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Pravara Rural Education Society's

WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF HOME SCIENCE AND BCA

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AISHE No: C-44342



Office : (02422) 273989,
E-mail : homesciencebca@pravara.in

Principal : (02422) 272065
Web: www.pravarahomesciencebca.org.in

3.2.2 - Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during the year

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with effect from June, 2021, Also useful for all Universities.

T.Y.B.sc. | sem VI | CH-610 (A)

CHEMISTRY OF SOIL AND AGROCHEMICALS

- A U T H O R S -

Dr. Pramod P. Kamble

Asst. Professor, Department of Environmental Science,
Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

. Digvijay V. Sonawane

Asst. Professor, Department of Chemistry,
Dada Patil College, Karjat,
Dr Dist. Ahmednagar.

Prof. Dr. Shashikant R. Kuchekar

Former Principal,
Women's College of Home Science Loni At/Po.Loni,
Tal. Rahata, Dist. Ahmednagar

Dr. Valmik S. Kapse

Asst. Professor, Department of Chemistry,
Dada Patil College, Karjat Dist. Ahmednagar

Dr. Somnath D. Bhumkar

Asst. Professor, Department of Chemistry,
Pravara, C. S & Coputer Science College, Ashvi,
Tal. Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar



Prashant Publications

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T.Y.B.sc. | sem VI | CH-611 (A)

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY-II

- A U T H O R S -

Dr. Haribhau R. Aher

Associate Professor,
Department of
Chemistry,

P. V. P. College, Pravaranagar
At/Po. Loni, Tal. Rahata, Dist. Ahmednagar

Dr. Digvijay V. Sonawane

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry,

Dada Patil College, Karjat,

Dist. Ahmednagar

Dr. Shashikant R. Kuchekar

Former Principal,

Womens College of Home Science Loni
At/Po. Loni, Tal. Rahata,

Dist. Ahmednagar

Dr. Anil G. Gadhave

Associate Professor, Department of Chemistry,

P. V. P. College, Pravaranagar

At/Po. Loni, Tal. Rahata, Dist. Ahmednagar



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 **CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I** 

| S. No. | Title & Author | Page No. |
|---------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Jain Community's Dietary Shift and Anthropometric Status in Urban Bangalore- A Comparative Analysis Avni Paresh Dharamshi V. Padma | 1-10 |
| 2 | Unlocking Challenges for Post Covid-19 Food System Dr. Anvita Agrawal | 11-15 |
| 3 | The Impact of Dietary Factors on The Risk of Dental Caries among Adolescents of Private and Government Schools of Chandigarh Dr. Harjot kaur Mann | 16- 21 |
| 4 | Impact of Hand Washing Counselling on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the Preschool Children Mothers Dr. Kanchan Samish Deshmukh | 22- 28 |
| 5 | Impact of Dietary Fiber on Health Status of Adulthood Dr. Nuzhat Sultana | 29-38 |
| 6 | Value Added, Nutrient Rich Candy Developed Using Tropical Fruits with Nuts Dr. Ritu Pradhan Somya Gupta | 39- 43 |
| 7 | Nutritional Status of Early Married School Adolescent Girls in Salem District, Tamil Nadu, India Dr. T. Kowsalya | 44-53 |
| 8 | Dietary Behaviour and Stress Scale of the Working Women in Coimbatore Dr. B. Premagowri | 54-61 |
| 9 | Antibiotic Resistant Pathogens; An Emerging Axis of Evil on Human Health System Hafeef Roshan K. T. Thushara Thulaseedharan | 62- 68 |

4. Impact of Hand Washing Counselling on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the Preschool Children Mothers

Dr. Kanchan Samish Deshmukh

Assistant Professor, Food Science & Nutrition, Women's College of Home Science & BCA
Loni, Ta-Rahata Dist- Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract

Diarrhoeal disease is the second leading cause of death in children under five years old. Hand washing prevents diarrhea effectively when done properly and at critical times. Mothers serve the dual role of the children's nurse (handling their faeces, blowing their nostrils, etc.) as well as the household chef (prepares family's meals, feeds children). This coupled with poor knowledge and practice of simple hygiene increase the risk of spread of diseases to the under-five children. Hand washing, if regularly and properly practiced by mothers of children of under 5 years old will go a long way in reducing the prevalence of infectious diseases. Hand washing education given to mothers is more concerned with forming habits, rather than trying to manage established routines. Hence hand washing knowledge and practices of mothers has an important role in the maintenance of health status of the children. This study was conducted to evaluate the impact of hand washing counselling on knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the preschool children mothers. The study was carried out in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra State. From the results, it is overall concluded as knowledge, attitude and practice score level of the mothers in the experimental group was appreciable improved and statistically significant at 5 percent level (p -value < 0.05) due to the impact of the hand washing counselling intervention programme. While in the control group a significant improvement was not observed.

Keywords: Hand Washing, Preschool Children Mothers, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice.

