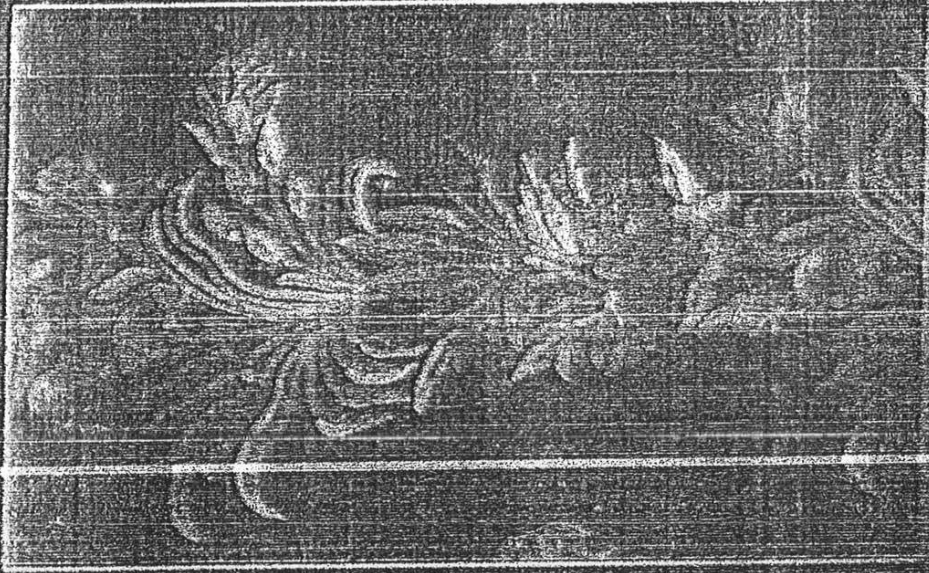


EMBROIDERY THE ART OF NEEDLE



Dr. Shristi Purwar
Dr. Sangita Deodiya

Dr. Shristi Purwar is currently associated as a faculty (Resource Person) with the department of Fashion Design & Technology, University of Allahabad, from the first day of the department (2002). She continuously actively participated in various seminars, conferences and workshops at national level in the field of creativity. She has published many presented research and review papers and articles in national journals, Edited Books and Educational Magazines in the field of Fashion and Economics. Apart from that, she has been invited as an advisor, expert and examiner in many public and private institutions related to Fashion and Textile. Apart from all this she also worked as a freelance designer. She is a source of inspiration for the younger generation who come in this field for making their career. Her interesting area is traditional textile of India especially embroidery, folk art and printing work.



Dr. Sangita Deodiya M.Sc. Ph.D. Textile and clothing, presently working as associated professor in department of Home Science, Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kamachha Varanasi, since 1988. She continuously actively works in the field of textile and clothing, fashion designing and Design Development. Apart from that, she has been invited as an advisor, expert and examiner in many public and private institutions related to Fashion and Textile. Apart from all this she also worked as a freelance designer. Her interesting area is design development on indigenous products, organization of workshops and exhibitions.

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Preface

What would the world be if there were no needle and threads? Naturally no stitch garments, no designer cloths and no sense of being adorned with costumes embroidered in innumerable patterns. Embroidery is one among such arts today called craft. There is no country in the world, which does not pride itself on the distinctive skills of embroidery. Embroidery is an expression of creativity of the women who enrich their environment their own lives and of the family by creating objects of everyday use in the home. If we examine the different styles of embroidery, we can break them into the nomadic and pastoral embroidery, peasant embroidery, ritual embroidery urban and royal embroidery and the trade embroideries.

This book entitled "Embroidery The art of needle" has written with the aim of to create an interest in and impact on some knowledge of basic techniques of embroidery, traditional embroideries of India and applications of embroidery on apparels and other textiles. The book is intended mainly for those students who taking training in the field of Fashion Designing, Textile Designing, Interior designing and Home science.

This book has been divided into four chapters. Chapter first shall cover an introduction and historical background of embroidery art. Chapter Two presents the basic techniques of embroidery along with method. Chapter three cover the traditional embroideries of the India and last chapter focused on the application of the embroideries along with design and illustration.

I am also thankful to all those persons, who gave me unconditional help and precious time in spite of their busy schedule.

Dr. Shristi Purwar
Dr. Sangita Deodiya

11. Goka Partu wor.
12. Zardoh War.
13. Manpur wor.
4. Application of apparel, accessories, and
home furnishing
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Handbook of Water Processing of Cellulosic Fibers



Dr. Sangita Deodiya
Mr. Y. K. Vyas

Handbook of Water Processing of Cellulosic Fibers

Edited by Dr. Sangita Deodiya
and Mr. Y. K. Vyas
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Hand Book of Wet Processing of Cellulosic Fibers



Dr. Sangita Deodiya

Mr. V. K. Vyas

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The present course book is design for UG & PG students (Textiles & Clothing) covering knowledge of different fibres, preparatory processes of cotton and dyeing of cotton goods using important dyes those having affinity for cotton goods for laboratory practices. We gathered all sort of information based on literature available in the institute and by our own experience in writing of this course book.

Although, the material is prepared in accordance with standard books in the field of chemical processing. We welcome your suggestions for future inclusion on this subject.

I hope this course book will certainly be helpful to the students of UG & PG students (Textiles & Clothing) Diploma in Handloom and Textiles as well as Post Diploma in Chemical Processing in not only their practical work/ examination but also when they work in the industries.

PREFACE

This course book on chemical processing of textiles processing is readily available study material specially designed for students who are studying in UG & PG. Home Science Textile and Clothing. With the help of this course material students will learn the practical subject in a systematic and uniform manner while they are doing practical in laboratory.

While designing the course material of practical subject it was kept in mind that, that the process detail should not be too complicated and should be easily understood by students. For this purpose we tried to give elaboration of each practical in the details of activity.

The whole course material is dividing into the following five sections.

1. Identification of fibers by various testing methods (Burning test, Microscopic test & Solubility test)
2. Demonstration on analysis of blend percentage of fibre i.e. polyester viscose and polyester cotton.
3. Demonstration on preparatory processes such as Desizing, Scouring and percent weight loss of scouring
4. Some basic numerical calculations on concepts of dyeing.
5. Practicals on dyeing of cotton material such as direct dyes, reactive dyes, azoic colours, vat dyes, super dyes and solubilised vat dyes

Apart from above details of activities process conditions, requirement of chemicals, procedure of activity, we have tried to incorporate some of visual pictures of fibers and important processing machines to make students more confident while doing practices in laboratory of chemical processing

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PROCESS NO.1(A)

Objective:

Identification of fibres by burning test (Demonstration).

Apparatus required :

Bunsen burners, Holders

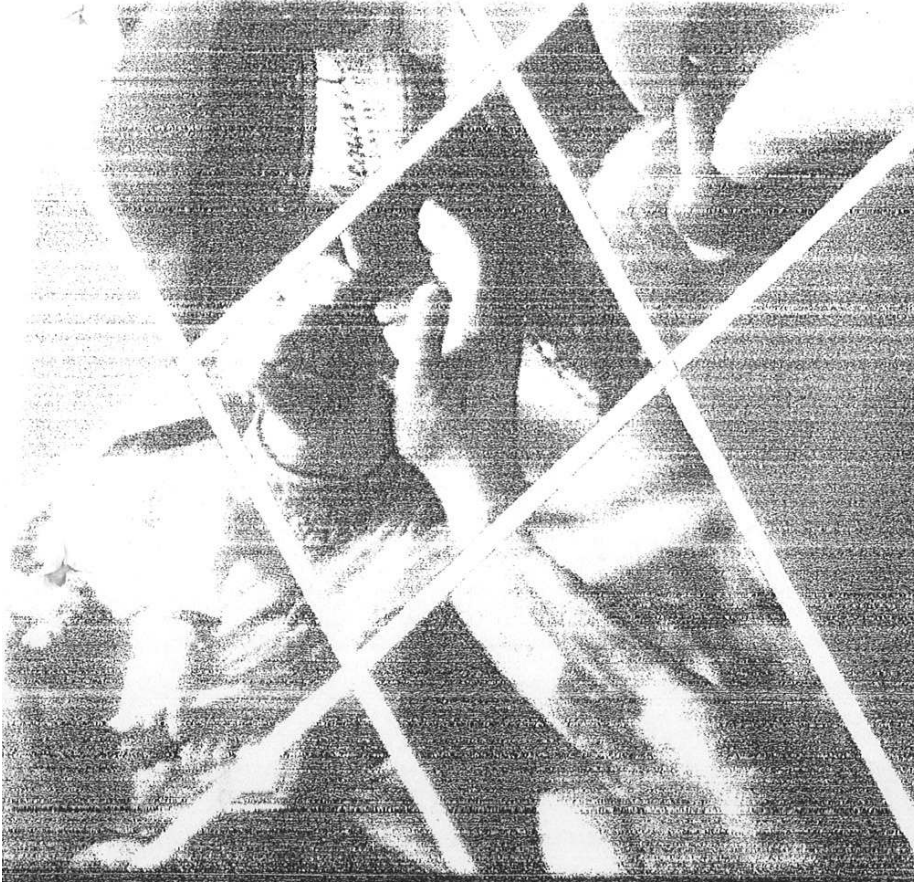
Raw material:

Loose yarn / fibres of different types of textile fibres.

Procedure:

The following steps for carrying the above activity will be followed as under:

1. Remove the several yarns from the fabric and untwist them to form a loose mass. Otherwise, demonstrator may provide fair sample of fibre.
2. While holding the yarn / fibre with holders, slowly bring the fibre mass to the edge of the flame. Observe the behavior as the fibre approach the flame.
3. Ignite the fibre mass with the flame and observe the ignition.
4. Remove the mass from the flame and observe the burning behavior.
5. Inhale and note the odor or smell (Students are advise not to keep burning fibre very close to nose)
6. When material has cooled, observe the ash or residue.



Technical Manual of Pre-Preparation and Dyeing of Protein Fibers

Dr. Sangita Deodiya

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PREFACE

This course book on Technical Manual of Pre-preparation and dyeing of protein fibers is a readily available study material specially designed for students who are studying in U.G. and P.G. Diploma in Handloom and Textiles as well as Post practical work/examination but also when they work in the industries. Home Science Textile and Clothing. With the help of this course material students will learn the practical subject in a systematic and uniform manner while they are doing practical in laboratory.

While designing the course material of practical subject it was kept in mind that, the process detail should not be too complicated and should be easily understood by students. For this purpose I tried to give elaboration of each practical in the details of activity. Degaumming, Bleaching, Scouring, and Dyeing of silk and wool by using acid and metal complex dyes.

Apart from above details of activities process conditions, requirement of chemicals, procedure of activity, we have tried to incorporate some of visual pictures of fibers and important processing machines to make students more confident while doing practices in laboratory of chemical processing.

