# HEMCHAND YADAV VISHWAVIDYALAYA, DURG (C.G.)

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# SCHEME OF EXAMINATION & SYLLABUS of

# **M.Sc.** (Home Science) Semester Exam

UNDER

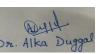
# FACULTY OF HOME SCIENCE

# **Session 2021-22**

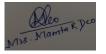
# (Approved by Board of Studies)

# Effective from June 2021











Dr. Rupam Ajeet Yadav Du. Auto



# Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.)

M.SC. (HOME SCIENCE) SYLLABUS OF SEMESTER SYSTEM FOOD SCIENCE AND NUTRITION 1<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER Marking Scheme: PART I – THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
		Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper I	Research methodology	80	10	10	100
Paper II	Physiology	80	10	10	100
Paper III	Food Microbiology	80	10	10	100
Paper IV	Problems in Human Nutrition	80	10	10	100

# PART II - PRACTICAL

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical I	Nutrition & Food Microbiology	100



#### PAPER - I **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **Objectives:**

Max. Marks: 80

To understand the significance of research methodology in Home Science research. To understand the types, tools and methods of research and develop the ability to construct data gathering instruments appropriate to the research design.

#### UNIT-I 1. Science, scientific methods, scientific approach.

Role of research in Home science discipline. Objectives of research: Explanation, control and prediction. Types of research: Historical, Descriptive, Experimental, case study, Social research and survey: Meaning, definition, nature, scope, objects, types. distinction between social survey & research. Pre-testing and pilot survey.

#### UNIT-II 7. Definition and identification of research problem.

Selection of research problem.

Justification.

Fact, Theory and concept.

Hypothesis : Definition, sources, characteristics, importance, main difficulties in formation of hypothesis, disadvantages, Limitations and Delimitations of the problems.

### Types of variables.

## UNIT-III 11. Basic principles of research design:

Purposes of research design: fundamental, applied and action, exploratory, and descriptive, experimental, ex-post facto. Longitudinal and cross sectional, corelational.

### Data gathering instrument.

Observation, Questionnaire, Interview, Scaling method, Case study, Home visits, Reliability and validity of measuring instruments.

#### UNIT-IV **13. Theory of probability:** Non-probability sampling: purposive,

Quota and volunteer sampling/snow ball sampling

Sampling : Population and sample, Meaning, Characteristics, advantages and disadvantages.

### Types :

Probability sampling Random sampling (Simple random, systematic random sampling,) **Purposive sampling** Stratified sampling Other sampling methods (two stages and multistage sampling, cluster sampling.









### UNIT-V 15. Classification and tabulation of data.

Analysis and interpretation of data Preparation of report Diagrammatic presentation of data

### **References:**

Edwards: experimental design in psychological research. Kerlinger: Foundation of educational research. Bhandarkar P.L. and Wilkinson T.S. (2000) methodology and techniques of social research, Himalaya publishing house, Mumbai. Bhatnagar G.L.(1990) research methods and measurements in behavioral and social science Agri Cole publishing agency, New Delhi.











# **Objectives**:

### This course will enable students to:

Advance their understanding of some of the relevant issues and topics of human physiology. Enable the students to understand the integrated function of all systems and the grounding of nutritional science in Physiology. Understand alterations of structure and function in various organs and systems in disease conditions.

#### UNIT-I 1. Cell structure and functions

Levels of cellular organization and function - organelles, tissues, organs and systems brief review. Cell membrane, transport across cell membrane and intercellular communication. Regulation of cell multiplication. Nervous system Review of structure and function of neuron, conduction of nerve impulse synapses, role of neurotransmitters Organization of central nervous system structure and function of Brain and spinal cord, Afferent and efferent nerves, Hypothalamus and its role in various body function, obesity, sleep, memory.

#### **UNIT-II** 3. Endocrine system

Endocrine glands- structure, function, role of hormones, regulation of hormonal secretion, Disorders of endocrine gland. Emphasis on physiology of diabetes and stress hormones. Sense Organs Review of structure and function, Role of skin, eye, ear, nose and tongue in perception of stimuli.

#### **UNIT-III** 5. Digestive system

Review of structure and function. Secretary, Digestive and Absorptive function. Role of liver, pancreas and gall bladder and their dysfunction. Respiratory system Review of structure and function. Role of lungs in the exchange of gases, Transport of oxygen and Co2. Role of Hemoglobin and buffer systems. Respiratory quotient, hypoxia, and asthma

#### **UNIT-IV** 7. The circulatory system

Structure and function of heart and blood vessels. Regulation of cardiac output and blood pressure, heart failure, hypertension. Blood formation, composition, blood clotting and homeostasis: Formation and function of plasma proteins, Erythropoesis, Blood groups and his to compatibility. Blood indices. Use of blood for investigation and diagnosis of specific disorders Anemia. The Musculo skeletal system Structure and function of bone, cartilage and connective tissue, Disorders of the skeletal system. Types of muscles structure and function

#### UNIT-V 10. The excretory system:

Structure and function of nephron. Urine formation. Role of kidney in maintaining pH of blood. Water, electrolyte and acid base balance, diuretics. Immunity system Cell mediated and hormonal immunity. Activation of WBC and production of antibodies. Role in inflammation and defense Physiological changes in pregnancy.











### **References** :

Ganong W.F. 1985: Review of Medical Physiology 2nd Edition, Lange Medical Publication. Moan Camcell E.J. Dickinson C.J.... Edwares C.R.N. and Sikora K. (1984): Clinical Physiiology, 5th Edition .... Publication. Guyton A.C. (1985):

Guyton, A.C. and Hall, J.B. (1996) Text Book of Medical Physiology, 9th Edition, W.B. Saneers Company... Books Pvt. Ltd. Banglore.

Wilson KTW and Waugh A (1998): Ress and Wilson Antony and Physiology in Health and .... 4th Edition

Mc. W.D. Karen F.J. and Katch, V.L. (1996): Excericise Physiology, Energy ,....perfor-mance, 4th Edition, Williams and Wilkons Batimere Jain A.K. Text Book of Physiiology, Vol I and II Avichal Publishing Co. New Delhi.





# **PAPER - III FOOD MICROBIOLOGY**

Max. Marks: 80

- UNIT-I **1.** Bacterial morphology, structure, staining, culture media, culture method and identification of bacteria. Growth and Nutrition of Bacteria : Intrinsic and extrinsic parameters that affect microbial growth.
- 3. Microorganism important in food microbiology Mold, yeast, bacteria. **UNIT-II**

## 4. Spoilage of different groups of foods:

Cereals and cereal products Vegetables and fruits Fish and meat products Meat and meat products Eggs and poultry Milk and milk products Canned foods

#### 5. Contamination of foods. UNIT-III

### Food Preservation :

General principles of food preservation: Asepsis, removal of micro-organism, maintenance of anaerobic conditions.

Preservation by use of high temperature.

Preservation by use of low temperature

Preservation by drying.

Preservation by food additives

Preservation by radiation.

#### **UNIT-IV** 7. Foods in relation to disease :

Food borne illness: Bacterial and viral food borne disorders. Food borne important animal parasites, mycotoxins.

# **Fermented Foods:**

Role of microbes in fermented foods -Fermented dairy products Fermented vegetables Fermented meat Fermented fish Beverage and distilled products.

#### **UNIT-V** 9. Indices of Food Sanitary Quality:

Microbial criteria of food.

Microbial standards and food safety

Controlling the microbial quality of foods -

Quality control using microbial criteria.

The HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point) system











# PAPER - IV PROBLEMS IN HUMAN NUTRITION

#### Max. Marks: 80

**UNIT-I 1**. Nutritional screening and assessment of nutritional status of hospitalized and outdoor patients. Identification of high risk patients. Assessment of patient needs based on interpretation of patient data (Clinical, biochemical, biophysical, personal etc.)

Nutritional support: Recent advances in techniques and feeding substrates. Stress and trauma : Diet in surgery, bums, fracture.

**UNIT-II 4. Diet and drug interaction:** Effect of drugs on ingestion, digestion and metabolism of nutrients.

# 5. Neurological disorders:

Neuritis - Etiology, nutritional care. Migraine - Diet management Anorexia Nervosa - Etiology, treatment. Childhood problems : Inborn errors of metabolism and their nutritional management. Maple syrup urine disease - Tyrosenemia, Galactosemia, Phenylketonuria.

 UNIT- III
 7. Musculoskeletal disorders: Arthritis - Nutritional care Gout - Characteristics, nutritional care
 Cancer : Types of cancer, Nutritional effect of cancer, Nutritional disorders related to treatment, diet in cancer.

- **UNIT-IV 9.** Historical background, prevalence, etiology, biochemical and clinical manifesta-tion, preventive and therapeutic measures for the following
  - I. P E M
    - Nutritional anaemia
  - II. Vitamin A deficiency
  - III. IDD
- **UNIT-V 10.** Osteomalacia and osteoporosis Etiology, symptoms and nutritional care, Rickets Dental carries: Etiology, nursing bottle carries. Nutrition in AIDS.



## **References:**

- **1.** Atlas, M. Ronald (1995) principles of Microbiology, 1th Edition Mosby-year Book, Inc., Missour, U.S.A.
- **2.** Topley and Wission's (1983) Principles of Bacteriology, Virology and Immunity, Edited by S.G. Wilson, A. Miles and M.T. Parkar, Vol.I
- **3.** General Microbiology and Immunity, II: Systematic Bacteriology, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, Edward Arnold Publish.
- **4.** Block, J.G. (1999) Microbiology Principles and Exportations, 4th Edition John Wiley and Sone Inc. Jay, James, M. (2000) Modern Food Microbiology, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Aspen publishers, Inc., Maryland. Bansart, G. (1989) Basic Food Microbiology, 2th Edition, CBS Publisher.
- **5.** Garbutt, J (1977) Essentials of Food Microbiology, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, Arnold International Students Edition.
- **6.** Doyle, P. Benehat, L.R. and Mantville, T.J. (1977): Food Microbiology, Fundamentals and Forntiers, ASM Press, Washington DC.
- 7. Bensaon, H.J. (1990) Microbiological applications, C. Brown Publishers U.S.A.
- Roday, S. (1999) Food Hygiene and sanitation, 1st Edition, Tata Mcgraw Hilll, New Delhi. Venderzant, C and D.F. splitts Toesser (1992): Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. American Public Health Association, Washington D.C.
- **9.** Frazier, W.C. and Westhoff, D.C. (1998) : Food Microbiology. Tata McGraw Hill Book Company, New Delhi, 4th Edition.
- **10.** James, M.J. (1987) : Modern Food Microbiology, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 3rd edition.
- **11.** Pelezar, M.I. and Reid, RD. (1993) : Microbiology, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York, 5th edition.
- **12.** Adams, M.R., Moss, M.O. (1995): Food Microbiology, New Age International (P.) Ltd., Delhi.
- 16. Banwart G.J. (1987) : Basic Food Microbiology, CBS Publishers and Distributors, Delhi.



#### **PRACTICAL - I**

#### **NUTRITION & FOOD MICROBIOLOGY**

#### Max. Marks: 100

#### **Objectives:**

The aim of the course is to:

Familiarize students with basic techniques used in Studies and Research in Nutritional Sciences. Acquaint students with the methods of estimating nutrient requirements. Orient students towards planning of metabolic studies.

## Note: Any 10 practicals from 'Part I' and any 5 practicals from 'Part II'.

# PART-I

Estimation of protein quality using different methods PER, B.V., N.P.U., NDP-Cal% Estimation of energy value of food stuffs using bomb calorimeter. Estimation of Energy Requirements.

BMR

Energy expenditure on physical activities.

Factorial approach

Balance studies – Nitrogen bance

Assessment of micronutrient status

Iron

Vitamin 'C'

Vitamin 'A'

Vitamin from 'B' Complex group.

Bioavailability of selected nutrients

Assessment of nutritional status including Body composition.

Physiological parameters like heart rate and blood pressure

Assessment of coronary risk profile- RISKO factor

Assessment of bone health

Planning diets and formulating dietary guide lines

Fitness and health

Prevention of chronic degenerative disorders

Obesity management

Management of diabetes mellitus and CVD

Review of existing alternative diet related systems for physical fitness and health. Planning and preparation of diets for the elderly in health and sickness.



# Part II

Preparation of common laboratory media and special media for cultivation of bacteria, yeast and moulds.

Staining of bacteria- grams staining, spore, capsule, motility of bacteria, staining of yeast and moulds.

Identification of important moulds and yeasts (slides).

Study of environment around us as source of transmission of micro organisms in food. Assessment of surface Sanitation of food preparation units.

Bacteriological analysis of milk.

Demonstration of available rapid methods, diagnostic kits used in identification of microorganisms or their products.

Visits to food processing units or any other organization dealing with advance methods in food microbiology.

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# Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.)

M.SC. (HOME SCIENCE) FOOD SCIENCE AND NUTRITION M.SC. PREVIOUS - 2ND SEMESTER MARKING SCHEME: PART I - THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
		Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper V	Statistics and Computer Application	80	10	10	100
Paper VI	Food Science	80	10	10	100
Paper VII	Food chemistry	80	10	10	100
Paper VIII	Therapeutic Nutrition	80	10	10	100

## **PART II - PRACTICAL**

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical II	Food Science and Therapeutic Nutrition	100

# PART III - INTERNSHIP / FIELD PLACEMENT

The student will be required to undergo an internship/field placement for a total duration of six to eight weeks in their chosen area of interest after II<sup>nd</sup> semester which will facilitate their pursuing a professional career in same field.

This programme could be taken up either as a single block or in two different blocks. It is mandatory that the organization / institution (public/private) participating in the field.

Placement programme will be of good professional standing. The list may include Hospitals, state run NGO, Food industry, etc.. The student will be required to submit and present a report of the internship/field placement project after its completion. It is also envisaged that participating organization/institution will give their performance appraisal of the student work. Grade A (60% and above), Grade B (48% to 59%), Grade C (40% to 47%) should be given to the student after evaluation of field placement/ internship report by the department. The grade will be mentioned in the mark sheet of the IVth semester of the student.

