

Chapter-7

Summary and Conclusion

The entire exercise over the research text of child nutrition has proved that the nutrition is basically a complex phenomena and cannot be managed in the single intervention, it's not been a single chance factor either. In this study, the nutrition has been conceived as a composite configuration of food intake, calorie intake, high value food intake, sanitation and total calorie intake. It depicts that the predictor variables like age, training, family size, subsidiary income, parents education, crop yield, etc. have become predominant factors in making a discernable difference between high and low level of nutrition status among the respondents.

Some important indicators however are missing from the study and these are Body Mass Index (BMI), haemoglobin level in blood and anaemic level and other disease frequency and vulnerability level. There are elements of contradictions between amount of food consume and calorie intake, proportion between common food and high value food, explicit hunger and implicit hunger and so on. In near future, the earth population will be more hungry and the hunger map will keep swallowing almost 80% of the geographical area. Every new nation against every month will be joining the row of hungry nations.

The climate change and global warming are exerting more and more stress of the productive behaviour of different crops, fishes and animal resources too. It is estimated that in the next five years another 400 million people will turn hungry to add to unmanageable social entropy. That's why the present research is leaving behind threads of future research for modelling a resilient system towards managing malnutrition and confronting the challenges of hunger, poverty and voiceless.

Limitations of the Study

Despite of being a unique one the present study has suffered some limitations:

- The concept of nutrition and its management across the world is still evolving and not even a single standard parameter is available to measure the nutrition of body or that of the mind. Some scales are used wherein elements of fluidity remains as an intrinsic limitation to use it.
- The number of variables should have been more and some of them have become overlapping by nature.
- The study has been conducted taking only elementary school children pertaining to age category (6-14). The effect of malnutrition its generating discernable after the age of 15 or 16. So in the next study the age category will have to be different.
- Inclusion of some case study would have been better in substantiating the residual effect, the extraneous events/character that could not be explained.

However, all these had been done at the phase of dissertation making process, the broader aspect need to be covered in the Ph.D. level only then a full and comprehensive picture can be elucidated properly.

FUTURE SCOPE OF RESEARCH

The limitations of the study as discussed earlier itself generate the future scope of research. So, the following are the future study of research by granting the present one as a modestly conducted study in areas of child nutrition:

- Generating process and product indicator to measure the functional aspects of nutritional management and their impact on child health.
- Gender issues as prevalent in farm families in regard to accessing equity of nutritional status.
- Role of IT and ICT in managing nutrition and tackling problem of malnutrition by providing e-forecasting and e-messages.
- Modelling the complexity and polymorphic character of nutrition management by applying advanced statistical tools and approaches.
- Production, perception and application of changed management in the perspective of global warming and climate change.
- Participatory nutrition management by using traditional food and ethnic medicines, especially for rural and tribal communities.