8.1. INTRODUCTION

As concluding statement it may be stated that the present study in Sociology in general and Sociology of health in particular has sought to empirically identify the profile, attitudes, problems, causes and consequences of the child malnutrition among the children in the study area in particular and society in general sought sociological significance.

Based on the personal traits and social characteristics discussed in the foregoing section an attempt is made to portray a social profile of the parents of the children who suffered with malnutrition problem.

Based on the personal traits and social characteristics discussed in the foregoing section an attempt is made to portray a social profile of the parents of mal nutritious children. The major thrust here is to provide a social profile of typical family suffering from the mal nutrition problem.

The parents of the mal nutritious children are quite young, coming from rural background, they are almost illiterate or some sort of basic education. They represent low occupational family background. It could be stated here that the parents poor educational and occupational background
could have been played significant role in the poor health conditions of the children. In this respect it could be stated that they represent a group of people experiencing social, educational, occupational and health related problems. The problem of malnutrition is multi caused and interrelated chain like problem. The personal and the family life of the parents likely to be much influenced on the health conditions of the studied children.

8.2. FINDINGS

The findings support the scientific view. On other hand it may also conclude here that, marriage of the parents of the mal nutritious children within their close relatives might be one of the significant variables which are causing the mal nutritious among the studied children.

The analysis of the data on age at marriage clearly indicates that there is early marriage practice is existed in this region and more particularly among the particular low class people, as such this early marriage is also one of the important variables which influence on the health status of the children.

It could clearly indicates that the problem among newly born children in this region is decreasing, it is a good sign in the efforts to control the mal nutrition in this region., And it could also can be mentioned here that the problem of mal nutrition was very much high during last two to three years.
back in this region. The efforts made by the government departments and the voluntary organizations working in this region and also awareness among the parents about improving the health condition of the children and so forth are responsible for this positive developments.

Here it can be observed that the female children are suffered more in relation to the health related problems. It could be stated here that in the rural India more particularly among the socially, economically and educationally backward communities’ women or girl children is neglected most even in relation though the health related aspects.

This could clearly accept the generally held assumption. It is quite natural that the poor economic and social background accompanied with the more number of children under five years in the family has increased the health problem among the children which made the more percentage of intensity of the mal nutrition among the families. More number of children within the age of five that is about three children under the age of five indicates that the birth order in that family, This could clearly indicates that the birth order among these families is also responsible for this problem. Three children within five years mean the gap between the children is about one and half year which definitely affect the health status of the children. The birth order is also responsible for the mal nutrition among the children.
More number of children in the family that too with unscientific birth order caused for the birth of mal nutritious children in the family. Here the study can suggest that, the government and the health department should not only take care of small size of the family but it should take care of the creating awareness with regard to the birth order in the families so as do prevent the problem of mal nutrition among the children.

Coming to the creation of awareness among the respondents the study indicates that the Asha health workers are functioning well in the rural society in creating awareness among the pregnant women regarding government programmes and policies.

It is significant to note that the respondents do not have any proper planning regarding the birth of the children or any other such matters relating to establish their family as such.

The study identifies that in spite of the awareness regarding government programmes regarding newly born children the respondents are not regularly attending the hospitals.

The study further identifies that the respondents in the rural society more particularly the respondents with low socio economic status are solely depend upon the government hospitals. As such the responsibility of the government hospitals is more.
The study also indicates that the respondents are not taking their sick children to the hospitals due to non affordability of the medical treatment.

Breast feeding is the generally accepted and scientifically proven method of food and in a way precautionary method of preventing the diseases. The study here finds out that the respondents studied are not feeding their children due to heavy work load. Their lower economic status is forcing them for working outside the family which might be the reason for not feeding the breast food to their children.

Further the study indicates that the respondents feed the breast feeding to their children even during the period of sickness. Almost all the respondents feed the baby properly at the proper frequencies.

The respondents are taking care of their newly born children based on the knowledge which has been passed to them through their ancestors. Though they are visiting the hospitals and getting such other modern health care facilities but they are mainly depending upon the traditional knowledge and source.

The respondents have the normal food habit during their pregnancy. This could be attributed to the fact that the respondents economic condition is in such a position that they cannot afford any extra food more particularly the food which gives them more energy during the pregnancy. As such the
majority of the respondents’ food habit during the pregnancy is normal one, they consume the food what they regularly consume whenever they are not pregnant.

8.3. CONCLUSION

The analysis of the data indicates that the role of anganavadi workers is significant one in passing the information about taking care of the children. As the study finds out the role of Angana vadi workers and Asha health workers is significant, based on the findings the study here would like to suggest that the government should take necessary steps to get use of such works in creating awareness among the rural population with regard to health and other related aspects.

However, the limitation of time and resources so characteristic of social science research such as this could be taken as constraining factors the researcher has to work under the bear with. In the face of constrains like this, the researcher feels gratified for having reached certain conclusions and made a few suggestions that are valid and verifiable at least in the specific context in which the enquiry was conducted. To this extent, the researcher inclined to express a feeling of accomplishment which accompanies every successful scientific endeavor though the pursuit of social reality is never ending.