

CHAPTER - IV

**CONCLUSIONS &
SUGGESTIONS**

Awareness of the sample respondents was tested on the basis of seven dimensions namely -

1. What do you mean by AIDS ?
2. What the symptoms of AIDS ?
3. What are the factors which spread AIDS ?
4. What are the factors which do not spread AIDS ?
5. How AIDS is examined ?
6. Whether AIDS is curable ?
7. What are the preventive measures of AIDS ?

Simultaneously, the degree of possible shift in attitude was observed and tabulated in the light of five dimensions which were as under :

1. Everybody should know about AIDS.
2. All should know the symptoms of AIDS.
3. AIDS spreading factors and to adopt preventive measures.
4. Everybody should undergo test for AIDS.
5. Precautions must be taken while donating and transfusing blood.

* The results listed in the tables ranging from no.3.1 to 3.7 were considered for the degree of awareness, male verses female. A significant observation emerged through the data, was that Females recorded having highest level of awareness.

As the Indian families are dominated predominantly by males, the promotional efforts must be directed particularly towards male population to increase their level of awareness.

* The results of the respondents classified on the basis of age grouping, approved in the table no. 4.1 to 4.7.

The younger age groups were found to be less aware than that of the older age group. As the younger age groups are going to be the responsible citizens of tomorrow, leading their families and the country, they must be made aware of the facts and persuaded to develop positive attitudes towards preventive measures to be undertaken.

* The table no. 5.1 to 5.7 denotes the responses regarding awareness and they were tabulated on the basis of Marital Status, showed the group of married and having children are quite aware than the unmarried and married. The efforts got to be made to raise the awareness and develop a favourable attitude.

* As it was believed, in general that lower income groups lack in maintaining fair standard of living, hygiene, etc. The data presented in the tables is in full agreement to the above. The higher income groups were found to be enough aware.

Hence, the promotional efforts should direct towards lower income groups.

* Awareness and attitudes among the occupational grouping were tabulated from no. 7.1 to 7.7. By observing the results, we could

see that the administrative officers' and professional groups have higher awareness than the other groups of clerk and farmers. All occupations have recorded a favourable attitude.

*The observations derived from Education grouping showed that the college level and technically educated groups were on the upper side of the awareness than the illiterate group. The illiterate group was not at all aware regarding the AIDS. However, all educational groups have recorded a favourable attitude.

Therefore, it is very obvious to conclude that what matters most regarding AIDS promotional programmes is to elevate the degree of awareness through informative communication people inherently appeared to have favourable attitudes.

In short, to put forward a consolidated picture of the entire quantitative data, researcher can infer that though the degree of awareness among demographic factors would vary, attitudes would remain very much the same. So the researcher is inclined to conclude about a urgent need to educate people through increasing their awareness.