Limitation
The present study is a systematically approached an experimental study aimed to explore role of obsession on vigilance. It further purports to measure the effect of cognitive, affective stimulation on vigilance in normals as well as individuals with sensory impairment. Inspite, of its scientific approach there are some limitations observed in this study. They are as follows:

- The study aimed to measure effect of obsession-compulsion on vigilance, taking obsession –compulsion as an order to disorder continuum. As this is kind of first reported study in the field of vigilance, a study with bigger sample size could have claimed the findings more convincingly.

- In the automated warning study with individuals with sensory impairment it was evident from the result that individuals with visual impairment could not make use of the warning system as much as individuals with hearing impairment could. The difference in the result in both the sensory impairment group can probably be due to the less threatening characteristic of the auditory warning system for individuals with VI in the auditory vigilance task. This particular part was not taken care in the study if the intensity of warning signals for both visual and auditory system differed or not. As no difference was aimed to explore between the nature of the stimulus or the two sensory impairment groups, it was not thought to be important at the beginning of the study. A pilot study to elicit an equal intensity of both visual and auditory warning signal can claim it more certainly that individual with visual impairment require more intense stimulation to be cortically aroused.

- It was thought at the beginning of the study, that effect of application of affective stimuli on vigilance will be observed on individuals with sensory impairment as well. But later, due to unavailability of culture specific video clippings, only auditory (for individuals with VI) or only visual (for individuals with HI) in nature that may induce happy or sad affective tone in individuals with HI and VI could not be obtained. Hence, that part of the study had to be called off.
Finally, whether application of affective stimulation could induce either a happy or sad mood was not measured in the present research. Thus, it is not claimed in the study that a happy or sad mood was induced. The effect is seen as a consequence of application of an affective stimulus only.