

Provision Of Stigm A To People With Hiv/Aids (Odha) In Students In Pati District

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Abstract. Negative stigma related to HIV/AIDS is one of the the barrier that faced People living with HIV/AIDS For prevention And treatment disease HIV/AIDS (Wahyuni S & Ronoatmodjo , 2017). Impact from giving negative stigma to PLWHA can cause feeling rejected and isolated so that PLWHA try For covering up their health status . As a result , negative stigma can hinder effort For reach HIV information , HIV testing , treatment , and prevention HIV /AIDS (Boakye & Mavhandu-Mudzusi, 2019). The aim of this study was to determine the stigma given to people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) among Islamic boarding school students in Pati Regency. Type of research used is quantitative research . Amount a sample of 10 students was taken random *sampling* . *Statistical* test using distribution test frequency. Level of knowledge of students part big Good namely 6 students (60%), while 3 students (30%) have knowledge enough and 1 student (10%) has knowledge lack and stigmatization of students part big There were no stigma , namely 7 students (70%), while 3 students (30%) gave stigma. It is hoped that the students Keep going increase knowledge through various source reliable information so that can form more attitude positive and reduce the emergence of stigma against PLWHA.

Keywords : HIV/AIDS, Stigma, ODHA

INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus And Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is problem health Which Enough Serious .HIV/AIDS has become pandemic And is disease Which infect people all over the world because until moment This Not yet found vaccine or drug For prevent HIV/AIDS (Alfiani , et al., 2021). .

Since 1987 in the world, the response to disease HIV/AIDS like afraid , rejection , stigma, And discrimination has appear simultaneously with occurrence epidemic . Stigma and discriminationhas spread in a way fast , causing occurrence anxiety and prejudice towards people with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) (Sosodoro, 2012).

Stigma often No defined in a way explicit , but rather at a glance called " sign" disgrace ". Erving Goffman def initiate stigma as discrediting attributes in a way significant fish. Social label deviation force individual For see the stigma on himself and others as No desired or discredited (Mahajan, 2010).

Negative stigma related to HIV/AIDS is one of the the barrier that faced People living with HIV/AIDS For prevention And treatment disease HIV/AIDS (Wahyuni S & Ronoatmodjo , 2017). Impact from giving negative stigma to PLWHA can cause feeling rejected and isolated so that PLWHA try For covering up their health status . As a result , negative stigma can hinder effort For reach HIV information , HIV testing , treatment , and prevention HIV /AIDS (Boakye & Mavhandu-Mudzusi , 2019) .

Social stigma is focus in study This because of social stigma against PLWHA have big impact for HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs including quality life of PLWHA. PLWHA will feel Afraid do HIV test because when the result revealed so they will ostracized . This is cause they postpone For seek medical treatment if suffer sick , which will impact on the increasing decline health they (Shalluhiyah , 2015).

Research on stigma towards PLWHA has been Lots carried out in society general woman age fertile , energetic health , and adolescents . Stigma against PLWHA is common happening among teenagers . This is caused by teenager not enough realize and understand will forms and effects of stigma on population risky and against PLWHA. Research by Mutahar et al. find that teenager are 1.5 times more likely to have stigma against PLWHA compared to with adults (9). Age will relate with development cognitive , moral reasoning , development psychosexual and social

Teenage stigma become focus in study This . Many factors influence the occurrence of stigma against PLHIV among teenagers are one of them knowledge . Knowledge about HIV/AIDS has a big impact attitude somebody against PLWHA. Stigma appears related with ignorance somebody about mechanism HIV transmission is influenced by the presence of HIV/AIDS epidemic . Misunderstanding or ignorance about HIV often results in fear towards PLHIV so that cause rejection towards PLWHA (Shaluhiyah , 2015).

