

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF
HIV/AIDS HEALTH EDUCATION
AND PROMOTION
IN KUALA LUMPUR

BY

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CERTIFICATION

DEBANYA ANDREW CHUKWUDIEKE, a post graduate student in the Department of Social Administration and Justice, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya has satisfactorily completed the Bahasa Melayu language course and a thesis for the award of Degree of Master of Art in Social Administration.

The work embodied in this thesis repeats no original and has not been submitted in part or in full for any degree of the or any other University.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late mother Mrs. Mybooyattoo Mary Freanya

As well as all the HIV and AIDS victims in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT: ENGLISH

The essence of this research is to examine the issue of monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS health education and promotion in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia as it relates to awareness of HIV and AIDS as social health problem. This is seen against the background that the emergence of HIV and AIDS has become a dilemma. Hence, the study derives from the conviction that a clear general perception of HIV/AIDS threat to life and development will provide the necessary format on which formal study of HIV and AIDS health education and promotion in Kuala Lumpur can be effectively undertaken.

Thus, a brief survey of the history of health education, promotion the origin HIV/AIDS becomes imperative. Suffice to note that health education traced its beginning from the very foundation of civilization, graduating from evolution of superstition into scientific fact, reflecting the role of shamans into what we call teachers, doctors, and other health specialists comprises the history of health education. In the mid-twentieth century, most of the sickness and deaths were caused by infectious disease. So hygiene education at that time focused on anatomy, physiology, and a few count areas such as contagion. Alcohol education and personal Physiology consisted of didactic lessons aimed at helping people to understand the process.

HIV is said to be part of a family or group of viruses called lent viruses. Lent viruses other than HIV have been found in a wide range of non-human primates. These lent viruses are known collectively as simian monkey viruses (SIV) where a subscript is used to denote their species of origin.

HIV research shows that it is a descendant of simian immune deficiency virus bearing a very close resemblance to HIV—1 and HIV—2, the two types of HIV for example HIV—2 corresponds to a simian immune deficiency virus found in the ‘sooty mangabey monkey’ (SIV) sometimes known as the green monkey which originates from Western Africa. The first AIDS cases were identified in June 1981, in the United States of America. Since its discovery in 1983, no effective vaccine has been discovered.

Data presented in Chapter Five deals with questionnaires distributed/realized from the respondent's responses in randomly chosen institutions in Kuala Lumpur. Judging from the data analyzed in relation to our findings, it could be adduced that there were constant indication that the records received from those who answered 'Yes' were more favorable to our research than those who answered 'No'

However, the positiveness 'Yes' of those analyses confirms that trained personnel are a sine-qua-non for organizational performance and high productivity. It also reflects the view that when the staff are trained and made to understand the proper working scheme in such an organization, the personnel tend to increase their effectiveness. It helps the workers to have an improved skill towards organization unlike when they are poorly trained. Among the students respondents, it was a favorable responses hence those who answered 'Yes' were more favorable to our research than those who answered 'No' which also confirm that Malaysians are aware of HIV/AIDS as a social health problem and that health education teaches about disease prevention.

ABSTRAK: BAHASA MALAYU

Intipati kepada kajian ini ialah untuk penyelidik membuat pemeriksaan terhadap isu-isu pemerhatian dan penilaian pendidikan dan promosi HIV/AIDS di K.L (Malaysia) oleh kerana ia berkait dengan kesedaran terhadap HIV dan AIDS sebagai satu marsalah kesihatan sosial . Ia dilihat berlatar belakangkan pandangan bahawa kemunculan HIV dan AIDS telarh menjadi dilemma oleh itu, kajiseldik ini telah dilakukan berdasarkan kepada pandangan dan persepsi umum yang jelas terhadap ancaman HIV/AIDS kepada kehidupan dan kanguan akan menyediakan format yang sesuai dimana kajian terhadap pendidikan dan kesedaran terhadap pendidikan kesinatan di Kuala Lumpur dijanrua dapat dilakukan.

Dengan itu, satu sosial selidik dan pemerhatian ringkas terhadap pendidikan kesihatan promosi termasuk asal urul HIV/AIDS menjadi sesuatu yang imperatif hari ini.. Diufahui bahaua pendidikan besihatan bermula danpada maryarauat, dimana proese-proses evolusi danpada uepercayaan atau sihir bertukar kepada fauta sain dan mengubah keranan shaman atau bomoh kepada guru, doctor dan agensi- agensi yan beruattan dengan pendidikan kesihatan.Pertengahan abad ve-20, rebanyakkan penyault dan remakan disebabuan rangkitan HIV.jadi pendidikan pemokaran pada uatu hu berfouusuan pada anatomi, histologi, dan beberapa bidang lain seperti contagion, pendidikan alcohol dan kenain .Bidang histology mengandungi pelajaran deduktif bermahamat untuk membantu masyarakat memahami proses yang benavu.

HIV dikatakan sebahagian dan satu keluarga daripada kumpulan virus yang dipanggil “lentivirus selain dan HIV telah dikesan terdapat pada sebahagian besar haiwan primat bukan manusia. Kumpulan virus lent in dikenali sebagai virus monyet simian (siv) di mana satu simbol ? (Subscript) di gunakan untuk mewakili asal-usul spesies ini.

HIV ialah peningkatan cecu cicit kepada virus “simian immune deficiency” yang hampir menyerupai HIV 1 dan HIV 2, 2 jenis HIV, contohnya HIV-2 menyerupai sejenis ‘virus sid’ yang terdapat dalam ‘sooty mongabey monkey (siv), yang juga dikenali sebagai monyet hijau yang berasal dari Afrika Barat kes AIDS yang pertama dikenalpasti pada June 1981 di USA semenjak penemuan itu, tiada vaksin yang berkesan dijumpai.

Data yang terdapat di bab ke 5 berkaitan dengan jawapan –jawapan responden yang telah dipilih secara rawak di K.L. Berdasarkan dan analisa data dan pada dapatah ujian kami boleh dibuat kesimpulan bahawa petunjuk pada data yang diterima menunjukkan ramai respondent yang menjawab ya dan pada yang menjawab tidak.

Walau bagaimanapun jawapan positif ‘ya’ dari analisa tersebut hemastikan bahawa kuitangan yang terlatih adalah ‘sine-qua-non’ bagi pencapaian organisasi dan productivity yang tinggi. Ia juga menggambarkan bahawa apabila kuitangan tersebut terlatih dan saham desunpsi kerja yang sepatutnya dalam organizasi tersebut maka kuitangan itu akan mempertingkatkan kebolehan kerjanya.

a membantu pekerja untuk mempunyai kemahiran yang sempurna bagi organisasi tidak seperti mereka yang tidak dilatih dengan baik. Di antara responden dari kalangan pelajar jahapan mereka menepati kehendak kami. Oleh itu mereka yang menjawab “ya” lebih menepati kajiselidik kami dari mereka yang menjawap ‘tidak’. Ini juga menjelaskan bahawa rakyat Malaysia menyedari bahawa HIV/AIDS adalah rakyat masalah kesihatan sosial dan pendidikan kesihatan dapat memberi pendidikan tentang pencegahan penyakit dan langkah-langkah pencegahan.

LIST OF TABLES

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 2. Level of health education operation, National policy
 3. HIV/AIDS Statistics in Malaysia
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- 2(b) source: Laurna Rubinson et.al, Health education foundation
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- 3(c) source: Ministry of Health; prepared by Malaysia AIDS Council, April 2001

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