पंजीकरण संख्या
Registration No. 07210001

302646

छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर
CHHATRAPATI SHAHU JI MAHARAJ UNIVERSITY, KANPUR

विद्या–वाचस्पति

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि **अर्चना सिंह** को इस विश्वविद्यालय के 2012 के दीक्षांत समारोह में **गृहविज्ञान** विषय पर **विद्या–वाचस्पति** की उपाधि प्रदान की गई ।

उक्त उपाधि के लिए आपने निम्नांकित विषय पर मौलिक प्रबन्ध प्रस्तुत किया ।

Doctor of Philosophy

This is to Certify that **ARCHANA SINGH** has been awarded to the Degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** in this University in **HOME SCIENCE** at the convocation 2012.

The Subject on which he/she presented a thesis for the Degree was

DESIGNING OF MATERNITY AND NURSING APPARELS FOR EXPECTANT AND LACTATING MOTHERS

कुलसचिव
Registrar

CSJMU Kalyanpur, Kanpur-24
19 January, 2013

कुलपति
Vice-Chancellor

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(91) (57)

C.S. AZAD UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE & TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR-2

No: CSUH(R)- 12 /2001 Dated: April 04, 2001

ORDER

On the recommendation of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and as approved by the Board of Management vide its meeting held on 29.12.2000 **Miss Archana Singh** is hereby appointed on the post of **Assistant Professor, Clothing & Textile** in the pay scale of Rs. 8000-13500 in the College of Home Science, Kanpur on the following terms and conditions.

1. The post carries the scale of pay of Rs. 8000-13500 plus dearness allowance and other allowance as per rules of the University. The pay in the above scale of pay will be fixed as per rules of the University.
2. The appointment under this University will be considered to be a fresh one and she will not be entitled to any travelling and/or conveyance allowance for joining the post.
3. She will be required to produce a Medical Certificate of fitness from the Medical Officer of the University before she is allowed to join, if not done earlier.
4. She will be on probation for a period of two year from the date of joining the post, which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Failure to complete the period of probation to the satisfaction of the competent authority will render him liable to be discharged from service.
5. She will have to serve the University for a minimum period of two years unless her services are terminated by the University on one month's notice at any time prior to the expiry of this period. During this period, she will not be permitted to apply for any post outside the University.
6. She is liable to be transferred any where else where the University has or may have its teaching/research and extension education centres.
7. She will have to enter into a contract of service with the University before she can be allowed to join.

In case the offer of appointment is acceptable on the terms and conditions mentioned above, her acceptance or otherwise should be communicated by 15 days of above offer and she should report on duty to the Dean, College of Home Science, Kanpur latest by 20.4.2001 after which the offer will be considered as cancelled automatically.

(S.R. Singh)
Vice-Chancellor
4/4/2001

No.: CSUH(R)- 12 /2001 Of date.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action:-

1. Miss Archana Singh, A-16 , Avas Vikas Colony, Sitapur-261001.
2. Comptroller, C.S. Azad University of Agric. & Tech.., Kanpur.
3. Medical Officer, C.S. Azad University of Agric. & Tech., Kanpur.
4. Personal file of the candidate concerned.
5. Dean, College of Home Science, Kanpur.
6. Registrar, C.S. Azad University of Agric. & Technology, Kanpur.
7. Technical Secretary to Vice Chancellor, C.S. Azad University of Agric. & Technology, Kanpur.

Sri R.C. Pandey 10/4/01

33 10/4/01

(D.N. Sharma)
Chief Personnel Officer

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(10)

To,

The Dean,
College of Home Science
C.S.A. U & T,Kanpur-2

Sir,

In compliance of order No.CSUH(R)-12/2001 Dt.April,04, 2001.I have joined on the post of Assistant Professor, Clothing & Textile in the pay scale of 8000-13500 in the forenoon of 20.4.2001.

