

CHAPTER 24

HOME SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

246. B AHL (Mansi)
Milkweed Blended Fabric : A Noval Approach
Supervisor : Dr. Chitra Arora
Th 18020

Abstract

In Indian climate conditions, during pre and post winter seasons, use of cotton/wool (cotswool) blended fabric is very popular for apparel purpose. In cotwool fabric, wool fibre provides warmth property due to its scaly surface, as air entrapped in the scales acts as an insulator. The process of spinning, dyeing and finishing of wool and cotton fibres are quite different. They require altogether different types of machinery and processing methods. All these factors are responsible for a limited availability of cotswool fabric and therefore its higher price. Among all the natural fibres milkweed had been thought of as a substitute of wool because of its hollow structure, as the air entrapped in the hollow structure acts as an insulator. At present, milkweed is used as a loose fill material for insulation applications and therefore, it can be thought of using it as an alternative for wool in its blends.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Materials and methods. 4. Results and discussions. 5. Summary and conclusions.
247. BHUPINDER KAUR
Environmental Friendly Aspects in Wet Processing of Textiles : A Study.
Supervisors : Dr. Renu Arora and Dr. Chanchal
Th 18292

Abstract

This work has studied the existing technology of the wet processing units of the textile industry, specifically with regard to the pollutants generated and their impacts on the health of the industrial workers. Based on these suitable Eco-friendly processes are suggested and disseminated to the wet processing units. It is found that some of the units are using Azo dyes, which are carcinogenic, allergic or poisonous and therefore, are banned by law. Further, research had revealed that very few units are reusing/recycling/recovery of dyes and chemicals.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Method and material. 4. Results and discussion. 5. Summary and conclusions. Bibliography.

248. CHHABRA (Jyoti)
Naturally Coloured Cotton: A Novel Approach
Supervisor : Dr. Mona Suri
Th 18021

Abstract

In the present study, an effort is made to evaluate and understand the differences in physical and performance properties of the different varieties of naturally coloured and conventional white cotton. Varieties of brown and green coloured cotton are studied and properties are compared with conventional white cotton. The inorganic heavy metal ion content in naturally coloured cotton is also assessed by selecting varieties from different geographical locations. Naturally coloured cotton fibres are inherently shorter and less strong than conventional white cotton. These limitations are overcome to some extent by blending them with conventional white cotton.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Materials and methods. 4. Results and discussion. 5. Summary and conclusion.

249. DATTA (Gurleen Kaur)
Prevalence of Overweight Among 6 to 9 Years Old Affluent Children From Delhi : Deveopment of a School Based Programme to Promote Healthy Eating Habits and Physical Activity.
 Supervisors : Dr. Salila Thomas and Dr. Ravinder Chadha
 Th 18018

Abstract

The objective of the present study is to assess the prevalence of overweight among 6 to 9 years old affluent children from Delhi and develop a school based programme to promote healthy eating habits and physical activity among children. The study indicates that certain approaches that targeted at changing dietary behaviour are successful as all stakeholders like the principal, supervisors, teachers, canteen vendor student health promoters and parents participated in the implementation and monitoring of the programme. The other equally important objective of increasing physical activity among children is, however, not achieved to an extent as is desired as the approaches tried are not received well owing to practical constraints and limitations operating in the school's environment. The school based programme that encompasses components for the promotion of healthy eating habits and physical activity among children can only be successfully implemented if there is an administrative will, a policy for mandating a daily physical activity in the school time schedule and concerted effort all key stakeholders to bring about a desirable change in diet and lifestyle to help prevent obesity in children

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methodology. 4. Results and discussion. 5. Summary and conclusions.

250. ELANGBAM JENITA DEVI
Self Help Groups - Impact Assessment of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) on the Socio-Economic Status of Manipuri Women.
 Supervisor : Dr. Sarita Anand
 Th 18013

Abstract

The self help groups (SHGs) have been recognised as an effective strategy for empowerment of women both in rural as

well as urban areas. SHGs are community based organisations of the poor. Fundamentally, SHGs are entities for saving and borrowings. A woman SHG is a voluntary group formed to attain some common goals. Women's development and empowerment highlighted the need for a change in women's traditional life and for organizing them into small, homogenous SHGs; training them to increase their production skill and productivity; and equipping through skill up-gradation, and entrepreneurship. A study to measure the impact of SHG on the socio-economic status of women weavers in the CD block-II, Imphal east district, Manipur is conducted.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Research methodology. 4. Results and discussion. 5. Summary, conclusion and recommendation.

