

## International Conference Nanotechnology in the Field of Computation

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[Smart Materials](#) 2020 focuses mainly on Optical, Magnetic & Electronic materials, Graphene, polymer technology, Emerging smart materials, Material synthesis, Smart Materials conference operating committee is providing a platform for all the budding young researchers, young investigators, post-graduate/Master students, PhD. students and trainees to showcase their research and innovation.

About 40% of total urban population of Bangladesh live in the slum. According to BDHS 2014, the breastfeeding practice is very high (55% children are exclusively breastfed up to 6 months and 89% children are breastfed at 18-23 months). Disappointingly, after years of implementations of many strategies and programs both by the [Government](#) and NGOs/INGOs the result of IYCF practices in Bangladesh is not improving which hinders achieving MDGs 4 & 5 Goal.

Therefore, it has become very important to know the barriers/reasons for this failure. This study was conducted to find barriers of age-appropriate complementary feeding (CF) of 6-23 months children in urban slum and is considered as general objective of this study. This is a cross-sectional type of descriptive study. This study was conducted in urban slums of the Dhaka city among mothers of children of 6-24 months during September to December, 2016.

[Random sampling technique](#) was used to determine a representative sample of the mothers. A total of 107 mothers were interviewed from the three slum areas of Dhaka City. A semi-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The study identified some barriers/reasons for inappropriate CF practices which were mainly misconceptions with timing of initiation of CF (65%) along with the wrong perception that child would get sick with early initiation of CF (25%). Child's non-responsiveness to taking food was an important factor for inappropriate CF practices as reported by mothers (33%) followed by poverty (19%).

Child's appetite was not supportive for the mothers to feed and so the force-feeding was a common strategy. The intake of commercial food created major barriers in nutritious feeding. Family type and family size were also impeding factors for appropriate CF practices. Over 88% nuclear families and 61% families with 3-4 members had inappropriate feeding practices. Occupation of mother contributed significantly in

inappropriate CF practices. Lower age and illiteracy of mothers also hindered the appropriate CF practices. This study recommends that, there is an urgent need for increasing awareness about the importance of age specific complementary feeding among mothers/caregivers through mass media and any other appropriate ways. Program of different NGOs and GOB should be directed towards this issue.

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