Study This in line with research by Situmeang (2012) entitled Connection knowledge about HIV/AIDS with stigma against PLHIV among teenagers aged 15-19 years in Indonesia (2012 SDKI data analysis) with cross- sectional and sample design study as many as 8,316 teenagers . The results of the study shows 71.63% of teenagers have a stigma against PLWHA, 49.10% of teenagers have lack of knowledge about HIV. Insufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS related with stigma towards PLWHA (PR= 1.210 95% CI: 1.149-1.273) after controlled by mass media exposure .

Based on an initial survey conducted in November 2022 on 5 students cottage Al Ikhlas Pati Islamic boarding school shows understanding students Still varies . Some students has own good knowledge about topic research and show positive attitude , but Still there is students who have lack of understanding right . In addition , it was found that part students Still provides a stigma that is influenced by lack of information , misunderstandings , and assumptions that develop in the environment around .

Based on the above phenomenon, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title Differences Knowledge about HIV/AIDS with Stigma towards PLWHA among Al Ikhlas Pati students with Teenager Streets in Pati Regency .

RESEARCH METHODS

Study This implemented January 2023- May 2023. Research This quantitative research . Amount a sample of 10 students was taken random *sampling* . *Statistical* test using distribution test frequency . Population is is all students at the Islamic boarding school Al Ikhlas Islamic boarding school in Pati Regency has 100 students .

The sampling in this study was 10 % of the student population . This means 10 % x 100 : 10. So the number of samples in this study was 10. students , selected use *random sampling*. Meanwhile method election sample use system lottery . Data collection techniques with questionnaire instrument used as tool in data collection containing about statement regarding stigma on PLWHA .

RESEARCH RESULT

Research result about knowledge of students about HIV/AIDS in groups students with amount sample of 10 respondents as following :

Table 1. Knowledge of Students About HIV/AIDS

Level of Knowledge	Amount	Percentage (%)
Good	6	60
Enough	3	30
Not enough	1	10
Amount	10	100

Source : Primary data, 2023

Based on table data 1 can known that level knowledge of students part big Good namely 6 students (60%), while 3 students (30%) have knowledge enough and 1 student (10%) has knowledge not enough .

Research result about knowledge of students about HIV/AIDS in groups students with amount sample of 10 respondents as following :

Table 2. Distribution Frequency Stigmatization of Islamic Boarding School Students

Stigmatization	Amount	Percentage (%)
Stigma	3	60
No stigma	7	30
Amount	10	100

Source : Primary data, 2023

Based on data in table 2 can known that stigmatization of students part big There was no stigma , namely 7 students (70%), while 3 students (30%) gave stigma.

DISCUSSION

It is known that stigmatization of students part big There was no stigma , namely 7 students (70%), while 3 students (30%) gave stigma.

Wrong One reason low stigmatization of PLHIV by groups students influenced by the level knowledge they about How method HIV transmission and prevention . According to students HIV transmission occurs If often mutually change couple and not like corona which with easy transmitted , so that make trust students Good No need stigmatizes people living with HIV/AIDS.

Knowledge about HIV/AIDS has a big impact attitude somebody against PLWHA. Stigma appears related with ignorance somebody about mechanism HIV transmission is influenced by the presence of HIV/AIDS epidemic . Misunderstanding or ignorance about HIV often results in fear towards PLHIV so that cause rejection towards PLWHA (Shaluhiah , 2015)

This matter in line with Research (Olifia L et al 2020) conducted on high school students in Banyuwangi District found that there are 57.0% of respondents who have behavior Good to HIV/AIDS prevention . Good behavior No only influenced by knowledge , but influenced by other factors such as factor emotional , experience personal , mass media , institutions education , the influence of other people who are considered important , and cultural.

CONCLUSION

Research result This show that majority students has own good knowledge and bad attitude gives a stigma. Although however , still there is part students with level sufficient and insufficient knowledge as well as Still gives a stigma. Therefore that , is necessary effort education and provision information in a way sustainable For increase knowledge and reduce stigma among students .

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