251. GARG (Aashima)
Community-Based Nutrition Counseling Approach for Improving the Complementary Feeding Practices of Infants (6-12 Months) in Rural Uttar Pradesh.
 Supervisor : Dr. Ravinder Chadha
 Th 18293

Abstract

It has developed and assessed the effect of a 'Community-Based Nutrition Counseling (CBNC) approach' on complementary feeding practices, morbidity and growth of infants aged 6-12 months in selected rural households of District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. In-depth interviews, observations and FGDs are used for collecting information on the current breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding (CF) practices, growth (weight and length) and morbidity status (diarrhoea, fever, cough and ARI prevalence in past 15 days) of infants.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methodology. 4. Results and discussions. 5. Summary and conclusions.

252. GAUR (Ruchi)
Restoring the Skewed Sex Ratio: An Analysis of Incentive Based Schemes for the Girl Child in Haryana.
 Supervisors : Dr. Sarita Anand
 Th 18014

Abstract

The study aimed at analyzing the effectiveness of incentive based schemes for the girl child. The schemes for their various operational dimensions. Along with assessing of knowledge and opinion of functionaries the study examined the knowledge and opinion of beneficiary mothers of girl children of both the schemes. Also the pre-dominant factors with respect to effectiveness of the schemes are examined. An attempt is made to have a representative sample from the state. The study broadly aimed at analyzing the effectiveness of incentive based schemes for the girl child in Haryana. In specific, the study also aimed at determining the knowledge of the beneficiaries about the operational dimensions of the selected incentive based schemes and their opinion about the scheme's usefulness. It also made an attempt to identify the reasons for denial of benefits to the eligible beneficiaries of the scheme and explored the knowledge and opinion of the functionaries involved in the schemes about their effectiveness.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methodology. 4. Findings and discussions. 5. Summary, conclusion and recommendations.

253. GUPTA (Anu Taneja)
Factors Associated with Desirable Body Weight Among Adult Urban Affluent Women in the Reproductive Age Group.
Supervisor : Dr. Anupa Siddhu
Th 18291

Abstract

This study is carried out to determine factors associated with desirable body weight among adult urban affluent women in the reproductive age group. The urban affluent women (n=387) in the age group of 25-45 yrs with atleast one living child are studied for socio-demographic profile, health profile and co-morbidities, dietary history, dietary pattern, activity pattern energy intake, energy expenditure and energy status. The study helped in indentifying dietary, behavioural and lifestyle factors important for maintaining desirable body weight among urban affluent women by both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methodology. 4. Results. 5. Discussion. 6. Summary and conclusion.

254. JAIN (Pratibha)
Inclusive Education : Exploring Commitment of School Teachers and Administrators.
 Supervisor : Dr. Geeta Chopra
 Th 18290

Abstract

This work has determine the understanding of teachers and administrators about the concept of inclusive education, the factors that influence admission of children with disabilities in the schools. It has investigated the support systems and adaptation in schools for education of children with disabilities and the understanding of teachers and administrators of the benefits and drawbacks of inclusive education. Further, conducted an Awareness Building Composite Package in Inclusive Education and to assess its efficacy towards creating a better understanding of Inclusive Education.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methodology. 4. Results and discussion. 5. Summary and conclusions.

255. JAYANTI PRAKASH
Study of Inclusive Education Practices for Children with Disabilities in Selected States of India.
 Supervisors : Dr. Asha Singh and Prof. Sudesh Mukhopadhyay
 Th 18080

Abstract

The study concludes with an understanding that inclusive education needs to be encouraged but children with difficulties will need support for which adequate training and preparations are not really in place. There is undisputed recognition of the important of fostering partnership with civil society organizations to facilitate access, efficient delivery of aids and appliances to children and need of formulating guidelines for admission policies. The study also suggests a model of resource availability that provides specialized support to children with

diffused segregation. The highlights the need of focusing on individual competencies for all children in common curriculum and teaching strategies and use of approaches like continuous and comprehensive evaluation and portfolio assessment.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Method. 3. Government initiatives in states of Delhi, Tamil Nadu and UP. 4. Profile of disability in inclusive schools. 5. School environments and everyday practices. 6. Transacting inclusion in schools. 7. Children's experiences in inclusive settings. 8. Children, inclusion and academic processes. 9. Experiences of teachers and school heads in inclusion. 10. Parent's perspectives. 11. Conclusion and references.