Excursion trip/field visits should be arranged regularly by the department for the up liftment of the knowledge of the students. This programme is designed with the following objectives:

I. To enable the students to acquire an in-depth understanding of the practical aspects of knowledge and skills acquired during the course in the relevant subject/subjects.

I. To gain hands on experience for higher proficiency in their selected area of expertise To help the students to develop and have their analytical abilities for situation and analysis and bringing about improvements.



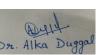
## PAPER - V STATISTICS AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

Max. Marks: 80

To understand the significance of statistics and research methodology in Home Science research. To understand the types, tools and methods of research and develop the ability to construct data gathering instruments appropriate to the research design. To understand and apply the appropriate statistical technique to the measurement scale and design. To understand the role of statistics and computer application in research. To apply statistical techniques to research data for analysis and interpreting data meaningfully

- UNIT-I **1.** Conceptual understanding of statistical measures – meaning, definition, scope, importance, characteristics, distrust of statistics. Classification and tabulation of data. Measurement of central tendency Mean Median Mode
- **UNIT-II** 4. Graphic presentation of data Frequency distribution Histogram Frequency polygons Frequency curve Ogive **Binomial distribution** Parametric and non-parametric tests
- UNIT-III 5. Methods of Dispersion and variation Mean deviation Standard deviation **Ouartile deviation** Independence of attributes 2×2 and r×c contingency tables Analysis of variance - one way method Direct and short cut. What is computers characteristics components of computer system, block diagram of computer, CPU, I/O devices and memory (RAM and ROM) second storage devices (hard disk Floppy disk, Magnetic tape etc.)
- UNIT-IV 7. Computer generations – Classification of computers; Analog digital hybrid general and special Types of computers- Micro, Mini, Mainframe and super computerChi square test Goodness of it Application of student 't' test for small samples









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**UNIT-V 9.** Correlation-definition, meaning and types.

10. Methods of determining coefficient of correlation Product moment correlation Rank correlation.
Working with MS Word Getting started with word, formatting text and paragraph.
Applying text and language tools, designing pages, with columns and tables, using graphics.

# **References:**

Garrett, Henry E. 1971: statistics in psychology and education, David and co.



# PAPER - VI **FOOD SCIENCE**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

## Max. Marks 8

This course is designed to: Provide an understanding of composition of various foodstuffs. Familiarize students with changes occurring in various foodstuffs as a result of processing and cooking. Enable students to use the theoretical knowledge in various applications and food preparations.

UNIT-I **1.** Introduction to Food Science:

> Water: Physical properties of water and Ice, chemical, nature, structure of the water molecule.

Absorption phenomena, types of water solutions and collidative properties.

Free and bound water. Water activity and Food spoilage.

Freezing and Ice structure.

Food Dispersions-Colloidal solutions, stabilization of Colloidal systems, Rheology of food dispersions.

Gels: Structure, formation, strength, types and permanence. Emulsions: Formation, stability, surfactants and emulsifiers. Foams: Structure, formation and stabilization.

**UNIT-II 4.** Polysaccharides, Sugars and Sweeteners

Starch: Structure, gelatinization, methods for following gelatinization changes. Characteristic of some food starches. gelatinization. Modified food starches. Nonstarch Polysaccharides: Cellulose, hemicelluloses, pectins, gums, animal polysaccharides. Sugar and Sweeteners: Sugar, Syrups, potent sweeteners, and sugar products. Sweetener chemistry related to usage in food products: Structural relationships to sweetness perceptions, hydrolytic reactions, solubility and crystallization, hydroscopicity, fermentation, non- enzymatic browning.

**UNIT-III 5.** Cereals and Cereal Products

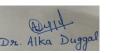
Cereal grains: Structural and composition.

Cereal products. Flours and flour quality. Extruded foods, breakfast cereals, wheat germ burger, puffed and flaked cereals.

Fats, Oils and Related Products Sources, composition, effects of composition on fat properties. Functional properties of fat and uses in food preparations. Fat substitutes. Fat deterioration and antioxidants..

- UNIT-IV 7. Proteins: Classification, composition, denaturation, non- enzymatic browning and other chemical changes. Enzymes: Nature of enzymes: stability and action. Proteolytic enzymes oxidizes, lipases, enzymes decomposing carbohydrates and application. Immobilized enzymes.
- 9. Milk and Milk Products: Composition. Physical and functional properties De-UNIT-V naturation. Effects of processing and storage. Dairy products, Cultured milk, yoghurt, butter, whey cheese, concentrated and used products, frozen desserts, dairy product substitutes.













# Journals:

Journal of Food Science Published by the Institute of Food Technologist, Chicago lu U.S.A.

Journal of Food Science and Technology published by Association of Food Sciencetists and Technologist (India) CFTRI- MYSORE.

Food Technology Published by the Institute of Food Technologist, Chicago lu, U.S.A.



# PAPER - VII FOOD CHEMISTRY

**UNIT-I 1. Meat and Poultry:** Muscle composition, characteristics and structure. Post mortem changes processing, preservation and their effects. Heat induced changes in meat variables in meat preparation, Tenderizing treatments, meat products.

**Eggs :** Structure and composition, changes during storage. Functional properties of eggs, use in cookery. Egg processing, low cholesterol egg substitutes.

**UNIT-II 3. Fish and sea foods :** Types and composition, storage and changes during storage, changes during processing, by-product and newer products.

Pulses and Legumes: Structure, composition, processing, toxic constituents.

Nut and oil seeds: Composition, oil extraction and by-products.

**Protein concentrates :** Hydrolysates and textured vegetable proteins, milk substitutes.

- **UNIT- III 7. Fruits and vegetables :** Plant, anatomy, composition , Enzymes in fruits and vegetables. Flavor constituents, plant phenolics, pigments, post harvest changes. Texture of fruits and vegetables. Effects of storage, processing and preservation.
  - 8. Spices and condiments : Composition, flavoring extracts Natural and synthetic
- **UNIT-IV** 9. Processed foods : Jams, jellies, squashes, pickles, dehydrated products.

**Beverages :** Synthetic and natural, alcoholic and non-alcoholic, carbonated and non-carbonated, coffee, tea, cocoa, malted drinks

**UNIT-V 11. Traditional processed products :** Fermented food - Cereal based, pulse based, fruit/vegetables based like vinegar, pickle

**Leavened products :** Leavening agents, biologically leavened and chemically leavened products. Batters and dough, bakery products.

Salt and substitutes.



# **References:**

Charley, H. (1982) Food Science (2nd edition), John Wiley and Sons, New York.

Potter, N. and Hotchkiss, J.H. (1996) Food Science, Fifth edition, CBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi. Belitz, H.D. and Grosch, W. (1999) Food Chemistry (2nd edition), Springer, New York.

Abers, RI, (Ed) (1976) Foam, Academic Press, New York.

Cherry, R.J.Ed) : Protein Functionality in Food. American Chemical Society, Washington D.C.

## Journals:

- **1.** Journal of Food Science
- **2.** Advances in Food Research
- 3. Journal of Food Science and Technology
- **4.** Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry
- 5. Cereal Science
- 6. Journal of Dairy Science
- 7. Journal of the Oil Chemist's Society.



# PAPER - VIII THERAPEUTIC NUTRITION

#### Max. Marks: 80

#### UNIT-I **1. Etiopatho physiology, metabolism and clinical aberration:** complications,

prevention and recent advances in nutritional management of GIT Disorders Gastritis Types, dietary modification Peptic ulcer, etiology, symptoms, dietary modification Intervals of feeding, bland diet, four stage diet Therapy, prevention of recurrence. Diarrhea – Classification, dietary consideration Constipation, classification, dietary consideration Ulcerative colitis symptom, dietary treatment Sprue types, dietary consideration.

#### 2. Disease of liver and gall bladder. **UNIT-II**

Diseases of liver and gall bladder Jaundice - classification and dietary treatment Hepatitis - types and dietary management. Hepatic coma - causes and dietary management **Cirrhosis-** Type and dietary management Cholecystitis- Types and dietary management Cholelithiases- etiology and dietary management Pancreatic disorders: etiology, pathogenesis and nutritional care.

#### UNIT-III 4. Renal diseases

Basal renal functions, classification of renal disease. Glomerulonephritis- Acute and chronic- symptoms and dietetic treatment Nephrosis symptoms and principles of nutritional care. Renal failure- Acute and chronic renal failure, dialysis. Renal calculi- Etiology, types of stones and nutritional care acid and alkaline ash diet. Fevers and infections-Types of fever, Tuberculosis, typhoid and malaria dietetic management

#### UNIT-IV 5. Cardiovascular diseases: Classification.

Hyperlipidemia Classification and nutritional care. Atherosclerosis – Etiological factors, pathogenesis dietetic management. Hypertension – Classification, etiology, nutritional care. Weight Imbalance: Regulation of energy in take obesity - Types, etiology, treatment, diet and other measures, complication of obesity Under weight ness - causes, dietetics management.

**UNIT-V** 7. Historical background, prevalence, etiology biochemical and clinical manifestation, preventive and therapeutic measures for metabolic disorders. Diabetic Mellitus. Incidence and predisposing factors Symptoms, types and diagnoses metabolism in diabetes dietary management and meal management Hypoglycemic agents and insulin complications of diabetes













Disorders of thyroid gland: normal thyroid function Hyperthyroidism \_ symptoms and treatment











# **PRACTICAL - II**

# FOOD SCIENCE AND THERAPEUTIC NUTRITION

Max. Marks 100

#### **Distribution of Marks:**

Sessional 20 -20 Viva -Practical 60 (Exercises two of 30 each)

# **PART-A**

Collection and storage of biological samples for clinical investigation.

Market survey of commercial nutritional supplements and nutritional support substrates.

Commonly used test for diagnosis of various - system — wise.

Interpretation of patient data and diagnostic tests and drawing up of patient diet prescription, using a case study approach.

Follow up-acceptability of diet prescription, compliance, discharge diet plan.

Preparation of diet counseling aids for common disorders.

Planning and preparation of diets for patients with common multiple disorders and complications and discharge diet plans.





# PART-B

Effect of solutes on boiling point and freezing point of water. Effect of types of water on characteristic of cooked vegetables, Pulses and cereals.

**Sugar and Jaggery Cookery:** Relative sweetness, solubility and sizes of sugars, stages of sugar cookery, caramelization, crystallization, factors affecting crystal formation.

**Starches Vegetables ,Gums and Cereals:** Dextrinization, gelatinization, retro gradation, thickeningpower, Factors affecting gels. Gluten formation and factors affecting gluten formation.

**Jams and Jellies:** Pectin content of fruits, role of acid pectin and sugar in jam and jelly formation, Use of gums as emulsifiers / stabilizers.

**Fat and Oils:** Flash point, melting point and smoking point, Role of fat and oils in cookery as: Shortening agent, frying medium, Factors affecting fat absorption. Fat crystals. Plasticity of fats Permanent and semi- permanent emulsions.

**Milk & Milk Products:** Scalding denaturation. Effect of acid, salt, alkali, sugar, heat) enzymes, polyphenols on milk Khoa, curd, paneer. Cheese (ripened and unripened).

**Egg:** structure assessing egg quality. Use of egg in cookery: Emulsions air incorporation, thickening, binding, and gelling. Method of egg cookery and effect of heat white foams and factors affecting foams:

**Pulses:** Effect of various cooking and processing methods on various functional properties of pulses and their products.

**Gelatin:** Gelatin gel strength and factors affecting gelatin.

**Fruits and Vegetables:** Pigments: Effects of cooking metal ions, ph, effect of various cooking processes on different characteristics of vegetables. Prevention of enzymatic browning.

**Leavened Products**: Fermentation- Use of microorganisms ((lactic acid yeast). Steam as an agent, Egg as a chemical agent.

Frozen Desserts: Factors affecting ice crystal formation. Quality characteristics of frozen desserts.

# Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidlaya, Durg (C.G)

FOOD SCIENCE AND NUTRITION

**M.SC. (HOME SCIENCE) FINAL** 

# **3rd SEMESTER**

# Marking Scheme:

# PART I – THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
		Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper IX	Advanced Nutrition	80	10	10	100
Paper X	Nutritional Biochemistry	80	10	10	100
Paper XI	Nutrition for Health of Women and Children	80	10	10	100
Paper XII	Methods of Investigation	80	10	10	100

### **PART II - PRACTICAL**

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical III	Nutritional Biochemistry	100



## PAPER - IX **ADVANCED NUTRITION**

Max. Marks: 80

# **Objectives** :

This Course is designed to:

Provide in depth knowledge of the physiological and metabolic role of various nutrients and their interactions in human nutrition.

Enable students to understand the basis of human nutritional requirement and recommendations through the life cycle.

Enable students to understand the pharmacological actions of nutrients and their implications. Familiarize students with the recent advances in nutrition.

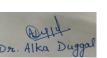
- UNIT-I **1. Energy:** Energy content of foods. Physiological fuel value- review. Measurement of Energy Expenditure: BMR, RM rthermic effect of feeding and physical activity, methods of measurement of basal metabolism. Estimating energy requirements of individuals. Regulation of energy metabolism: control of food intake, digestion, absorption and body weight.
- **UNIT-II 2.** Carbohydrates: Types, classification, digestion and transport- review, dietary fibre, fructo, oligosaccharides, resistant starch- chemical composition and physiological effects Glycemic index of foods. Sweeteners nutritive and nonnutritive.
- UNIT-III 3. Proteins: Classification, digestion, absorption and transport- review. Metabolism of proteins: Role of muscle, liver and gastro intestinal tract. in protein metabolism. Protein quality, methods of evaluating protein quality. Protein and amino acid requirements. Therapeutic applications of specific amino acid. Lipids: Classification digestion, absorption, transport- review - Functions of fat E.F.A. Role of n-3 n-6 fatty acids in health and disease. Requirements of total fat and fatty acids. Trans fatty acids, prostaglandins, phospholipids, cholesterol.
- **UNIT-IV 5. Water:** Regulation of intra and extra cellular volume Osmolality, water balance and its regulation.