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बंधेज की प्रक्रिया

Bandhani

डॉ. संगीता देवडिया

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● मुद्रक : आस्था प्रेस

वाराणसी

प्राक्कथन

वर्तमान युग में शिक्षा का तेजी से व्यावसायीकरण हो रहा है व विश्व के सभी देशों में शिक्षा को व्यवहारिक रूप देने की योजना पर बल दिया जा रहा है। भारत के राजस्थान व गुजरात प्रान्त की बंधेज या बाँधनी पद्धति से बने वस्त्र भारतीय रंगाई कला में अपना विशेष स्थान रखते हैं। वर्तमान समय में बाँधनी कला को प्रस्तुत 'बाँधनी परिचालन निर्देश पुस्तिका' द्वारा बाजार की माँग के अनुरूप, सामान्य से वृहद् स्तर तक व्यवसायिक रूप दिया जा सकता है। इस कला को व्यवहारिक रूप देने हेतु इस पुस्तिका में सचित्र रूप से पूर्ण प्रयास किया गया है। दिव्यों की सहायता से विभिन्न प्रकार की बाँधनी के तरीकों व प्रक्रियाओं को इस पुस्तिका में गागर में सागर की भाँति समायोजित करने की चेष्टा की गयी है। भविष्य में अधिक विकसित रूप से विभिन्न बाँधनी विधियों व उनके परिणामों का समावेश कैटलॉग बुक की भाँति पुस्तिका में किया जायेगा, जो कि शैक्षणिक दृष्टि के साथ-साथ छात्राओं व विभिन्न वर्गीय लोगों के लिये व्यवहारिक व व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से भी उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा।

कलात्मक दृष्टिकोण से वस्त्र उद्योग में हाल के वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्रान्ति आयी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में बाँधनी कला में परंपरागत प्राकृतिक रंगों का प्रयोग करके इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा के स्तर पर विकसित किया जा सकता है। साथ ही बाँधनी के साथ कढ़ाई का संयोजन करके इस कला को और अधिक निखारा जा सकता है।

प्राचीन इतिहास में जब वस्त्र उद्योग में मशीनीकरण नहीं हुआ था तब भी भारतीय छीट अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रसिद्ध थी। प्रस्तुत बाँधनी प्रशिक्षण पुस्तिका, शैक्षणिक, व्यावसायिक एवं औद्योगिक दृष्टि से समाज के हर वर्ग के लिये उपयोगी हो यह मेरी कामना है।

संगीता देवडिया



Dr. SANGITA DEODIYA



TEXTILE DESIGNING AND CLOTHING

Dr. SANGITA DEODIYA

Dr. Sangita Deodiya M.S., Ph.D. (textile technology) is presently working as an associate professor in department of Home Science, Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, Karmachari Vardhaya, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India. She has completed her M.S. and Ph.D. in Textile Technology from the University of Mumbai, India. She has published several research papers in national and international journals. She has also presented her papers in several national and international conferences. She has been awarded several awards for her research work. She is also a member of several professional organizations.



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TEXTILE DESIGNING AND CLOTHING

Dr. Sangita Deodiya



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CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Child Development is the study or examination of processes and mechanisms that operate during the physical and mental development of an infant into an adult. The study of children should be an important part of every person's life. Child development refers to the biological and psychological changes that occur in their lives between birth and the end of adolescence, as the individual progresses from dependency to increasing autonomy. Child development is not a matter of a single topic, but progresses somewhat differently for different aspects of the individual. Here are descriptions of the development of a number of physical and mental characteristics. Child development is typically defined as a normal progression by which children change as they grow older by acquiring and refining knowledge, behaviors, and skills. Child development generally involves observing/assessing five specific areas: motor/physical, cognitive, social/emotional, communication/language, and self-help/adaptive. Three generally accepted principles of child development are that the rate of development differs among children, development occurs in a relatively orderly process, and development takes place gradually. This book is for all those who want to find out what psychology can tell us about the nature and development of children.

Dr. Sangita Deodiya M.Sc., Ph.D Textile and clothing, presently working as associated professor in department of Home Science, Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kanacheva Varanasi, since 1988. She continuously act reviewers in the field of textile and clothing, fashion designing and Design Development. Apart from this she has been invited as an advisor, expert and examiner in many public and private institutions related to Fashion and Textile. Apart from all this she also worked as a freelance designer. Her interesting area is design development on a digital basis product's organization of workshops and exhibitions.



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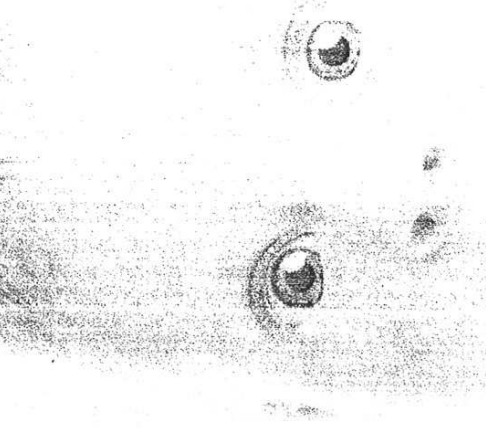
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Mechanisms of Development; Kinds of Child Development; Motor Development; Physical Growth; Risk factors for Poor Child Development; Postnatal Depression; Maternal Cocaine Abuse; Malnutrition; Socioeconomic Status; Parasites; Poisoning; Other Factors; Cognitive/Intellectual Development; What Develops?; Cognitive Growth Cycles; Rote Memory; Perception; What Develops?; Cognitive emotional Development; Language Development; Reasoning; Social-of Development; Individual Differences

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3. Childhood Stage

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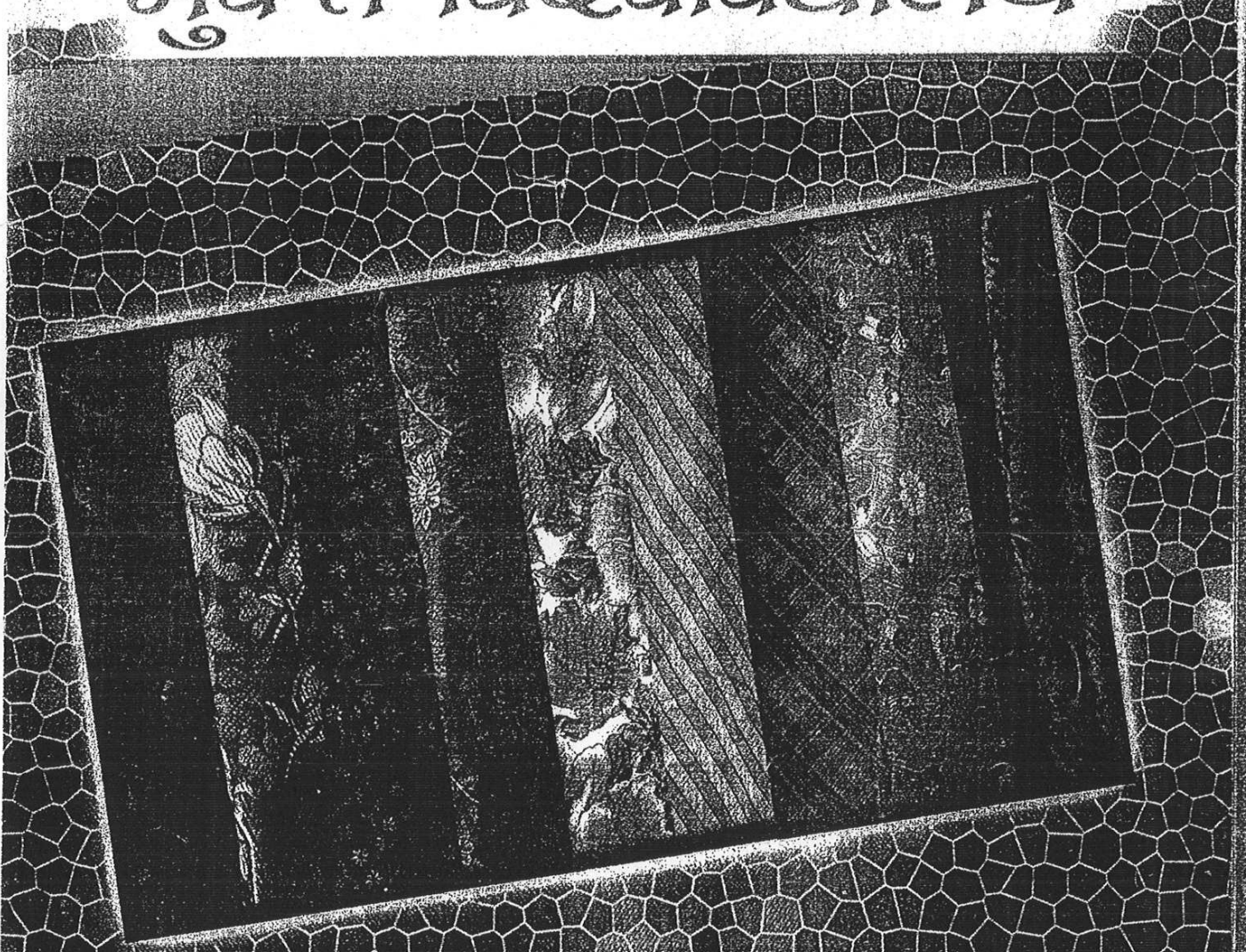


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Uttar Pradesh
Rajarshi Tandon Open University

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ELEMENTARY TEXTILE SCIENCE

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Technological Empowerment of Women at the Grass Roots

*Compiled Papers
of*

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

held on September 6 - 7, 2014



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EMPOWERING WOMEN: FOLK ART THAT TRANSFORMS COMMUNITY.

Dr. Sangita Deodiya, Associate Professor, Divya Ojha, Research Scholar
Department of Home Science, VasantKanyaMahavidyalaya
Banaras Hindu University

"When you empower a man, you empower an individual; when you empower a woman, you empower a nation." empowering women yields the highest returns of all development investments. Women are the powerful force in our global society. They are often the lynchpin in their communities, able to create major changes that lifts up themselves and their neighbors. Empowering women yields the highest returns of all development investments. A nation's competitiveness in the long term depends significantly on how it educates, trains, and equips half of its potential talent base, by providing them the same rights, responsibilities, and opportunities as the other half. Women make up 50 percent of the global population, 40 percent of the global workforce, and yet only own about 1 percent of the world's wealth. Sixty-five percent of the world's poor and two thirds of the world's illiterate are women. Women make significant contributions to the economy in businesses, on farms, as entrepreneurs and employees, and by undertaking the bulk of unpaid care at home. There needs to be a concerted action to empower women by educating them and providing them with income generation skills and training. Women ought to be empowered to make choices and decisions and to use their rights, resources and opportunities. They ought to have equal access to jobs, market, capital, landownership, and control over resources. Tapping the enormous potential of women makes perfect sense and we should all play a part. Governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector all have a role to play in collectively empowering women. FOLK ART is the art of the everyday rooted in traditions that come from community values and aesthetics. Livelihoods folk art & Craft Entrepreneurship program such as madhubani paintings, mandana art, warli art, gond art; crafts such as patwa work and many more targets women from economically weaker backgrounds and trains them in a craft-based skill. It is strongly believed that women are the backbone of society, and if empowered to be financially independent, they can sustain their families and ensure education for their children, improve standards of living, and access better healthcare. Women with limited or no knowledge of traditional art/skill are trained to pursue languishing art/crafts, and are provided mentorship on forming small-medium enterprises, developing products, accessing markets, and therefore increase their household incomes. By working with these women for increasing their household income and building their knowledge, skills and capacities to engage effectively with their communities, and providing them with the necessary opportunities to change themselves and their surroundings, we believe we can create a more peaceful, equal, inclusive and just society. The idea is to make these women change-makers in society, to aid them in developing leadership and entrepreneurial qualities to signify true development of India and in the process, give new life to languishing crafts.

Key words: women entrepreneur, folk art.

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is about people having expanded choices and a much greater level of involvement and control in all parts of their family and community life. Women in rural India participate in a variety of economic activities, to empower themselves but their potential is

still underutilized. The growth of enterprises has been a prominent feature of small business in India. To examine the participation of rural women in rural industries, empirical studies become imperative. Withstanding all social and cultural suppressions, a rural woman in India shares abundant responsibilities and performs a wide spectrum of duties in running the family, maintaining the household, attending farm labor, tending domestic animals and extending a helping hand in rural artisanship and handicraft. Rural handicraft has empowered women folk and encouraged them to enter the world of entrepreneurship. It has facilitated ranges of economic and social benefits. Entrepreneurship provides an income-generating activity which has multiple advantages for women, since this can be done at home, a woman gets a fairer deal from the economy. Here the women combine the work with her other duties. She can control her timing rather than having to be at some other persons. She controls her own earnings, the harder she works, more she earns. She is ensured of a year-round income. She learns to deal with people outside her home/village/community and develops her own personality and self-confidence.

Women entrepreneurship has been recognized as an important source of economic growth. Women entrepreneurs create new jobs for themselves and others and also provide society with different solutions to management, organization and business problems. However, they still represent a minority of all entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs often face gender-based barriers to starting and growing their businesses, like discriminatory property, matrimonial and inheritance laws and/or cultural practices; lack of access to formal finance mechanisms; limited mobility and access to information and networks, etc.

Women's entrepreneurship can make a particularly strong contribution to the economic well-being of the family and communities, poverty reduction and women's empowerment, thus contributing to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Thus, governments across the world as well as various developmental organizations are actively undertaking promotion of women entrepreneurs through various schemes, incentives and promotional measures.

