CHAPTER-V

CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

CONCLUSION

On the basis of result drawn and discussion made it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in psychological as well as somatic symptoms between P.D.G. and R.D.G. of H.I.V./A.I.D.S patients. As the aim of the present study was to find out psychological and somatic difference between R.D.G. and P.D.G. of H.I.V./A.I.D.S patients. It was found that in all the eight psychological areas both groups differed significantly.

In the same way significant differences in somatic symptoms were found in both groups. Out of 19 somatic symptoms; significant differences were found on 13 areas.

It is also concluded that with the passage of time psychological as well as somatic symptoms developed more in HIV/AIDS patients.
Highest percentage of persons suffering from HIV/AIDS symptoms were in the age group of 38 years and above and the lowest in 18-27 years age group.

Symptoms of HIV/AIDS were found more in labours, persons in private jobs and among truck and taxi drivers. Their percentage was 42, 24 and 19 respectively.

In the same way 81% of the male; but only 19% females were found suffering from HIV/AIDS. As far as educational standard is concerned, highest number of persons suffering from HIV/AIDS were illiterates. It was 40% and lowest among post graduates i.e., 1%.

In the same way in comparison to the non-migrant's, migrant's suffers more from HIV/AIDS.

Effect of SES, locality and marital status too was found on HIV/AIDS persons. Persons from low income group, urban locality as well as married were found suffering more from HIV/AIDS symptoms. Their percentage is 74, 83 and 70 respectively.
LIMITATIONS OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

Following are some of limitations of the present study:-

1. The present study was conducted only on the sample of 100 patients.

2. It was conducted only in Kanpur city.

3. The role of socio-economic and demographic variables could not be studied separately.

4. In the present study only those patients who came to the hospital for V.C.T.C.'s., Counselling services were taken. It does not cover many other patients who do not want to disclose their problem because of social taboo.
SUGGESTIONS:

Based on the findings of the study; the following suggestions are made:-

Sample in the study should be drawn from urban as well as rural areas so that effect of modernity could also be observed. Beside a systematic and comparative study is needed in order to see effect of migration, job, S.E.S., awareness of HIV/AIDS and level of education as well personality.

It is also needed to know that in females beside commercial sex worker's (C.S.W.'s); what type of females do suffer from this dreaded disease as well as a common source of disease in them.

Effort should be made to search those patients who do not disclose their problem voluntarily because of social taboo. And do not come to hospital for voluntary counselling and testing center's services. A study of such patients is needed.

An intensive campaign through media and educational institutions should be made about the nature of disease; its preventive as well as curative aspect.
IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY:

Findings of the study are of great beneficiary to social organizations, government agencies especially to health-departments and social welfare departments.

Findings of the study are eye opener to the general public. It gives insight to the dreaded consequences of the disease.

It will also help to the parents to guide their children and making them aware of such disease as well as helping them to take preventive steps.

Findings also emphasize that a knowledge of sex education among young children is also needed.

Findings also emphasize that health departments, government agencies, N.G.O.'s, social organizations as well as adult education institutions should emphasize on the preventive steps for HIV and AIDS.