Minerals: (Note: For each nutrient sources, bio-availability, metabolism, function, requirements, RDA, deficiency and toxicity, interactions with other nutrients are to be discussed)

Macro minerals: calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, potassium and chloride. **Micro minerals:** Iron, copper, zinc, manganese, iodine, fluoride. Trace minerals: Selenium cobalt, chromium, Cadmium, silicon, boron, nickel.

**UNIT-V 10. Vitamins:** Historical background, structure, food sources, absorption and transport metabolism biochemical function, and assessment of status. Interac-tions with other nutrients. Physiological, pharmacological and therapeutic effects, toxicity and deficiency with respect to the following. Fat soluble Vitamins A,D,E, & K Water Soluble: thiamine riboflavin, niacin, biotin, pyridoxine, folic acid, pantothenic acid, ascorbic acid, cyanocobalamin, choline, inositol, ascorbic acid.











## **REFERENCES:**

Scrimshaw, N.S. and Gleason, G.R. (1992) Assessment Procedures. Qualitative Methodologies for Planning and Evaluation of Health related Programmes.

International Nutrition foundation for Developing Countries, Boston.

Van Maanen (1983)" Quantitative Methodology, Sage Publication.

Cook, T.D. and Richard, C.S. (1979): Qualitative Methods in Evaluation Research, Sage Publications, and London.

Patton, M.Q. (1980): Qualitative Evaluation Methods Sage Publications.

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Mienert, C.L. (1986): Clinical Trials: Design, conduct and Analysis, oxford, New York

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Bryman, A. and Crame: D (1996) Quantitative Data analysis with Minitabs, Rutledge, London.

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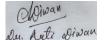
# PAPER - X

# NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Max. Marks: 80

- UNIT-I 1. Hetero polysaccharides- Definition classification structure and properties of glycoprotein, and proteoglycans. Inter mediatory metabolism- Reactions, standard for energy changes, and regulating, carbohydrates- glycolysis, gluconeogenesis, citric acid cycle, hexosemono-phosphate pathway.
- UNIT-II 3. Lipids- Beta oxidation synthesis of fatty acids. Synthesis and breakdown of unsaturated fatty acids, cholesterol, phospholipids and triacylglycerol. Purines and pyrimidines- Synthesis and break down source of various atoms of the purine base. salvage reaction, Biosynthesis of purines and pyrimidines.
- **UNIT- III** 5. Plasma proteins- Nature Properties and functions Nucleic acids- DNA replication and transcription method of replication fork, okazaki segment, rule of sigma factor and core enzyme, DNA recombinant-Bio medical importance, restriction enzyme clowning, libraries & libraries construc-tion. Protein bio synthesis, initiation, formation of UOS, complex formation of complex, elongation.
- UNIT-IV 8. Hormones, general characteristic of hormones classification of hormones, mechanism of action. Assay of hormone, functions of Hormones, Thyroxine, TSH.LH. ACTH and insulin. Minerals, trace elements, their physiological function sources, absorption, excretions & deficiency of iron, copper, iodine zinc and selenium
- **UNIT-V 10.** Detoxification in the body- Metabolism of foreign compounds oxidation conjugation, reduction hydrolyses. Major alteration in CHO protein and fat metabolism in chronic nutrition, related generative diseases diabetes, heart diseases.





# PAPER - XI

# NUTRITION FOR HEALTH OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

#### Max. Marks - 80

- UNIT-I
   1. Role of women in national development. Women in family and community: Demographic changes menarche, marriage, fertility, morbidity, mortality, life expectancy, sex ratio, aging, widowhood. Women in society: Women's role, their resources, and contribution to family, and effect of nutritional status.
- **UNIT-II** 4. Women and health: Health facilities. Disease pattern and reproductive health. Policies and programs for promoting maternal and child nutrition and health. Concept of small family. Methods of family planning-Merits and demerits.
- UNIT- III
   7. Importance of nutrition prior to and during pregnancy- Prerequisites for successful outcome. Effect of under nutrition on mother and child including pregnancy outcome and maternal and child health- Short term and long term effect. Physiology and endocrinology of pregnancy, embryonic and foetal growth and development. Nutritional requirements during pregnancy: Adolescent pregnancy, pregnancy and T.B., TUGR, gestational diabetes.
- UNIT-IV 10. Lactation- Development of memory tissue and role of hormones- Physiology and endocrinology of lactation. Synthesis of milk component, let down reflex, role of hormones. Lactational amenorrhea, effect of breast feeding on maternal health. Human milk composition and factors affecting breast feeding. Human milk banking. Management of lactation: Prenatal breast feeding, skill education. Rooming in problems – Sore nipples, engorged breast, inverted breast. Exclusive breast feeding.
- UNIT-V 14. Infant physiology: Preterm and low birth weight infant- Implication for feeding and management. Growth and development during infancy, childhood and adolescents. Feeding of infants and children and dietary management. Malnutrition- Etiology and management.



# **PAPER - XII**

# **METHODS OF INVESTIGATION**

# Max. Marks: 80

- UNIT-I
   1. Electrolytic dissociation : Principle, technique and theory of electrolytic dissociation. Hydrogen ion concentration : Principle and measurement of pH, indicators, buffer. Physiochemical techniques : Principles and methodology of the following - Diffusion Osmosis Filtration Surface tension Adsorption Centrifugation
- UNIT-II
   4. Chromatography : Principles, techniques and application of the following -Paper chromatography - Circular, ascending and descending. Ion exchange chromatography column chromatography Thin layer chromatography Gas liquid chromatography High performance liquid chromatography
- UNIT- III 5. Electrophoresis : Principles and techniques of paper and gel electrophoresis.
   Microbiological assay : Principle and methodology of the following (a) Vitamins (b) Amino acids
- UNIT-IV 7. Colorimetry : Principle, colorimeter applications. Radioactive isotopes : Properties of radioactive isotopes, detection of radiations. Uses of radioactive isotopes in medical science.
- UNIT-V
   9. Immunological methods : Principle and technique of the following -Radio Immuno Assay (RIA) Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) Collection of biological samples.

# **References**;

Hawk, P.B., Oser, B.K. and Summerson, W.H. Practical Psysiological Chemistry. Tata McGraw Hill. Varley, H. Practical Clinical Biochemistry. The English language Book Society.

Das, Debjyoti Biophysics and Biophysical Chemistry. Academic Publisher, Calcutta.

Okotore, R.O. : Basic Separation Techniques in Biochemistry. New Age International (P) Ltd. Publishers. Manual of Laboratory Techniques. National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.



# **PRACTICAL - III**

# NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY

### **Objectives:**

Max. Marks 100

This course will enable the students to

Understand the principles of biochemical methods used for analysis of food and biological samples. Perform biological analysis with accuracy and reproducibility

Note: Any ten practical.

# PART-A

**Calcium:** Estimation of calcium in foods and serum.

Phosphorous: Estimation of inorganic phosphorous in foods and serum.

Ascorbic acid: Estimation of ascorbic acids in foods.

#### **Proteins:**

Estimation of proteins in foods.

Estimation of albumin, globulin and albumin/globulin ratio in serum and urine.

Estimation of haemoglobin.

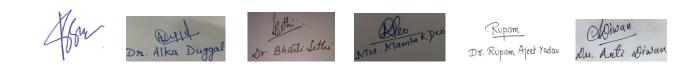
**Glucose:** Estimation of glucose in blood and urine.

**Cholesterol:** Estimation of cholesterol in blood.

Enzyme assay: Estimation of activity of serum alkaline phosphates and trans aminase.

Urea and creatinine: Estimation of urea and creatinine in serum and urine.

Survey of pathological laboratories.



# PART-B

**Acids and alkalis:** Preparation of dilute solutions of common acids and alkalis and determining their exact normality.

**Buffers ;** Preparation of phosphate, carbonate-bicarbonate, ascorbic acid, acetate, chloride and pthalate buffers and determination of their pH by the use of indicators and pH meters.

**Spectrometer:** Beer Lamuert law, absorption maximum, preparation of standard curve and nutrient estimations in UV and visible range, AAS, AES, flame photometry.

Fluorimetry: Estimation of thiamin and riboflavin.

**Chromatography:** Paper - Identification of amino acid by circular, ascending and descending methods. Ion-exchange - Separation of amino acids. column Separation of proteins. Thin layer - Identification of amino acids, Gas-liquid Estimation of fatty acids, HPLC - Estimation of  $\alpha$ -carotene and á-tocopherol.

- - - - - - - -

**15. Electrophoresis:** Fractionation of plasma proteins.



# Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidlaya, Durg (C.G)

FOOD SCIENCE AND NUTRITION M.SC. (HOME SCIENCE) FINAL

4<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER

**Marking Scheme:** 

**PART I – THEORY** 

No.	Title	Marks			
		Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper XIII	Nutrition for Health and Fitness	80	10	10	100
Paper XIV	Public Nutrition	80	10	10	100
Paper XV	Geriatric Nutrition	80	10	10	100
Paper XVI	Institution Management	80	10	10	100

# **PART II - PRACTICAL**

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical IV	Institution Management	100



# **PAPER - XIII**

# NUTRITION FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS

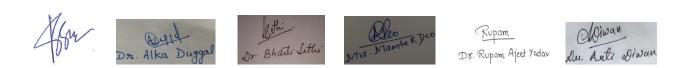
Max. Marks - 80

Objective : Course will prepare the student to -

Understand the components of health and fitness and the role of nutrition in these. Make nutritional, dietary and physical activity recommendations to achieve fitness and wellbeing. Develop ability to evaluate fitness and wellbeing.

UNIT-I 1. Definitions, components and assessment criteria of age: specific fitness and health status. Anatomical fitness Physiological fitness Psychological fitness Psychological fitness; Growth and development, strength, speed skill stamina, or endurance, specific fitness, general fitness, and health status. Holistic approach to the management of fitness and health: Energy input and output. Diet and Exercise, Effect of specific nutrition on work performance and physical fitness, Nutrition, exercise, physical fitness and health inter- relation-ship

- UNIT-II
   7. Review of different energy systems for endurance and power activity: Endurance Definition, classification, and factors affecting endurance. Fuels and nutrients to support physical activity: Shifts in carbohydrate and fat metabolism mobilization of fat stores during exercise. Nutrition in Sports: Sports specific requirement.
- **UNIT- III9.** Pre-game and post- game meals. Assessment of different mutagenic acids and commercial supplements. Diets for persons with high energy requirements, stress, fracture and injury. Water and electrolyte balance: Losses and their replenishment during exercise and sports events, effect of dehydration, sport drink.
- UNIT-IV 11. Significance of physical fitness and nutrition in the prevention and management of weight control, obesity, diabetes mellitus, CV disorders, bone health and cancer Nutrition and exercise regimes for pre and postnatal fitness. Nutritional and exercise regimes for management of obesity. Critical review of various dietary regimes for weight and fat reduction. Prevention of weight cycling.
- UNIT-V 14. Defining nutritional goals/ guidelines appropriate or health fitness and prevention and management of the chronic de-genearative disorders
   Alternative systems for health and fitness like Ayurveda, Yoga, Meditation, Vegetarianism and Traditional diets.



#### **REFERENCES:**

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Sizer, F & Whitney, E. (2000); Nutrition Concepts & Controversies.

8th Edition, Wadsworth, An International Thomson Publishing Co.

Whitney, E.N. & rolfes, S.R. (1999); Understanding Nutrition, 8th Edition, West/ Wadsworth Thomson learning.

Ira Wokinsky (Ed.) (1998): Nutrition in Exercise and sports, 3rd Edition, CRC Press.

Parizkova, J. Nutrition, Physical activity and health in early life Ed. Wolinsky, I. CRC Press.

Shils, M.E. Olson, J.A. Shike N. and Ross, A.C. (Ed.) (1999): Modern Nutrition in Health & Disease 9th Edition, Williams & Wilkins.

McArdle, W. Katch, F and Katch, V. (1996) Exercise Physiology, Energy, Nutrion and Human Performance, 4th Edition. Williams and Wikins, Philadelphia.

### Journals

Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise.

International Journals of Sports Nutrition.

# PAPER - XIV

# **PUBLIC NUTRITION**

# Max. Marks: 80

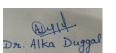
- UNIT-I **1.** Concept of Public Health Nutrition : Relationship between health and nutrition. Role of public nutritionist in the health care delivery system. Sectors and public policies relevant to nutrition. National health care delivery system.
- **UNIT-II** 4. Population Dynamics: Demography, demographic cycle, world population trend, birth rates, death rates, growth rates, demographic trends in India, age pyramid, sex ratio. **Environment and Health:**

Water : Water pollution, surveillance of

drinking water quality. Air : Air pollution

- 6. Nutritional Status: Determinants of nutritional status of individual and UNIT-III populations. Factors affecting nutritional status. Major Nutritional Problems : Etiology, prevalence, clinical manifestations. Preventive and therapeutic measures of -Macro and micro deficiencies - LBW, PEM, xerophthalmia, nutritional anaemia. Other nutritional problems like lathyrism, aflatoxicosis, alcoholism and fluorosis.
- UNIT-IV 8. National Nutrition Policy Approaches and strategies for improving nutritional status and health. Occupational health Health planning and management
- **12.** Communication for Health Education. UNIT-V Health planning in India. Health Care of the Community Concept of health care, health system, levels of health care.











# PAPER - XV GERIATRIC NUTRITION

Max. Marks 80

### **Objectives**:

The course is designed to -

Familiarize the students with the multifaceted aspects of ageing. Make the students competent for nutritional and health care of the elderly.

