



CAFT NEWS LETTER

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News in Brief

21 Days CAFT – H.Sc Training on
Advanced Techniques and
Professional Management of Research
in Home Science

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Training programme
for SAU Faculty:
21 days on Training
“Advance Techniques
and Professional
Management of
Research in
Home Science”

From 20th November
to 10th December, 2013.

About the CAFT training programme on

“Advanced Techniques and Professional Management of Research in Home Science”

Home Science profession is currently enjoying renewed attention in the present era. The content of Home Science comes from the synthesis of multiple disciplines like **Foods & Nutrition, Human Development & Family Studies, Resource Management & Consumer Sciences, Apparel & Textile Designing and Home Science Extension & Communication Management.** This interdisciplinary knowledge is essential because the phenomena and challenges of everyday life are not typically one-dimensional. The capacity to draw outcomes from such disciplinary diversity is the strength of Home Science profession, allowing for the development of research relevant to a wide context. Research in Home science education in various forms like internal and external funded projects, student’s research at PG and Ph.D level on various aspects has undergone unprecedented transition from class room to laboratory to industrial to knowledge-based practical applications encompassing effects on society, culture and various aspects of human life.

Over the decades, research methods have been fine tuned and many modern methodologies have been developed. However, conventional knowledge on research methods too is by far not rigorously applied to research, leading to relatively few high quality publications in Home Science research. Most faculty of Home Science would have studied research methodologies from very different perceptions and are likely to have very diverse ideas on research strategies. This training programme is therefore planned to provide contemporary information on research and expose the faculty to some currently available tools and techniques as well as refresh them on time tested methods of research that

have worked well for Home Science research with the following objectives:

1. To promote knowledge and professional competence in research methodologies suitable for the five disciplines of Home Science.
2. To build confidence in developing applying and conducting high quality research.
3. To enhance knowledge in the processes involved in publishing scientific articles.
4. To help understand the role of statistical procedures in research and interpretation of results.

The purpose of research is to inform action. A study designed should seek to contextualize its findings within the larger body of research which should be of high quality in order to produce knowledge that is applicable outside the research setting with implications that go beyond the group that has participated in the research. Furthermore, the results of a study completed should have implications for policy and project implementation. But one problem that often plagues progress in research management is the slow translation of research into practice. Many times, a disconnect exists between those who create the evidence base and those who are positioned to implement the research findings. The underlying problem is the way in which the production of evidence is organized institutionally with highly centralized mechanisms, whereas the application of that science is highly decentralized. This social distance prevails because scientists are more oriented to the specific audiences, than to the





needs of practitioners, policy makers, or the local public. Thus, as researchers, it is imperative to take steps to overcome this barrier. Publishing a study may be one initial step to make the results of research known to the global community via journals, blogs, on-line data bases, conferences etc. Other proactive measures can be taken to encourage the uptake of evidence-based interventions.

Well-conducted research is vital to the success of global solution endeavors. Not only does research form the foundation of program development and policies all over the world, but it can also be translated into effective global programs. Research draws its power from the fact that it is empirical: rather than merely theorizing about what might be effective or what could work. Researchers go out into the field and design studies that give policymakers hard data on which they can base their decisions. Furthermore, good research produces results that are examinable by peers, methodologies that can be replicated, and knowledge that can be applied to real-world situations. Researchers work as a team to enhance our knowledge of how to best address the world's problems.

Professional management is one of the core areas addressed for responsible conduct of research initiative. This important, multifaceted issue affects all researchers and deserves extra attention and diligence. Oversight of data management represents a significant investment of time and effort by the Principal Investigator (PI) of a research project. For oversight to be thorough and correct, PIs must understand the basic concepts of research management and ensure that every member of the research project team is involved in the planning, implementation, maintenance and management of research policies and procedures.

Good institutional governance and management practices encourage responsible conduct by researchers. Such practices promote quality in research, enhance the reputation of the institution and its researchers, and minimise the risk of harm for all involved. It is important that institutions provide induction, formal training and continuing education for all research staff, including research trainees. Training should cover research methods, ethics, confidentiality, data storage and records retention, institution's policies regarding responsible research conduct, as well as regulation and governance. The information age is complex, diverse and unpredictable, yet has a strong commitment to retain those elements of society that are valued, while looking ahead to the imperative of improving the research management for sustainable development. Therefore a training for advanced techniques and professional management in research methods of home science is needed for renewed attention to the field of study, as this is one of the key imperative of the profession.



