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Personality Traits and Academic Achievement Among Rural and Urban Adolescents

GAYATRAMMA MUNDARGI

1999

MAJOR ADVISOR : P. B. KHADI

This study was conducted in Dharwad taluk in 1998. About 321 adolescents studying in high schools formed the sample. A self designed personal information inventory and multidimensional assessment of personality series (Teanger Form) developed by Psycom, (1993) were used. Marks obtained in the midterm and annual examinations represented the academic achievement of the students. Student 't' test, multiple regression and factor analysis were used to analyse the data.

The results revealed that the majority of adolescents were in the average category in 14 out of 20 personality traits while in boldness, individualism, leadership, maturity and selfcontrol they were found to be in large numbers in the high category and in only innovation a larger number of adolescents were found in the low level category. Rural adolescents were significantly higher in academic motivation, individualism and self-sufficiency while, urban adolescents were higher only in tension. Boys were significantly higher in mental health and sensitivity while girls were higher in boldness, competition, creativity,

maturity and self sufficiency. Association of personality traits was highly differential among, rural and urban and among boys and girls.

Adolescents had low academic achievement scores and fell in category of pass class. Rural adolescents were higher in academic achievement scores than urban adolescents. Boys and girls did not differ significantly. Out of 20 personality traits academic motivation, mortality, mental health and general-ability were significant influencing factors for academic achievement of adolescents.

There was no significant association between socio-demographics factors had personality traits of rural adolescents and urban girls while among urban boys self-sufficiency was associated negatively with guilt-proneness, economic status, mother's education, total SES while creativity was negatively associated with family type and size and positively with parent's occupation, mother's education farm assets. Mother's education was the strongest predictor of academic achievement among the various socio-demographic factors.

School Drop-Outs Among Rural School Girls in Ron Taluk : Prevalence and Causes

HULIGEVA KUKANUR

1999

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. K. SAROJA

The present study was carried out in Ron taluk of Gadag district, during 1998-99. Multistage sampling method was used for the selection of sample. The sample comprised of 100 female school dropouts and one of their parent or guardian. An interview schedule and personal observations were the major tools used in data collection.

Results revealed that, most (93%) of the drop-outs belonged to Hindu religion and of these majority (52%) belonged to SC/ST castes. Eventhough majority (68%) of drop-outs were from nuclear family, they lived in large sized families. Most of the drop-outs were the children of illiterate parents. Majority of these parents worked as agricultural labourers. Majority (89%) of drop-outs belonged to poor families. Half of them belonged to families with marginal landholding. Nearly 50 per cent of drop-outs were living in one room house.

Relatively higher per cent of drop-outs were having

second and first ordinal position with two to five siblings. Almost all drop-outs joined the school at six years of age and dropped-out when they were of 8 and 11 years of age. On an average they had three years of school experience. High per cent of drop-outs left the school at lower primary level.

Nearly fifty per cent of drop-outs felt unhappy about discontinuing their education. Seventy four per cent of drop-outs left the school because of decision taken by parents. In more than one third of respondents' family, other drop-out children existed. Poverty was the main cause mentioned by parents, drop-outs and teachers. Majority of drop-outs were engaged in household work before leaving the school. After leaving the school majority of them were working as agricultural labourers to supplement the family income in addition to the unpaid household work. Implications of the results were discussed and suggestions were made to reduce female school drop out rate.

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

Export of Denim Jeans

LAKSHMI CHAILA

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. SHAILAJA D. NAIK

The present investigation was undertaken during 1997-98 in Bellary city of Karnataka state the study mainly concentrated on the analysis of manufacturing and exporting procedures, problems and prospects involved in denim jeans. The information was collected from three manufacturers, six exporting agents located in Bellary and three exporters at Bangalore who placed production orders to Bellary manufacturers. The data was collected by way of personal interview and three questionnaires. The collected data was processed and analysed by employing simple tabular analysis and percentages wherever appropriate. The results revealed that the number of sewing machines, capital investment, annual turnover and returns obtained were directly proportional to size of the denim jeans manufacturing units. The small and medium denim jeans manufacturing units were started much earlier with a meagre production capacity which was later enhanced. But the large unit was installed recently with all sophisticated, high speed and power driven machineries. Abundant labour, legwear experts and easy availability of raw material were the main

