Chapter -5

CONCLUSION

• There are only 40% people of Delhi slums using Newspaper/Magazine and rest 60% are away from using it. Those who are using it, devote only less than one hour a day. Almost same is true in using of Radio also.

• In Delhi Slums 80% of people are using TV and they are able to devote one to three hours every day. The ratio or watching habit of TV is same in Male and Female.

• The slum dwellers are lacked behind the use of Internet completely, but same people utilize their time in watching Films on cable or Doordarshan.

• The Delhi slum has 60% of its population which is of upper-lower background (status).

• The maximum earning capacity lies in between Rs.1,000/- to Rs.5,000/- per month.

• If we talk about the education, then the maximum head counts are those whose education is less than High school level. The outcome of the research shows that 28% of Delhi slum population is illiterate.

• The study shows that the 31% of Delhi slum population is unemployed. They are the ones who are unskilled.

• The maximum people in Delhi slums are confused between AIDS and HIV. In their opinion both AIDS and HIV are diseases. Only 20% of the respondents term HIV as Virus.

• Most of our respondents say that spreading of AIDS is due to unsafe sex.
• 59.7% of Delhi slum peoples are not aware about the symbol of HIV/AIDS. Only 23% people recognize Red Ribbon as its symbol.

• Delhi slum dwellers are well aware, that HIV/AIDS does not spread due to smoking, eating together and using one toilet.

• 59.9% of the respondents of Delhi slums knew that the medical tests for HIV/AIDS are available. On the other hand 70% of respondents said that is no vaccine available for HIV/AIDS.

• 77.4% of the respondents say that they did not get awareness about HIV/AIDS through Newspaper/Magazine. Whereas North-East Delhi region had 37% of respondents who got the awareness through Newspaper/Magazine. The overview impact of Newspaper/Magazine has not been very successful among the slum dwellers.

• The Survey shows that Radio did not play major role in creating awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention among slum dwellers.

• 70% of the respondents of Delhi slums say that they got the maximum information, knowledge and awareness about HIV/AIDS through TV, out of which the percentage of South Delhi district (81.7%) and North-West District (77.0%) records the highest awareness through TV.

• The awareness about HIV/AIDS in Delhi slums through Internet and Films is least effective.

• The study has proved that the impact of Newspaper/Magazine among slum dweller is very low in creating awareness about HIV/AIDS.

• The impact of Radio among slum dwellers is low in creating awareness about HIV/AIDS.

• The impact of TV in generating awareness about HIV/AIDS is Medium (comparatively high impact) among the slum dwellers.TV has been the most effective means of Mass Media in creating HIV/AIDS awareness as compare to other means of Mass Media.
North-West District of Delhi records the maximum impact of TV in creating HIV/AIDS awareness.

The impact of TV in creating HIV/AIDS awareness among female respondents records high as compared to the Male respondents.

The impact of TV in creating HIV/AIDS awareness records the high percentage of respondents among the age group of 15-24 and 25-34.

The Internet records the least impact in creating HIV/AIDS awareness in all the district of Delhi.

The impact of Film is very low in creating awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention in Delhi Slums.

The study reveals that TV is the most effective means of Mass Media in spreading HIV/AIDS awareness. And according to the respondents of Delhi slum TV can be the most relevant medium to disseminate HIV/AIDS awareness in future.

The SWOT analysis proves that the weaknesses of policy makers should be converted into their strength that can happen only when the producers those are not making short films & documentaries should better gear-up and start focusing on making such programs frequently.

The less aware they are about HIV/AIDS awareness the more is the risk of encountering the disease.

Most of the Medical practitioners said that the people living in the slums are lacking the knowledge about HIV/AIDS and they don’t even know that information is the only preventive measures for the same.

HIV/AIDS is not only health related problem but also a social, economic, political and cultural problem as well. Therefore during the dissemination of HIV/AIDS awareness we must take care of the Socio-cultural values.