# **UNIT-I 1.** Ageing: Definition

(A) Molecular changes during ageing –

- (i) Changes in proteins,
- (ii) Chromatin,
- (iii) Cross linkers,
- (iv) Immune response,
- (v) Hormones,
- (vi) Ageing of cells in culture,
- (vii) Age pigment.
- Mechanism of Ageing -
- (A) Somatic mutation,
- (B) Errors in proteins
- (C) Gene regulation Socio-psychological aspects of ageing Especially problems of elderly women.
- **UNIT-II 4.** Nutritional and food requirement during old age Progress of ageing, nutritional requirements, food requirements.
  - 5. Nutrition related problems of old age -
  - (i) Osteoporosis,
  - (ii) Obesity,
  - (iii) Neurological dysfunction,
  - (iv) Anemia,
  - (v) Malnutrition,
  - (vii) Constipation.
- UNIT- III 6. Degenerative diseases in old age
  - (1) Atherosclerosis,
  - (2) Hypertension,
  - (3)Cancer,
  - (4) Diabetes mellitus,
  - (5) Arthritis. Common complaints during old age. Dietary guidelines
- **UNIT-IV 9**. Drug Food and nutrient reaction in elderly.
  - (a) Effect of drugs on food intake and absorption.
    - (b) Effect of various foods and beverages on drug action.
  - (c) Drug nutritional interaction. Ageing and immunity. Ageing and nutrition, nutrition and longevity, food habits of elderly people, stress during old age.
- UNIT-V 12. Exercise, yoga, meditation in old age.Policies and programmes of the government to the elderly. Policies and programmes of the NGO sector pertaining to the elderly.

# **References**:

Kumar V (1996): Ageing - Indian Perspective and Global Scenario. Proceedings of International Symposium of Gerontology and Seventh Conference of the Association of Gerontology (India). Bagchi, K. and Pun, S. (Ed) (1999) Diet and Aging - Exploring Some Facets. Soc. for Gerontological Research, New Delhi and Help Age India, New Delhi. Chaudhary, A. (Ed) (2001) Active Aging in the New Millennium, Pub, Anugraha, Delhi,

Shils, M.S., Olson, J.A., Shike, M. and Ross, A.C. (Ed) (1999) 9th Edition, Williams and Wilkins. Sharrna, O.P. (Ed) (1999) : Geriatric Care in India - Geriatrics and Gerontology A Text book, MIs, AND Publishers. Aiken, L.R. (1978) The Psychology of Later Life, Philadelphia, WB Saunders Company. Bergmann, Klaus (1972) : Aged Their Understanding and Care, London, Wolfe Pub.

Binstock, R.H. and F. Shanes (eds) (1986) : Handbook of Aging and Social Sciences, V.N. Reinhold Co., New York. Blau, Zana Smith (1983); Old Age in a Changing Society, New York Prints, New York. Bose, A.B. and K.D. Gangrade (1988) : Aging in India : Problems and Potentialities, Abhinav Pub., New Delhi. Cook Alicia Skinner (1983): Contemporary Perspectives on Adult Development and Aging, New York, MacMillan. Desai, K.G. (1985): Problems of Retired People in Greater Bombay, TISS, Series No.27.

Ghosh, B. (1988): Contemporary Social Problems in India, Bombay, Himalaya Pub.

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Johnson Elizabeth (1982) : Growing old: Social Problems of Aging, New York, Holt Rinehart and Winston. Kennedy Caroll (1988): Human Development, New York, MacMillan.

Kimmel Douglas (1974): Adulthood and Aging, New York, Wiley.

Mishra Saraswati (1987) : Social Adjustment in Old Age, Delhi, B.R. Pub. Corp.

Pinkston, P.H. and N.K. Linsk (1984): Care of the Elderly : A family approach, New York, Pergaman Press. Schiamberg Lawrence, B. (1985): Human Development, New York, MacMillan.

Sharma, M.L. and T.M. Dak (1987) : Aging in India: Challenge for the Society, Delhi, Janta Pub. Chowdhary Paul D. (1992): Aging and the aged. Inter India Pub., New Delhi.

Cox Harold (1984): Later life : The Reality of Aging, New Jersey, Prentice Hall.

Watson, R.R. (ed.) (2000) ; Handbook of Nutrition in Aged, 3rd edition, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Nutrition Screening Initiative (1991 and 1992): Nutrition Screening Manual for Profession-also Caring for Older Americans. Washington, D.C. Green Margolis, Mitchell, Burns and Associates. Chernoff, R. (ed) (1991) : Geriatric Nutrition : The Health Professionals' Handbook, Gaitherburg, MD : Aspen.

The Nutrition Screening Initiative (1994) : Incorporating Nutrition Screening and Interventions into Medical Practice: A Monograph for Physicians. Watson, R.R. (ed) (1985): CRC Handbook of vitamins in the Aged. ERC Pre Boca Raton, Florida.

Bock, G.R.and Whelen, J. (eds) The Childhood Environment and Adult Disease. Chichester, U.K., Wiley. Berg, R.L. and Casells, LS. (1990): The Second Fifty Years : Promoting Health and Preventing Debility.

Talwar, G.R : Textbook of Biochemistry and Human Biology.

B. Srilakshmi : Dietetics, New Age International (P.) Ltd. Publishers.

### **Journals**:

American Journal of Clinical NutritionGerontology Journal of American Geriatric SocietyAge Ageing Journal of Applied GerontologyAge Journal of Gerontology













## **PAPER - XVI**

## **INSTITUTION MANAGEMENT**

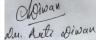
Max. Marks: 80

- UNIT-I 1. Development and scope of food service, History of Food Service. **2.** Food & Economics, Money
- UNIT-II 3. Quantity Cookery:

Purchase, Selection. Storage and handling of food in relation to cost and food value Food preparation and different types of service of meals shakes. Drink etc. and their evaluation. Meal planning, various institutions taking into account regional food habits. Comparative study of different food groups.

- **UNIT- III 4.** Organization and Management of food services: Personnel Management. Selection training. Supervision labour laws. Organization of work, space, time tables and work simplification.
- **5.** Food service planning: UNIT-IV Selection of furnishings and equipment for institution kitchens and dining rooms. Sanitation and cleaning Differences in organization and management problems of hostels, annapurnas, cafeteria, Hospital, School Lunch Programme with reference to foodservices.
- **UNIT-V 6.** Accounting procedure and cost control: Total budget and its distribution. Record keeping and accounting. Selling price and total incomes. Profit, loss and balance sheet.





### **PRACTICAL - IV**

## **INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT**

#### Max. Marks 100

Practical work at least in one institution related to the above topics. Field trips Management of a canteen in your institution.

#### **OPTIONAL PRACTICAL - IV**

#### DISSERTATION ON CURRENT TRENDS IN FOOD AND NUTRITION

#### Max. Marks 100

**Dissertation:** In any field of food science, nutrition and systematic writing of report along with statistical analysis of data Current trends in food and nutrition: Acquaintance of the students with current trends in the field of food and nutrition. Collection and compilation of latest reviews. (79)



# Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidlaya, Durg (C.G)

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT M.Sc. (HOME SCIENCE) PREVIOUS

## 1<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER

## Marking Scheme: PART I – THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
		Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper I	Research Methodology	80	10	10	100
Paper II	Theories of Human Development	80	10	10	100
Paper III	Early Childhood Education	80	10	10	100
Paper IV	Current trends and issues in Human Development	80	10	10	100

#### PART II - PRACTICAL

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical I	Early Childhood Education	100



## PAPER - I **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **Objectives:**

To understand the significance of research methodology in Home Science research. To understand the types, tools and methods of research and develop the ability to construct data gathering instruments appropriate to the research design.

UNIT-I **1.** Science, scientific methods, scientific approach. Role of research in Home science discipline. Objectives of research: Explanation, control and prediction. Types of research: Historical, Descriptive, Experimental, case study, Social research and survey: Meaning, definition, nature, scope, objects, types. Distinction between social survey & research. Pre-testing and pilot survey.

**UNIT-II** 7. Definition and identification of research problem. Selection of research problem. Justification. Fact, Theory and concept. Hypothesis: Definition, sources, characteristics, importance, main difficulties in formation of hypothesis, disadvantages, Limitations and Delimitations of the problems.

Types of variables.

**UNIT- III 11.** Basic principles of research design:

Purposes of research design: fundamental, applied and action, exploratory, and descriptive, experimental, ex-post facto.

Longitudinal and cross sectional, co-relational.

Data gathering instrument. Observation, Ouestionnaire, Interview, Scaling method, Case study, Home visits,

Reliability and validity of measuring instruments.

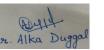
UNIT-IV 13. Theory of probability: Non-probability sampling: purposive, Quota and volunteer sampling/snow ball sampling

Sampling: Population and sample, Meaning, Characteristics, advantages and disadvantages.

Types: Probability sampling Random sampling (Simple random, systematic random sampling,) Purposive sampling Stratified sampling other sampling methods (two stages and multistage sampling, cluster sampling.

**15.** Classification and tabulation of data. **UNIT-V** Analysis and interpretation of data Preparation of report Diagrammatic presentation of data













## **References:**

Edwards: experimental design in psychological research.

Kerlinger: Foundation of educational research.

Bhandarkar P.L. and Wilkinson T.S. (2000) methodology and techniques of social research, Himalaya publishing house, Mumbai. Bhatnagar G.L.(1990) research methods and measurements in behavioral and social science Agri Cole publishing agency, New Delhi.





## PAPER - II

## **THEORIES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

Max. Marks: 80

#### **Objectives:**

To understand the need for theories in Human development. To see theories in context. To examine historical perspectives in the evolution of theory. To understand the practical applications of theories.

To discuss various theories of Human development.

UNIT-I	<b>1.</b> Early theory –Aristotle Freud's psychoanalytic theory -, Neo-Freudian-Horney, Sullivan, Eric-fromm , crosscultural relevance.
UNIT-II	<b>4</b> . Learning theory - Pavlov, Watson, Skinner, Thorndike, cross cultural, relevance and current status of learning theory. 5. Social learning theory Bandura's theory
UNIT- III	6. Theory of self - Roger's. Field theory by Kurt Lewin. Jung's Theory
UNIT-IV	9. Cognitive development theory,- Piaget's theory, Rousseaue Theory, Motivational theory by Murray and Maslow, Erikson's theory
UNIT-V	<b>13.</b> Personality theory by All port and Murphy
	Adler's theory of individual psychology Jhon Locke

## **References:**

1. Baker, C.(2000), Culturod Studies, London Sage.

Berry.J.W.Poolinga. Y.H. & pandey,J.(Eds.)(1981).Handbook of Cross Cultural Psychol-ogy: Theory Method. Boston: Ally and Bacon. Berry, J.W.Poorlinga, Y.H., Sogull, Mane Dasen P.R. (1992).Crosscultural application Cambridge: University Press. Berry, J.W., Dason, P.R. & Saraswathi, T.S.(Eds.)(1997).Handbook of Cross-cultural psychology : Processes and human development (2 edition) Boston: Ally and Bacon.



## **PAPER - III** EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Max. Marks: 80

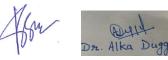
#### **OBJECTIVE :**

To gain knowledge and insight regarding principles of early childhood care and education. To develop the skills and techniques to plan activities in ECCE centers of different types, to conduct activities in early childhood care and education and to work effectively with parents and community. To understand the relevance and scope of studying creativity. To discuss the concept of creativity and various approaches to its study. To understand the role of the individual, the context and socialization in developing creativity. To become familiar with psychometric measurement and alternate ways of assessing creativity. To understand the, significance of parents role in early childhood programmes. To develop skills to involve parents in early childhood education programmes. To learn to conduct parents education programmes

- UNIT-I **1.** Principles of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Importance, need and scope of ECCE. Objectives of ECCE Types of preschools / programmes: play centres, day care, Montessori, Kindergarten. Balwadi.. anganwadi etc. Concept of non-formal, formal and play way methods.
- **UNIT-II 2.** Historical trends (Overview) Contribution of the following thinkers to the development of ECCE. Their principles, application and limitations in the context of ECCE. Pestalozzi, Rousseou, Frobel, Maria-Montessori, Jhon Dewey, Tarabai Modak, M.K. Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore.
- UNIT-III 3. Organisation of pre-school centres

Concept of organisation and administration of early childhood centers. Administrative set-up and functions of personnel working at different levels. Building and equipment: Location and site, arrangement of rooms, different types and size of rooms, playground, storage facilities, selection of different types of outdoor and indoor equipments, maintenance and display of equipment and material. Staff personnel service conditions and role: Role and responsibilities, essential equalities of a care giver /teacher, other personnel. Record and report: Types, aims and purpose/need, general characteristics anecdotal, cumulative, sample work, medical etc.

**UNIT-IV 7.** Programme planning: Setting goals and objectives of plans, Long term, short term, weekly and daily planning routine and schedules. Activity for ECCE: Language arts : Goals of language, types of listening and activities to promote listening various activities (Songs, object talk, picture talk, free conversation, book, games, riddles, jokes, stories, criteria and selection of activities, teachers role). Art and craft activities - Creative activities of expression Types of activities - Chalk, crayon, paints, paper work and best out of waste. Role of teacher on planning the activity. Motivating children. Fostering appreciation of art and craft activities.











UNIT-V
 9. Music: Songs , objectives of music education, establishing goals, setting the stage and role of the teacher. Three aspects of music, making listening and singing. Mathematics - Goals of mathematical learning, developmental concept at different stages. Principles of teaching mathematics - Firsthand experience, interaction with others, using language, reflection. Mathematical concept like: Classification, conservation, serration, comparison, counting, fraction, one to one correspondence addition and subtraction.

## **References:**

Curran. J. et al (1977): Mass Communication and Society, London.

Banerjee (eds) (1985): Cultural and Communication, Paroit Publishers, Delhi.

Ruloof, M.E. and Miller, G.R. (ods)(1987):Interpersonal Process: New Direction in Communication Research, Sage, USA. Chatterjee, P.C.(1988): Broadcasting in India, New Delhi, Sage Publications



#### PAPER - IV

#### **CURRENT TRENDS AND ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

Max. Marks: 80

UNIT-I	1. Trends and issues related to process of development
	Perceptual development
	Cognitive development
	Socio emotional development
	Language development Moral development

- UNIT-II
   2. Trends and issues related to process of development Issues and concerns related to children in difficult circumstances. Street children, adopted children, girl child, single parent children. Refugee and migrant children, children with disability. Issues and concerns related to training of ECCE and accreditation process.
- **UNIT- III 3.** Trends and issues related to life span development Infancy, Early childhood, young adulthood, Adulthood, Old age
- UNIT-IV4. Definition of development and self Linking the individual and the group, self-concept and self-esteem. Memories of childhood and their influence. Family history and its impact on individual
- UNIT-V
   5. The self in the life span. Significance of birth. Role of childhood experiences, changing roles and responsibilities. With age the sense of self at adolescence, Adolescent and their problems. Cultural variations, achieving selfhood and adulthood. Influence of family peers and school on the development of self-esteem.