In this dynamic world, women entrepreneurs are a significant part of the global expedition for sustained economic development and social progress. Due to the growing industrialization, urbanization, social legislation and along with the spread of higher education and awareness, the emergence of Women owned businesses are highly increasing in the economies of almost all countries.

In former days, for women there were 3 Ks- Kitchen, Kids, Knitting, then came 3 Ps- Powder, Pap pad, Pickles and now at present there are 4 Es- Electricity, Electronics, Energy, Engineering. Indian women had undergone a long way and are becoming increasingly visible and successful in all spheres and have shifted from kitchen to higher level of professional activities.

Women entrepreneurs are fast becoming a force to reckon with in the business world and are not only involved in business for survival but to satisfy their inner urge of creativity and to prove their capabilities. Educated Women is contributing to a great extent to the social transformation and in the future, will be seen that more women venturing into areas traditionally dominated by men. Today's women are taking more and more professional and technical degrees to cope up with market need and are flourishing as designers, interior decorators, exporters, publishers, garment manufacturers and still exploring new avenues of economic participation. It is perhaps for these reasons that Government Bodies, NGO's, Social Scientists, Researchers and International Agencies have started showing interest in the issues related to entrepreneurship among women in India. Women entrepreneur's explore

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important source of economic others and also provide business problems. However, entrepreneurs often face gender-discriminatory property, access to formal finance etc.

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the prospects of starting a new enterprise; undertake risks, introduction of new innovations, coordinate administration & control of business & providing effective leadership in all aspects of business and have proved their footage in the male dominated business arena.

CONCEPT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. The Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs as—an enterprise owned and controlled by women having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women. Women entrepreneurs engaged in business due to push and pull factors which encourage women to have an independent occupation and stands on their own legs. A sense towards independent decision-making on their life and career is the motivational factor behind this urge. Saddled with household chores and domestic responsibilities women want to get independence. Under the influence of these factors the women entrepreneurs choose a profession as a challenge and as an-urge to do something new. Such a situation is described as pull factors. While in push factors women engaged in business activities due to family compulsion and the responsibility is thrust upon them. Folk art is one of the best field and most encouraging field for the women entrepreneur. Folk art such as madhubani painting, warli art, patwa work and many more are very reliable for entrepreneur for women to establish small scale industry.

REASONS FOR WOMEN BECOMING ENTREPRENEURS

The glass ceilings are shattered and women are found indulged in every line of business. Skill, knowledge and adaptability in business are the main reasons for women to emerge into business ventures. Women Entrepreneur is a person who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent. A strong desire to do something positive is an inbuilt quality of entrepreneurial women, who is capable of contributing values in both family and social life. With the advent of media, women are aware of their own traits, rights and also the work situations. The challenges and opportunities provided to the women of digital era are growing rapidly that the job seekers are turning into job creators. Many women start a business due to some traumatic event, such as divorce, discrimination due to pregnancy or the corporate glass ceiling, the health of a family member, or economic reasons such as a layoff. But a new talent pool of women entrepreneurs is forming today, as more women opt to leave corporate world to chart their own destinies. They are flourishing as designers, interior decorators, exporters, publishers, garment manufacturers and still exploring new avenues of economic participation.

REASONS FOR SLOW PROGRESS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA

The problems and constraints experienced by women entrepreneurs have resulted in restricting the expansion of women entrepreneurship. The major barriers encountered by women entrepreneurs are:

1. Family ties:

Women in India are very emotionally attached to their families. They are supposed to attend to all the domestic work, to look after the children and other members of the family. They are over burden with family responsibilities like extra attention to husband, children and in laws which take away a lots of their time and energy. In such situation, it will be very difficult to concentrate and run the enterprise successfully.

2. Male dominated society:

Even though our constitution speaks of equality between sexes, male chauvinism

is still the order of the day. Women are not treated equal to men. Their entry to business requires the approval of the head of the family. Entrepreneurship has traditionally been seen as a male preserve. All these puts a break in the growth of women entrepreneurs.

3. Lack of education:

Women in India are lagging far behind in the field of education. Most of the women (around sixty per cent of total women) are illiterate. Those who are educated are provided either less or inadequate education than their male counterpart partly due to early marriage, partly due to son's higher education and partly due to poverty. Due to lack of proper education, women entrepreneurs remain in dark about the development of new technology, new methods of production, marketing and other governmental support which will encourage them to flourish.

4. Social barriers:

The traditions and customs prevailed in Indian societies towards women sometimes stand as an obstacle before them to grow and prosper. Castes and religions dominate with one another and hinder women entrepreneurs too. In rural areas, they face more social barriers. They are always seen with suspicious eyes.

5. Shortage of raw materials:

The scarcity of raw materials, sometimes non-availability of proper and adequate raw materials sounds the death-knell of the enterprises run by women entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs really face a tough task in getting the required raw material and other necessary inputs for the enterprises when the prices are very high.

6. Problem of finance:

Women entrepreneurs suffer a lot in raising and meeting the financial needs of the business. Bankers, creditors and financial institutes are not coming forward to provide financial assistance to women borrowers on the ground of their less credit worthiness and more chances of business failure. They also face financial problem due to blockage of funds in raw materials, work-in-progress finished goods and non-receipt of payment from customers in time.

7. Tough competition:

Usually women entrepreneurs employ low technology in the process of production. In a market where the competition is too high, they have to fight hard to survive in the market against the organized sector and their male counterpart who have vast experience and capacity to adopt advanced technology in managing enterprises.

8. High cost of production:

Several factors including inefficient management contribute to the high cost of production which stands as a stumbling block before women entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs face technology obsolescence due to non-adoption or slow adoption to changing technology which is a major factor of high cost of production.

9. Low risk-bearing capacity:

Women in India are by nature weak, shy and mild. They cannot bear the amount risk which is essential for running an enterprise. Lack of education, training and financial support from outsiders also reduce their ability to bear the risk involved in an enterprises.

10 Limited mobility:

Women mobility in India is highly limited and has become a problem due to traditional

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values and inability to drive vehicles. Moving alone and asking for a room to stay out in the night for business purposes are still looked upon with suspicious eyes. Sometimes, younger women feel uncomfortable in dealing with men who show extra interest in them than work related aspects.

11. Lack of entrepreneurial aptitude:

Lack of entrepreneurial aptitude is a matter of concern for women entrepreneurs. They have no entrepreneurial bent of mind. Even after attending various training programmes on entrepreneurship women entrepreneurs fail to tide over the risks and troubles that may come up in an organizational working.

12. Limited managerial ability:

Management has become a specialized job which only efficient managers perform. Women entrepreneurs are not efficient in managerial functions like planning, organizing, controlling, coordinating, staffing, directing, motivating etc. of an enterprise. Therefore, less and limited managerial ability of women has become a problem for them to run the enterprise successfully.

13. Legal formalities:

Fulfilling the legal formalities required for running an enterprise becomes an upheaval task on the part of a women entrepreneur because of the prevalence of corrupt practices in government offices and procedural delays for various licenses, electricity, water and shed allotments. In such situations women entrepreneurs find it hard to concentrate on the smooth working of the enterprise.

14. Exploitation by middle men:

Since women cannot run around for marketing, distribution and money collection, they have to depend on middle men for the above activities. Middle men tend to exploit them in the guise of helping. They add their own profit margin which results in less sales and lesser profit.

15. Lack of self confidence:

Women entrepreneurs because of their inherent nature, lack of self-confidence which is essentially a motivating factor in running an enterprise successfully. They have to strive hard to strike a balance between managing a family and managing an enterprise. Sometimes she has to sacrifice her entrepreneurial urge in order to strike a balance between the two.

Summary and Conclusion:

Apart from the above discussed problems there may occur other series of serious problems faced by women entrepreneurs as improper infrastructural facilities, high cost of production, attitude of people of society towards the women modern business outlook, low needs of enterprise. Women also tend to start business about ten years later than men, on average. Motherhood, lack of management experience, and traditional socialization has all been cited as reasons for delayed entry into entrepreneurial careers.

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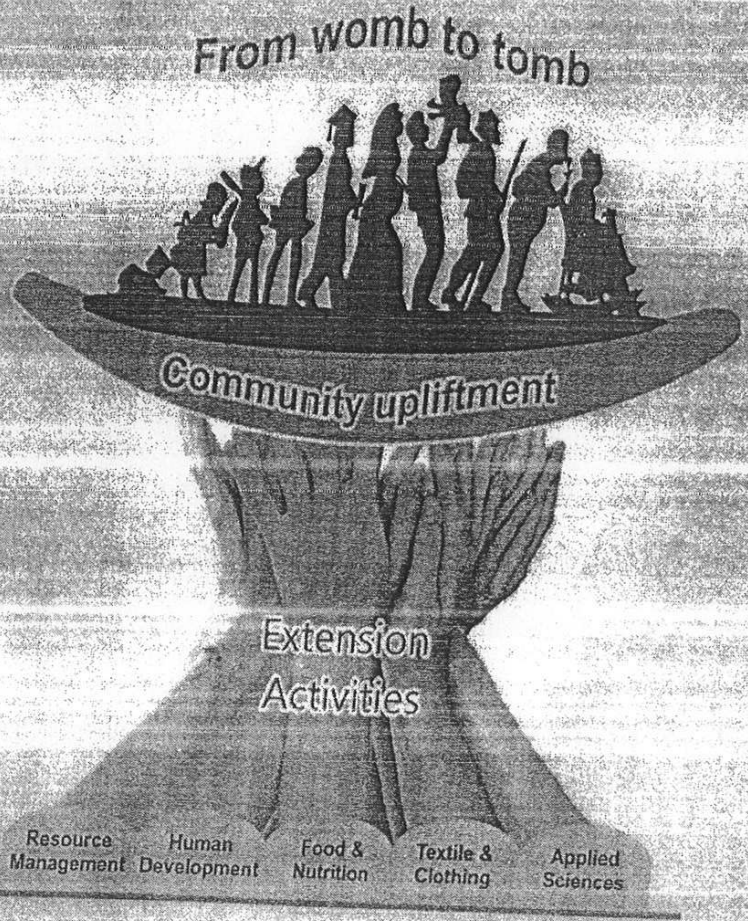
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गृहविज्ञानाच्या भविष्यवादी व नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रमांद्वारे सामाजिक उन्नती

20th September 2014



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Dyeing of Eco-Textile with Eco-Friendly Dyes

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ABSTRACT

The ability of natural dye to colour textiles has been known since ancient times. Natural dyes or colorants derived from plants, invertebrates or minerals. The majority of natural dyes are vegetable dyes from plant sources- roots, berries, barks, leaves and wood and other organic sources such as fungi and lichens. Natural dyeing really stands for the pride and glory of the craft of India as it has been in Indian culture since long time. Because of the beauty of its results, those who use them claimed that no chemical dye has that lustre and the soft light and shadow that gives so much pleasure to the eyes. Many natural dyes require the use of chemical called mordants it helps to bind the dyes to the textile fibres.

In the present research, shades of natural dyes (beetroot dye) was developed using natural mordants (myrobalan, babul bark and pomegranate rind) on Bamboo fabric. Colour fastness to washing, rubbing, and sun light of the dyed fabric was assessed. Rubbing fastness was assessed through crock meter both in dry and wet condition, washing fastness was determined by ISO test no. III. To analyse the result, two scales have been used, one was for assessing change in colour and other was for staining. Sunlight fastness was assessed by using ISO blue standards.

Key words:- natural dyes, beetroot, natural mordant, rubbing fastness, washing fastness, sunlight fastness, Bamboo fabric.

