IMPLICATIONS
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How far and to what extent researcher is able to come out with concrete and valid implications would ultimately decide the quality of the research study. It is in this context implications assumed greater significance in any research document. Realising the importance and utility of assessing Nutritional status of mothers and children from Banjara tribe the study at hand presents bird’s eye view of the prevailing state of affairs about Nutritional status in the tribe selected. The study has far reaching implications and have been presented under two different sections as stated below:

6.1: Research Implications:

1. It would be advisable to plan a systematic study selecting female in different stages of life namely adolescents, pregnant, lactating and normal with a major focus centered around nutritional status and it’s impact on infant’s health status.

2. Further researchers are also expected to plan a study incorporating there in parents and children from rural, urban, tribal, non tribal, high, medium and low income, educated, illiterate, employed, unemployed etc. which would enable the researcher to undertake comparative studies of Nutritional pattern of different categories based on different criteria.

3. Studies are required to be undertaken with specific objective of nutritional analysis consumed by the respondents, which ultimately would give an idea in it’s real perspective.

4. It may be stated that very few studies in the area of Nutritional status encompassing seasonal variations in food and nutrient
intake could be located and therefore it is very much necessary to concentrate efforts on this aspect.

5. In order to develop scientifically sound and economically feasible Nutritional strategy, it will be very much necessary to understand the nature of nutritional problems of preschool children and mothers in different stages of life. It is in this context, planning systematic and comprehensive research study directed to understand problems would be very much appreciated.

6.2: Action Implications:

1. It has been a matter of common observation and experience that in most of the cases nutritional food items are not available to the tribals. Tribal development plans therefore should necessary include provision for supply of nutritional foods in fair price shops preferably on subsidised rates. Appropriate operational strategies for this therefore, calls for priority consideration.

2. Even at this stage of science and technological development tribal people are unaware of scientific information relating to Food and Nutrition. It is therefore, necessary to organise well planned intensive nutrition education programme to reduce the problems of under nutrition blended with Food and Nutrition aspect.

3. Improvement in agricultural infrastructure, introduction of forest based small scale industries will go a long way in helping tribes to better their economic and nutritional status. Concerned development department should therefore plan and implement the appropriate programmes.

4. Inputs and outreach of programmes like ICDS need to be augmented and their scope extended to include pre-school girls and adolescent girls, who are potential mothers.
Adequate maternal nutrition is central issue and should be viewed as a major factor in relation to progress and well-being of children and family. Agencies ultimately responsible for implementation for such scheme therefore should consider with suitable action plan.

5. Quite a substantial number of programmes of Government are under implementation, which are directly or indirectly concerned with nutritional aspects of children and mothers in particular. Community participation, which has been considered as a vital component for successful implementation however, is lacking. It is therefore, necessary to encourage community participation techniques such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) etc.

6. Traditional nutrition supplements can be used in the feeding programme, for pre-school children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women most vulnerable group obviously because they will be easily acceptable and at the same time economic, nutritious, less bulky and are not likely to be shared with children and more so will be easy to prepare and distribute.

7. In order to avoid undesirable consequences of malnutrition and under nutrition it is very much necessary to arrange periodic medical examination of children and mothers and based on feedback through examination report appropriate diet counseling through nutrition experts be arranged.