## **PRACTICAL - I**

## EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

#### Max. Marks: 100

#### Marks Distribution:

Sessional	-	20
Viva	-	20
Two practical	-	30 each

## PART - I

Visits to various centers, which cater to the preschool stage e.g.: Day care Centre, Balwadi, Anganwadi, Mobile Creche etc.

Preparing a resource unit file on the basic of play way method/approach.

Preparing teaching material kit and presentation in mock set up.

Story and their techniques, types of puppets and mobiles? Art and craft portfolio, song booklet and low cost musical instruments. Readiness games and material, picture tails and object talk related materials etc.

## PART – II

Tests of creativity: Torrance Test of Creative Thinking (TTCT), Baquer Mehdi's Indian adaptation. Use brainstorming techniques for problem solving.

Use of parne's 5 stage method creative problem solving.

In 6-10 season, develop a plot of a story with active participation of children and dramatize it with them as role players.

Use of consensual assessment technique to rate the creative work of children and adults (stories, poems and artwork).

## PART - III

Conducting home visits and interviewing/ talking to parents. Arranging workshops for parents. Organizing parent education programmes based on parents needs. Conducting parent-teacher meetings. Reports and resource files to be maintained by students.



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## Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT M.Sc. (HOME SCIENCE) PREVIOUS 2th SEMESTER Marking Scheme: PART I - THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
		Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper V	Statistics and Computer Application	80	10	10	100
Paper VI	Adolescent Psychology	80	10	10	100
Paper VII	Parenting in Early Childhood	80	10	10	100
Paper VIII	Management and Project Planning	80	10	10	100

#### **PART II - PRACTICAL**

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical II	Management and Project Planning	100

## PART III - INTERNSHIP / FIELD PLACEMENT

The student will be required to under go an internship/field placement for a total duration of six to eight weeks in their chosen area of interest after II<sup>nd</sup> semester which will facilitate their pursuing a professional career in same field.

This programme could be taken up either as a single block or in two different blocks. It is mandatory that the organization / institution (public/private) participating in the field. Placement programme will be of good professional standing. The list could include hospitals (children ward/maternity ward), child care centre Anganwadi ICDS, Psychotherapy counseling centers, nursery schools, etc. The student will be required to submit and present a report of the internship/field placement project after its completion. It is also envisaged that participating organization/institution will give their performance appraisal of the student work. Grade A (60% and above), Grade B (48% to 59%), Grade (40% to 47%) should be given to the student after evaluation of field placement/ internship report by the department. The grade will be mentioned in the mark sheet of the IV<sup>th</sup> semester of the student. Excursion trip/field visits should be arranged regularly by the department for the up liftment of the knowledge of the students. This programme is designed with the following objectives:

To enable the students to acquire an in-depth understanding of the practical aspects of knowledge and skills acquired during the course in the relevant subject/subjects.

To gain hands on experience for higher proficiency in their selected area of expertise

To help the students to develop and have their analytical abilities for situation and analysis and bringing about improvements



## PAPER - V

## STATISTICS AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

Max. Marks: 80

#### **UNIT-I Objectives:**

To understand the significance of statistics and research methodology in Home Science research. To understand the types, tools and methods of research and develop the ability to construct data gathering instruments appropriate to the research design.

To understand and apply the appropriate statistical technique to the measurement scale and design.

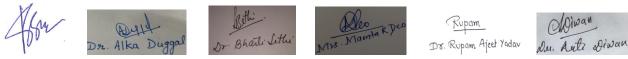
To understand the role of statistics and computer application in research.

To apply statistical techniques to research data for analysis and interpreting data meaningfully

UNIT-I 1. Conceptual understanding of statistical measures – meaning, definition, scope, importance, characteristics, distrust of statistics. Classification and tabulation of data. Measurement of central tendency

- Mean Median Mode
- UNIT-II **4.** Graphic presentation of data Frequency distribution Histogram Frequency polygons Frequency curve Ogive Binomial distribution Parametric and non-parametric tests
- UNIT-III 5. Methods of Dispersion and variation Mean deviation Standard deviation Quartile deviation Independence of attributes 2×2 and r×c contingency tables Analysis of variance – one way method Direct and short cut.

What is computers characteristics components of computer system, block diagram of computer, CPU, I/O devices and memory (RAM and ROM) second storage devices (hard disk Floppy disk, Magnetic tape etc.)





- UNIT-IV 7. Computer generations –Classification of computers; Analog digital hybrid general and special Types of computers- Micro, Mini, Mainframe and super computer Chi square test Goodness of it Application of student 't' test for small samples
- UNIT-V 9. Correlation-definition, meaning and types.
   10. Methods of determining coefficient of correlation Product moment correlation Rank correlation.

#### Working with MS Word

Getting started with word, formatting text and paragraph. Applying text and language tools, designing pages, with columns and tables, using g raphics.

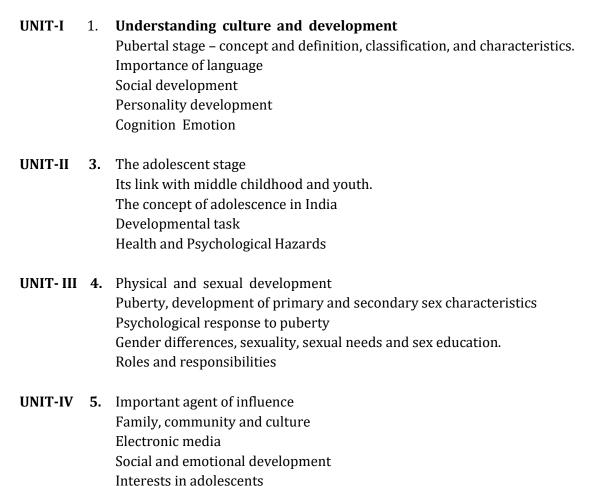
### **References:**

Garrett, Henry E. 1971: statistics in psychology and education, David and co.



### **PAPER - VI** ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGY

Max. Marks: 80



**UNIT-V** 5. Delinquency and disturbance Juvenile delinquency: Causes and prevention Psychological disturbances Depression, suicide, substance abuse Causes of HIV/AIDS and prevention



## **PAPER - VII** PARENTING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Max. Marks: 80

UNIT-I	<b>1.</b> Science — Activities for ECCE
	Thinking, observing, inferring, classifying, communicating.
	Concept formation - Differentiation, grouping and labeling. Role of science.
	Developing scientific outlook by a spirit of inquiry, objectivity and observation.
	Role of teacher in some important sciences experiences.
	Social studies: - Goals of social studies. Field trips of fostering good self-concept and
	respect for others. Promoting social studies through celebrations of festivals. Role of
	teachers.
UNIT-II	2. Definition and concept of creativity
	The role of the individual
	Cognition, abilities, interests, attitude, motivation, intelligence, knowledge, skills,
	beliefs, values and cognitive styles.
	Relationship between creativity and intelligence.
	Influence of child bearing practices, family and culture.
	Enhancing creativity: Brain stoning, problem solving, creative dramatics and
	visualisation Methods of assessing creativity.
UNIT- III	3. Introduction to
	The task of parenting and the concept of parenting skills
	Changing concept of parenthood and childhood
	Being a competent parent

#### 4. Individual parenting roles

- Determinants of parenting behavior Characteristics of the parenting role. The mothering role The fathering role Concept of family, the family life cycle stages.
- **UNIT-IV 6**. Developmental interaction in early childhood years Parents role in developing self-awareness in children Family relations and communication Helping the child to learn to express and control emotions Helping children discover personal capabilities Establishing routines and showing responsible behaviour. Learning social role and interactions with others Meeting the family needs during this stage Meeting the children's needs.













Techniques of parent education in preschool setting 7. **UNIT-V** Informal meeting Occasional/accidental meeting, written/printed newsletters. Circular, notices etc. Parent library, toy library Workshop and demonstration center Parents corner Open house Large/small group meeting Individual meeting Home visits, individual sessions Working with vulnerable families.



## PAPER - VIII MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT PLANNING

#### UNIT-I 1. Management

Meaning, importance, Principles, and characteristics of management. Management skills, review of success and failure of different programmes.

#### UNIT-II 2. Programmes for children and family

Identification of specific programmes for children according to Indian and western educationists.

Types of programmes and their management. Family counseling.

#### UNIT- III 3. Maternal and child nutrition

Feeding, weaning, supplementary food, diet for preschool children.Nutritional problems of children Diet during pregnancy and lactation.

Need and importance of women and child welfare programmes at government level.

#### UNIT-IV 4. Planning

Basic concepts, need, purpose, feasibility, project, formulation.Functions of planning Steps in planning, define the objectives, quality, specification and Outcomes, decide the time frame plan, the cost, dimension, plan implementation details.

#### UNIT-V 5. Project identification

Identification and defining the project goals.Project design and strategic planning Management of the project

**6.** Monitoring and evaluation Supervisory meeting to plan overviewProject appraisal, feedback, follow-up meeting Project report



#### **PRACTICAL - II**

#### MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT PLANNING

Max. Marks: 100

Prepare a project based on the information secured on an existing program in the locality (as a learning exercise on a known case). Prepare short term/long term plan's for enhancing quality of any program/project that exists in the locality. Organize and implement some activities and evaluate impact. Prepare report. Draft action plan for sustainability for any program in the locality, for women and children.

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## Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT M.Sc. (HOME SCIENCE) FINAL

## 3<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER Marking Scheme: PART I – THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
		Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper IX	Principles of Guidance and Counseling	80	10	10	100
Paper X	Advanced Study in Human Development	80	10	10	100
Paper XI	Childhood Psychopathology	80	10	10	100
Paper XII	Child and Human Rights	80	10	10	100

### PART II - PRACTICAL

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical I	Principles of Guidance and Counseling	100



#### PAPER - IX

## PRINCIPLES OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING

Max. Marks: 80

- UNIT-I
   Constructs of guidance, counseling and therapyGuidance Meaning, scope and needs.
   Basic differences
   Guidance and counseling needs of individuals, families and system. Role of culture in influencing counselling needs and practices.
- UNIT-II 3. Principal of counseling and therapy Approaches to counseling at different developmental stages. Family therapy approach Qualities and skills of a counselor. The process of counseling First contact, assessment, intervention, closure, follow-up.
- UNIT- III
   6. Nature of psychological disorders at different stages that require counseling and therapy

   At childhood
   At adolescent and youth
   At adulthood
   In old age
   Types of Guidance
   Educational guidance
   Vocational guidance
- UNIT-IV
   8. Basic concepts and facts about HIV/AIDS Transmission of HIV infection, sign and symptoms of AIDS. Diagnosis of HIV infection. Management and care of HIV infected persons. • Prevention of HIV infection.
- UNIT-V 10. HIV/AIDS Counseling The principles of counseling, goals of HIV/AIDS counseling. The pre-requisites of counseling, stages of counseling, specific counseling skills. Assessment of risk behavior Characteristics and attitude of a counselor, the do's and don'ts in counseling. Content of communication about HIV/AIDS.



## PAPER - X **ADVANCED STUDY IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

UNIT-I	1. Principles and concept of development
	Principal and growth of development
	Developmental tasks
	Basic concepts of development: Maturation and learning, sensitive periods,
	individual differences.
	Prenatal Development
	Recapitulation of stages in prenatal development, genetic and environmental factors, maternal conditions.
UNIT-II	<b>3</b> . Infancy: (Birth - 2years)
	The new born Birth process and the neonate, physical description, sensory
	capacities and reflexes, becoming coordinated - feeding, sleeping and crying.
	Initiation, objects permanence and other cognitive accomplishments.
	Early language development
	Social relationship during infancy
UNIT-III	<b>4.</b> Early childhood (2 to 6 years)
	Transition from infancy to childhood
	Physical and motor development
	Play and social relationship
	Language, cognition and emotions in early years
	Early childhood education
	Middle childhood
	Physical and motor development Changes and challenges
	Personality development Social relationship - Peers and parents
UNIT-IV	<b>6.</b> Adolescence (11-18 years)
	Transition from childhood to sexual maturity, puberty and its consequences.
	Emotional changes
	Role of family, peers and community
	Conformity Youth / Young Adulthood (20-35 years)
	Developmental Needs - Importance of social organization.
	Life Cycle Approach - Sexuality, marriage, marital adjustment, parenthood.
UNIT-V	<b>8.</b> Middle Adulthood (35-50 years)
	Parenting adult off springs and their marriage
	Menopause in women. Health and disease.
	Work and career development, gender differences.
	Late Adulthood (50-65 years) Continuity and change in personality, the family life
	cycle.
	Gerard parenthood - Inter generational relations.
	Occupational continuity and change - Effect on identity
	Old Age (65+ years) Physical aspects of ageing Health and disease













### **PAPER - XI**

## CHILDHOOD PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

#### Max. Marks: 80

- **UNIT-I** 1. Normality – Meaning, Concept and criteria's of normality Cultural differences in normal adaptation Features of normal adaptation Normal adjustment changes with age Meaning and criteria's of abnormality. UNIT-II 2. Stress and adaptation to stress Nature of stress
- Types of stress Sources of stress Effect of stress in psychological functioning Effect of stress on physical health, responding to stress Measurement of stress Theories of stress Factors of moderating the impact of the stress Mental health- Definition, concept, and contents. Importance of mental hygiene.
- **UNIT-III** 5. Introduction to psychopathology History and different models Etiology of mental disorders - Psycho-social models Psychopathology of neurotic, stress related and somato form disorders. Anxiety disorders Dissociative disorders
- 6. Obsessive and compulsive disorder UNIT-IV Phobic anxiety disorders Adjustment disorders and behavioral syndromes associated with psychophysiology disturbances.
- **UNIT-V** 9. Psychopathology of psychotic disorders. Schizophrenia, Paranoia. Mood disorders Psychopathology of personality and behavioral disorders Specific —personality disorders. Habit and impulse disorders Mental and behavioral disorders





## PAPER - XII

## **CHILD AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

Max. Marks: 80

UNIT-I	<ul> <li>1. Definition and Evolution of Rights <ul> <li>Human rights</li> <li>Child rights</li> <li>Women's rights</li> <li>Policy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
UNITII	2. Status of Indian children and their rights
	3. Children in difficult circumstances - Children of prostitutes - Child labour - Street children - Refugee children
UNIT-III	<b>4.</b> Status of women and their rights - Status of women in India - Women and human rights
	<b>5</b> . Types of violation of women rights - Violence against women in home, work place and society
UNIT-IV	<ul> <li>6. Types of violation against women</li> <li>Sexual harassment</li> <li>Rape</li> <li>Crime against women</li> </ul>
	7. Classification of human rights - Moral rights - Legal rights
UNIT-V	8. Human rights Civil and political rights Social rights Emotional rights Cultural rights

Advocacy of human rights.