To motivate participants for sustainable development of human resources with a strong emphasis on excellence in home science research and extension, to realize direct benefits of growing domestic and global needs and to ensure adequate availability of competent professionals and paraprofessionals, to occupy relevant niche in the economy by enabling an interactive coupling between industry, government, economy, environment and society, CAFT (Home Science) has come up with an interesting topic for training professionals from State & Central ICAR institutes - "Advanced Techniques and Professional Management of Research in Home Science"

Expected Training Outcome:

CAFT (Home Science) recognizes the diversity of learning needs and experiences that typically exists amongst the State Agricultural Universities and ICAR employees in the research management field. We attempt to reflect this in the range of teaching, learning and assessment strategies used for the training programme. Whilst each module has its own particular flavour and approach, all modules within the programme operate within a number of general principles. Each participant will use an approach designed to support and sustain the acquisition, analysis and consideration of research information management concepts and theories; the application of such concepts and theories to personal and organizational settings; the analysis of live issues and problems identified by the participants and tutors, and finally, the development of sound working relationships between the diverse group of individuals to be found on the programme. The participants will be sharing knowledge about professional research management which will open up new horizons of unique thoughts, ideas, research methods and professional techniques during the training. We aim to create the perfect blend of knowledge, practical experience and relevance to equip the participants with the confidence and skills they need to get ahead in the world of professional research.

Significant Events

Inauguration of Millet Processing and Incubation Centre by Dr. S. Ayyappan, Director General of ICAR

A millet processing and incubation centre was established under Government of India RKVY funded project titled "Value addition and up-scaling of the millet products through development of enterprises and establishing market linkages". It was built in 4000 sft area and equipped with pilot scale machinery such as destoner, grader, dehuller, pulverizer, extruders, roller flaker, rotary oven, rotary drier, automatic roti making machine, pasta and noodle machine, packaging machines, sanitizers etc with a production capacity of 50-65 kg per day per product. The centre was inaugurated by Dr.S.Ayyappan, Director General of ICAR on 20th of July 2013. The university is producing millet products such as flour, semolina, pasta products, variety of biscuits, extruded snacks etc., on commercial scale and marketing under the brand name ANGRAU FOODS. The facility will also be made available for the prospective entrepreneurs and institutional research and development in developing millet technologies.



Inauguration of millet processing and incubation centre at ANGRAU by Dr.S.Ayyappan, DG, ICAR on 20th July 2013

Ministry of Human Resource Development formed a Joint Review Mission to review Mid Day meal Programme in Andhra Pradesh, under the leadership of Dr. K. Uma Devi, Professor and Dr. S. Sucharitha Devi, Assistant professor, Department of Foods and Nutrition, C. H.Sc. The team was constituted with other members, one each from NIRD, UNICEF, Supreme Court, Directorate of School Education along with three members from Ministry of Human Resource Development. Schools from two districts Hyderabad and Medak were visited from 24th June, 2013 to 3rd July, 2013 covering 36 schools and screened 990 children for nutritional status.



A National Training on "Use of e-Home Science courseware" was organized by Dr. K.Mayuri, Consortium Principal Investigator, NAIP Component-1 from 27th to 28th August, 2013. National Director Dr.D.Rama Rao and Dr.R.C.Goyal, Emeritus scientist, I/c. of dissemination of e-content attended the programme along with various scientists from 13 colleges of state agricultural universities. The objectives of the training were to promote learning effectiveness through empowering teachers with more effective tutoring skills and to promote effective sharing of ideas and locale specific experiences among teachers.



On the eve of birth anniversary of late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Sadbhavana divas was celebrated on 20.08.2013 at College of Home Science on we observed. All the staff and students have taken oath to maintain peace and harmony. A guest lecture was also arranged on "Role of youth in National Integrity" delivered by the famous public personnel manager Dr. A. Raghava for motivating students towards national

integration. Dr.T. Neeraja NSS programme officer welcomed the guest speaker and addressed the students regarding importance of the day.



RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS OF Ph.D & M.Sc RESEARCH STUDIES

Department of Foods & Nutrition

Amtul Mateen Shireen, Afifa Jahan, Y. Aruna, Puspha Dhamsi, Dr. V. Vijaya Lakshmi, Dr. M. Usha Rani, Dr. Anurag Chaturvedi and Dr. S. Sucharita Devi, Establishment of correlation between *in-vitro* digestibility of carbohydrates and glycemic index of multigrain chapatti, jowar rawa idly, ragi dosa and upma

Chapattis made of whole wheat flour, multigrain flour and commercial multigrain flour showed significant correlation between *in-vitro* carbohydrate digestibility and glycemic index. Of the three flours, commercial multigrain flour showed better *in-vitro* starch digestibility due to inbuilt quantitative and qualitative starch make up from different sources. The glycemic index of rice rawa idli was 56.2 and jowar rawa idli was 51.2. The *in-vitro* starch digestibility (IVSD) of rice rawa idli was 20.9 and jowar rawa idli was 18.9. The glycemic index and IVSD indicate that jowar rawa idli can lower plasma glucose levels due to higher dietary fiber and protein content. The mean glycemic response of broken wheat upma was lowest at 48.8, followed by wheat semolina upma of 55.0 and rice flakes upma of 80.1. Broken wheat and wheat semolina upma can be recommended to people requiring diets with low glycemic index. Significant correlation was found between glycemic index and IVSD of dosa made of blackgram dhal and ragi. This relationship suggests that the carbohydrate digestion of a mixed food has a direct relationship with GI.



Blessy Sagar Seelam, Kavitha C, Rajitha.R, Dr. Anurag Chaturvedi, T. Supraja and Dr. K. Aparna, Effect of processing on antioxidant properties of Wood apple (*Limonia acidissinora*), Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*) and Acerola (*Malpighia emarginata*)

Blanching the Wood apple pulp enhanced the DPPH, superoxide anion radical scavenging activity and TBARS content. TBARS activity increased by 73% during storage and



a decline of 35% of total phenolic content was observed in Wood apple jam. An RTS Ber beverage had good amounts of ascorbic acids and carotenoids. Irradiation elevates scavenging DPPH radical activity, super oxide anion radical activity and total flavanoid content. TBARs



activity increased on blanching, irradiation and secondary processing of Ber fruits compared to fresh fruits on storage. Acerola can be processed to prepare jams, juices, ice creams and fruit syrups. The overall acceptability of acerola squash was better than acerola pickle as determined by sensory evaluation. Irradiation increased the superoxide anion radical where as scavenging DPPH radical activity decreased in blanched fruits. TBARs activity increased on blanching and irradiation. The total phenolic content decreased on blanching and irradiation of acerola fruits.

P. Rhoda Suseshi and Dr. K. Uma Devi, Effect of Hurdle Technology on Bitterness and Shelf Life of Sweet Orange (*Citrus Sinensis.L*) Juice

Physicochemical analysis of sweet orange juice samples with hurdle materials, sugar, salt, preservative before and after irradiation at four doses showed that the pH of the juice decreased in both HDPE pouches and glass bottles. On storage of juice with hurdles at -20°C for 5, 10, 15 days, there was a decrease in the vitamin C content which was statistically not significant. In the fresh juice the bacterial count was 2.9x10³cfu/ml which decreased as the irradiation dose increased to 1.0kGy in both HDPE pouches and glass bottles. The mould growth and bacterial growth increased as the storage period increased. Samples with potassium sorbate had less bacterial growth compared to juice without preservative. Potassium sorbate had a decreasing effect on the bacterial and mould growth.

Deepali Dnyaneshwar Shejawale and Dr.T.V.Hymavathi, Estimation of phenolics, antioxidant activity, nutrients and in-vitro protein digestibility of different varieties of Foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*)

Six foxtail millets grown in India were studied for their antioxidants, nutrients and digestibility. Dehulling of these varieties resulted in decreased moisture, fat and dietary fiber content but increased protein content and digestibility was seen. Of the six varieties tested, SiA – 2593 had significantly high total phenolic content, antioxidant activity, tannins and dietary fiber with low fat and lowest *in-vitro* protein digestibility (IVPD).

