

# INSTITUTE OF HOME ECONOMICS

(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)



## 2.5 Evaluation Process and Reforms

2.5.1: Mechanism of internal assessment is transparent and robust in terms of frequency and mode



**INSTITUTE OF HOME ECONOMICS**  
(University of Delhi)  
**इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ़ होम इकोनॉमिक्स**  
(दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय)



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**NAAC GRADE 'A' ACCREDITED**

Ref. No. ....

**Supporting document for 2.5.1**

**2.5.1: Mechanism of internal assessment is transparent and robust in terms of frequency and mode**

Proof attached:

Images of samples assignments submitted by students

## 2.5.1. Mechanism of internal assessment is transparent and robust in terms of frequency and mode.

Assignments are submitted by students of different departments to their respective teachers

### YARN EVENNESS & FINENESS

PRESENTED BY: ADITI GARG  
COURSE: M.Sc FABRIC AND APPAREL SCIENCE  
SUBJECT: ADVANCED FABRIC SCIENCE

#### DIMENSION STABILITY.ppt

### YARN EVENNESS

- \* Yarn evenness or uniformity can be defined as the variation in weight per unit length of the yarn or as the variation in it's thickness.
- \* Such variations are inevitable, because they arise from the fundamental nature of textile fibers and from their resulting arrangement.
- \* The spinner tries to produce a yarn with the highest possible degree of homogeneity. In this connection, the evenness of the yarn mass is of the greatest importance. In order to produce an absolutely regular yarn, all fiber characteristics would have to be uniformly distributed over the whole thread.

#### YARN EVENNESS & FINENESS


The yarn with poor evenness will have thick and thin places along yarn length while an even yarn will have a little or no variation in mass or diameter along length. Producing a yarn of uniform characters such as uniformity in mass per unit length, uniformity in diameter, twist, strength, etc. is indeed a work of great competency.





Name: Deepanjali  
Course: M.sc Fabric and apparel science  
Semester: 1

#### Weaving Operations ppt



### How to Prepared yarn for weaving?

#### Nainika PPT-2.pptx

### Introduction

Weaving involves the interlacing of two sets of threads at right angles to each other: the warp and weft.



### Pilling & Creasing



Name: - Poonam Maurya  
Subject: - Advanced Fabric Science

### Pilling Of fabrics



#### What is pilling?

- A 'pill' or more commonly known as a bobble, fuzz ball, or lint ball is a small ball of fibres that form on the face of a piece of fabric. It is caused by abrasion on the surface and is considered unsightly as it makes fabrics look worn.
- Pills appear on fabric when groups of short or broken fibers become tangled together in a tiny knot or ball, otherwise known as a pill. The pills form due to rubbing or abrasion during normal wear and use.
- Pilling normally happens on the parts of clothing that receive the most abrasion in day-to-day wear, such as the collar, cuffs, and around the thighs and rear on trousers.



### M.Sc Semester I (Advance Fabric Science)

### PARTS OF LOOM & TYPES

#### WEAVING OPERATIONS



Made by : JASKIRAT KAUR  
PINKY VERMA  
MSc. Program Semester I (1st Year)

#### WHAT IS LOOM & IMPORTANT PARTS OF LOOM

### WHAT IS LOOM??

A loom is a device used to produce weave fabrics . It's the central point of the whole process of fabric production. In the other word loom is a mechanism or tool used for weaving yarn and thread into textile.

#### IMPORTANT PARTS OF LOOM ARE:

1. Shuttle, 2.Heald shaft or harness, 3. Reed, 4. Warp beam , 5.Cloth beam

**1.Shuttle** - The pick is wound onto small bobbins (pirns) and placed inside a shuttle. Shuttle has a boat like shape , with pointed ends. After shedding is done, the pick is laid in the second operation called picking ( primary motion). For this it travels through the shed and waits at the other side.

**2.Heald Shaft**- This part is related to shedding mechanism. It can be made up of wood or metal. It carries number of heald wires, at the center of which is the heald eye. The end of warp sheet pass through these heald wires. Number of shafts used in weaving depends on repeat of weave.