reasons quoted by manufacturers for selecting Bellary as location for production. Medium, large and extra large sized with straight rise of black and grey colours finished in enzyme or stone-wash were in demand throughout the year. The international standards set for denim jeans were only regarding fabric weight, tear strength, residual shrinkage, preskew per cent and stitches per inch. Buyer-seller meet of Apparel Export Promotion Council was an important source for selecting importer. Bank required majority of the documents in export and was the main medium of exchange between importer and exporter. The study revealed that there was no direct export from Bellary. The money incurred on production and transportation of sample pieces was higher than bulk pieces. Bellary jeans manufacturers preferred merchant export through Bangalore and Bombay to Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Nepal and Bangladesh. The reasons for absence of direct export supporting system, unfavourable tax structure and high quality control costs. The export rejected goods were sold in domestic market at a much lower price.

Properties of UAS Sheep Breed wool

PRATIBHA R. BIDIKAR

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. GEETA MAHALE

The present study was conducted during 1997-98. The wool samples of UAS sheep breed of spring clip and autumn clip were collected from the Department of Animal Science, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. The samples were tested for morphology, solubility and physical properties. The UAS sheep breed wool properties were compared with native Deccani wool (mixed clip). Results revealed that majority of the fibres of UAS sheep breed wool had 56.19 mm fibre length, 47.53 mm staple length, 20.00 per cent fibre crimp, 31.64 μ fibre diameter, 34.00 per cent medullation and 10.17 g/tex fibre bundle strength. Non medullated fibres had lesser fibre diameter as compared to partially medullated and coarsely medullated

fibres. The fibre diameter was decreased with decrease in medullation percentage. Yarn fineness was improved (3.30 Nm) where as single yarn strength and yarn elongation at break were reduced. Fibre and yarn properties were higher in the autumn clip than in the spring clip. The UAS sheep breed wool fibres were resistant to sodium carbonate, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, organic solvents and bleaching agents, but partially soluble in sodium hydroxide and completely soluble in sulfuric acid. There was improvement of UAS sheep breed over native Deccani in fibre diameter, medullation, fibre crimp and yarn count, but reduction was observed in fibre bundle strength and yarn elongation at break.

Impact of Fungal Growth on Cotton Fabric

SAKSHI

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. SHAILAJA D. NAIK

This study comprised of both survey and experimental procedure conducted during 1997-98 in Dharwad. Self structured questionnaire was prepared to elicit information regarding population brand of blue and starch used for household laundering by personal interview method. The sample comprised of fifty female households. Pure (100%) white poplin material was selected for experimental study and subjected for three finishes viz.,

desizing, blueing and starching. The control and treated samples were tested for occurrence of various fungi at two levels of relative humidity i.e. 65 per cent and 85 per cent. The samples were inoculated with 6 days old four fungal cultures namely *Aspergillus niger*, *Rhizopus stolonifer*, *Chaetomium globosum* and *Helminthosporium sps*. Inoculated samples were incubated for 7 days in humidity chamber and assessed for the extent of fungal growth,

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damage and change in physical parameters viz., cloth weight, cloth bursting strength and cloth tensile strength. The results of survey revealed that Robin liquid blue and Revive instant starch were popular for the household laundering. *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* were the commonly found fungi in all the fabric samples. The visual inspection showed a remarkable decline in texture, lustre, colour and hand and feel of inoculated sample. Among the four selected cultures *Rhizopus stolonifer* damaged the samples

maximum and *Chaetomium globosum* minimum. The starhead samples inoculated with *Rhizopus stolonifer* at 65 per cent RH showed higher damage followed by control, blued and desized, *Chaetomium globosum* inoculated on desized samples at 85 per cent RH showed least damage. All physical characteristics viz., cloth weight, cloth bursting strength and cloth tensile strength were adversely affected on inoculation of fungal cultures.

Effect of Bleaching Agents on Naturally Coloured Cotton Yarns

ROOPA S. GANDHAD

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. SHAILAJA D. NAIK

The present study entitled effect of bleaching agents on naturally coloured cotton yarns was carried out during 1997-98 at Dharwad with the objective to study the effect of scouring, bleaching, mercerisation on naturally coloured cotton yarns. Three brown coloured namely Dharwad light brown hirsutum (DLBH-95-1), Dharwad medium brown hirsutum (DMBH-95-1), Dharwad dark brown hirsutum (DDBH-95-1) and one Dharwad green hirsutum (DGH-95-1) were selected for the study. The experiment was carried out at yarn stage including treating the yarns with scouring agents namely soda ash (S_1), a mild alkali and a mixture of soda ash and caustic soda (S_2), a strong alkali. Bleaching was carried out for S_1 and S_2 scoured genotypes with calcium hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hydrosulphite and sunlight separately. On scouring, bleaching and mercerisation the single yarn strength and colour change was assessed using computer colour matching system under daylight, tungsten tubelight-83 and