Submitted for necessary action.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

(Archana Singh)
Asstt.Prof.
Clothing & Textile

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चन्द्रशेखर आजाद कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर–208002

प्रत्राक: सीएसयूएच–605 / सी0प्र0 / का0नि0–460(5) / 2024 दिनांक: सितम्बर 21, 2024

संशोधित–आदेश

शासनादेश संख्या–2631 / 67–कृशिअ–10–1500(16) / 2009 दिनांक 21.09.2010 एवं यू0जी0सी0 रेग्यूलेशन संख्या– एफ0एन0–3–1 / 2009 दिनांक 30.06.2010 के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालय परिनियमावली के अध्याय–XIII की धारा–4(d) के अधीन गठित चयन समिति द्वारा साक्षात्कार सम्पन्न कराया गया, तदोपरान्त चयन समिति के संस्तुति के बन्द लिफाफों को खोलने हेतु प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव पर माननीय प्रबन्ध मण्डल की 159वीं बैठक दिनांक 18.01.2020 के मद संख्या–3 पर लिये गये के निर्णयानुसार अध्याय–XIII की धारा–4(d) के अनुसार चयनित शिक्षकों / समकक्षीय को कैरियर एडवान्समेन्ट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 18.01.2020 से वैयक्तिक प्रोन्नति का लाभ दिये जाने हेतु शासन के पत्र संख्या–547 / 67–कृशिअ–20–1500(03) / 16 दिनांक 12.06.2020 के कम में मा0 प्रबन्ध मण्डल की 159वीं बैठक दिनांक 08.10.2020 में प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव पर अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप निर्गत आदेश संख्याःसीएसयूएच–527 / 2020 दिनांक 14.10.2020 एवं सीएसयूएचः 528 / 2020 दिनांक 14.10.2020 द्वारा दिनांक 18.01.2020 से पदनाम एवं वेतनमान अनुमन्य कराया गया।

तदकम में मा0 प्रबन्ध मण्डल की 163वीं बैठक दिनांक 11.09.2023 के मद संख्या–17 पर निर्देशानुसार कैरियर एडवान्समेन्ट स्कीम के अर्न्तगत सहायक प्राध्यापक से सह–प्राध्यापक एवं सह–प्राध्यापक से प्राध्यापक पदनाम पाये शिक्षकों की अर्हता तिथि निर्धारित किये जाने हेतु गठित समिति की संस्तुति दिनांक 01.06.2024 में सम्मिलित ऐसे शिक्षक जो मूलतः नान–प्लान में नियुक्त हैं, को मा0 प्रवन्ध मण्डल की 164वीं बैठक दिनांक 01.07.2024 के मद संख्या–15 पर प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव के अनुमोदनोपरान्त नाम के सम्मुख अंकित अर्हता तिथि से पदनाम / वेतनमान अनुमन्य कराये जाने के आदेश कुलपति महोदय ने प्रदान किये हैं।

सह–प्राध्यापक से प्राध्यापक

क्रमांक	नाम एवं पदनाम	विभाग का नाम	समिति द्वारा प्राध्यापक पदनाम हेतु निर्धारित अर्हता तिथि
1.	डा0 अनिल कुमार	मृदा विज्ञान एवं कृषि रसायन विभाग	06.03.2017
2.	डा0 विवेक कुमार त्रिपाठी	उद्यान विज्ञान विभाग	02.03.2017
3.	डा0 एम0 पी0 एस0 यादव (सेवानिवृत्त)	पशुपालन एवं दुग्ध विज्ञान विभाग	15.12.2012
4.	डा0 राम जी	पशुपालन एवं दुग्ध विज्ञान विभाग	13.03.2017
5.	डा0 कौशल कुमार	भूमि संरक्षण एवं जल प्रबन्ध	02.03.2017
6.	डा0 सर्वेश कुमार	भूमि संरक्षण एवं जल प्रबन्ध	30.10.2017
7.	डा0 एन0 के0 शर्मा	भौतिक विभाग, कषि अभियान्त्रिकी महाविद्यालय, इटावा	05.01.2014
8.	डा0 देवेन्द्र सिंह	रसायन विभाग, कषि अभियान्त्रिकी महाविद्यालय, इटावा	29.08.2012

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सहायक प्राध्यापक से सह–प्राध्यापक