Assignments submitted by students of Department of Home Science (FAS)




# BIOFERTILIZERS ASSIGNMENT-2

NAME: KRITI KALRA  
 SECTION: A  
 ROLL NO.: 2020MBH019  
 COURSE: B.Sc (Hons.)  
 MICROBIOLOGY  
 SEMESTER-3

## Characteristics of *Acetobacter diazotrophicus*

- Acetobacter diazotrophicus* is a **nitrogen-fixing endophytic bacterium**, originally isolated from sugarcane and is an acid-tolerant endophytic bacterium which grows best on a sucrose-rich medium.
- A. diazotrophicus* was found mainly inside cortical cells of stems and inside xylem vessels. No  $\beta$ -glucuronidase activity was observed in non-inoculated plants.
- A. diazotrophicus* is a saccharophilic bacterium with a rod-like shape and has circular ends.
- Acetobacter* is a gram-negative bacterium that has peritrichous flagella for motility.
- They can convert ethanol to acetic acid in the presence of oxygen and have high capability to oxidize alcohols, aldehydes, sugars or sugar alcohols in presence of oxygen.
- They are mesophilic microorganisms, and their optimum growth temperature is between 25 and 30 degree Celsius. The optimum pH for their growth is 5.0-6.5, but they can also grow at lower pH values.





*A. diazotrophicus* colonies



*Acetobacter diazotrophicus*


## Isolation of *Acetobacter diazotrophicus*

# MICROBIOLOGY ASSIGNMENT

SUBMITTED TO:  
 DR. RASHI GUPTA

SUBMITTED BY:  
 AASTHA KHANNA  
 BCH002



Assignments by students of Department of Microbiology



# MDE MATHS

Submitted by-  
Yoshita Rastogi & Kritika Gupta

Theme- SHAPES & SPECIAL  
UNDERSTANDING

Assignments and presentations by B. El. Ed. students



# LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT



## SCOPE OF LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT

- The study of lifespan development help in the identification of qualities or problems that are distinctive in a particular age period.
- This helps to understand individual differences. All individuals are different, no two people react in the same way to the same environmental stimuli and, one can never predict with accuracy how people will react to a situation. These individual differences are responsible for individuality in personality make up.



- It is also very important to remember that behaviour varies from one context to another. Therefore, before arriving at any conclusion regarding a person, it is important to understand the entire situation and observe them in different contexts and environments.
- Life span development is linked with many different areas of psychology.
- You can gain insight to your own life as a child, adolescent and young adult.



- Some individuals in the field of life-span development work in research positions. They might work for a university, a government agency such as the National Institute of Mental Health, or private industry. They generate research ideas, plan studies and carry out the research.
- As a special education teacher, you will work with students from preschool to high school, who have a wide range of learning, mental, emotional, and physical disabilities.



Assignments by students of Department of Home Science (HDCS)

## Food Microbiology Assignment

SUBMITTED BY  
Simran Sankla

M.Sc Food and Nutrition  
Semester-2

SUBMITTED TO-  
RASHI MA'AM

### 1. Differentiate between food borne infections and food borne intoxications, giving suitable examples.

FOOD BORNE INFECTIONS	FOOD BORNE INTOXICATIONS
<b>DEFINITION</b> - Foodborne infection is caused by eating food that contains live bacteria or pathogenic, these pathogens cause illness as they grow in the human gastrointestinal tract.	<b>DEFINITION</b> - Foodborne intoxication, more commonly known as food poisoning, is caused by eating food that contains toxins that are released by pathogens; the pathogens themselves do not cause illness.
<b>CAUSE BY</b> - Bacteria/virus/parasite/protozoa	<b>CAUSE BY</b> - Toxins realised by pathogen in food
<b>INCUBATION PERIOD</b> - Hours to day	<b>INCUBATION PERIOD</b> - Minutes to hours
<b>MULTIPLICATION</b> - In this case microorganisms multiply inside the host	<b>MULTIPLICATION</b> - Microorganisms do not multiply inside the host.
<b>SYMPTOMS</b> - Nausea, diarrhoea, fever, abdominal cramp, prostration, malaise In severe cases- sometimes life threatening also	<b>SYMPTOMS</b> - Nausea, diarrhoea, fever, weakness, numbness, upset stomach, stomach pain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common food source - Raw or undercooked chicken/egg/poultry/beef/milk product</li> <li>• Food handled by infected person</li> <li>• Cross contamination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common food source - Foods that are not cooked after handling, such as sliced meats, puddings, pastries, and sandwiches</li> <li>• Raw or undercooked chicken/turkey/poultry</li> <li>• Contaminated water</li> <li>• Raw milk/juice/sprouts</li> </ul>

CHAHAT KATARIA  
MSc. FN, SEM II  
FOOD MICROBIOLOGY & SAFETY

Date.....

Q1. Fermentation refers to a metabolic process in which organic compounds (particularly carbohydrates) are broken down to release energy without the involvement of a terminal electron acceptor like oxygen.

