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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.:IJAR-55408

Title:

Knowledge -Practice gap in children's nutrition among mothers of youngchildren: An Urban–Rural Comparative Study

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision...

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Accept after major revision

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer Name:Dr.Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. Child nutrition is about providing children with the essential nutrients for healthy growth, development, and learning, encompassing a balanced diet of fruits, veggies, whole grains, lean proteins, and dairy, while limiting junk food, crucial for preventing illness, supporting brain function, and establishing lifelong healthy habits, often supported by government programs like the USDA's. It's vital during early years, especially the first 1,000 days (conception to age 2), as malnutrition can have irreversible effects.
2. Maternal knowledge refers to a mother's understanding of child development, parenting, health, nutrition, and caregiving, which significantly shapes her interactions and the environment she provides for her child, influencing the child's social, cognitive, and physical growth, and often varying with education, income, and cultural factors. It moves beyond mere intuition to encompass practical and expert information, affecting everything from interpreting a child's needs to making informed health decisions for the family.

REVIEWER'S REPORT

3. Feeding practices are the behaviors and strategies caregivers use to nourish children, crucial for health, involving responsive feeding (watching hunger cues), ensuring hygiene, offering diverse foods, and creating positive mealtime environments, moving from milk to solids gradually (starting around 6 months) while continuing breastfeeding, and establishing routines. Key elements include: responding to hunger/fullness, offering varied textures and nutrients, maintaining good hygiene, avoiding pressure, and establishing regular mealtimes
4. Urban mothers are diverse, facing unique city-specific challenges like high housing costs, food access, and distinct social environments, leading to varied experiences from navigating elite school systems (D.C. Urban Moms) to coping with low-income stress, but also benefit from urban resources, though research shows links between urban living (poor housing, microbiome differences) and higher risks for maternal/infant health issues like postpartum depression and infections.
5. "Rural mothers" refers to mothers living in non-urban areas who face unique challenges accessing quality maternity care, leading to worse health outcomes like higher maternal mortality, due to factors like hospital closures, provider shortages, long travel distances, socioeconomic barriers, and less access to mental health support, prompting federal programs (like RMOMS) and initiatives to build telehealth networks and support local providers.
6. Key words are given excellent.
7. Result part is good with significant points. But can be added graphs for results.
8. Summary points can be given.
9. References should be in alphabetical order.
10. After a small corrections good to publish in your journal.