क्रमांक	नाम एवं पदनाम	विभाग का नाम	समिति द्वारा सह–प्राध्यापक पदनाम हेतु निर्धारित अर्हता तिथि
1.	डा0 मृन्ना सर्मा	मानव विकास विभाग, गृह विज्ञान संकाय	03.01.2013
2	डा0 विनीता सिंह	आहार विज्ञान एवं पोषण विभाग, गृह विज्ञान संकाय	27.11.2013
3.	डा0 सीमा सोनकर	आहार विज्ञान एवं पोषण विभाग, गृह विज्ञान संकाय,	08.01.2015
4.	डा0 अर्चना सिंह	वस्त्र एवं परिधान विभाग, गृह विज्ञान संकाय	20.04.2015
5	डा0 रश्मि सिंह	आहार विज्ञान एवं पोषण विभाग, गृह विज्ञान संकाय	10.01.2015
6.	डा0 राजीव सिंह	कृषि व्यवसाय प्रबन्धन, कृषि अभियान्त्रिकी महाविद्यालय, इटावा	15.01.2014

(नौशाद खान)
निदेशक,
प्रशासन एवं मानीटरिंग

पत्रांक एंव दिनांक उपरोक्त।

प्रतिलिपि : निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:–

1. अर्थ नियन्त्रक।
2. सम्बन्धित अधिष्ठाता / निदेशक / विभागाध्यक्ष / अनुभागाध्यक्ष / प्रभारी।
3. कुलसचिव।
4. प्रभारी, विधिक प्रकोष्ठ।
5. सम्बन्धित शिक्षक।
6. व्यक्तिगत पत्रावली।
7. कुलपति के तकनीकी सचिव को कुलपति महोदय के सज्ञांनार्थ।
8. गार्ड फाइल।

(नौशाद खान)
निदेशक,
प्रशासन एवं मानीटरिंग

Ms Deepa
Please file
25/9/14

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Dr. Archana Singh
(Publications in UGC CARE LISTED JOURNALS)

1. Singh, N. and **Singh, A.** 2022. Colouration of Cotton Fabric with Flower Extract. ***International Journal of Novel Research and Development.*** *7*(5). 1502-1509

2. Singh, N. and **Singh, A. 2023.** Silk Coloration with Banana Petaloid: Optimization of Dyeing Variables. ***International Journal of Novel Research and Development.*** 8(6).303-g310

3. Singh, N. and **Singh, A.2024.** Comparative Physical analysis of Banana and Jute Fiber ***International Journal of Novel Research and Development.*** 9(9). 595-d598.

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An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Coloration of Cotton Fabric with Banana Flower Extract

Neha Singh[1] and Archana Singh[2]

C.S.A. University of Agricultural and Technology, Kanpur

1 -Research Scholar 2. Assoc. Prof, Dept. of Textiles & Clothing, College of Community Science, C.S.A.U.A. &T., Kanpur

ABSTRACT

Along with consumer's awareness regarding eco-safety, there has been a tendency towards the use of environment friendly materials and textile dyeing with natural colorant is a global soaring interest for avoiding environment pollution incurred by synthetic dyes. Among all other sources banana is most promising for ample availability. After citrus, banana is the second biggest created natural product, contributing about 16% of the world's total fruit production. The review provides information about preparation of dye with banana petaloid using pseudostem sap, alum and tealeaves as mordants for Cotton. Dyeing parameters viz; concentration of dye material, extraction time, dyeing time and dyeing temperature with concentration of natural mordants and mordanting methods have been standardized.

Key words: Banana Petaloid Waste Exploitation, Eco-friendly Colouration, Natural Mordants, Colour Levelness and Colour Fastness

1. INTRODUCTON

Natural dyes, dyestuff and dyeing are as old as textiles themselves. Man has always been interested in colours; the art of dyeing has a long past and many of the dyes go back into prehistory. It was practised during the Bronze Age in Europe. The earliest written record of the use of natural dyes was found in China dated 2600 BC.

Today, dyeing is a complex and specialized science. Nearly all dyestuff is now produced from synthetic compounds. After invention of synthetic dyes, natural dyes are not used because of the advantage of synthetic dye over natural dye in respect of application, colour range, fastness properties, and availability. But, some synthetic dyes are hazardous, carcinogenic and also release vast amount of pollutant in the environment during their manufacturing.

