped such type of activity in their university life. This shows as our students proceed academically they tend to stop unsafe sexual behavior. Majority students of both sexes found to mate with their friend (boyfriend/girl friend). This is a good condition in prevention of HIV/AIDS. In exception to this about 80% of the preparatory male students as well as about half of the female and male sexually active university students were found to make promiscuous sexual behavior. In addition to this condition 69.6% the sexually active female students as well as 66% of the sexually active male students were found not, on regular use of condom. These two conditions shows considerable numbers of students are on unsafe sexual behavior. This urges the ministry of education as well as ministry of health and other responsible bodies to intensify the awareness creation programs in students as well as in the rest of the society. According to this research, 84.5% of female as well as 85.4 % of male students found perform HIV checkup. Among these 1.6% females and 2% males found HIV/AIDS positive, in which the secondary level (9th & 10th) grade) students account the highest, 8.6% females and 9% males. This HIV positive condition is not small, so it urges the ministry of education as well as ministry of health and other stake holders to work hard in their formal as well as informal programs. It is also better to provide HIV checkup programs every year in every educational institution and other social sectors in order to make everybody aware of his/her status and bring up behavioral change. The other very important thing is majority of the parents of our students are farmers, Followed by civil servants and merchants. So the ministry of health and other stake holders should give due attention to the rural area population in its the HIV prevention programs.

10. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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