Ch. Ramasri and Dr. V. Vijaya Lakshmi, Study on feasibility of incorporation of minor millets in preparation of health mix

Millets add diversity to diet which is otherwise dominated by rice and wheat. Low dose irradiation of foods (0.5kGy) increased the shelf life of health mix with no effect on sensory attributes. The samples were subjected to microbial and sensory evaluation on 0, 30th and 60th day. There was decrease in the bacterial count and no mould growth was observed.

Gayathri CH and Dr. K Uma Maheswari, Effect of Ionising Radiation and Microbial Enzymes on Shelf life and Debitterisation of Sweet Orange (*Citrus sinensis. L*) juice

Sweet orange (Mosambi) Cv. Sathgudi (*Citrus sinensis L. Osbeck*) is an important citrus fruit grown in Andhra Pradesh. An attempt was made for controlling the formation of limonin, which gives less bitter taste in sweet orange juice using hurdle technologies. Results indicate that processing technologies such as irradiation and microbial enzyme treatments could not be used effectively for enhancing shelf life and debitterisation of sweet orange juice. However, preservatives [Hydrocolloid (CMC - 0.2g/1000ml) and Sodium benzoate (0.1%)] can be used to enhance shelf life and debitterisation of sweet orange juice for 5 days and jam for 60 days of storage period.

Department of Resource Management & Consumer Sciences

V. Prasuna and Dr. T. Neeraja, Work Related Musculoskeletal Disorders among Women Workers in Packing Units of Pharmaceutical Industry: Guidelines for Ergonomic Interventions

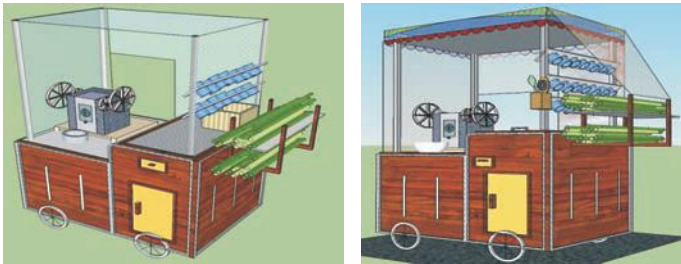
The investigation aimed to explore the variables that contribute towards developing WMSD among women involved in packing activities in pharmaceutical industry and develop guidelines for ergonomic interventions to control and prevent WMSD. Awkward body postures like twisting, bending, reaching and gripping were found to be risk factors in causing WMSD. Musculoskeletal symptoms in respondents were found to be leading to musculoskeletal disorders and functional limitations in anatomical body regions of the subjects. Ergonomic interventions were proposed in terms of engineering, administrative and personal or behavioral controls to reduce mental work load by ensuring reasonable workloads and deadlines in an organized way without pressure in the last moment.





D. Krishna Priya and Dr. Y. Vijaya Lakshmi , Ergonomic Evaluation of Work and Workstation Design of Sugarcane Juice Vendors

The study was to explore existing workstation design and propose ergonomic workstation designed for the Sugarcane juice vendors. Rapid Upper Limb Assessment tool was used to assess different postures adopted by the vendor. The highest prevalence rate of perceived pain was found in the shoulder and arm followed by the lower back, wrist, fingers, neck, swelling of wrist and headache. An ergonomic design was proposed incorporating facilities like portability, double storied sugarcane storage, provision for storing glasses, decrease of height of the workstation and storage for money.



J. Deepika and Dr. T. Neeraja, Impact of Light Sources on Humans and Materials in Retail Cloth Stores

Illuminated environment in retail cloth stores had an impact on workers blood pressure and it had not shown any impact on workers heart rate. Workers were found experiencing symptoms like watering of eyes, redness and itching of eyes, dry eyes, burning eyes, heaviness of eyelids, tired or sore eyes and sticky eyes. Lighting condition in retail cloth stores had an impact on impulse buying behavior of consumers. Time and duration of lighting exposure affected the color of the material. The change in color according to time was not found significant. Tear strength of warp and weft of the material was found to be affected by time and duration of lighting exposure.