## **PRACTICAL - III PRINCIPLES OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING**

Max. Marks: 100

Interaction with practicing counsellor's and therapists through visit to schools, clinics, women centres and hospitals etc. Learn about the counselling process - Role play, mock sessions etc. Observation in various ECCE settings e.g. day care, pre-school, ECCE centres, Anganwadi etc. Planning programmes for various ECCE setting.

Supervising, monitoring and evaluating ECCE programmes in different settings

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## Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT M.Sc. (HOME SCIENCE) FINAL

## 4th SEMESTER Marking Scheme: PART I – THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
		Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper XIII	Methods of Studying Human Development	80	10	10	100
Paper XIV	Persons with Disabilities	80	10	10	100
Paper XV	Study of Family in Society	80	10	10	100
Paper XVI	Communication Technologies	80	10	10	100

#### PART II - PRACTICAL

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical IV	Methods of Studying Human Development	100



### PAPER - XIII **METHODS OF STUDYING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

UNIT-I	<b>1.</b> Different methods of studying human development.	Max. Marks 80
	Introspection method	
	Experimental method	
	longitudinal method	
	Cross cultural method	
	Survey method	
	Field study method	
	Issues and concerns related to children in difficult circumstan	ces ·
	Street children, girl child, single parent children, adopted child	lren.
UNIT-II	3. Observation Methods -	
	Theoretical perspective, use of checklists, establishing relia	bility in observations,
	maintaining an observation record, report writing and evaluat	tion.
	Cognitive development	
	Language development	
	Moral development	
UNIT- III	7. Interview Methods –	
	Theoretical perspectives	
	Development of different types of interview, protocols, a	nalysis and coding of
	interviewed data.	
	<b>8.</b> Trends and issues related to process of development $\cdot$	
	Perceptual development	
UNIT-IV	9. Questionnaire Method –	
	Theoretical perspectives, development of different types of q	uestionnaire, protocol,
	analysis and coding of questionnaire data.	
	<b>10.</b> Trend and issues related to life span development	
	Infancy	
	Childhood	
	Adulthood	
	Old age	
UNIT-V	<b>11.</b> Case study method Theoretical perspectives development of different times of	ana atudu protocolo
	Theoretical perspectives, development of different types of analysis and coding of data.	case study, protocols,
	Some Psychometric Methods – The Wechsler Intelligence Scal	۵
	Draw a man test	C
	The Kaufman Assessment Battery for children or K-ABC.	
	Binet Test	
	Relation between intelligence and creativity	
	Self esteemed test.	
	Aptitude test .	
	Interest test.	











Rupam Dr. Rupam Ajeet Yadav Du. Ante odiwan

#### **PAPER - XIV**

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

UNIT-I 1. Various approaches to defining and understanding disabilities-Physical Crippled or orthopedically handicapped child Unhealthy handicapped children Education of physically handicapped

- UNIT-II 2. Sensory handicapped -Visually handicapped Aurally handicapped Speech handicapped Emotional
- UNIT- III
   4. Intellectual Handicapped -Nature, causes and classification. Characteristics and identification Diagnosis of mental retardation Formal planning, treatment, educational provision Education of mentally retarded children
- UNIT-IV 5. The role of context in the meaning of normality and disability, attitudes of people towards disability.
   Welfare and rehabilitation for handicapped.
   Guidance of the disabilities
- UNIT-V
   8. Physical and social in the development of persons with disabilities. Modification of physical and social environment. Participation of persons with disabilities as a contributing member of a society. Examples of programmes and policies for persons with disabilities.



### PAPER - XV STUDY OF FAMILY IN SOCIETY

Max. Marks: 80

UNIT-I	1.	The family in social context Family as a component of social system, structure and context. Family as an evolving and dynamic institution Functions of family Basic and universal functions of family Changes in family
UNIT-II	4.	Socio-cultural studies of family patterns in India -
		Family structure: Traditional / Extended / Joint families
		Nuclear families: Single parent, childless
		Causes and effect of different family structure on changing role of families.
UNIT- III	6.	Forms and types of family - Modem family Urban family Rural family
		Role of family in the development of personality
UNIT-IV	8.	Family and society exchanges / influences
		Work and family
		Education and family
		Health and family
		Religion and family
		Contemporary Issues and Concerns -
		Family violence, battered women, sexual abuse
		Dowry and family violence
		Child rearing and socialization
UNIT-V	10.	Family Disorganization -
		Concept and features of family disorganization
		Causes of family disorganization

Re-marriage.



Family tension - Types of family tension Divorce - Types and causes of divorce

### **PAPER - XVI**

### **COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**

#### Max. Marks 80

UNIT-I	1.	Meaning of communication
		Concept of communication
		Scope of communication
		Communication process
		Approaches to communication
UNIT-II	6.	Elements of Communication: Their significance and characteristics
		Introduction to new communication technologies
		Development and use of transparencies
		Use of video projector, slide and computers.
UNIT-III	10.	Innovation
		Factors influencing innovation
		Diffusion of innovation and communication
		Characteristics of innovation
		Innovation adoption process
UNIT-IV	15.	Mass media of communication: Development of mass communication
		Different media, their characteristics and use -
		A. Press B. Radio C. Television D. Films E. e-mail
		Inter-dependence of mass media on communication
		Mass media of communication and advertisement.
UNIT-V	19.	Designing -
		(a) Leaflets
		(b) Pamphlets
		(c) Newspaper
		(d) Photograph
		(e) Posters
		(f) Flash card
		(g) Slide and film strip
		(h) Television
		(i) Puppets
	20.	Presentation using Power Point





#### **PRACTICAL - IV**

#### METHODS OF STUDYING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

(Any Six) Max. Marks: 100

Study of social developmental behavior through observation method.

Know about the child through interview method.

Case study based on street children and their problems.

Case study regarding problems behavior of the child.

To study the curriculum and management of pre-primary standard children in your area.

Development and use of transparencies.

Designing - Leaflets/Pamphlets/Cover pages/Posters

Self-concept test.

Personality test.

Vocational interest test.

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# Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.)

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING M.Sc. (HOME SCIENCE) PREVIOUS

### 1st SEMESTER Marking Scheme: PART I – THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
Paper I	Research Methodology	Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper II	Textile Chemistry	80	10	10	100
Paper III	Fashion Retailing	80	10	10	100
Paper IV	Textile Designing	80	10	10	100

### **PART II - PRACTICAL**

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical I	Textile Chemistry	100



## PAPER - I RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### **Objectives:**

To understand the significance of research methodology in Home Science research. To understand the types, tools and methods of research and develop the ability to construct data gathering instruments appropriate to the research design.

- UNIT-I
   1. Science, scientific methods, scientific approach. Role of research in Home science discipline. Objectives of research: Explanation, control and prediction. Types of research: Historical, Descriptive, Experimental, case study, Social research and survey: Meaning, definition, nature, scope, objects, types. Distinction between social survey & research. Pre-testing and pilot survey.
- UNIT-II
   7. Definition and identification of research problem. Selection of research problem. Justification. Fact, Theory and concept. Hypothesis : Definition, sources, characteristics, importance, main difficulties in formation of hypothesis, disadvantages, Limitations and Delimitations of the problems. Types of variables.
- UNIT- III 11. Basic principles of research design:
   Purposes of research design: fundamental, applied and action, exploratory, and descriptive, experimental, ex-post facto. Longitudinal and cross sectional, corelational. Data gathering instrument.
   Observation, Questionnaire, Interview, Scaling method, Case study, Home visits, Reliability and validity of measuring instruments.
- UNIT-IV 13. Theory of probability: Non-probability sampling: purposive, Quota and volunteer sampling/snow ball sampling
   Sampling: Population and sample, Meaning, Characteristics, advantages and disadvantages. Types: Probability sampling
   Random sampling (Simple random, systematic random sampling,)
   Purposive sampling Stratified sampling
   Other sampling methods (two stages and multistage sampling, cluster sampling.
- **UNIT-V 15.** Classification and tabulation of data. Analysis and interpretation of data Preparation of report Diagrammatic presentation of data





## **References:**

Edwards: experimental design in psychological research.

Kerlinger: Foundation of educational research.

Bhandarkar P.L. and Wilkinson T.S. (2000) methodology and techniques of social research, Himalaya publishing house, Mumbai. Bhatnagar G.L.(1990) research methods and measurements in behavioral and social science Agri Cole publishing agency, New Delhi.



#### **PAPER - II**

#### **TEXTILE CHEMISTRY**

Max. Marks: 80

#### **Objectives:**

To acquaint the student about the polymers of which the textile fibers are made. To understand the chemistry, production and fundamental properties of natural and synthetic fibers. To familiarize with the chemical processing from desizing to finishing of textiles and x-principal. To acquaint the students with some advance textile technology. To develop an understanding of the methods and techniques used to analyze textile fiber, yarns, and fabric for end-use performance. To acquire knowledge and understanding of various structural properties of textiles and relate them to end fabric performance and product.

- UNIT-I **1.** Introduction: Why study of textile chemistry is needed. Why this subject is related to textile and clothing. Polymer chemistry: Polymers, Methods of polymerization, polymerization process. Definition of co-polymer, oligomer, graft-co-polymer. Degree of polymerization, Molecular weight of polymers and its determination. Characterization of polymers using chemical and instrumental method.
- **UNIT-II 3.** Orientation and crystallinity of polymers, their influence on fiber properties. Chemistry of cellulosic fibers: Introduction to cotton, varieties, properties, longitudinal and cross-sectional view. Molecular structure of cellulose, action of acids and alkalis, hydrocellulose and oxycellulose, mercerization, liquid ammonia treatment. Regenerated cellulosic fibers: viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon cellulose acetate rayon polynosic-their manufacture, properties and uses.
- UNIT-III **6.** Protein fibers-Wool and silk Chemical composition, molecular structure, physical and chemical properties, action of acids, alkalis and other chemicals on protein fibers. Brief description on felting of wool, degumming and weighting silk, shrink proofing of wool.
- UNIT-IV 7. Synthetic Fibers-polyester, polyamide and acrylo nitrite fibers. Chemistry of the fibers- raw material, manufacturing process from polymer to fiber stage. Physical and chemical properties of all the fibers and their uses Examples of commercial production in India.
- **UNIT-V 10.** Blends of different fibers composition and properties and uses in textiles and clothing. Other natural synthetic fibers-Their chemical composition, properties and uses jute, flex, hemp, tencel, polyethylene, polypropylene, carbon, polycarbonate, metallic, glass fiber and polyurethane fibers

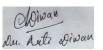












### **References:**

Booth.J.E: Principles of textile testing- newness, butter, worth, London.

Billie. J Coller and Helen H. Epps- Textile testing and analysis- Prentice hall, New Jersey.

John H. Skinkle- Textile testing- Booking, New York.

Grover and Hamby- Hand book of textile testing and quality control Wiles.

ASTM standards.





## PAPER - III FASHION RETAILING

#### **Objectives**:

Focus on design details creation of styles and rendering techniques using the different media. Pencils, Pens, Markers, Charcoal, Brushes, colours, Papers. To understand the dynamics of fashion and role of fashion designers. To develop understanding visual merchandising and its importance in today's consumer market. To gain knowledge about the management aspects of retailing.

- UNIT-I 1. The Dynamics of Fashion.
   Fashion Terminology, Fashion cycle, Fashion Adoption theories, fashion forecast, the role of designers in merchandising. 2. Famous national and international fashion designers.
- UNIT-II3. The concept of Retailing: Definitions, role of retailing in merchandising, the retail mix, retail environment, types of retail store Planning and budgeting for a retail store.
- UNIT- III4. Elements and principles for Art and design: Elements of design: Colour, texture, line, form space. Principles of design: Rhythm, Balance, Proportion, Emphasis, Unity. Interpretation for designing a retail store.
- **UNIT-IV** 5. Sketching of different action croquis (based on the basic figures learnt earlier). Maintenance and ordering of stocks, preparation of sales reports
- UNIT-V 7. Visual Merchandising.
   Plans and schedule –seasons, holiday promotions, sales, themes / ideas. Types and displays –Window displays interior displays. Elements of Display- the merchandise the backdrop walls and shelves mannequins and forms, signage lightings-illuminance levels relation to colour.

#### **References:**

Abling Oina, Fashion Sketchbook, Fairchild Publishers, New York.

Mckolvey Kathryn, Illustring Fashion Blackwell Science Munslow Janine.

Seaman Julian, Professional Fashion Illustration, B.T. Batsford Ltd London.

Ireland, Patrick John, Fashion Illustration, B.T. Batsford Ltd London. Allen Anne Seaman Julian Fashion Drawing The Basic principles, B.T. Batsford Ltd. London.



## PAPER - IV

## **TEXTILE DESIGNING**

Max. Marks: 80

#### **Objectives**:

To develop awareness and appreciation of art and aesthetics in textiles. To impart creative and technical skills for designing textiles with special emphasis on structural design. The course aims at providing in depth working –knowledge of line development and enables a student to use and practice skills and knowledge already acquired and use it to market situation.