tubelight-85 illuminations. Scouring increased the single yarn strength and colour of all the genotypes. However, higher improvement in the single yarn strength was evident on S_2 scouring where as maximum improvement on colour was on S_1 scouring when assessed under all the light illuminations. Sunlight bleaching increased the single yarn strength of all the brown genotypes and reduced the strength of green genotype. Bleaching resulted in the fading of colour of all the genotypes however, they appeared darker than the control. All the selected naturally coloured cotton genotypes bleached unevenly with calcium hypochlorite and further it reduced hue intensity of coloured cottons. There was minimal fading of the colour on sodium hydrosulphite bleaching and was moderate with hydrogen peroxide and sunlight bleaching. Mercerisation did increase the single yarn strength and colour of all the selected naturally coloured cotton genotypes.

Effect of Soaking and Cleaning Agents on the Pigmentation of Dharwad Desi Coloured Cotton-1 (*Gossypium arboreum* L.) Fabric

SHIVALEELA I. KHYADI

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. SHAILAJA D. NAIK

The study was conducted during the year 1997-98 in Dharwad city of Karnataka State with the objectives to study the effect of soaking, acidic and alkaline cleansing agents on the pigment of DDCC-1 fabric. Further, the effect of commercial scouring and mercerisation was also studied. The change in the colour of DDCC-1 fabric was assessed with the aid of computer colour matching system under four illuminations viz., daylight, tungsten, tubelight-83 and tubelight-84. The study was also aimed to know the commonly used cleansing agents by the households for domestic laundering, since this information was essential to select the cleansing agent for the present experiment. Survey results of 150 female households revealed that detergent consumption is higher than the soaps and majority of them purchased the cleansing agents monthly. The

pigment of DDCC-1 fabric improved on soaking in water irrespective of hardness. Stability in the improvement of colour was attained at 13th soaking. Significant enhancement in the pigment was observed on subsequent washes. Though the fabric was subjected for twenty washes, maximum increase in the colour was observed after 10th wash. Greater improvement in the pigment was observed when washed with detergents viz., Ariel, Surf and Wheel compared to soaps (Nirma 501 soap and Ok soap cake) natural cleansing agents (Shikakai and Reetanut) and liquid detergents (Ezee and Genteel). Though all the selected cleansing agents enhanced the original colour, higher alkalinity, acidity and neutral pH did not show a remarkable improvement in the original colour. Commercial scouring and mercerisation also enhanced the original colour of DDCC-1 fabric remarkably.

Effect of Fungi on Discolouration of Dyed Fabrics

IRAMMA GOUDAR

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. SHAILAJA D. NAIK

The study comprised of experimental procedure, conducted during 1997-98 in Dharwad. Pure (100%) silk, cotton and polyester white materials were dyed with acid, reactive and disperse dyes, respectively were selected for the study. Each fabric sample was dyed with three hues viz., blue, red and yellow, all being primary. The test samples were inoculated with four fungal cultures viz., *Aspergillus niger*, *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* and *Pleurotus sapidus* of two concentrations each i.e. 3 days and 6 days old. These inoculated samples were incubated for 6 days at 30°C and assessed for the level of discolouration and change in physical parameters viz., cloth weight, cloth tensile strength and cloth tear

strength. The results revealed that greater level of discolouration was caused by *Aspergillus niger* compared to other cultures. Of the three primary colours blue discoloured to a greater extent followed by yellow and red in all the three fabrics. Among all the dyed samples, blue coloured cotton showed greater reduction in colour. Of the four selected cultures *Aspergillus niger* damaged the samples maximum and *Pleurotus sapidus* minimum. The 6 days concentration affected the colour as well as the physical parameters compared to 3 days old. Cloth weight, cloth tensile strength and cloth tear strength of cotton sample were adversely affected compared to silk and polyester on inoculation of fungal cultures.

Special Clothes for Lactating Mothers

VANISHREE S.