1. Introduction

As per UNICEF (2013) Nutritional status is influenced by three broad factors: food, health and care. Optimal nutritional status results when children have access to affordable, diverse, nutrient-rich food; appropriate maternal and child-care practices; adequate health services; and a healthy environment including safe water, sanitation and good hygiene practices. These factors directly influence nutrient intake and the presence of disease. The interaction

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A CRITICAL STUDY ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN URBAN AREA OF THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

JAYA B. DABARASE

Assistant Prof, Womens College of Home Science and Bca Loni, Rahata, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India
E-mail: jayadabarase14@gmail.com

Abstract - This paper is focus on nutritional status of pregnant women in urban areas of Ahmednagar district. Pregnancy is unique time in course of life having both health and social impacts for individual family and society. Role of nutrition in modifying the process is well accepted that nutritional status of pregnant women. Adequate nutrition before and during pregnancy has greater potential for a long term health impact than it does any other time. Maternal health is complex influence by various genetic, social and economic factors, and environmental factors, many of which may affect fetal growth. Deficiency of iron, calcium, folic acid more observed in women thus supplementation essential as part of the antenatal care to reduce the risk of low birth rate and maternal anemia. Therefore main object for research paper is to evoke awareness in society about dietary guidelines

Keywords - Pregnancy, Maternal Nutrition, Health, Anthropometric Measurement, Dietary Assessment

I. INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a critical and unique time in course of life, having both health and social impacts for individual family and society. Pregnancy is anabolic process and women's normal nutritional requirement increases during pregnancy to meet the need of growing fetus and maternal tissues associated with pregnancy. Pregnancy offers an opportunity to influence nutritional health for both the pregnant women and the infant. Nutrition influences the likelihood of both high and low-birth weight infants and long-term risk of developing metabolic diseases in adulthoods. Women's particularly pregnant women are most vulnerable population of society and their health status is one of the major indicator of development since the nutritional status of the expectant mother is one of the most important determinants affecting pregnancy outcomes, good maternal nutrition is important for health and reproductive performances of women and the health survival and the development of their children. Women is regarded as the nerve center of the family and society maternal nutrition and health is consider as the most important regulator of human fetal growth (Ventura 2008). A healthy mother can produce a healthy child. Pregnancy is the period of dynamic change for mother requiring a lot of care. During this period the fetus is nourished directly by mother through placenta. Maternal nutrition plays a fundamental role in optimizing pregnancy out come and unlike other factors, such as heredity or pre-existing conditions in the nutritional status is amenable change. Pregnancy outcome has documented the critical need of nutrition education (NE) for optimal pregnancy outcome. In India iron deficiency anemia are recognized public health problem. In pregnancy anemia has a significant impact on health of fetus as well as that of mother. It is most widespread nutritional disorder in world

affecting 30 percent of world's population, it is more common among the expectant mothers.

United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) emphasizes this global problem and goal to reduce the prevalence of anemia (including iron deficiency) to one third by 2010. Prevalence of anemia in all the groups is higher in India as compared to other developing countries. In India around 80 % of pregnant women are anemic, 19% of maternal deaths are attributed to anemia. The prevalence was highest in Bihar (87.6%) followed by Rajasthan (85.1%) and Karnataka (82.7%). According to NFHS, about 57.9% women are anemic of which 54.6% are in urban areas and 59% in rural areas (P.S Bhagwant 2014). Almost universal deficiency of zinc in pregnant mothers in developing countries. Nutritional problems during pregnancy impact not only on women's quality of life, but consequently on her newborn's wellbeing after delivery, her family members and community as well. The nutritional status of the mother is the most important determinant of pregnancy outcomes, including the birth weight of the newborn. Prevalence of Low Birth Weight babies in India ranged between 26% to 57% in the urban slums and 35% to 41% in rural areas. Among all the social determinants of maternal mortality, status of women in the society plays important role. Nutritional problems have serious public health significance impacting psychological, Physical, developmental, behavioral and work performances of pregnant women.

All factors involve in nutritional status of pregnant women are modifiable factors improve proper and adequate nutritional status could be possible with proper intervention of dietary assessment and awareness programs. Proper Dietary requirement, counseling and utilization of healthy diet will provide a good and healthy status of women and a baby.

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Article



Survey Methodology: Its Importance and Needs

Jaya Bhimrao Dabarase

Assistant Professor, Women's College of Home Science and BCA, Loni, Tal-Rahata, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India.

I N F O

E-mail Id:

jayadabarase14@gmail.com

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A B S T R A C T

In the 21st century need to use survey method in research to solve any critical problem and easy live of human being. Survey methodology is playing important role in a scientific and a profession field, scientifically surveys are carefully built with an eye towards validity, reliability, replicability and generalization. Survey methodology as a scientific field seeks to identify principles about the sample design, data collection instruments, statistical adjustment of data, data processing, data analysis and finally Reporting it should be create accurate and systematic, specifically given above in terms include main five components to the survey design and process. Empirically in profession focuses to reduce the survey errors. Therefore in future to get its benefits to the survey designers to decisions making on the typical task with involves a large set of about thousands of individual features of a survey in order to improve it. And about professional view every organization's eager to understand what their customers think about their products or services and makes better business decisions. Researchers can conduct research in multiple ways and main aspects of it to develop in research through survey methodology, like questionnaires, interviewers and non-response follow-up techniques. Surveys provide important information for all kinds of public-information and research fields, such as marketing research, psychological, sociological, health-care i.e Corona Pandemic issue and how to be aware of it, covaccine provision and it distribution, sports related event, education etc. So surveys are proven to be one of the most effective and trustworthy research methods. In Survey research methodology can use quantitative research strategies (e.g., using questionnaires with numerically related items), other qualitative research strategies (e.g., using open-ended questions), both together strategies (i.e., mixed methods). The primary purpose of this online survey research was to obtain information describing characteristics of a large sample of individuals of interest relative quickly. Large census surveys obtaining information reflecting demographic and personal characteristics and consumer feed-back surveys are prime examples. These surveys is often provided through the mail and social media.

Keywords: Critical Problem, Scientific, Replicability, Empirically, Typical Task, Questionnaires, Interviewers, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Open-Ended Questions, Demographic, Mail and Social Media