- UNIT-I 1. Elements used in creating a design. Composition With one element. With more than one element. Colour – Its sensitivity and composition in dress. Harmony – in form of space coverage to design of the dress.
- **UNIT-II 2.** Design analysis:

Structural and applied design variation in fiber, yarn and fabric construction, embroidery, dyeing printing and finishes. Sources of inspiration for basic sketching and painting: nature, religion and mythology arts and crafts architecture. Understanding the tools and equipment and their appropriate use for sketching, painting and achieving textural effects. Process of designing

- UNIT-III 6. Components of fashion: Silhouette Colour Texture Trims Details Fabric Seams
- UNIT-IV
   7. Motif development –geometrical, simplified, naturalized, stylized abstract namental. Big and small motifs –enlargement and reduction, growth of a motif. Colour consideration –colour harmonies and colour ways. Creation of patterns and designs Combining motifs

   (a) big and small and
   (b) different sources. Placement and repeats for all over patterns.
- UNIT-V
   9. Preparation of fabric for dyeing and printing. Scouring, bleaching, designing. Reagents used and their application. Specific preparatory steps for cotton, wool, silk and man made fibers. Equipment used at cottage and industrial level for yarn, fabric and price goods.



#### **PRACTICAL - I**

#### **TEXTILE CHEMISTRY**

Max. Marks: 100

Identification of fibers – cotton, polyester, viscose, polyimide, silk, wool jute, etc use of test microscopic examination, chemical tests solubility and staining tests. Dyeing of cotton (yarn) with direct, reactive and Val dyes (one each) by exhaust method dyeing of wool and silk with an acid dye. Use of natural dyes and mordant.

Study chemical properties of fiber as related to textile finishing Chlorination of wool. Mercerization in cotton. Felting of wool. Weighing of silk. Degumming of silk.

Determination of hardness of water.

Physical Testing of Textile using appropriate standardized procedures. Fibers-Length, diameter, fineness. Yarn –Count, heaviness twist, crimp, strength. Bursting, Water vapour permeability, cover, stiffness, drapability, crease recovery pilling abrasion. Chemical testing Identification of fibers. Binary fabrics –Blend composition. Shrinkage water, oil repellency. Dyes Identification of dye class. Colour Fastness.

Mechanical Testing Seam strength. Identification of fabric weave, Thread count

Inspection of final Garment.

Mill visit to acquaint students with modern chemical processing

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# Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.)

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING M.Sc. (HOME SCIENCE) PREVIOUS – FINAL

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER Marking Scheme: PART I – THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
Paper V	Statistics and Computer Application	Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper VI	Quality Control in Textiles	80	10	10	100
Paper VII	Fashion Illustration	80	10	10	100
Paper VIII	Dyeing and Printing	80	10	10	100

#### PART II - PRACTICAL

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical I	Textile Designing	100



#### PART - III

#### **INTERNSHIP / FIELD PLACEMENT**

The student will be required to under go an internship/field placement for a total duration of six to eight weeks in their chosen area of interest after IInd semester which will facilitate their pursuing a professional career in same field. This programme could be taken up either as a single block or in two different blocks. It is mandatory that the organization / institution (public/private) participating in the field.

Placement programme will be of good professional standing. the list could include government/non-government textile industries small scale industries (handloom), garment manufacturing units, fashion designing institutes, embroidery units etc. The student will be required to submit and present a report of the internship/field placement project after its completion. It is also envisaged that participating organization/institution will give their performance appraisal of the student work. Grade A (60% and above), Grade B (48% to 59%), Grade C (40% to 47%) should be given to the student after evaluation of field placement/internship report by the department. The grade will be mentioned in the mark sheet of the IV<sup>th</sup> semester of the student. Excursion trip/field visits should be arranged regularly by the department for the up liftment of the knowledge of the students. This programme is designed with the following objectives: I. To enable the students to acquire an in-depth understanding of the practical aspects of knowledge and skills acquired during the course in the relevant subject/subjects.

I. To gain hands on experience for higher proficiency in their selected area of expertise To help the students to develop and have their analytical abilities for situation and analysis and bringing about improvements



#### PAPER - V

#### STATISTICS AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

#### **Objectives**:

To understand the significance of statistics and research methodology in Home Science research. To understand the types, tools and methods of research and develop the ability to construct data gathering instruments appropriate to the research design.

To understand and apply the appropriate statistical technique to the measurement scale and design. To understand the role of statistics and computer application in research.

To apply statistical techniques to research data for analysis and interpreting data meaningfully

- UNIT-I
   Conceptual understanding of statistical measures meaning, definition, scope, importance, characteristics, distrust of statistics. Classification and tabulation of data. Measurement of central tendency Mean Median Mode
- UNIT-II 4. Graphic presentation of data Frequency distribution Histogram Frequency polygons Frequency curve Ogive Binomial distribution Parametric and non-parametric tests
- UNIT- III
   5. Methods of Dispersion and variation Mean deviation, Standard deviation Quartile deviation Independence of attributes 2×2 and r×c contingency tables Analysis of variance – one way method Direct and short cut. What is computers characteristics components of computer system, block diagram of computer, CPU, I/O devices and memory (RAM and ROM) second storage devices (hard disk Floppy disk ,Magnetic tape etc.)
- UNIT-IV 7. Computer generations –Classification of computers; Analog digital hybrid general and special Types of computers- Micro Mini Mainframe and super computer Chi square test Goodness of it Application of student 't' test for small samples
- **UNIT-V 9.** Correlation-definition, meaning and types.
  - **10.** Methods of determining coefficient of correlation Product moment correlation Rank correlation.
  - **11.** Working with MS Word Getting started with word, formatting text and paragraph. Applying text and language tools, designing pages, with columns and tables, using graphics.

#### **References:**

Garrett, Henry E. 1971: statistics in psychology and education, David and co.



#### PAPER - VI **QUALITY CONTROL IN TEXTILE**

#### **Objectives:**

- 1. To familiarize with the chemical processing from designing to finishing of textiles and xprincipals. To acquaint the students with some advance textile technology. To develop an understanding of the methods and techniques used to analyze textile fiber, yarns, and fabric for end-use performance. To acquire knowledge and understanding of various structural properties of textiles and relate them to end fabric performance and product. To familiarize students with the different testing equipments, their underline principles and the international accepted standards, test methods and the language of measurement. To be able to analyze and interpret the result and predict the general textile testing.
- UNIT-I 1. Scientific basis of dyeing and printing of textiles-Classification of textiles dyes, commercial dyes, C.I. constitution number and C.I generic number. Theory of dyeing. Chemical structures of various classes of dyes. Application of dyes on various substrates including blends.
- **UNIT-II** 2. Textile finishing.

Classification of finishes.

Mechanical finishes.

Chemical finishes-Mercerization, parchmentisation, durable press, wash 'n' wear, wrinkle recovery, chlorination. Resins, their application and chemistry. Special purpose finishes Flame retardant, water repellent, antistatic, stain and soil release, proofing.

- UNIT-III 3. Introduction to Testing. Concept and scope. Application areas. Use of statistics in data management. Sampling procedures. Standardization. Standards for fabric performance. Organization for standardization (National and International) Quality control of Textile products.
- 5. Properties of textiles at different stages of processing and their principle of UNIT-IV measurement. Quality standards as applicable to various types of textiles (Garments, Yard- age, knits, woven, carpets, processing, dyeing). Fibers-Length, fineness, evenness. Yarn –strength, evenness, openness, load, elongation, crimp.
- **UNIT-V 6.** Fabrics –strength, elongation, shrinkage, thickness, cover, air permeability crease recovery, weight, comfort, stiffness, flammability, repellency, colour, fastness. Garment Finishing –colour fastness, shrinkage. Concept of fabric faults as related to stages of manufacture and the remedies.





## **References:**

Booth.J.E: Principles of textile testing- newness, butter, worth, London.

Billie. J Coller and Helen H. Epps- Textile testing and analysis- Prentice hall, New Jersey.

John H. Skinkle- Textile testing- Booking, New York.

Grover and Hamby- Hand book of textile testing and quality control Wiles.

ASTM standards.





## **PAPER - VII**

## **FASHION ILLUSTRATION**

Max. Marks: 80

#### **Objectives:**

Focus on design details creation of styles and rendering techniques using the different media. Pencils, Pens, Markers, Charcoal, Brushes, colours, Papers. To understand the dynamics of fashion and role of fashion designers. To develop understanding visual merchandising and its importance in today's consumer market. To gain knowledge about the management aspects of retailing

- UNIT-I 1. Garments and garment details: Necklines and collars Frills, fringes and gathers, cowls and cascades. Sleeve details Hemlines and insertions. Skirts and pants
- UNIT-II
   2. Lacing, macramé's and patch work Blouses, coats and jackets Pleats, quilting and ties Drawstring and fastenings Shirring, smoking and zips Tassels and tucks Yokes and underskirts.
- UNIT-III 3. Sketching of Accessories Hats and head gears, Footwear, Bags and purses, Jewellery
- **UNIT-IV 4.** Basic Rendering Techniques:-
  - Colour matching using different mediums
  - Stripes
  - Checks, gingham and plaids
  - Patterns and textures
  - Reducing a print
  - Shading
- UNIT-V
   5. Theme, Rendering : developing a line of garments based on a theme (any one of the following)
   Beachwear, Cocktail wear, Swimwear, Evening wear, Casual wear, Ramp wear, Sportswear, Executive wear, Nightwear, Traditional Indian costume

#### **References:**

Abling Oina, Fashion Sketchbook, Fairchild Publishers, New York.

Mckolvey Kathryn, Illustring Fashion Blackwell Science Munslow Janine.

Seaman Julian, Professional Fashion Illustration, B.T. Batsford Ltd London.

Ireland, Patrick John, Fashion Illustration, B.T. Batsford Ltd London.

Allen Anne Seaman Julian Fashion Drawing The Basic principles, B.T. Batsford Ltd. London



## PAPER - VIII DYEING AND PRINTING

Max. Marks: 80

#### **Objectives:**

To impart the knowledge about preparation of fabric for dyeing and printing. To understand the theory of dyeing in relation to various classes of dyes. Application of various dyes and properties related to it. To introduce the concept of dyeing at commercial level. To inculcate awareness of the different methods of printing and appreciate the technical advantages of each. To develop technical competency in printing with different dyes on different fabrics.

- UNIT-I 1. Dyes Classification, definition, components. Colour and chemical constitution of dyes. Dyeing with chemical dyes. Direct, reactive, vat, sulphur, azo (for cellulosic). Acid, metal complex, chrome mordent (for protein) Basic, nylomine, disperse (for man-made)
- UNIT-I2. Dyeing with: natural dyes.Use of pigments. Dyeing machines for fibers, yarns and fabrics. Industrial dyeing practices. Dyeing auxiliaries and their uses. Dyeing of blends.
- UNIT-I 3. Textiles design through dyeing. Tie and dye. Union and cross dyeing. Batik Dyeing defects and remedies.
- UNIT-IV5. Introduction to printing difference between dyeing and printing. Methods of printing Historical development of printing –block, stencil, screenroller and rotary.
  - 8. Screens used at cottage and industrial level.
- **UNIT-V** 9. Printing pastes
   Thickening agents and auxiliaries for printing and their suitability to various classes of dyes and fibres. Preparation of printing pastes for different dyes and different fibres. Styles of printing Direct style, resist or reserve style, discharge style and raise style. Style and methods of printing traditionally used in India



## **PRACTICAL - II**

## **TEXTILE DESIGNING**

Max. Marks: 100

#### Marks Distribution:

Sessional	-	20
Viva	-	20
Two practical	-	30 each

Preparation of fabric for dyeing and printing.

Dyeing of yarns and fabric with different classes of dyes, in fibre and fibre blends (variables- MLR, con, temp, Leveling/exhausting agents) Direct, reactive, vat, sulphur, azo. Basic, disperse. Acid, chrome, metal complex. Natural dyes. Preparation of fabric for printing – different fibre groups with different dyes, different styles of printing Preparation of screens for printing. Printing with blocks and screens on cotton, silk, wool and blends in different dye classes. Direct style

Mordant or dyed style, Azok style

Discharge style

Resist style.

8. Report of visits to processing and printing units (cottage and industrial level).



# Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.)

**TEXTILES AND CLOTHING M.Sc. (HOME SCIENCE) FINAL** 

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER Marking Scheme: PART I – THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
Paper IX	Fabric Construction	Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper X	Apparel Design	80	10	10	100
Paper XI	Historic Textiles	80	10	10	100
Paper XII	Textile Industry	80	10	10	100

## **PART II - PRACTICAL**

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical III	Fabric Construction & Pattern	100



#### PAPER - IX

#### FABRIC CONSTRUCTION

Max. Marks: 80

#### **Objectives:**

To enable the students to understand and learn methods of developing fabrics, using different fibres, yarn and fabric making techniques. To gain knowledge and understanding of fundamentals of weaving machinery and processes. To analyze different weave patterns and learn principles of creating design through weaving. To enable the student to obtain perfect fit and harmony between the fabric and design of the garments.

- UNIT-I 1. Modern developments in yarns at their manufacture.
   Modern yarn production Principles of spinning in production of man made fibre hot and cold drawing, spun yarn, blend yarn and bicomponent yarn.
- UNIT-II 3. Texturing yarn technology Principles method and process of variables in texturing and their effect on properties of textured yarns morphological changes induced by texture core yarns, network and film yarns and laminated yarns.
- **UNIT- III 4.** Principles of fabric manufacture Basic Principles, Characteristic and significance of different processes –woven knitted, non woven, laces, and braids. Weaving. Parts and functions of handlooms Types of weave –basic decorative.
- UNIT-IV 5. Knitting. Knitting machines, types of knitting. Properties.
  - **6.** Felts and non wovens-different non woven Knotting, braiding and lace making.
- UNIT-V 7. Introduction to technical textiles –
   Geo textiles Medical textiles-Nano technology in india Fabric faults- Fibre, yarn and fabric defects and their remedies.

#### **Refrences:**

Spun yarn technology- Eric oxtoby butterwall publication.

Subodh Kumar Agrawal (1980) Textile Processing and Auxillaries.

Aswani K.T. weaving mechanisms- Mahajan Book Distributors, Ahemadabad.