Introduction:

Dyeing is an ancient art which predates written records. It was practiced during the Bronze age in Europe. Primitive dyeing techniques included sticking plants to fabric or rubbing crushed pigments into cloth. The methods became more sophisticated with time and techniques using natural dyes from crushed fruits, berries and other plants, which were boiled into the fabric and gave light and water fastness (resistance), were developed. Some of the well known ancient dyes include madder, a red dye made from the roots of the *Rubiatinctorum*, blue indigo from the leaves of *Indigoferatinctoria*, yellow from the stigmas of the saffron plant, and dogwood, an extract of pulp of the dogwood tree. The first use of the blue dye, woad, beloved by the Ancient Britons, may have originated in Palestine where it was found growing wild. The most famous and highly prized colour through the age was Tyrian purple, noted in the Bible, a dye obtained from the spiny dye-murex shellfish. The Phoenicians prepared it until the seventh century, when Arab conquerors destroyed their dyeing installations in the Levant. A bright red called cochineal was obtained from an insect native to Mexico. All these produced high-quality dark colours. Until the mid-19th century all dyestuffs were made from natural materials, mainly vegetable and animal matter.

Today, dyeing is a complex, specialised science. Nearly all dyestuffs are now produced from synthetic compounds. This means that costs have been greatly reduced and

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certain application and wear characteristics have been greatly enhanced. But many practitioners of the craft of natural dyeing (i.e. using naturally occurring sources of dye) maintain that natural dyes have a far superior aesthetic quality which is much more pleasing to the eye. On the other hand, many commercial practitioners feel that natural dyes are non-viable on grounds of both quality and economics. In the West, natural dyeing is now practised only as a handcraft, synthetic dyes being used in all commercial applications. Some craft spinners, weavers, and knitters use natural dyes as a particular feature of their work.

As in the present scenario where people are demanding for natural and eco-friendly products in their daily life eco-friendly products are more in demand. Bamboo fabric is natural as well as eco-friendly and also biodegradable which helps to protect our environment. Bamboo fabric is made from the pulp of the bamboo grass and its been growing in popularity because of its unique properties and is more sustainable than most textile fibres. Use of bamboo fabric for clothing was a 20th century development and it resembles cotton in its unspun form a puffball of light, airy fibres. Blending of bamboo fiber with other fibers give novelty yarn and enhance its beauty.

Natural dyes really stands for the pride and glory of the craft of India as it has been in Indian culture since long time. Because of the beauty of its results, those who used them claimed that no chemical dyes has that lustre and soft light and shadow that gives so much pleasure to the eyes.

Any fabric would appear very dull if it is not ornamented. Various ornamentations are done in textile designing, among these dyeing and printing are important one. Hence, the aim of the present study was dyeing of bamboo fabric with beetroot dye, mordanted with natural mordants (myrobalan, babul bark and pomegranate rind) to create a total eco-friendly fabric.

Objective of the Study:-

- (1) To develop dye shade of Beetroot dye with three natural mordants.
- (2) Use of Bamboo fabric for the development of dye shade.
- (3) Assessment of its colour fastness on various aspect.

Research Method:-

Pre-treatment of the fabric:- To remove different types of natural as well as added impurities from the fabric scouring was done. Bamboo fabric was scoured by treatment with 2g/lit. of soap solution for 45 min. Material liquor ratio was 1:30. After scouring fabric was washed with running water, dried and then used for the dyeing process.

Mordanting of Fabric:- Mordanting of the fabric with all natural mordants as per the mordanting process with proper material liquor ratio, time and temperature.

Extraction of dye from Beetroot:-

Procedure: Material liquor ratio taken for the extraction of dye was M:L 1:30. Firstly beetroot was cut into small cubes and crushed well. Then it was put into the pan of water and was put on stove and the liquor was brought to simmer for an hour. After an hour it was removed from flame and beet juice was filtered in another pan. Enough juice was used so that the fabric to be dyed gets completely submerged and able to float freely in the liquid.

Dyeing of the Fabric:-

Procedure: For dyeing process first of all weight of the fabric was taken which was 17g and according to M:L 510ml of dye extract (beet juice) was taken. Then the fabric was placed in the beet juice until the desired colour was reached. it was kept in mind that once

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dried, the fabric becomes one to two shade lighter than it appears to be when wet. Fabric was checked after every 30 min. until it reached the preferred shades. For bolder colour pot was removed from the burner after simmering 1hrs fabric was allowed to be soaked in the dye bath overnight and next day it was taken out of it and washed under running water and dried under shade.

Assessment of the colour fastness:-To test the colour fastness of the dyed fabrics, samples were conditioned as per the ISO standards.

Colour Fastness to Rubbing: As per the ISO the test of the rubbing fastness was measured with crock meter for the dyed samples. The test samples were tested for both dry and wet rubbing and the assessment of the change on the dyed samples and colour staining on the un-dyed samples were estimated using the grey scale.

Colour Fastness to washing: To assess the fastness to washing of the dyed samples test no. III of ISO was applied.

Colour Fastness to Sunlight: The test of the colour fastness to sunlight ISO blue standard was applied and was exposed under sunlight.

Result Findings and Discussion:- As the present research work was carried out on experimental basis, following results were drawn after going through the testing which were done for the dyed fabric. All the fastness testing fastness was done as per the ISO standard set for each tests.

Fastness Grade of Bamboo fabric Dyed with beetroot and mordanted with Myrobalan:

Fastness Tested	Numerical Ratings	Inferences
Rubbing Fastness (dry)	4	Good
Rubbing Fastness (wet)	3	Fair
Washing Fastness (cc)	1	Very Poor
Washing Fastness (cs)	2	Poor
Sunlight fastness	2	Poor

Fastness Grade of Bamboo fabric Dyed with beetroot and mordanted with Babul Bark:

Fastness Tested	Numerical Ratings	Inferences
Rubbing Fastness (dry)	3	Fair
Rubbing Fastness (wet)	2	Poor
Washing Fastness (cc)	3	Fair
Washing Fastness (cs)	3	Fair
Sunlight fastness	3	Fair

Fastness Grade of Bamboo fabric Dyed with beetroot and mordanted with Pomegranate Rind:

Fastness Tested	Numerical Ratings	Inferences
Rubbing Fastness (dry)	5	Excellent
Rubbing Fastness (wet)	4	Good
Washing Fastness (cc)	2	Poor
Washing Fastness (cs)	3	Fair
Sunlight fastness	5	Excellent

Colour Fastness to Rubbing of Dyed Fabric: It was found that the rubbing fastness of the dyed fabric mordanted with myrobalan in dry condition was rated on grey scale on 4 point which means fastness to rubbing is good while in wet condition it was rated on 3 point which shows that fastness to wet rubbing condition was fair, whereas fabric mordanted with babul bark was rated as fair in dry condition and was rated to poor in wet condition, and fabric mordanted with pomegranate rind was excellent in dry rubbing and good in wet rubbing condition.

Colour Fastness to washing of Dyed Fabric: washing fastness was done as per the ISO test no. III. washing fastness of the fabric mordanted and dyed with beet juice was rated on 1 (very poor) for change in colour of the treated fabric and was 2 (poor) for staining on the adjacent fabric. Whereas fabric mordanted with babul bark was found to be fair in both the condition of washing test, while fabric mordanted with pomegranate rind was found to be poor in context to change in colour and fair for colour staining.

Colour Fastness to sunlight of Dyed Fabric: Light fastness of the dyed fabric was assessed according to the ISO Blue Standard. After exposing the dyed samples under sunlight along with the blue standard it was found that fabric mordanted with myrobalan and dyed with beetroot has poor (2) fastness to sunlight. Fabric mordanted with babul bark was found to be fair for sunlight fastness whereas fabric mordanted with pomegranate rind was found to be excellent to sunlight fastness.

Conclusion: From the above findings it was concluded that, the washing fastness of the fabric mordanted with babul bark and dyed with beet juice was fair, while the rubbing fastness was excellent in dry condition of the fabric mordanted with pomegranate rind. Sunlight fastness of the fabric mordanted with pomegranate rind was also found to be excellent. Different shades of beetroot dye with different natural mordants were obtained. Colour such as yellow colour with pomegranate rind, light brown colour with babul bark and brown and yellow colour with marobalan.

Further Suggestions: On the basis of the present study some suggestions can be advised for future researches. Use of beetroot dye can be used as printing with different types of gum on other natural fabric such as silk, cotton and also on regenerated cellulose fibres. Different range of monochromatic and dichromatic scheme of a particular dye can be developed on different novelty yarns.

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कौशल विकास भारतीय परम्परा के नेपथ्य से

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Women Empowerment Through Apparel Based Training

Mrs. Sunayana Kushwaha*

Dr. Sangita Deodiya**

Dr. Sunita Dixit***

Women empowerment means that women should take part on an equal basis with men in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making at all levels and in all spheres of public and private life. Women, who now represent 48.2% of the population, are getting access to education, and then employment. From 5.4 million girls enrolled at the primary level in 1950-51 to 61.1 million girls in 2004-05. At the upper primary level, the enrolment increased from 0.5 million girls to 22.7 million girls. Today modern woman is so deft and self-sufficient that she can be easily called a superwoman, juggling many fronts single handedly. Women are now fiercely ambitious and are proving their metal not only on the home front, but also in their respective professions. Women in Indian are coming up in all spheres of life. They are

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joining the universities and colleges in large numbers. They are entering into all kinds of professions like engineering, medicine, politics, teaching, etc. A nation's progress and prosperity can be judged by the way it treats its women folk. There is a slow and steady awareness regarding giving the women their dues, and not mistreating them, seeing them as objects of possession. Women of India slowly started recognizing her true potential. She has started questioning the rules laid down for her by the society. As a result, she has started breaking barriers and earned a respectable position in the world. Today Indian women have excelled in each and every field from social work to visiting space station. There is no arena, which remains unconquered by Indian women. Despite progress, the very fact that women, along with being achievers, also are expected to fulfill their roles as wives or mothers, prioritizing home against anything else. The main objective of this study to find out the impact of apparel based training to empower the girl students. To enable employment ready workforce in the future, the youth need to be equipped with necessary skills and education. In this study 106 respondents were selected from B.A. second year and B.A. third year of V.K.M. and Arya Mahila P.G. college of Varanasi district. There was multi stage sampling method. Selection of college was purposive sampling method. Total Data were collected through self structured questionnaire. The average knowledge score about cutting of fabrics, drafting, seam, knowledge regarding paper pattern making, and knowledge about darts and tucks is found to be statistically highly significant between pre & follow up first follow up first and second and between pre and follow up second respectively.

Malleshwari (2014) Revealed that through apparel making and embroidery training programme that there was about 142.5 per cent gain in knowledge among the trainees. It is evident from the study in apparel making and embroidery training given by BCT-KVK, every trainee is an earner. The beneficiaries got hands on experience during the training programme and started individual units in their respective villages and also got employment in the

nearby apparel companies. The KVK is offering necessary technical support during the follow up visits. There is good demand for Apparels. The apparel making and embroidery has given a boost to rural women and giving supplementary income and additional employment especially to house wives.

Oppong (2014) Revealed that most of the garment producers had the basic equipments that are just necessary to stay in business but not sophisticated machinery that can be used to produce to meet international standards. Three major problems confronting the garment producers were (a) inability to produce on a large scale (b) inability to produce at competitive prices and (c) inability to satisfy quality standards. Garment producers found in the Accra-Tema metropolis did not have much knowledge of computer technology.

Maiyo, (2013) Identify the contribution of Kenyan University undergraduate fashion and apparel design programs (UUGFADPs) towards manpower development for Kenyan FA industry. Descriptive survey was used to collect data. The target population was Kenyan university departments offering UUGFADPs as well as their graduates. Purposive and snowball sampling were employed to select 208 respondents. Data collection methods were questionnaires, in-depth oral interviews, and document analysis. Qualitative data were coded according to patterns and themes and presented descriptively. Quantitative data was analyzed and summarized using descriptive statistics then presented in tables. Findings indicate that Kenyan UUGFADPs contributed to FA industry through research, training for various roles, job creation and community development. This paper recommends that for the UUGFADPs to give maximum contribution to the apparel industry.

Pani and Sharma (2012) Focused that recent developmental trends in fashion marketing in India for promoting apparel retailing. This paper highlights the strategies implemented by Indian fashion retailers to achieve global competitiveness and win customers confidence. The study also evaluates the scopes and challenges of fashion retailing in India. The scope of the study is limited

to the area of Apparel retailing. Based on the data collected through secondary sources, this paper makes an assessment of the extent of innovativeness and responsiveness retail sector for marketing fashion. In the concluding section, limitations of the study have been discussed and recommendations provided for undertaking more detailed investigations in the area.