256. PRIYANKA KAPIL
Beliefs and Perceptions: Love and Intimacy Amongst Adolescents.
 Supervisor : Dr. Renu Malaviya
 Th 18019

Abstract

The study attempts to bring out the perceptions of love and extent of physicality in love relationships of adolescents. It is found that, heterosexuality helps adolescents in evolving themselves and developing their self-concepts. However, majority of adolescents are found to be deprived of adult guidance with respect to issues dealing with heterosexuality. There by an attempt is made to support the need for the sex education program in the schools.

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1. Introduction. 2. Literature review. 3. Methodology. 4. Perceptions of love and intimacy in adolescents. 5. Extent of heterosexuality in adolescents. 6. Adolescent sexuality and sex related issues. 7. Peers and love relationships. 8. Summary and conclusion.

257. RATHEE (Namita)
Development of Nutritional Screening and Assessment Tool for Hospitalized Patients.
 Supervisor : Dr. Seema Puri
 Th 18017

Abstract

Malnutrition is a common problem among hospitalized patients occurring during the course of hospitalization or even before hospital admission. Malnutrition is associated with a longer hospital stay, increased morbidity and mortality, increased incidence of infection and complications, including sepsis, abscess formation, poor wound healing, pneumonia and decreased immune competence. This research is designed with the objective of developing a suitable malnutrition screening and assessment tool to assess malnutrition in hospitalized patients. It also examine existing hospital procedures for the assessment of malnutrition among patients. Then the newly developed tools are also tested for better reliability, validity, sensitivity and specificity.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methodology. 4. Results and discussion. 5. Summary. Bibliography.

258. SHARMA (Bhavna)
Vitamin D Status in Pregnant Mothers and their Infants : A Nutritional Evaluation.
 Supervisors : Dr. Seema Puri and Maj. Gen R K Marwaha
 Th 18237

Abstract

The present study is conducted to determine the vitamin D status of pregnant Indian women and the association of maternal vitamin D with that of the infants. Subjects are recruited from the Gynaecology OPD of Armed Forces Clinic, New Delhi. A total of 541 apparently healthy women with uncomplicated, single, intra-uterine gestation reporting in any trimester are consecutively recruited. Data pertaining to the anthropometric, biochemical, dietary, lifestyle and breastfeeding are collected using standardized tools and techniques.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methodology. 4. Result and discussion. 5. Summary and conclusion.

259. SOBHANA RANJAN
Helminthiasis and the Efficacy of β -Carotene Enriched Food Supplementation - A Study Amongst Primary School Children in Delhi.
 Supervisors : Dr. Santosh Jain Passi and Dr. Som Nath Singh
 Th 18015

Abstract

Soil transmitted helminths (STHs) blight the lives of a billion worldwide and threaten the health of many more. Economic impact of STHs is staggering; they impede the global efforts in achieving millennium development goals. School age children are the most vulnerable to these infections which compromise their physical growth, cognitive development, scholastic performance and immunity as well as aggravate malnutrition. The effect of hookworm on iron has been studied extensively while that of ascariasis on vitamin A has shown varied results, Since their deficiencies often coexist, iron deficiency anaemia partly being a consequence of poor vitamin A status would have widespread implications. Due to limited bioavailability of dietary carotenoid, their effectiveness in improving vitamin A status is debatable. The present study has been conducted to assess the efficacy of β -carotene enriched foods supplementation amongst helminth infected vs. non-infected primary school children from low income families of Delhi.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of Literature. 3. Materials and methods. 4. Results and discussions. 5. Summary and conclusions. Bibliography.

260. SHRIVASTAV (Meenal)
Dietary and Lifestyle Patterns of Adolescent Girls (Classes VII and VIII) in Government Schools of Delhi and Development of a Nutrition Education Module.
 Supervisor : Dr. Salila Thomas
 Th 18016

Abstract

The present study is undertaken to evaluate the dietary and lifestyle patterns of adolescent girls (classes VII and VIII) attending government schools of Delhi and to develop a nutrition education module to promote healthy dietary and lifestyle

practices. Adolescents represent a resource for the future whose potential needs to be nurtured in a positive manner good nutrition is essential during adolescence in order to support the increased rates of growth that characterize puberty. It has also been established that the dietary habits that emerge during this period remain, at least in part, as the individual progresses into adulthood. Inadequate nutrition during adolescence not only additional attention because of their reproductive role as well as contribution to work force later in life. Prepregnancy nutritional status has long-term intergenerational consequences, highlighting the need for appropriate interventions for the adolescent girls.

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1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Methodology. 4. Results and discussion. 5. Summary and conclusion.