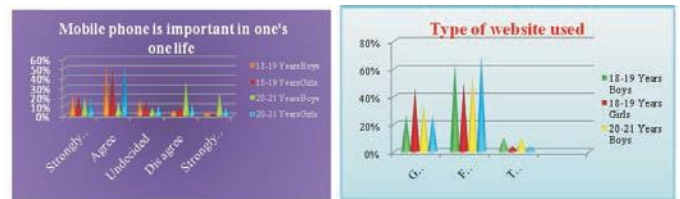
Department of Human Development & Family Studies

Y.D.Haritha and Dr. Nasreen Banu, Coping Strategies of Primary Caretakers Attending to Children With Cardiac Problems

Caretaker's Education, problem experienced and stress perceived was found to be positively correlated and age was found to be negatively correlated with the coping strategies adopted by the primary caretakers attending to children with cardiac problems. With regard to child's variables, type of child's problem was positively correlated with the Coping strategies adopted by the primary caretakers attending to children with cardiac problems. No Gender difference was found in the coping strategies adopted by the caretakers attending to the children with cardiac problems.

B. Prashanthi and Dr. S. Ratna Kumari, Use of mobile phone and internet: Adolescent perceptions

The results of the study revealed that boys were spending more than 2 hours with mobile phone for talking, whereas girls were spending much time in texting the messages. Younger boys were using internet on their mobiles for more than two hours, whereas girls of same age were using internet on the mobile phones only for 1 to 2 hours. Both boys and girls were making phone calls to others when they were alone and when they have problem. Majority of the respondents (boys and girls) agreed that more usage of mobile phones would create more problems to themselves. There was no significant difference found between age and gender with respect to usage of mobile phone and internet in a day.



Ahanthem Neemi Devi and Dr. M. Sarada Devi, Effect of intervention on the developmental, nutritional and health status of tribal children

The pre-test scores shows most of the children were in average developmental status followed by low average. Majority of the children were in mild level of malnutrition and few numbers of children suffered from protein, vitamin A, C and D deficiency. After the intervention programmes significant improvement were found in the different areas of developmental and nutritional status of the children. The study helped to understand the importance of intervention during the early years of life to improve the developmental, nutritional and health status of the tribal children.



N. Warsha and Dr. K. Mayuri, Child to Child: Young Children's Physical, Cognitive and Socio-Emotional Interactions with Infants and Toddlers

This study explores the qualitative differences in interactions among rural and urban children. It is comprehensible that child to child interactions provoke various kinds of positive and negative behaviours that determine the temperaments of children in various situations. A specific behaviour that sparks the interactions can't be quoted because most of the time the behaviours which were exhibited are transitory and follows the natural instinct. The frequency and duration of any behaviour

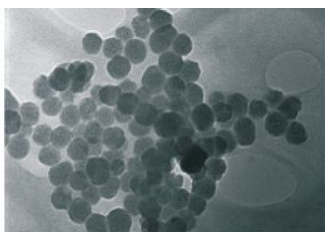


that is elicited in an interaction is not equal. Though there are no significant gender differences, significant age and qualitative differences based on social setting are evident which can help modify theoretical perspectives on children's interactions.

Department of Apparel & Textile Designing

Siva Tanmayee & Dr. D. Anitha, Effect of copper nanoparticles on the dyeability of direct dyes

Improvement of colorfastness properties of direct dyed fabrics has become a challenge. To encounter this challenge biosynthesized copper nano particles from Ashoka plant leaves and gamma irradiation were given in combination. Biosynthesized copper nano particles were applied using pad dry cure method and gamma irradiation was given to fabrics with C60 gamma irradiator. This treatment improved colour strength and colour fastness properties besides reducing the major problem of pollution in dye waste water. Other important properties such as surface smoothness, handle properties and mechanical properties necessary for enhancing their suitability to apparels was found to increase with the treatment of irradiation.



Richa Prakash and Dr. A. Sharada Devi, Creating a Green Wardrobe Inspired from the Handwoven Textiles of Nagaland

The results of the study showed that, all the respondents were involved in weaving as their primary source of income. All the respondents were in favour of commercialization by product diversification, product diversification of traditional crafts for value addition and purchasing products with ethnic essence of traditional textiles. All fabric samples dyed with natural dyes showed good to excellent fastness to washing, sunlight, crocking and perspiration with a grey scale grade above 3. The criteria of green wardrobe was strictly followed which includes fair trade, use of natural ingredients, no involvement of child labour, no harmful chemicals, no harm to animals, eco-friendly packaging, employment creation, good working conditions, unethical profit margins, comfortable work timings, reducing paper waste and being Ethical.