Importance of fermentation:-

- Increase in variety of foods.
- Fermented foods form important ingredients for a wide variety of dishes and are often used to impart special flavours, eg - pepperoni in pizzas, yoghurt in curries, etc.
- It improves the nutritional quality of a raw material.
- Helps in preserving the raw material and improve the shelf-life.
- It improves the digestibility. For eg - Lactose intolerant people cannot consume milk but can consume fermented products like curd/yogurt.

Q2. Pasteurization is a heat treatment that kills part but not all of the microorganisms present and usually involves the application of temperatures below 100°C. Pasteurization is used in a variety of products depending on the type. It is of 2 types:-

- High-temperature for a short time (HTST)
- Low-temperature - long time or holding (LTH)

Examples:-

- Ice cream mix may be heated at 71-1°C for 30 min
- Grape wines may be pasteurized for 1 min at 82 to 85°C in bulk.
- Dried fruits usually are pasteurized at 60°C or above 65-6 to 85°C for 30 - 90 minutes in the package.

Assignments by students of Department of Home Science (FNFT)



# BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

## TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- ❖ INDIA AS A MEGABIODIVERSITY
- ❖ BIOGEOGRAPHIC ZONES OF INDIA
- ❖ BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOTS



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

INDIA'S NATIONAL ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE & IT'S MAJOR MISSIONS

Presented by:  
Name: Bhavya  
Semester:01  
Course: B.Sc. Microbiology

## ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC: Control measures for various types of urban, industrial waste, Hazardous waste, E-waste, Hospital waste and their segregation as well as disposal.

SUBMITTED BY PRIYANJALI CHOWDHURY  
SEMESTER 1; COURSE: B.Sc. Microbiology (Hons)

## NOISE POLLUTION



PRESENTED TO :- Ms.Tanvi Singh  
PRESENTED BY:- Jaya Saini

Assignments by students of Department of Home Science (EVS)

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asadhik...	19			
aditi rai	28.5			
Akshita Y.	25.5			
anishika D	27.5			
diana sa...	28			
deepans...	15			
divya ra...	27.5			
askani...	30			
asadhik...	19			
aditi rai	28.5			
Akshita Y.	25.5			
anishika D	27.5			
diana sa...	28			
deepans...	15			
divya ra...	27.5			

## Assignment: Collective Bargaining

By: Fizza Nizam  
Section: B  
Roll No. : 83  
Subject: Human Resource Management  
Course: B.Sc. (Hons.) Home Science

### COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Meaning collective bargaining is a process of negotiating between management and workers represented by their representatives for determining mutually agreed terms and conditions of work which protect the interest of both workers and the management.

According to Dale Hodder, "collective bargaining is essentially a process in which employees act as a group in seeking to shape conditions and relationship in their employment."

Michael J. Jackson has defined collective bargaining as "a process by which employees on one hand and representatives of employers, on the other attempt to arrive at agreements covering the condition under which employees will contribute and be compensated for their services."

Thus collective bargaining can simply be defined as an agreement collectively arrived at by the representatives of employees and the employer. By collective bargaining we mean the "good faith bargaining". It means that the proposals are matched with counter proposals and that both parties make every maximum effort to arrive at an agreement. It does not mean either party is compelled to agree to a proposal. Nor does it require that either party make any specific concessions.

Why is it called collective bargaining? It is called collective because both the employer and the employee act collectively and not individually in arriving at an agreement. It is known as bargaining because the process of reaching an agreement involves proposals and counter proposals, offers and counter offers.

### Objectives:

The basic objective of collective bargaining is to arrive at an agreement between the management and the employees determining mutually beneficial terms and conditions of employment.

Assignments by students of Department of Home Science

## Exploration of Teacher Training Programme (B.El.Ed.) and perceptions of pre-service teachers with respect to Disability.

Research Project Submitted by:  
Snehil Sachan  
Bachelor of Elementary Education (4th year)  
Institute of Home Economics  
University of Delhi  
2017-21

Under the Supervision of  
Sharmila Rathi

## MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION PORTFOLIO

PREPARED BY-  
Yoshita Rastogi &  
Kritika Gupta  
SUBMITTED TO-  
Mrs. Swati mam

B.El.Ed 3rd year

### THEATRE JOURNAL- 9

घर पर टीवी देख रहे हैं पापा, मम्मी, दीदी।  
लाल किले के आसपास है आजादी का मेला,  
सबसे ऊपर नाच रहा है झंडा एक अकेला।  
बैठ बजाते ढोल बजाते फौजी आते जाते,  
लोन में बड़े बच्चे घने मुरमुरे खाते  
सब कहते आज के दिन आजाद हुआ था देश,  
आज के दिन ही अंग्रेजों का राज हुआ था शेष।  
अपनी तो कुछ समझ ना आए आजादी और देश,  
हम तो छत पर देख रहे थे पतंग पतंग के पंच।  
हमसे कोई पूछे बच्चों आजादी क्या होती है,  
हम कह देंगे उस दिन सब की पूरी छुट्टी होती है।  
Then we discussed what freedom meant for us.