Shanmugasundaram and Panchanatham (2011) Discussed that Embracing Manpower for productivity in Apparel Industry. They analysed what are the Manpower related export problems disturbing the export performance in Madras Export processing Zone, Special Economic Zone and Export oriented units with the help of administering Questioner. The study is diagnosing factors of labour productivity in the Apparel Manufacturing Export Units. The paper Suggest, Labour productivity can be improved by imparting knowledge and skills to the workforce by arranging training programmes with experts both from India and abroad.

It is projected from the above table that knowledge score regarding fabric cutting during pre invention is found to be 3.14 among computerized C.D. and manual booklet provided students respectively. After giving specified educational material mean knowledge score increases and accounted to be 3.67 during follow up first as well as 4.11 during follow up second respectively. It is seen that the rate of increase in mean knowledge among is significantly higher regarded this matter in computerized C.D. provided students during first and second follow up respectively.

Knowledge of the students regarding matter of drafting is assessed during pre and after invention. It is also observed that the mean knowledge score is found to be 2.21 in all the students before pre invention. After supplying specified training based educational material the mean knowledge score significantly increased to be 3.11 during first and second follow up and after application of practical training programme it significantly increase to be 3.81 during second follow up respectively among all the students. It is also seen that the rate of increase in knowledge is found to be significantly similar during follow-up first in all

Mean score ($\pm SD$) of respondents knowledge regarding during pre & post intervention—

S. n.	Respondent's knowledge regarding	Pre	Follow up I st	Follow up II nd	T - test between		
		Mean \pm S D	Mean \pm S D	Mean \pm S D	Pre & I st Follow up	I st & II nd Follow up	Pre & II st Follow up
1.	Cutting of fabric	3.12 \pm .75	3.67 \pm .90	4.11 \pm .83	t=5.13	t= 3.78	t= 8.66
					P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001
2.	Knowledge about drafting	2.21 \pm 1.04	3.11 \pm 1.12	3.81 \pm .98	t=6.38	t= 5.80	t= 11.41
					P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001

Paper pattern

t=4.13 t= 2.46 t= 6.11

3.	making	3.22 \pm 1.25	3.87 \pm 1.16	4.21 \pm 1.00	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001
4.	Knowledge regarding seam	3.53 \pm 1.08	3.93 \pm .87	4.41 \pm .86	t=2.96	t= 4.64	t= 6.73
					P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001
5.	knowledge about darts and tucks	2.92 \pm 1.36	3.88 \pm 1.02	4.24 \pm .97	t=6.73	t= 3.02	t= 8.43
					P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001

the students.

It is seen that the mean knowledge score about paper pattern making is found to be 3.22 all the students respectively at the time of first survey but after providing necessary educational materials it is obtained to be 3.60 and the after practical training it is found to be 4.21 in all the student respectively. There is significant increase in knowledge of all the students between pre & follow up first, follow up first and follow up second between pre and follow up second respectively. The rate of increase in knowledge among all the student is found to be similar pattern because no significant difference in knowledge during pre, follow up first and second respectively. In the beginning of the survey the mean knowledge score about seam is found to be 3.53 among apparel construction training provided students about seam during pre invention but after application of specified training materials significant increase in mean knowledge score is seen which is counted to be 3.93 during first follow up respectively. The mean knowledge score was found to be 4.41 among students at the time of second follow up respectively.

The mean knowledge score found to be 2.92 among apparel construction training provided students about darts and tucks during pre invention but after application of specified training materials significant increase in mean knowledge score is seen which is counted to be 3.88 during first follow up respectively. The mean knowledge score was found to be 4.24 among students at the time of second follow up respectively. The rate of increase in mean knowledge score is found to be significantly higher during first follow up among all students at the time of pre intervention and second follow up respectively.

Conclusion : In present time women empowerment is demand of our society. The training about apparel construction is small try to empower the students. In this study assessment of the impact of apparel construction training programme and after supplying necessary educational material and practical training programme among girls, the average knowledge score about cutting of fabrics, drafting, seam, knowledge regarding

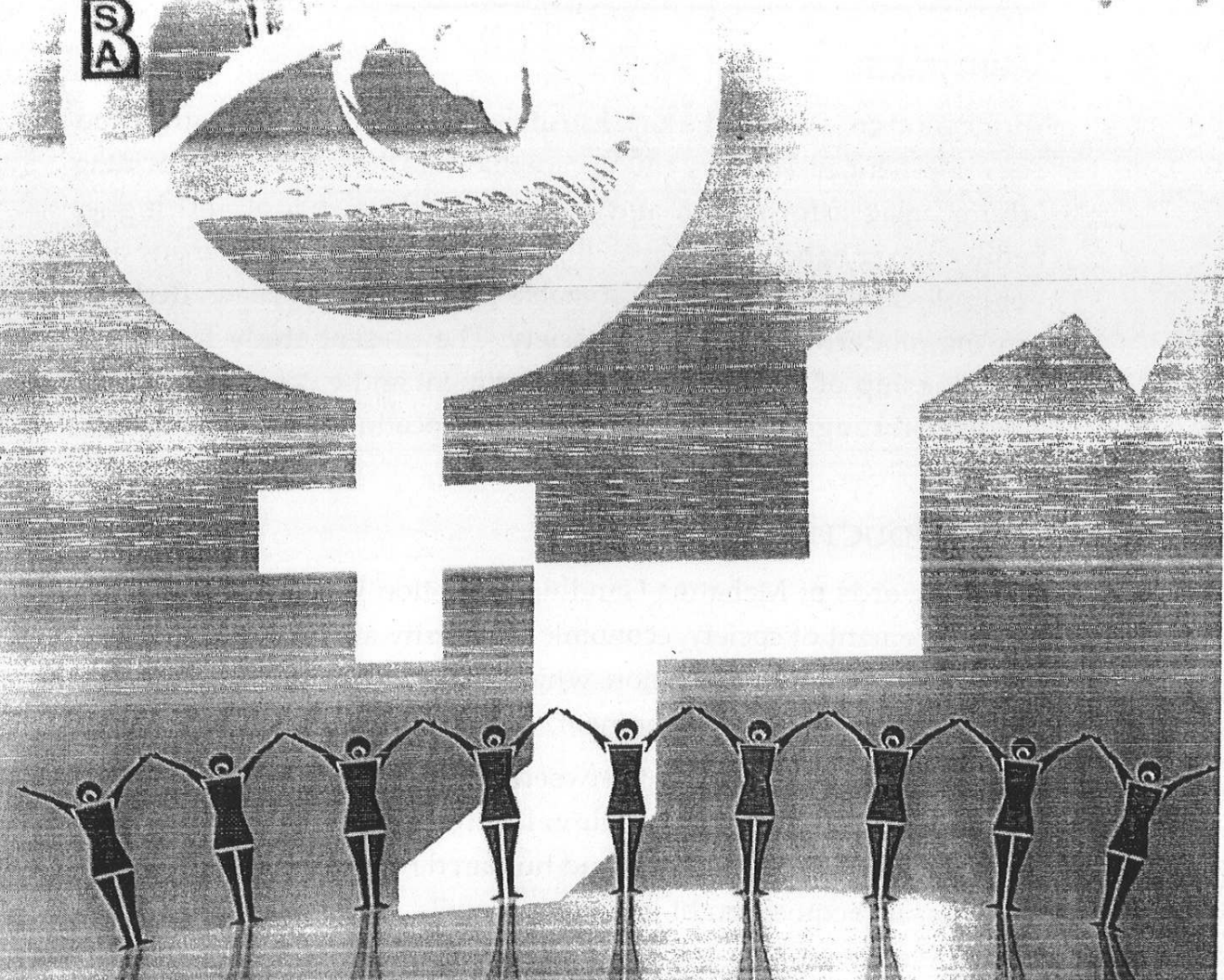
paper pattern making, and knowledge about darts and tucks is found to be statistically highly significant between pre & follow up first follow up first and second and between pre and follow up second respectively.

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Women and Sustainable Development

BA



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Shweta

**Scenario of Women Education,
Employment & Entrepreneurship
- A Case Study of Centre of
Fashion Design and Technology,
Institute of Professional Studies
(IPS), University of Allahabad**

Shristi Purwar & Sangeeta Devadiya

CHAPTER

6

ABSTRACT

Education constitutes the key instrument of social transformation, and development. Elementary education empowers the women by providing them basic information and awareness, while school and higher education enhances their capabilities and equips them to enter any field or profession with confidence. It enables women to participate effectively in the modern economy and society. The present study focuses on relationship of education with employment and entrepreneurship of women through case study of formal and vocational education system.

INTRODUCTION

In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "Education is an essential tool for improvement of society, economic prosperity and national solidarity, especially women's education, which is the key instrument for social transformation, and development."

There is a close relationship between education and skill development, education and economic development, education and social development and education and human development. Education is a process of acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, belief and habits. Education of women in India is influenced by several factors and forces such as social class, caste, area of residence, job opportunity, awareness structure, family environment etc. It is universally accepted that education plays a significant role in improving the status of women. Elementary education empowers the women by providing them basic information and awareness, while school and higher education enhances their

...and the equity gap to give any field or profession with ... formal education systems are ... components of human capital ... entrepreneurial opportunities at ... services such as banking, medical, engineering, ... formal education system ... and integrated ...

... is an economic activity which is undertaken by an ... group of individuals. Entrepreneurship is that process ... of production, undertakes ... means ... for the work in exchange.

Women constitute an important part of the Indian workforce. According to census of 2011-12 around 24.4 percent women worked in rural areas and 14.7 percent women worked in urban areas. No doubt during last few decades the employment status of women has undergone remarkable change. Now a days in rural areas, women workers have started their manufacturing consumption trade, hotels and restaurants while urban women have gained employment in manufacturing and finance insurance real estate and business industrial sectors. In India garment and textile industry provides second largest employment pattern to women after agriculture. Due to modernization, urbanization, diversification and improvement of educational facilities women have become more aware and career oriented. Now they are willing to take role of venturing into entrepreneurship.

The government of India has defined women entrepreneurs based on woman's participation in equity and employment of a business enterprise. According to a woman run enterprise is defined as "an enterprise owned and controlled by a woman having a minimum financial interest of 51 percent of the capital and getting at least 51 percent of employment generated in the enterprise to women". According to Medha Patkar's 'Vishva', women entrepreneurship is an economic activity

of those women who think of a business enterprise, initiate it, organize and combine the factors of production, operate the enterprise and undertake risks and handle economic uncertainty involved in running a business enterprise. Enterprise means a business or company in economic system where goods and services are exchanged for money (Value). In general, on the basis of educational levels women entrepreneurs may be categorized into three groups.

The first group consists of those women entrepreneurs, who are highly educated, they have formal technical and professional qualifications reside in big cities, have sound financial positions and usually work with medium and large enterprises.

The second group consists of those women who reside in medium and lower class cities and towns may not have higher education but are professionally qualified and are engaged in high income scale enterprise like handicraft, garments, retail, beauty salon etc.

The third group consists of those women entrepreneurs who do not have advanced education and training are financially weak and are involved in family business or micro enterprises such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries, agri-inputs, handloom, power loom etc.

According to the census of 2011-12, around 26.5 percent women are enrolled in engineering / Technology, 4.2 percent in IT and computer, 35.6 percent in engineering and 32.6 percent in law and 3.65 percent in medical field. Over all 45.9 percent women are enrolled in undergraduate programs and 4.5 percent women are enrolled in post graduate programs. It has been concluded that enrollment of women in different educational programmes has increased as compared to past decades. Now a days women are also choosing non formal and distance system for getting education and employment such as vocational education and ITIs.

THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES (IPS): AN OVERVIEW

The Institute of Professional Studies was set up in May 2000 by the Executive Council of the University of Allahabad under Section 44 of the Act. It is a university institute under Statute 30 (i) (ii), read with section 3(V) & section 27 (L) of the University of Allahabad Act 2005. It was instituted in the year 2000-2001 by the executive council of the university, on the recommendation of the academic council, under Section 44 of the U.P. State Universities Act, 1973. It is an institute established and maintained by the university. The basic objective is to develop linkages between the 'world of learning' and the 'world of work' through professional courses. The Institute of Professional Studies (IPS) has been created to provide short, medium and long-term professional courses on a regular and self-financing basis under the aegis of Centers dedicated to specific areas. Presently the Institute has five centers:

- Centre of Food Technology
- Centre of Computer Education & Training
- Centre of Fashion Design & Technology
- Centre of Media Studies
- Centre of e-Learning Initiative

These centers offer the following programmes:

- D. Phil. Programs in Food Technology, Nutritional Sciences and Computer Applications
- Post Graduate Degree programs in Food Technology Nutritional Science, Computer Applications Fashion Design & Technology and Media Studies
- Post Graduate Diploma Programs in Computer Applications, Photojournalism & Visual Communication, Food Safety & Quality Management, Dietetics & Community Nutrition, Food & Agribusiness Management (yet to be started)
- Bachelor Degree Programs in Computer Applications, Fashion Design & Technology, Media Studies, B.Voc in Fashion Design & Technology (5-Year integrated program), B. Voc in Media

Studies (5-Year integrated program), B. Voc in Food Technology (5-Year integrated program)

Diploma Programs like two year advanced diploma in Fashion Design & Technology, Two year Diploma in Computer Aided Fashion Design, Diploma in Information Technology, Diploma in Computer Applications (equivalent to 'O' Level), Diploma in Hardware Maintenance, Diploma in Computer Networking

METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To review the scenario of women's education and its linkage with employability and entrepreneurship
- To highlight the year wise enrollment in different programs of Center of Fashion Design & Technology, IPS, UoA
- To assess the placement situation of trained girls students of Center of Fashion Design & Technology.

HYPOTHESIS

- HO: Enrollment in different programmes of Center of Fashion Design & Technology is stagnant.
- HA: Enrollment in different programmes of Center of Fashion Design & Technology is statistically significantly increasing over the last ten years

Sources of Data

The paper is based on secondary data collected from the Center of Fashion Design & Technology, IPS, University of Allahabad.

TABULATION

Table 1: Showing year wise data of enrollment no. of girl students of Centre of Fashion Design & Technology, UoA

Year	Enrolled no. of girls students in 2yr Diploma in Fashion Design Program	Enrolled no. of girls students in Graduation Program in Fashion Design	Total
2007	52	32	34
2008	53	36	39
2009	51	39	90
2010	53	40	93
2011	53	46	99
2012	54	46	100
2013	53	46	99
2014	55	46	101
2015	54	46	100
2016	50	45	95
Total	528	422	950

Source: Center of Fashion Design & Technology, IFS, University of Allahabad

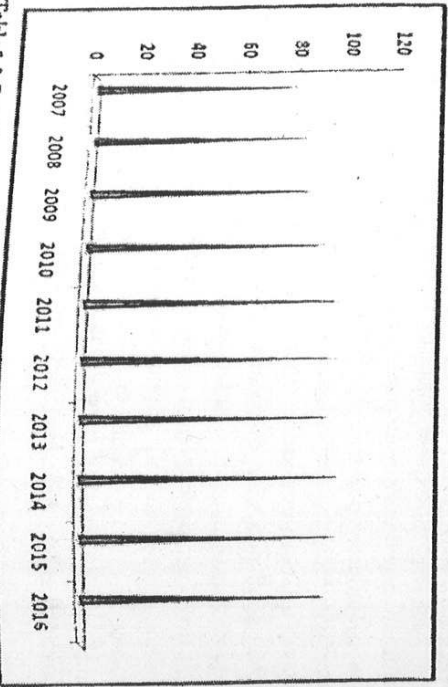


Table 1 & Bar Diagram shows increasing trends of enrollment of different programs of Centre of Fashion Design & Technology from 2007 to 2016.

Table 2 Showing Employment Scenario of the trained girl students of Center of Fashion Design & Technology, IFS, UoA in different sectors / jobs

Sno.	Work place *	Total working status in no.	Yearly Average
1.	Export House / Garment Industry / Buying House / Designer's Studio or Boutique	550	55 (57.89%)
2.	Works as costume Designer in Television Industry (TV)	225 (23.68%)	23 (24.21)
3.	Own enterprise - Boutique / Training center / Tailoring shop	80 (8.42%)	08 (8.42)
4.	Miscellaneous - Higher Studies / Not in working	95 (10.0%)	9 (9.47)
	Total	950	95

Table 2 reveals that on an average 8 trained girls of Center of Fashion Design & Technology, UoA, established their own enterprises namely Boutique / Tailoring shop / training centers, which means on an average only 1 girl student out of 12 of the institute established her own enterprise and is inclined to become a business entrepreneur. Other students are placed either in export house / garment industry / buying house / designer's studio or boutique / as a costume designer at TV industry and 1 out of 10 switch over to higher studies or not interested in any type of job. This means after getting vocational training of fashion design, only 8-10 girls take risk for opening enterprise and become entrepreneurs. Majority of them preferred to go in various types of services for job among Export House / Garment Industry / Buying House / Designer's Studio or Boutique. Approximately 81 percent of trained students preferred to go for the various service places and approximately 8 percent girls' students take risk for open their enterprises as an entrepreneur 9 percent students preferred higher education or non working option.

Those who go join services may be under family financial pressure, therefore they like fixed income through services, while less than 10 percent take risk for making more profit by investing capital in own enterprise (Boutique / Training center / Tailoring shop), generate supplementary income and provide job opportunities for others.

CONCLUSION

The institute in present situation has been successful in supporting and promoting skill development and training programmes. The students have been able to secure employment in sectors like export houses, garment industries, buying houses etc. but the number of students starting their entrepreneurship is comparatively less. Recently launched E.N and M.Vo program in fashion design and other streams are also helpful in providing training to unskilled boys and girls. These programmes can help in securing better opportunities with the co-operation and co-ordination of university administration, UGC and Ministry of HRD. The job pressure of formal educated unemployed may be diverted in the productive channels and the institute can prove to be a leader in generating new jobs for the unemployed youth. Therefore these programs must be promoted financially and academically during the summer and winter vacations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The institute should try to establish links for training purpose in the neighbouring rural areas for micro, small & medium enterprises (MSMEs).
- Effective steps should be taken for promotion of entrepreneurship among students.

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Annexure - A

List of Organizations where trained girl students of Centre of Fashion

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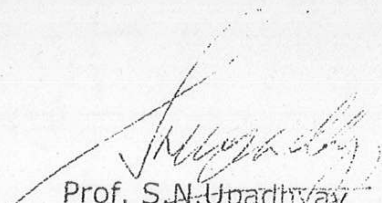


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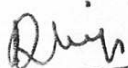
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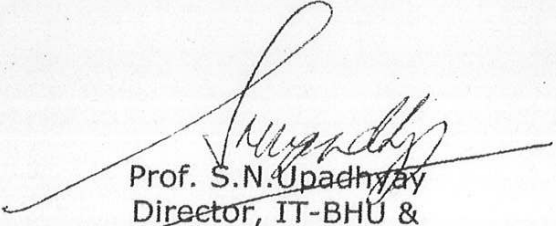


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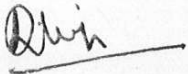
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This syllabus has been approved by Board of Studies in its meeting. I feel great pleasure in appreciating the contribution rendered by *Dr. Deodiya* in getting the syllabus upgraded and obliged.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Dr. Sangita Deodiya is working as Associate Professor in Home Science in this institution since 08.07.1988 till date in permanent capacity. She is also working as Co-ordinator of Certificate Course in Fashion Designing (sponsored by University Grants Commission, New Delhi) since 2013-2014.

She is a diligent teacher and takes keen interest in the Extra-curricular activities of the College.

I wish her every success in life.

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*Title of the Thesis - To Construct Battery of Scales to Measure the Attitude of
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Place : Varanasi

दिनांक Dated : APRIL 08, 2015

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Vice-Chancellor

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इस विश्वविद्यालय की डाक्टर ऑफ फिलॉसॉफी उपाधि प्रदान की गई ।

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इस विश्वविद्यालय की डाक्टर ऑफ फिलॉसॉफी उपाधि प्रदान की गई ।

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Pregnant Women Attending Sir Sunderlal Hospital BHU,
Varanasi*

काशी हिन्दू
विश्वविद्यालय



BANARAS HINDU
UNIVERSITY



AN INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT

सुश्री. सुनयना कुशवाहा इति—नाम्नी

२०१७ तमे ईसवीयवर्षे होम साइंस

इति विषये होम साइंसविभागे विश्वविद्यालयस्यास्य

डाक्टर ऑफ फिलासाफी इत्युपाधिं प्राप्नोदिति प्रमाणयति ।

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि सुश्री. सुनयना कुशवाहा

को सन् २०१७ की होम साइंस

विषय में होम साइंस विभाग से

इस विश्वविद्यालय की डाक्टर ऑफ फिलासाफी उपाधि प्रदान की गई ।

This is to certify that Ms. Sunayana Kushwaha

has been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the subject

Home Science from the Department

of Home Science of this University of the 2017.

*Title of the Thesis - Assessment of the Impact of Manual and Computer Based
Training on Apparel Construction Among College Going Girl
Students*

स्थान वाराणसी
Place Varanasi

दिनांक Dated

कुलपति:
Vice-Chancellor

S.No. 963



PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr/Ms. Pooja Yadav

..... has been recommended

for the award of the degree of Doctor of Letters / Doctor of Science / Doctor of Laws / Doctor of Philosophy / Vidyavārīdhi / Vachaspati in the subject Science

from the Department of Home Science

of this University for the year of 2016 by Research Degree Committee at its meeting held on 11.05.17

The Degree will be issued to him/her on the occasion of the next Convocation of the University.

Title of the Thesis A Comprehensive Study of Current Fashion Trends Influencing Fashion and Extent of Social Inhibition for Fashion Adoption Among College Going Girls of Varanasi District

Dated 11.05.17

[Signature]
Controller of Examinations

Anshu
meenu
surati
pooja
sumayra
Divya

[Signature]

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
(Established by Parliament by Notification No. 225 of 1916)
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
(ACADEMIC)

R6



Thesis Submission Certificate

This is to certify that Ms. Divya Ojha, who was registered as a Ph.D. research scholar during September' 2012 term, has submitted her thesis on 12.06.2018 under the supervision of Dr. Sangita Deodiya for award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) of this University in Home Science.

Title of the thesis :

"Application of Eco-friendly Natural Dyes (With Medicinal Properties) on Regenerated Cellulosic Fabrics Using Chitosan and Guar Gum as Thickening Agent Through Screen Printing"

Place: Varanasi
Date: 21.06.2018

Asstt. Registrar (Academic)

[Handwritten Signature]
24/06/18
[Handwritten Initials]

[Handwritten Signature]



Institute of Professional Studies
University of Allahabad

Ref No. : D/IPS/ 839/17

Date: 19-04-2017

To,

Dr. Sangita Deovdiya
Associate Professor
Department of Home Science
VKM, BHU, Varanasi

Sir/Madam,

I have the pleasure to inform you that you are nominated as a mentor for the dissertation work of the following students of M.Voc. in Fashion Design and Technology, Semester IV running under Centre of Fashion Design & Technology, Institute of Professional Studies, University of Allahabad.

S.No.	Student's Name	Title of Dissertation
1.	Ms. Anarnika Mishra	Appllcation of Indian traditional embroidery on multi functional fabric patches
2.	Ms. Ekta Jaiswal	Study of architectural design of "Ghats of Varanasi", and its application in fashion and life style products through graphic.
3.	Ms. Malti Shaw	Zero Waist Fashion in Pattern Making.
4.	Ms. Ragini Tripathi	Impact of <i>Sujani</i> craft on accessory design as well as on life style products.

Your guidance and cooperation will be greatly acknowledged.