Amalsar D.M yarn and cloth calculation.

Amalsar handloom Weaving.

Hillhouse, M.S and Mansfield E.A dress Design, Draping and flat Patterned, London.

Helen Theory of Fashion.



#### PAPER - X

#### **APPAREL DESIGN**

Max. Marks: 80

#### **Objectives:**

To impart an in-depth knowledge of style readings, pattern making and garment construction techniques. To develop and understand the principles of pattern making through flat pattern and draping. To create awareness of quality assurance norms and evaluating of quality in apparel.

UNIT-I	1. Detailed study of industrial machines and equipment used for-
	Cutting the fabric –Objectives, methods of cutting fabric and cutting system Sewing
	Properties, types, sewing machines sewing threads-Type of fiber, thread size, thread
	package, thread costs, thread properties. Sewing problems- Stitchformation, damage
	along with seam line, puckering. Finishing
UNIT-II	<b>2</b> . Embellishment

- **UNIT-II** 2. Embellishment Study the interrelationship of needles, thread. Stitch length, and fabric Stitch Types
- UNIT- III6. Methods of pattern making.<br/>Drafting. Flat pattern. Draping. Coping paper pattern.
- UNIT-IV 7. Understanding the commercial paper patter Layouts on different fabrics, widths and types Buying criteria for Knits, silks, denim and other special fabrics
- UNIT-V 10. Readymade garments.
   Fitting- factors affecting good fit, common problems encountered and remedies for fitting, defects (upper and lower garments). Fitting problems and pattern correction

#### **References:**

Avis M. Dry (1961) The psychology of Jung, Methuen and Co. London.

Natalle Bray Dress Fitting published by Blackwell Science Ltd.

Armstrong, Pattern making for fashion design. Grate and storm- Concepts of clothing, McGraw Hill Book co., New York.

Bina Abling; fashion Sketch Book, Fairchild Publications, New York.

Slampler, Sharp and donnell: Evaluating.



#### PAPER - XI HISTORIC TEXTILES

#### **Objectives:**

To gain knowledge of the significance developments in production of textiles in the world. To assess similarities and dissimilarities in different civilization in terms of fibre production, ornamentation and usage. To develop sensitivity and understanding towards historic silhouettes and designs. To learn about the designers of international fame and their contribution to the fashion of today.

# **UNIT-I 1**. Introduction to textiles: Indian textile development, study of traditional textiles and embroideries of India.

- a. Chicken of U.P.
- b. Kantha of Bengal.
- c. Phulkari of Punjab.
- d. Kathi of Gujarat.
- e. Manipuri of Manipur.
- f. Chamba rumal of H.P.
- g. Kasmiri of Kashmir.
- h. Kasuti of Karnataka.
- **UNIT-II 2.** Dance costumes of India:
  - a. Bharatnatyam.
  - b. Kathak.
  - c. Odissi.
  - d. Kuchipudi.
  - e. Kathakali.
  - f. Manipuri.
- **UNIT- III 5.** Folk dance costumes of India:
  - a. Rajasthan.
  - b. Maharashtra.
  - c. Gujarat.
  - d. Chhattisgarh.
  - Madhya Pradesh.
- UNIT-IV 3. Development of different fibers:

Cotton, silk, wool, linen in India in terms of processing, tools and equipment's used, design and ornamentation applied and specialties achievement Development of dyeing and printing since ancient times: dyes, methods of dyeing, decorative dyeing. Methods of styles of printing- tools developed and effects achieved.



**UNIT-V 6.** Historical textiles of special significance:

- a. Carpets.
- b. Tapestries.
- c. Brocades.
- d. Laces. Shawls.

#### **References:**

John and sentence Bryan (1999), World Textiles, Thames and Hudson, London.

Harvey Janet (1996): Traditional Textiles of central Asia, Thames and Hudson, London.

Boucher Francois, A history of Costumes in the West Thames and Hudson.

Paine Sheila (1990): Embroidered Textiles Traditions, Thames and Hudson, London.

Revolution in Fashion: The Kyoto costume institute, Abbeville Presi, New



#### PAPER - XII

#### **TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

Max. Marks: 80

- UNIT-I
   1. Business Environment of India Merits and Demerits of textile industry in India Textile Industry-concept, history, Manufacturing unit and importance of knitting ,garment, and testing industry Cooperation ,co-operative societies Building customer satisfaction, value and retention.
- UNIT-II6. Importance of textile and Clothing industry in the Indian Economy in terms of domestic consumption, employment and per capita income, gross national product and International trade
  - 7. Foreign Trade policy-The mechanism MFA,-History and current status, WTO,
- UNIT- III 8. National Textile policy 1986-2001 change in focus over the year in terms of objective function ability regularity mechanism of futuristic trends.
   The Textile and Clothing industry in relation to production and consumption pattern. Local employment potential, R and D problem and prospects, cotton, wool, silk, rayon and synthetic industry, hand loom industry, readymade garment industry and technical textiles.
- **UNIT-IV 10.** Marketing and Merchandising core concepts, marketing mix and marketing environment of. India
  - **12.** Demographic economic ,natural .technological ,political, legal ,social, and cultural environment
- **UNIT-V 13.** Analyzing business markets and business buying behavior.

Corporate and division strategic planning. SWOT analysis



#### **PRACTICAL - III**

#### FABRIC CONSTRUCTION AND PATTERN MAKING

Max. Marks: 100

Marks Distribution:

Sessional	-	20
Viva	-	20
Two Practical	-	30 each

Dart manipulation. Development of variation in sleeves. Sleeves an bodice combination. Development of variation in collars. Roll over collar. Collar with bodice (shawl). Necklines and facings. Scooped necklines. Built up necklines. Cowl necklines. Weaving on simple loom, plain, rib, matt, and twill structures. Visit to weaving mills. Fashion sketches.

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# Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.)

**TEXTILES AND CLOTHING M.Sc. (HOME SCIENCE) FINAL** 

#### 4th SEMESTER Marking Scheme: PART I – THEORY

No.	Title	Marks			
Paper XIII	Knitting technology and Draping	Theory	Test	Seminar	Total
Paper XIV	Apparel and Its Social, Psychological Aspects	80	10	10	100
Paper XV	Historic Costumes	80	10	10	100
Paper XVI	Fashion Merchandising	80	10	10	100

## PART II - PRACTICAL

No.	Practical	Marks
Practical IV	Apparel Designing its Construction and Historic Textiles	100



#### PAPER - XIII

#### KNITTING TECHNOLOGY AND DRAPING

#### **Objectives**:

Max. Marks: 80

To enable the students to understand and learn methods of developing fabrics, using different fibers, yarn and fabric making techniques. To gain knowledge and understanding of fundamentals of weaving machinery and processes. To analyze different weave patterns and learn principles of creating design through weaving. To enable the student to obtain perfect fit and harmony between the fabric and design of the garments.

- UNIT-I **1.** Woven: sequence of operations in wrap and weft preparation. Various types of looms and their drive. Fabric classification and analysis of fabrics for its construction weaves. Basic and decorative weaves plain, twill and satin derivatives. Dobby and jacquard shedding and weaving terry pile
- **UNIT-II 4.** Principle of colour and design in weaving construction of pattern for Dobby and Jacquard looms, brocade, damask, tapestry, warp and weft pile weaving. New developments in woven fabrics new loom and loom developments. Triaxial weaving, knit and weave construction. Textile design through weaving.
- UNIT-III 7. Introduction to draping and silhouette of the individual – Dress Farm, Elements of fabric –Woven knitted. Developments of the ladies block crotch line garments by drafting and draping (short, Bermudas, Trousers etc)
- **UNIT-IV** 9. Development of pattern with variation in One piece dresses. Two piece dresses Dart less dresses, Dart manipulation. (Incorporating various collars, sleeves, yokes, necklines, pockets and plackets etc.)
- **UNIT-V 10.** Draping of bodice block and shirt block and their variation. Draping of symmetrical designs and preparing patterns. Pattern markings, pattern envelops and guide sheet.

#### **References:**

Spun yarn technology- Eric oxtoby butterwall publication. Subodh Kumar Agrawal (1980) Textile Processing and Auxillaries. Aswani K.T. weaving mechanisms- Mahajan Book Distributors, Ahemadabad. Amalsar D.M yarn and cloth calculation. Amalsar handloom Weaving.

Hillhouse, M.S and Mansfield E.A dress Design, Draping and flat Patterned, London. Helen Theory of Fashion.





## PAPER - IX APPAREL AND ITS SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Max. Marks: 80

#### **Objectives:**

To impart an in-depth knowledge of style readings, pattern making and garment construction techniques. To develop and understand the principles of pattern making through flat pattern and draping. To create awareness of quality assurance norms and evaluating of quality in apparel

- UNIT-I 1. Caps and Hoods Dresses without waistline, seems, Built up necklines, Halters, Facings
   UNIT-II 4. Clothing for people with special needs.
- UNIT-II 4. Clothing for people with special needs Maternity and lactation period. Old age. Physically challenged.
- UNIT-III
   5. Evaluating the quality of apparel Identification of the components of apparel.
   Fibre content, shaping devices, underline fabrics, pockets, necklines, hem treatments, decorative details and alteration potential. Standards for evaluating the various components.
- UNIT-IV 7. Origin of clothing.
   Why costumes differ all over the world, material aspects and climate.
   Religious influence.
   Events of the world.
   Clothing symbols.
  - Socialization and development of the self. Social norms. Individuality and conformity
- **UNIT-V** 9. The study of dress and adornment Personality and Types of Personality. Determinants of Personality Personality theories- Definition, theories, personality traits. Sigmund Freud defense mechanisms, Jung Murray



#### **References:**

Avis M. Dry (1961) The psychology of Jung, Methuen and Co. London. Natalle Bray Dress Fitting published by Blackwell Science Ltd.

Armstrong, Pattern making for fashion design.

Grate and storm- Concepts of clothing, McGraw Hill Book co., New York.

Bina Abling; fashion Sketch Book, Fairchild Publications, New York

Slampler, Sharp and donnell: Evaluating



#### PAPER - XV

#### **HISTORIC COSTUMES**

#### **Objectives:**

To gain knowledge of the significance developments in production of textiles in the world. To assess similarities and dissimilarities in different civilization in terms of fibre production, ornamentation and usage. To develop sensitivity and understanding towards historic silhouettes and designs. To learn about the designers of international fame and their contribution to the fashion of today.

**UNIT-I 1.** Clothing- Origin and functions of clothing

Resist dyeing and ikat fabrics.

Printed and painted fabrics.

Banarasi saree

Sarees of M.P.

Costume in ancient civilization emphasize on fabric, garment features, use of colour decoration and accessories.

- Indian
- Egyptian.
- Greek.
- Roman.
- UNIT-II7. History of Indian state costumes for Male and Female a. Kashmir b. Maharashtra c.Gujrat d. Rajasthan e. West Bengal f. Tamilnadu
- **UNIT- III 8.** Costumes for men and women during 10th to 17th costumes) century (Medieval Costume)

a. India b. French c. European. d. English. Costumes and China and Japan.

- UNIT-IV 9. Costumes Of 18th century to 20th century
  - Indian
  - French.
  - Italian.
  - England.
  - American.
  - Japanese.
  - Australia
- **UNIT-V 10.** Growth of costume:
  - **11.** Fashion- Terminology, fashion concepts, its creation and analysis
    - Mass Production of clothing.
    - Fashion Designers and his role.
    - Fashion Forecasting.
    - Design Development.





## **Refrences :**

John and sentence Bryan (1999), World Textiles, Thames and Hudson, London. Harvey Janet (1996): Traditional Textiles of central Asia, Thames and Hudson, London.

Boucher Francois, A history of Costumes in the West Thames and Hudson.

Paine Sheila (1990): Embroidered Textiles Traditions, Thames and Hudson, London.

Revolution in Fashion: The Kyoto costume institute, Abbeville Presi, New York.





#### PAPER - XVI

#### **FASHION MERCHANDIZING**

Max. Marks: 80

- UNIT-I 1. Market segmentation, Targeting and Positioning (STP) concepts and methods of market segmentation need for positioning through various means, formation of positioning maps.
- UNIT-II2. Product its type and relation to fashion classification of fashion product life cycle, the process of product life cycle, the process of products development Brand management and brand image building, the making of a brand. Branding strategies
- UNIT- III 5. Promotion and Distribution- Role of promotion, methods of promotion, Advertising, Sales promotion, personal selling, designing and management of different methods of promotion and their employment-in relation to cost effectiveness and product life cycle, different channels of distribution-selection and management
- UNIT-IV
   6. Designing of retail outlets. Store layout and design. Front design, Interior design, lighting design. Elements of store environment, allocating space, circulation. Pricing-principles and methods pricing in relation to product type, product life cycle distribution outlets.
- **UNIT-V 10.** Domestic vs. Export market-principles of marketing and merchandising for the domestic and export market, channels of distribution. Visual merchandising Types of Displays- window displays, interior displays. Elements of displays



#### **PRACTICAL - II**

#### APPAREL DESIGNING ITS-CONSTRUCTION AND HISTORIC COSTUMES

Max. Marks: 100

Distribution of Marks:

Sessional	-	20
Viva	-	20
Two practical	-	30 each

Development of paper pattern and construction of garments: using chocks, stripes, unidirectional and novelty fabrics. Designing through draping Basic draping principles and techniques. Developing a pattern. Designing, Drafting and Construction of skirts. A line, flared, circular, pleated, yoked with godet. Pockets, plackets seams, pleats, Tucks, Bows etc. Plackets - Centre button closing A symmetrical closing Double breasted. Garments- Drafting and construction of different types of blouses. Choli Cut blouse. Belt Blouse. Plain Blouse. Drafting of Salwar and Kammez with design. Semi fitted Kurta. A line kurta. Paneled kurta. Lucknowi Kalidar Kurta. Flared Kurta. Salwar and its different kinds. Churidar. Preparing samples of traditional embroidery of different states. Preparing samples of novelty embroidery stitches.

## **OPTIONAL (IN PLACE OF PRACTICAL)**

Max. Marks – 100 External – 50% Internal – 50% Project work: Current trends in textile and clothing

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