#### ACTIVITY-1:

NAME OF THE ACTIVITY: 'Express what is freedom for you'

#### COMMAND:

The teacher asked us: express your freedom in whichever way colour/ poetry/ dance / action. The students had freedom to the medium for their expression.

#### Reflection:

I shared my freedom through a drawing. Freedom for me is going ahead or moving forward from judgements, biases, societal norms, patriarchal norms, from so many other discriminatory stereotypes towards others. It means to be able to be me. I believe freedom means to live and let others live because our freedom shouldn't be a hindrance for someone else's freedom.

#### SESSION- 1

Theatre Journal Date - 26.7.19

Name of Activity - Introduction of name  
along with favourite food.

Command- Stand in a circle. Voice out your  
name and replace your surname with your  
favourite food.

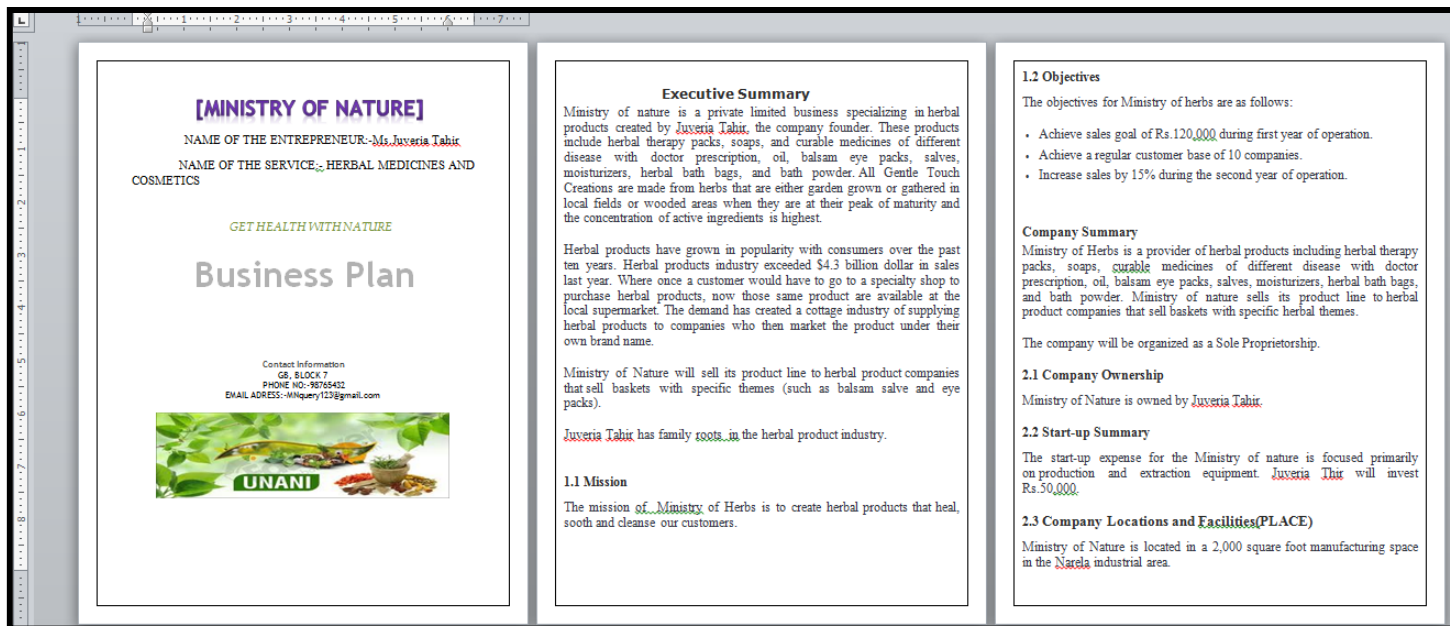
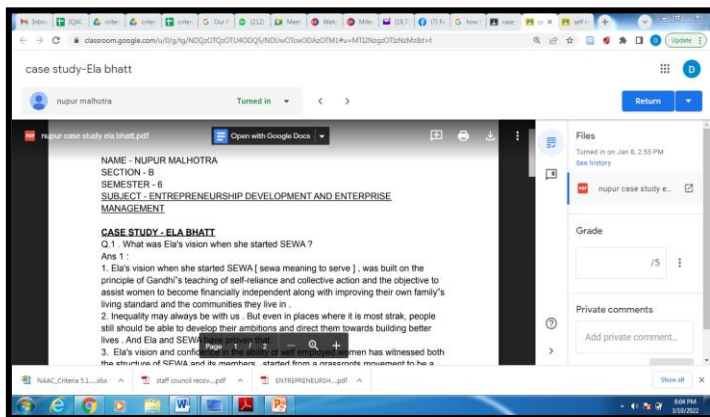
Take away - I chose to say "Yoshita Chaap".  
Indeed a good exercise to tell everyone  
what's your favourite food with your  
name. Moreover with this activity I got to  
know about my classmates preferences in  
case of food.