Neelam Yadav
(Neelam Yadav)
Director, IPS, UoA

Director
Institute of Professional Studies
University of Allahabad

Dr. Sangita Deovdiya



Media Lab Asia

(A Section 25 company of Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Govt. of India)
708-723, 7th Floor, Devika Tower, 6, Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110019, Tel. : 91-11-26443266, 26288192 Fax : 91-11-26288189

MLA/9(103)/IDP/DeitY/2

Date: 16/02/2015

To Whomsoever It may Concern

This is to inform that **Dr. Sangita Deodiya**, Associate Professor, Department of Home Science, Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kamachha, Varanasi has been associated with the project entitled "**Varanasi ICT based integrated development program for women empowerment in Lallapura craft cluster of Varanasi**" supported by DeitY, Ministry of Communication & IT, Gol as an expert in textile & clothing, embroidery designing, skill development and livelihood enhancement (other investigator). Media Lab Asia is executive the above mentioned project in collaboration with Sai Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Varanasi at Lallapura, Craft Cluster, Varanasi.

Singh
16/02/2015

Satya Vir Singh
Senior Research Scientist
Project Investigator

Devi



Sai Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)

(An ICT Enabled Knowledge Institute for Empowering People)

Administrative Off. :

C. 2/14, Pishachmochan (Near Tulsi Greens Apartment), Varanasi - 221010 (U.P.) India

Mob. : 9335485479, 9838323206, 9415286666

E-mail : sird_up@yahoo.in, ygvs_vns@yahoo.co.in Web. : http://ygvs.wikifoundry.com

Ref. No. SIRD/ICTRC/2013-14/251

Date 04 October 2013

सेवा में,
प्राचार्या,
दसंत कन्या महाविद्यालय,
कनकेश, वाराणसी ।
मंडोदया,

साई इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट, वाराणसी सामाजिक एवं युवाओं से जुड़े मुद्दों पर अनेकों कार्यक्रम का संचालन करता चला आ रहा है और इसी का परिणाम रहा कि संस्थान को न सिर्फ महामहिम राज्यपाल उ० प्र० बरिष्क महामहिम राष्ट्रपति द्वारा सम्मानित किया जा चुका है। संस्थान द्वारा वाराणसी के बुनकरों एवं उनके परिवार की महिलाओं को डिजाइनिंग के क्षेत्र में संचार एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करके उनके स्कूल एवं आजीविका उन्नयन को बढ़ाने के लिए संचार एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार में संचार एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं समन्वित विकास परियोजना लगाने जा रहा है।

उक्त परियोजना हेतु आपके महाविद्यालय के गृह विज्ञान विभाग की प्रवक्ता डा० संगीता देवद्विया को उप समन्वयक (Co- Investigators) के रूप में सहयोग चाहता है। ताकि उनके अनुभव का लाभ महिलाओं को मिल सकें।

अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि संदर्भित विषय के संबंध में अपनी अनुमति देने की कृपा करें।

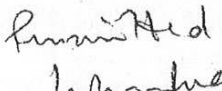
भवदीय


(अजय कुमार सिंह)

निदेशक

Director

Sai Institute of Rural Development
Basani-Varanasi

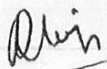

11.10.2013

H.O. : Basani (Near L.B.S. Airport), Varanasi - 221204 (U.P.) India

Implemented By : Yuva Gramya Vikas Samiti (Y.G.V.S.), Varanasi (U.P) India

Estd. In 1992, Constituted Under Societies Registration Act 21, 1860 and Registered with the Government of U.P.
Vide Regn. No. 49/92 & Regd. under FCRA Act 1976 Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India

Awarded by Hon'ble President of India & Governor of Uttar Pradesh





राष्ट्रीय कार्यालय, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग
 Divisional Office, KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION
 सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
 Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India
 संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय मार्ग, तेलिबाग, वाराणसी 221002
 Sanskrit University Road, Teliabagh, Varanasi-221002
 Ph: 0542-2208697. Fax: 2204434. e.mail: kvicvaranasi@yahoo.com.



Letter NO: DOV/Khadi/PRODIP/Gen./12-13/2015-16/7644 Dt. 22.12.2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Dr. (Mrs.) Sangita Deodiya, Associate Professor in Home Science, Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalay, Kamaccha, Varanasi worked as consultant in capacity of Senior Designer for following Projects of K.V.I.C. under PRODIP (Product Development, Design Intervention & Packaging) Scheme and for this work she was paid consultancy fee of Rs. 77,475/=

Sr. No.	Name and address of Khadi Institutions	Total Project Cost (In Rs.)	Year
1	Kashi Hastkala Pratisthan, Vinayaka, Bajardeeha, Varanasi	1,44,314.00	2008-09
2	Samagra Grameen Vikas Sansthan, Dubeypur, Sewapuri, Varanasi	1,31,806.00	2008-09
3	Manglika Mahila Grih Udyog Samiti, Khajuri, Makbul Alam Road, Varanasi	1,33,340.00	2009-10
4	Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Saidpur, Ghazipur	2,00,010.00	2008-09

These Projects are useful for upliftment and promotion of Khadi in new generation as new fashion trends.

I feel great pleasure in appreciating the contribution rendered by Dr. Deodiya.

Date: 22.12.2015

(A.P. Daiswal)
 Dy. Director I/C
 22/12/15

Drin

R9-a

सेवा में

प्राचार्या

वसन्त कन्या महाविद्यालय

कमच्छा वाराणसी ।



दिनांक : 26/12/15

विषय : KVIC के PRODIP योजनान्तर्गत प्राप्त परामर्श शुल्क की 30 प्रतिशत धनराशि काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के नियमानुसार महाविद्यालय के विशेष फंड में जमा करने के विषय में।

महोदया,

उपरोक्त विषय पर पूर्व में मेरे द्वारा दिये गये प्रार्थना पत्र पर आपके पत्रांक VKM/2015-2016/18776 दिनांक 16.12.2015 के अनुपालन में काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के Unified University Consultancy Rules के नियमानुसार KVIC के PRODIP योजनान्तर्गत वाराणसी व गाजीपुर स्थित चार संस्थाओं में वर्ष 2008-2009 व 2009-2010 में Senior Designer के रूप में किये गये Consultancy work के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त परामर्श शुल्क रु 77475/- की 30 प्रतिशत धनराशि रु23243/- विजया बैंक कमच्छा वाराणसी के चेक संख्या - 445005 दिनांक 21.12.15 के द्वारा महाविद्यालय के विशेष फंड में जमा कर रही हूँ।

साथ ही परामर्श शुल्क से प्राप्त शेष धनराशि रु 54232/- पर देय आयकर रु 16758/- चालान द्वारा जमा कर के उसके प्रति संलग्न कर रही हूँ। उक्त आयकर का विवरण आयकर विभाग में अपने आयकर वकील के द्वारा बाद में प्रस्तुत कर दूंगी।

सधन्यवाद

शुभदीप

डा० संगीता देवड़िया

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर

गृह विज्ञान विभाग

वसन्त कन्या महाविद्यालय

कमच्छा वाराणसी ।



मंडलीय कार्यालय, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग
DIVISIONAL OFFICE KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION



सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

सत्यपाल
निदेशक

संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय मार्ग, तेलियाबाग, वाराणसी - 221 002.
फैक्स/फोन नं. 0542-220 4434/2208697
e-mail : kvicvaranasi@yahoo.com • website : www.kvic.org.in

पत्रांक.....

दिनांक.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Dr. (Mrs.) Sangita Deodiya, Reader in Home Science, Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kamachha, Varanasi (affiliated to Bararas Hindu University, Varanasi) has made her contribution as Local Empowerment Committee Member for Khadi and Village Industries Commission of Varanasi Division. She is also working as **Senior Empanelled Designer** under 'Product Development Designs Intervention and Packaging Programme for the projects of the Societies in PRODIP Scheme. She directed a Fashion Show in State Level Khadi festival at KVIC Divisional Office, Teliabagh, Varanasi on 25th Dec., 2008 and prepared series of various 'Ready to Wear Designer Garments (Silk Bandhej Collection)' for this show and for another fashion show at National Level Utsav Festival at Allahabad on 28th Jan., 2009.

I feel great pleasure in appreciating the contribution rendered by Dr. Deodiya for various activities of KVIC, Varanasi Division and oblige.

Dr. Sangita Deodiya

25/3/09
(Director)
Director

Divisional Office
Khadi & V. I. Commission
Sanskrit University Road
Teliyabag Varanasi



खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

(सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
मंडलीय कार्यालय, संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय मार्ग,
तेलियाबाग, वाराणसी - 221002

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि श्री/श्रीमती/कु० **डॉ० संगीता देवदिया**..... ने मंडलीय कार्यालय, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, तेलियाबाग-वाराणसी (भारत सरकार) के प्रौद्योगिक - योजना (Product Development Design Intervention and Packaging) के अंतर्गत दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर 2008 से 6 जनवरी 2009 के अवधि के मध्य 'खादी-बाजार' - राज्य स्तरीय खादी ग्रामोद्योग प्रदर्शनी एवं फैशन शो' में भाग लिया तथा विविध खादी-परिधान में वस्त्र डिजाइन किए।

Khadi India

प्रतिभागी ने इस प्रदर्शनी के अंतर्गत बृहस्पतिवार दिनांक 25 दिसम्बर 2009 को 'खादी फैशन-शो' में **द्वितीय**..... पुरस्कार प्राप्त किया तथा इनका प्रयास सराहनीय रहा।

15.05.2009

श्री अशोक सिंह
(संयोजक)

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग
मंडलीय कार्यालय,
संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय मार्ग
तेलियाबाग, वाराणसी-221002

Shri Kailash Mishra

श्री कैलाश मिश्रा
(मंत्री)

क्षेत्रीय श्री गाँधी आश्रम
शास्त्री नगर, सिगरा
वाराणसी-221010

Shri Satyapal

श्री सत्यपाल
(निदेशक)

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग
मंडलीय कार्यालय,
संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय मार्ग
तेलियाबाग, वाराणसी-221002

Shri

Sr. No.....17.....

AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY**MERIT CERTIFICATE**Certified that Shri/Smt./Ku. Sangita Kisanlal DeodiyaRoll No. 25356has passed the M.sc. II (Home sci) Textile & Clothing Examinationheld in Summer/Winter 19..&S....., in First Division

as a College Student / External student of this University and has been placed

Third in Order of Merit.Dated 17th June 1957
Assistant Registrar (Exams)
Amravati University.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

262

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that *Shri/Kumari/Smt. Sangita.....*
Kishantal Seodixa.....
 an examinee at the *B. Sc. (Hons. - Sci.) Examination of 1983,*
 was awarded the *Late Smt. Kamalabai Krishnarao Thakur*
Memorial..... Prize/Gold/
 Silver Medal for obtaining the Highest percentage of
 Marks in the Subject/Examination *Marriage and Family*
Relationship
 at the *72nd.....* Convocation held on *28th Jan. 1984.*

Nagpur Vidyapeeth Mudranalaya, Nagpur.

Nagpur University :
 The *28th Jan. 1984.*



Asy Aca
 Registrar.

Dwin

Financial Year 2012-13
C.R.A.
VAT No. 12A-80G

ISO 9001 2008

Mobile No. 09935617686



SHANTI NIKETAN JAN SEVA SAMITI

Office : Chandipatti Post, Varanasi District, Varanasi-221004 (U.P.)

Branch Office : V.P. Post, Barawan, Distt. Dehri-on, Uttarakhnd

Branch Office : Kalyanpur, Distt. Durgawati, Distt. Kaimur, Bihar

Branch Office : 19 Dubey Chauraha, Panchayat Panch, Kanchi, Asafa village Ghakonwari, Munshi-465366

CPCH - 32372/2012-2013
Import, Export Code
1612000523

E-mail : shantiniketanjanseva@rediffmail.com

Web : www.shjee.in

Ref:.....