1999

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. SHAILAJA D. NAIK

The present study was conducted during 1998-99 in Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation area, comprised of Survey method and experimental procedure. The main objectives of this study were to know the clothing preferences and problems of lactating mothers and to assess the comfortability of the specially designed lactating attire. Fifty each lactating, non-lactating and elderly mothers formulated the sample for survey so also twenty-five gynaecologists. A self structured and pre-tested questionnaire was used to elicit the information. The results of the survey indicated that majority of the mothers preferred soft textured, dark coloured, printed cotton material for their garments and further expressed the garments should be slackly fitted with minimum embellishments during lactating. The gynaecologists also expressed the need for special lactating attires. According to the survey results five lactating

kameez were designed and constructed. Of the five designed lactating kameez pattern-1 and pattern-4 had downward placket opening and pattern-2 with upward direction whereas, pattern-3 and pattern-5 with horizontal opening. These constructed kameez were given for wear trial to five lactating mothers who breast fed their child about 7-8 times a day, for three consecutive days. The results of the wear study revealed that, upward direction of runner and horizontal type of placket opening was most comfortable. Among the five kameez, pattern-2 with upward placket opening concealed with embroidered flaps was comfortable whereas, pattern-3 with horizontal placket opening towards side seams was found to be comfortable and attractive. In a nut shell respondents expressed that specially designed kameez were functional, attractive, comfortable and even can be used as casual wear.

FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

An Analytic Study of Air Pollutants in Selected Rural Occupations

H. FATIMA

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : SUHASINI RAO

The present investigation on 'An analytic study of air pollutants in selected rural occupations' was undertaken in selected for villages of Dharwad taluk. The socio-economic status, problems related to work environment and personal health were assessed by survey method with a total sample for 139 respondents. By using 'High Volume Sample i.e., Envirotech APM 410 with gaseous attachment i.e., APM 411', levels of selected ambient air pollutants were determined experimentally by standard methods with a

subsample of 20 in selected rural artisan occupations viz., Ambarachrakha units, Blacksmithy, Capentry and Pottery.

The majority of the respondents of selected rural artisan occupations were landless, their families were nuclear with a size of two to five members, involved one to two family members in their respective occupations. Except the ambaracharakha occupation, rest are traditionally practiced, had their education upto primary school. Majority

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of them had mud walled and tiled roof houses. The annual income of the all respondents varied from Rs.6001 to Rs.10,000 whereas, the carpenters Rs.2000 to Rs. 6000.

Majority of the respondents expressed the health problems related to fingers, eyes, respiratory etc. and the problems related to working environment namely, work as heavy, working hours are long, less chances for improvement, lack of knowledge etc. The experimental results indicates that on an average, the total suspended particulate matter were maximum in pottery occupation (1995.35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) followed by blacksmithy (428.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and more or less equal average concentrations were found in

carpentry (246.06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and in ambarachrakha units (240.43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). However, all the four were about the maximum permissible limits (200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) adopted for residential and rural areas.

Pottery had maximum mean sulphur dioxide (39.19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and nitrogen dioxide (31.80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) concentrations, but were below the maximum permissible limits of 80 and 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively adopted for residential and rural areas. Hence, the rural artisan occupation does not cause much of gaseous pollution, however to increase their socio-economic condition, the government must undertake some special programmes.

Effectiveness of Different Storage Methods on Wheat Products at Domestic Level

VIDYAVATHI S. HOSMANI

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : SUHASINI RAO

The present study was conducted during the year 1997-98. The main objectives of the study was to study the existing storage practices of wheat products in rural and urban households, to analyse the effect of different storage methods and to suggest the suitable method of storage to improve the shelf-life of the selected varieties of wheat products. The sample comprised of 75 each rural and urban households. Results revealed that majority of both rural and urban households. Results revealed that majority of both rural and urban respondents practiced traditional storage structures like can baskets, polythene lined gunny bags and aluminium container for storing wheat products like atta and rava. For the laboratory experiment selected wheat products like atta and rava obtained from the varieties DWR-162 (V_1), DWR-185 (V_2) and DDK-1001 (V_3) stored in three different containers viz., Aluminium dabba (C_1), Polythene bag (200 gauge) (C_2) and polythene bag placed

in aluminium dabba (C_3) were stored upto five months. Among the varieties studied the atta and rava of variety V_1 stored in C_1 container was most susceptible for attack of fig moth, rice weevil and lesser grain borer and the least infestation was observed in V_2 and V_3 varieties stored in C_2 and C_3 containers respectively.