Name of Activity - Introduce your Partner

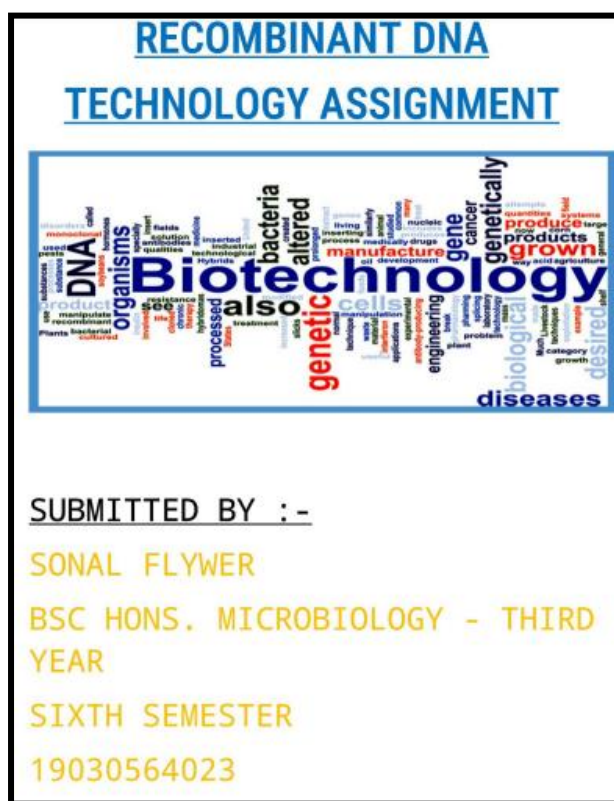
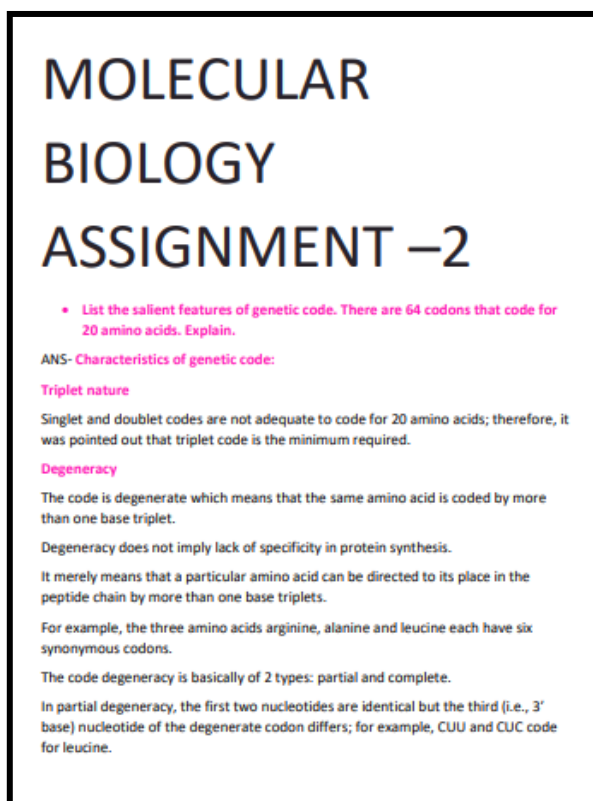
Command- Choose a partner with whom you  
have interacted the least in the past  
two years. 2 min 30 sec. would be allotted to  
each person to explain about yourself to  
your chosen partner that can include likes

Assignments by B. El. Ed. students





Online assignments by students of Department of Home Science (RMDA)



Molecular Biology and RDT assignments