Date: 3/3/14

सेवा में,

संगीता तोगडिया
वी०के०एम
वाराणसी

महोदय,

कार्यालय विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) भारत सरकार वस्त्र मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रायोजित एवं संस्था शान्ति निकेतन जन सेवा समिति वाराणसी द्वारा आयोजित दो दिवसीय जरी जरदोजी शिल्प में काम कर रहे शिल्पियों की कार्य स्थिति पर सेमिनार का आयोजन वाराणसी जनपद के होटल सिटी इन (कैण्ट रोडवेज के आगे) में दिनांक 07.03.2014 एवं 08.03.2014 को आयोजित किया गया है। उक्त सेमिनार का उद्घाटन दिनांक 07.03.2014 दिन शुक्रवार को सुबह 11 बजे महा प्रबंधक (जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, वाराणसी), श्री उमेश कुमार सिंह एवं विशिष्ट अतिथि श्री बी०एस० सिंह, सहायक निदेशक (हस्तशिल्प), वाराणसी के द्वारा होना सुनिश्चित हुआ है।

संस्था द्वारा दिनांक 08.03.2014 को महिला दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में वाराणसी जनपद में उत्कृष्ट कार्य करने हेतु आपका चयन पुरस्कार हेतु अन्तिम 5 में किया है।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप दोपहर 2 बजे उक्त सेमिनार में सम्मान लेने हेतु प्रस्तुत होने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

Qwin

Ajay Tiwari

(अजय कुमार तिवारी)

अध्यक्ष

कार्यालय विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प)

जनपद वाराणसी



Regd No. 49



Estd.: 1992

YUVA GRAMYA VIKAS SAMITI VARANASI

Has Pleasure in certifying the outstanding contribution of

DR. SANGITA DEORIYA, Associate Professor

V.K.M. Colloge, B.H.U.

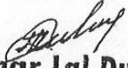
in the area of
Self-Employment

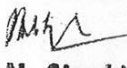
in the testimony where of, Yuva Gramya Vikas Samiti does hereby confer the

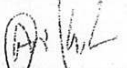
2012 RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT (REED) AWARD

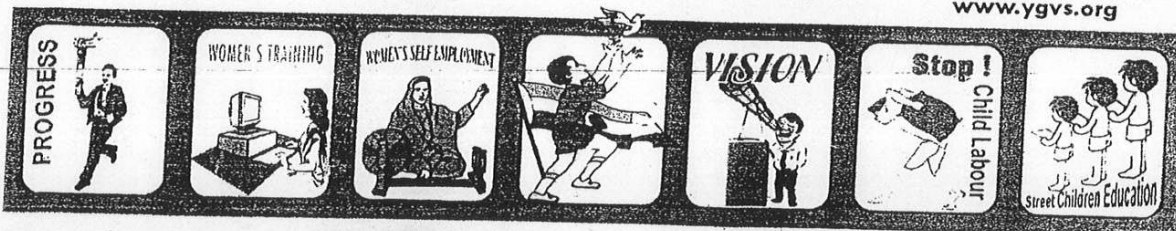
In the presence of Hon'ble **MS. MAMTA SHARMA**, Chairperson,
National Commission for women, New Delhi

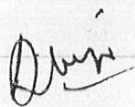
this 7 August 2012 at M.G. Kashi Vidhyapeeth, Varanasi .


(Jawahar Lal Dubey)
President, YGVS
Varanasi


(Prof. A. N. Singh)
Head, Deptt. of Social Work
M.G. Kashi Vidhyapeeth, Vns.


(Ajai Kumar Singh)
Secretary, YGVS
Varanasi
www.ygvs.org





MAHATMA GANDHI KASHI VIDYAPITH, VARANASI, INDIA



**INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
GLOBALIZATION & POVERTY : CHALLENGES & STRATEGIES
DECEMBER 4 - 6, 2004
CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Dr. Sangita Deodiya, Reader in Home Science, V.K.M. Kamachha, Varanasi. attended the International Seminar on "Globalization and Poverty : Challenges and Strategies" organized by M.G.Kashi Vidyapeeth (University) held from December 4-6, 2004. He/She presented a research paper titled "Globalization and Problems of Weavers"

R. R. Dwivedi
(Prof. R.N. Dwivedi)
Convener

R. R. Pandey
(Dr. Ravi Prakash Pandey)
Organizing Secretary

(Prof. Surendra Singh)
Vice-Chancellor



**INTERNATIONAL INTERFAITH CONGRESS
ON
RELIGION AND MODERN CIVILIZATION**



**ORGANIZED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY,
MAHATMA GANDHI KASHI VIDYAPITH, VARANASI, U.P., INDIA.**

PRESENTED BY HER HOLINESS SAI MA MA LAKSHMI DEVI,
HUMANITY IN UNITY, SAI MA FOUNDATION & SHRI SATUWA BABA ASHRAM
NOVEMBER 4-6, 2006

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms./Mr./Dr./Prof. Sangita Dudiya, Reader, Home Science,
Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kamachha, Varanasi (U.P.)
attended the Congress & Participated in discussion.

She/He also presented a paper entitled Colour in respect of Religion and
Science

In the R.C./Symposium No. _____ /convened R.C. No. _____ /Chaired the Symposium

No. 10
Sangita Dudiya
Sangita Dudiya
(N.H. Sarani, Lakshmi Devi)
Hill, Greenv, Toronto, USA

S. P. Pandey
(N.H. Sarani, Lakshmi Devi)
Organizing Secretary

Dwivedi
(Prof. D.M. Dwivedi)
Convener

Prof. Suresh Chandra Singh
Chancellor
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth

MAHILA SEVA SADAN DEGREE COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD

AFFILIATED TO CHHATRAPATI SHAHUJI MAHARAJ UNIVERSITY, KANPUR



INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

(SPONSORED BY U.G.C.)

"THE STATUS & TREND OF VALUE ORIENTED EDUCATION
IN VARIOUS SUBJECTS REGARDING GLOBALIZATION"

23rd & 24th October, 2010

Certified that *Dr. Sangeeta Deredia Asst. Prof. Vasent Kanya Mahavidyalaya
Varanasi.*

*participated in the international seminar on "THE STATUS & TREND OF VALUE ORIENTED EDUCATION IN VARIOUS
SUBJECTS REGARDING GLOBALIZATION" organised by Mahila Seva Sadan Degree College, Allahabad.*

*She actively participated in the deliberations and presented a paper/guest lecture entitled
Impact of Globalization on the Socio-economic Status of Rural Women.*

SHRI ONKAR NATH AGARWAL
CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZING & ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Dr. SHEELA RANI YADAV
CONVENER & PRINCIPAL
M. S. D. C., Allahabad

CONFERENCE PARTNERS:



AgroParisTech



In Commemoration of 150th Birth anniversary of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya



Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that

Sangita Deodhya

has actively participated in the deliberations and presented a paper entitled Skill Upgrade Training Programme to raise the Socio-Economic Status of Rural Women in Varanasi District in international conference of Managing Sustainable Development of Rural Economy and Agri Business (ICONBHU11) held at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India during 21st to 23rd January, 2011

(Signature)

Dinesh C Rai
Conference Director
ICONBHU11

(Signature)

Saket Kishorwalia
Secretary General
ICONBHU11

(Signature)

Kalyan Singh
Dean
Faculty of Agriculture

(Signature)

Shiv Raj Singh
Director
Institute of Agricultural Sciences

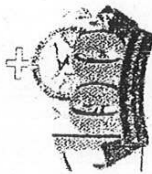


Swami Shukdevanand International Seminar On IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON MANAGERIAL SKILL

Organised by

Faculty of Commerce & Research Studies

Swami Shukdevanand PG College, Shahjahanpur NAAC^{B+}
(Affiliated to M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) INDIA)



Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences NAAC^{B++}
(Formerly Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Deemed University, Allahabad)
and



INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH
(Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Delhi)
26, 27 February 2011

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that... **Dr. Sangita Deodiya** Designation.. **Associate Professor**
Department of... **Home Science** Institution... **V.K.M. Kama Chha, Varanasi**
participated in the Seminar. He / She contributed a research paper entitled **Globalization : Boom or**
Threat

Chairman
DR. A.K. MISHRA
Principal
S.S.(P.G.) College, Shahjahanpur

Chief Patron
H.H. SWAMI CHIMAYANAND SARASWATI
Former Union Home Minister (State) Govt. of India
(Chairman Management Committee)

Organizing Secretary
DR. ANURAG AGARWAL
Head, Faculty of Commerce
S.S.(P.G.) College, Shahjahanpur

Co-Organizer
PROF. (DR.) MASOOD NASEER
Dean,
Faculty of Business Studies, SHIATS

MAHATMA GANDHI KASHI VIDYAPITH, VARANASI
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR



ON

Poverty and Humanitarianism : Challenges & Solution

FEBRUARY : 11-12, 2012

SPONSORED BY : UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that *Ms. / Mr. / Dr. / Prof. ... Sangita Deodiyar, Associate Professor, Department of Home Science, Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kamachha, Varanasi...* attended in discussion of the International Seminar on 'Poverty and Humanitarianism: Challenges and Solution' organized by the Department of Sociology, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, held on February 11-12, 2012.

She / He also presented a paper entitled *... Dhruvendra Center for Livelihood Upgradation: An Initiative for Desirable Human, Social and Sustainable Development* in the R.C. No. / acted as Chairperson / Co-chairperson of R.C. No.

Convener

(Dr. Ravi Prakash Pandey)

Professor & Head, Department of Sociology

International Science Congress Association

Announces

2nd International Science Congress

8th - 9th December, 2012

Under the auspices of

Bon Maharaj Engineering College, Vrindavan, Mathura, UP, INDIA





Certificate


Certified that Sangita Deodiya has participated in "2nd International Science Congress" (ISC-2012) on 8th and 9th December 2012 held at Bon Maharaj Engineering College, Vrindavan, Mathura, UP, India and presented a scientific paper entitled Development of shaded on woolen yarn by using metal complex dyes.

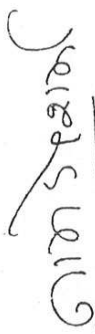
He/She has been awarded _____

We wish the participant all success.


Dr. Dipak Sharma
ISC Director
Professor
MRSCPS, Indore, MP


Dr. N.C. Jain
ISC Convener
Research Scientist
MRSCPS, Indore, MP


Dr. M.N. Kowar
ISC President
Director
BIT, Durg, CG


Mr. Nam Dev Sharma
ISC Chief Patron
Chairman
BMEC, Vrindavan, UP

ISCA website: www.isca.in, www.isca.co.in



BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY

(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)

SCHOOL OF HOME SCIENCE International Conference

on

Scientific and Technological Advancements : Social Issues and Health Concerns

(18th - 19th February, 2014)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. Sangeeta Deodija
has participated in the "International Conference" held at Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University
(A Central University), Lucknow, U.P., India and presented a paper/poster entitled
" Value - Addition of Khadi: Surface & Structural Designing "
Distinguished Talk / Chairing Session / Invited Talk / Oral Presentation / Poster Presentation / Member
Organizing Committee / Volunteer / Participation.

(Prof. Sunita Mishra)
Convener

19th World Congress on Clinical Nutrition - 2015

(March 13-15, 2015)



Organized By

Institute of Medical Sciences,
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi- 221005



In
collaboration with
International College of Nutrition
International College of Nutrition
Theme: Eco-Friendly Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Approach for Sustainable Global Health

Certificate of Appreciation

Certified that Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms./..... **Sangeeta Deodiya**....., has
Presented paper (Oral / Poster) entitled..... **Medicinal Approach & potential of natural
dyes in colorization of textile**.....
.....in Conference during 19th WCCN- 2015 held at Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras
Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Prof. R.G Singh
CHAIRPERSON
Director, IMS, BHU

S.P. Singh
Prof. Usha (Chairperson)
Prof. S. P. Singh (Co-Chairperson)
Scientific Committee

R.K. Srivastava
Prof. Ratan.K Srivastava
Dr. Mukta Singh
Dr. Manushi Srivastava
ORGANIZING SECRETARIES

International Conference
Empowering Khadi and Handlooms through Design Intervention

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An Initiative of

Maharshi Karve Stree Shikshan Samstha's
School of Fashion Technology, Pune

In Association with

Department of Clothing and Textiles
Faculty of Family and Community Sciences
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

Consortium of Green Fashion
"Paper Presentation"

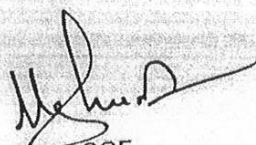
Certificate of Participation

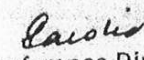
This is to certify that *Dr. Sangita Dodiya*

has participated in the Paper Presentation held by the

Consortium of Green Fashion 2016.

CGF acknowledges your green initiative.


Secretary CGF
Dr. M. M. Hundekar


Conference Director
Prof. (Dr) Anjali Karolia