Ongoing Research Projects

Project 1 (RKVY): ICT mediated extension services for dissemination of quality life technologies

Principal Investigator: Dr. P. Amala Kumari, **Co-Investigator:** Dr.A. Mary Swarnalatha

The two extension services provided under the project were through Short Message Service and ICT tools. In collaboration with Subject Matter Specialist (H.Sc), Krishi Vigyan Kendras

of the state, an information hub was created for quality life technologies with 15 major areas like solar energy, environment and sanitation, adolescent health, food safety, maternal and child health, consumer protection, drudgery reducing technologies etc. Information was gathered from various sources and translated into telugu language. The content thus prepared was organized into text with relevant images, animations and videos and Short messages. The entire content is digitalized as ICT module which is to be field tested.



Release of Practical manuals during inauguration of Audio Video studio by Dr. PadmaRaju, Vice-Chancellor, ANGRAU.



Inauguration of sending messages to the women of adopted villages of KVKs

Project 2 (RKVY): Value addition and up scaling of the millet products through development of enterprises and market linkages.

Principal Investigator: Dr.T.V.Hymavathi; **Co-Investigators:** Dr.Anurag Chaturvedi, Dr.K.Manorama, Dr.V. Vijaya Lakshmi and Dr. K.Aparna

Funding: National Agricultural Scheme through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) schemewith 2.72 Cr budget.

Under this project commercialization of millet products like biscuits, pasta, noodles, vermicelli etc., was initiated in the year 2012 under the brand name ANGRAU FOODS and is now gaining popularity among the public. Millet Processing and Incubation center was established with equipments suitable for primary and secondary processing millet products. Conducted and participated in state level food festivals, road shows, diabetic day, world food day celebrations for promoting millets as part of the project.

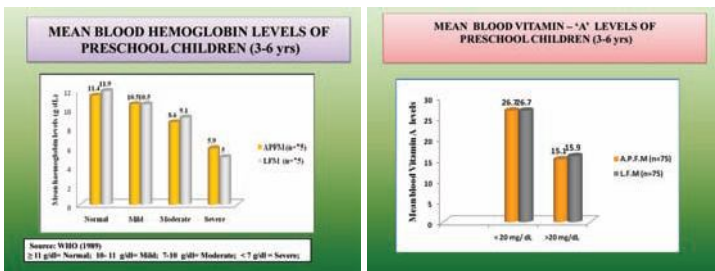
Project 3 (APFoods): Impact of nutritious food supplied by A.P. Foods and Local Food model on the Nutritional Status of preschool children in ICDS projects of Andhra Pradesh

Principal Investigator: Dr. Uma Maheswari. K, **Co-Investigator:** Dr. Manorama. K

A total of 750 children, in urban as well as rural for both food models was selected for nutritional status assessment between



the age group of 3-6years who are regularly participating ($\geq 75\%$ of feeding days/month) in the supplementary feeding programme. About 364 pregnant women and 307 lactating women were assessed for acceptability studies and a total of 30 AWWs and key persons' opinion was recorded. As compared to L.F.M supplementary products, A.P.F.M products showed significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) values in energy, protein, fat, calcium and iron. It was evident that the A.P Foods had positive impact on the nutritional status of the pre school children compared with Local Foods as evinced by better acceptability, significantly higher anthropometric indices (as measured by height, weight and mid upper arm circumference), better food and nutrient intake and adequacies in comparison with RDAs, lower incidence of nutritional deficiency symptoms and morbidities and non significant differences in the mean values of hemoglobin, blood and vitamin A levels .