The highest wet and dry weight of gluten content was in V_1 and V_2 varieties and the least in V_3 variety throughout the storage period. The highest organoleptic evaluation score was obtained for chapati prepared from the atta of V_1 and V_2 varieties stored in C_1 and C_2 containers, respectively, whereas, for upma, highest score for rava of V_2 and V_3 varieties stored in C_2 and C_3 containers, respectively. Thus V_2 and V_3 varieties were good for upma preparation and V_1 and V_2 were good for chapathi preparation. Sundrying of atta and roasting of rava before storage reduces the infestation and increases the shelf life.

Management of House Dust Mites by Using Herbal Extracts in Lambani Thanda

VEENA D. SINGH

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : SUHASINI RAO

Study on "Management of House Dust Mites by using Herbal Extracts in Lambani Thanda" was taken up during 1995-1997 with the aim of study the effect of cleaning practices by using different types of brooms and mud and tiled floors in relation to occurrence of house dust mites in different seasons, effect of light intensity and health hazards. To suggest the management of house dust mites by using herbal extracts. Eighty two households were selected from Hulikatti and Sigatti thandas of Kalaghatagi taluk in Dharwad district. Fifty per cent of each households with mud and tiled (cadapa stone) floors were selected randomly for the study. The dust samples were collected by using short and long brooms from two thandas. The herbs having acaricidal properties such as Neem, Vasaka, Indian private and Kashmir Bouquet genns and seed extracts of Karanja,

Neem, Castor, Custard apple, sweet flag and Hoary Basil were selected for screening against house dust mites. Results revealed that the house dust mites population was more during rainy season (2879) compared to winter season (2111), because of congenial environmental conditions such as temperature, relative humidity and light intensity during rainy season. Occurrence of house dust mites was more in joint families as such fifty per cent of the family members suffered from chronic asthma and bronchitis. Fifty per cent of extended family members suffered from skin allergy and bronchitis. Number of house dust mites per gram of dust were more in mud floor when dust was collected with long broom. In rainy season the relation between the number of mites per gram of dust and effect of light intensity was negatively correlated and was

highly significant in mud floor. Leaf extracts when applied with 1:10 concentration only 30-40 per cent of mortality rate of the dust mites was observed when neem and vasaka leaf extracts were used. The mortality rate of house dust mites was highly significant with respect to floor in seed

extracts of Karanja (79.04%) followed by Castor (67.39%) and least was in Neem (61.98%). Long broom was better for collection of dust mites compared to short broom irrespective of floors.

Housing Condition and Satisfaction of Owner Occupants of Multistoried and Independent Houses in Dharwad and Hubli

SUPARNA L. JADHAV

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : P. R. SUMANGALA

The present study undertaken 1997-98 with the aim to study the existing living condition, satisfactoral level of couple and adolescents, problems encountered by the inmates residing in the multistoried and independent houses, to study and suggest the furniture placement in relation with space available in the selected households.

Stratified random sampling technique was adopted for selection of sample households based on criteria of owner occupancy. Thus, total sample size of the study was 200 households consisting of Single Bed Room Flats (SBRF) Double Bed Room Flats (DBRF) and Independent Houses (IH). Housewives, Husbands and adolescents of selected respondents participated in the study. Further, a subsample of 40 households were selected randomly to study the furniture utilization. Separate living room, kitchen, bed rooms were available in cent per cent of the sample households. Among higher percentage of households the existing living room size in Single Bed Room Flats, Double

Bed Room Flats in both the locations were below the recommended size. More than 80.00 per cent of the households's room density, in Single Bed Room Flats and Double Bed Room Flats of Dharwad and Independent Houses in Hubli, ranged between 1-2 person per room. Mosaic and washable distemper were the most common wall and floor finishing materials, respectively.

House designing, social living and community facility were the main problems according to husbands, wives and adolescent children. Husbands, wives and children of selected houses and locations differed significantly for their satisfactoral level for adequate privacy, adequate space and building materials. Steel and wooden furniture were most common in the selected living room. In all the categories of houses in high density living room the percentage of floor space covered by furniture was found to be more.

Time Utilization Pattern and Participation of Women in Sericulture Enterprise in Non-traditional Areas of Karnataka

SARSWATHI J.M.

1999

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. P.R. SUMANGALA

The present study was undertaken during 1998-99 with the aim to study the time expenditure pattern and extent of participation of farm women in sericulture, perceived feeling towards sericulture activities and the related health problems faced by the farm women and decision making pattern with regard to sericulture activities, training needs of family women labour who were involved in sericulture enterprise. Purposive sampling technique was adopted for the selection of villages. Thus, 123 sericulture practicing households were selected and also 50 hired women labour who were working in others field were selected randomly. From these selected sericulturist families women/women performing the major work of sericulture were the respondents of the study. They were designated as family women labour in the present study.

