

The Economic and Security Dimensions of HIV/AIDS Effected Families: A Case Study of Eastern U.P.

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The 2006 estimates suggest national adult HIV prevalence in India is approximately 0.36 percent, amounting to between 2 and 3.1 million people. If an average figure is taken, this comes to 2.5 million people living with HIV and AIDS; almost 50 percent of the previous estimate of 5.2 million.

More men are HIV positive than women. Nationally, the prevalence rate for adult females is 0.29 percent, while for males it is 0.43 percent. This means that for every 100 people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHAs), 61 are men and 39 women. Prevalence is also high in the 15-49 age group (88.7 percent of all infections), indicating that AIDS still threatens the cream of society, those in the prime of their working life.

The international communities dealing with HIV/AIDS, has come to realize that there are more aspects of the epidemic than health. In the worst effected countries HIV/AIDS influenced all the sector of the society like Economic, social, health etc.

The government has imposed many awareness programme, laws, health securities, and protection from communities. In spite of this, it is a general tendency of communities and families; they have tended to reject the HIV/AIDS effected people. Infection of HIV/AIDS make a person helpless with some prime concern of economic and security dimensions which come into force after the loss of livelihood, job opportunity, body power, proper care and treatment.

In this paper , I explore the some economic and security dimensions of HIV/AIDS with the special reference of household strategy, personal and family security, human development, workplace conflict, burden on the health sector, and privet business.

Methodology: This paper is based on empirical study of two HIV/AIDS effected families and review of literature, NACO, UNAIDS and state AIDS control society website.