Project 4 (BRNS): Health Status Studies around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Lambapur-Peddagattu, Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh

Principal Investigator: Dr. Uma Maheswari. K, **Co-Investigators:** K. Uma Devi and V. Vasu Deva Rao

Eight health camps were organized in three zones totaling 2023 (5%) participants whose data base was developed for future comparisons. It was found that 0.2%, 0.2% and 0.1% total of population reported with cancers in core zone, buffer zone I and buffer zone II respectively. Among the communicable diseases reported by the population tuberculosis was found in core zone was 0.7% whereas as in buffer zone I 0.4% and buffer zone II 0.2% of total population. Skin allergies and tissue masses were the major reported problems among the non communicable problems in the population in 3 zones. Exclusively when Carcinoma Embryo Antigen (CEA) cancer screening test was carried for 20% of the tissue mass cases (30 persons) in core zone, none were found with cancer susceptibility. Biopsy tests for tissue mass cases also showed negative for cancer susceptibility. It was concluded that statistically significant difference was not observed in the health and nutritional status of the population in the 3 zones.



International Programmes

- Dr. Mahalakshmi V. Reddy, Professor & Head, Department of Resource Management and Consumer Sciences, College of Home Science, Hyderabad participated in two days training on "Preservation of Flowers with Freeze Drying Technology" at Phoenix, Arizona, USA on 16th and 17th May, 2013 during her visit to USA
- Dr. Mahalakshmi V. Reddy, Professor & Head, Department of Resource Management and Consumer Sciences, College of Home Science, Hyderabad participated in XXVth Annual International Occupational Ergonomics and Safety Conference on June 6-7, 2013 at Hilton Garden Inn, Atlanta Airport North, Atlanta, GA, USA and presented two papers, which are based on the research work taken up by Ph.D students as a part of the course work.
- Dr. K. Manorama, Principal scientist (Quality Control Labs) attended the "Palm Oil Nutrition Week and dietary palm oil in Human Nutrition conference - Nutricon 2013" at Kuala Lumpur from 20th to 22nd May 2013 as an invited speaker to present a paper entitled "Red Palm Oil - A panacea for Vitamin A deficiency".



- Dr. K.Uma Maheswari, Professor & Head (PG & RC) participated in the International training cum workshop programme on 'Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment of Food and Nutrition Security Programmes' at Wageningen University, The Netherlands from 3rd – 21st June, 2013.

Achievements Corner

- Dr. Mahalakshmi V Reddy, Professor and Head, Dept of RMCS has received the State Best Teacher Award, awarded by the AP State Government for the year 2013 – 2014.





- Dr. K. Manorama, Principal Scientist (Quality Control Labs) was selected as a member of the scientific panel of Functional foods, Nutraceuticals, Dietary and other similar foods of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), New Delhi, for a period of three years effective from March 2013.
- Dr.K. Uma Maheswari, Professor & Head (PG & RC) was selected as a member of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) 'Task Force on Anemia' under Centre for Promotion of Nutrition Research and Training with special focus on North-East, Tribal and Inaccessible population (ICMR).
- Ms.Blessy Sagar Seelam, student of M.Sc (Food Technology) bagged first prize in the recipe contest held at the state level conference on "Translating Food and Nutrition into Health" jointly organized by Sarojini Naidu Vanita Mahavidyalaya and Indian Dietetic Association, AP chapter at Hyderabad.
- Mr.D. Srinath studying M.Sc (Food Technology) 2nd has had won third prize in essay competition in the theme "Sustainable food systems for food security and nutrition" on the occasion of golden jubilee celebrations of CFTRI - Resource centre and 40th year of Association of Food Scientists and Technologists (India), Hyderabad chapter during two day national seminar on "Food Processing for Sustainable Food Security and Safety" at IICT auditorium, Hyderabad in October, 2013.

Transfers & Superannuation

- Dr.K.Uma Maheswari, Professor was relieved from the post of Principal scientist (Quality Control Labs) and joined as Professor & Head (PG & RC) & Programme Director (Food Technology) on 11th July 2013.
- Dr. K. Manorama, Professor was relieved from the post of Professor & Head (PG & RC) & Programme Director (Food Technology) and joined as Principal scientist (Quality Control Labs) on 11th July 2013.



- Dr.S.Ratna Kumari, Professor attained superannuation from Dept. of HDFS on 31st July 2013.



- Dr.S.Sumathi, Professor, Dept. of Biochemistry attained superannuation on June 30th. She served as CAFT Director from the period 10th March 2007 to 31st August 2008.

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