Family women labour with sericulture as a main occupation spent more of their time on sericulture activities and it is vice versa for family women labour with sericulture

as a subsidiary occupation. Hired women labour spent more time on agriculture than sericulture activities. As a worker the participation of family women labour was higher when compared to supervisory participation. Most of the out door activities were perceived as too heavy jobs by both hired and family women labour. All the indoor activities were perceived as either easy or little heavy except night feeding and marketing which were found to be heavy tasks. Family women labour faced more health problems than hired women labour.

Men alone were the decision makers for majority of the sericulture activities and women participation in decision making either alone or along with men was negligible. For higher per cent of the respondents pest and disease management, selection of mulberry variety and fertilizer management were the preferred areas for training. Selection of disease free layings (DFL's), financial management and account keeping were the preferred areas for guidance.

HOME SCIENCE EXTENSION EDUCATION

Socio-cultural Determinants Influencing the Diet During Lactation - A Qualitative Study

GIRIJAMMA MULIMANI

1998

MAJOR ADVISOR : G. S. SHARADA

The study was conducted in the Dharwad rural and urban areas, 300 mothers selected by purposive sampling technique. Four communities viz., Rajasthani, Gujarathi, Maharashtrian and Kannadiga and four religions, viz., Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jains were selected from urban area and Hindu and Muslims from rural area. Data was collected by personal interview and nutritional composition of special foods was computed. Majority of the respondents were in their reproductive age. Majority of Rajasthani and Gujarathi women were given milk with saffron just before delivery, while jeerakada, drained water of vermicelli, saunf kada, coriander seeds kada, ghee and decoction tea were given in other communities. A cup of tea or coffee was included in all communities and religions except Rajasthanis, soon after delivery. The diet during first five days of lactation included soft energetic diets in all the samples. There were lot of similarities among Rajasthanis and Gujarathis who

were from northern-western part of India. Similar commonness was found among Maharashtrians and Kannadigas who were from South - west regions, who included *alvi* and *antinunde* as special foods, irrespective of religions. The intake of animal foods was found to be more among Maharashtrians and Muslim and Christians. Compared to all communities, use of dry fruits and extra ghee was found more in Rajasthanis and Gujarathis. The practice of consuming wine was observed only in Maharashtrians and among Christians (catholics) and rural and urban Muslims. The ingredients used in the preparation of special foods in all the religions and communities were rich in nutrients. The food beliefs during lactation mostly centered around the concept of 'hot' and 'cold' foods. Avoidance of foods was more or less similar among all the selected subjects. Compared to urban, rural mothers avoided more foods.

Involvement of Rural Women in Household Industries

RENUKA A. JUTLE

1999

MAJOR ADVISOR : Dr. ANASUYA PATIL

The present study was conducted in the year 1998-99 in three taluks viz., Dharwad, Hubli and Kalaghatagi with a sample size of 150 rural women involved in five different household industries of Dharwad district, to know the extent of involvement, financial management socio-economic characteristics and problems as perceived by the women in household industries.

The results of the study revealed that 42 per cent of women belonged to low involvement category and 47.67 per cent belonged to high involvement category. Mean involvement score of women in household industries ranged between 44.60 to 60.10. Maximum involvement score was observed with respect to daily time spent in hours in all five household industries. More than half of the women belonged to the age group of less than 30 years. Majority of the women were illiterates and belonging to schedule caste and schedule tribe category. Forty seven per cent of the women

had an annual income above Rs.11,500/- whereas, 42.67 per cent of women had annual income less than Rs.11,500. More than fifty per cent of the women did not borrow loan. Among the borrowers, 20 per cent of them borrowed loan from banks followed by money lenders (10.60%) and relatives/friends (9.33) and repay the loan yearly (18.67%) and monthly (10.67%). Majority of the women did not save money, only 28 per cent of the women had the habit of saving through small savings, chitfund and pigmy. Fifty per cent of women expressed marketing channels for their goods as wholesalers. Caste, type of the family and income of the family had positive and significant relation with the extent of involvement. Majority of women stated that procurement of raw material (80%) and health problems (71.33%) such as chest pain, back pain, ache in upper arm, roughening of hands and palm were the major problems in household industries.