The world is slowly realizing the damaging effects of several chemicals that are synthesized by men in laboratory. Ecology and pollution have therefore become a major concern to all. Green house effect, ozone layer depreciation, water pollution and improper waste disposal have become important issues. So, all developed countries are looking for safe environment. In this context, the textile industry, which uses hundreds of chemicals in production, from raw material to disposal, is generally regarded among the most polluting industry.

Recently, a number of commercial dyers and small textile export houses have started looking at the possibilities of using natural dyes for regular basis dyeing and printing of textiles to overcome environmental pollution caused by the synthetic dyes. This has led to the desire to turn to a traditional and more natural way of life with a belief that "All natural things are good for life on the earth". In this trend, there is now using natural colouring matters for textile substrates both natural and synthetic. The use of natural dyes cuts down significantly on the amount of

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Silk Coloration with Banana Petaloid: Optimization of Dyeing Variables

Neha Singh[1] and Archana Singh[2]
1-Research Scholar and 2-Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Textiles & Clothing, College of Home Science
C.S.A. University of Agricultural and Technology, Kanpur

ABSTRACT

Environment pollution is a global concern, the world is slowly realizing the damaging effects of several chemicals that are synthesized by men in laboratory. Green house effect, ozone layer depreciation, water pollution and improper waste disposal have become important issues. One of the most pressing issues today is the lack of fresh drinking water, and as one of the most polluting industries, textiles – and especially the dyeing of textiles – is responsible for many instances of pollution making fresh water undrinkable. Thus, a study was conducted to explore eco natural dye by banana flower petaloid. This study is to optimize the concentration of dye material, extraction time, dyeing time and dyeing temperature with concentration of natural mordants and mordanting methods for sustainable colouration of silk fabric employing banana waste. Best effect of optimized variables variation was observed on colour strength (λ max) and per cent marks obtained by panel of judges. The dye fiber bonding stability was accessed via colour fastness of light, washing, rubbing and perspiration. Except light fastness property almost all type of colour fastness value ranges between 3-4. Best result of λ max value was recorded at 25 g (0.817 nm), 60 min (0.693 nm) dye extraction, 90 min (0.932 nm) dyeing time and 80°C (2.191 nm) dyeing temperature. This reports prognosis an environmental begins approach for colouration of silk fabric by deploying of banana petals waste.

Key words: Eco-friendly Colouration, Banana Petaloid Waste Exploitation, Natural Mordants, Colour Levelness and Colour Fastness Properties

1. INTRODUCTON

Now a days, fortunately there is increasing awareness among people towards natural dyes and dye yielding plants. Due to their nontoxic properties, less side effects, more medicinal values, natural dye used in day to day food products and in the pharmaceutical industry [1]. Increased environmental awareness and health hazards associated with the use of synthetic dyes which have led to the revival of natural dyes. Natural dyes are eco- friendly and promote green revolution. They are less toxic and less polluting. It is the need of the day to exploit the forest wealth which can provide us with the significant sources of imparting beautiful dyes [2]. Use of natural dyes on textile material is now being popularized globally by continuous efforts of the nature lovers. As a result, renewable resources are now being reinvestigated as the alternative raw materials. Natural dyes exhibit better biodegradability and are more environment friendly alternative to synthetic dyes [3][4][5].

Among numerous natural dye, banana is promising sustainable agricultural bio waste dye source. The ashes of banana leaves, bark and fruit rind have been reported to be in use of dyeing of textile. The cell sap of banana contains a considerable amount of tannin, which stains the cloth in almost dark black colour. The stain on the cloth is fairly permanent and very difficult to wash out [6]. During performing research work it was presumed, in mature banana plant relative percentages of different parts assumed as 9% floral stems, 41% outer part of pseudo-stem, 11% fruit, 6% peel, 3% peduncle, 14% underground parts and 16 % leaf and stalks. So it concluded, after harvesting banana fruits almost 89% of banana plant is accounts as waste. The huge amount of banana waste has no remarkable exploitation so far.

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COMPARATIVE PHYSICAL ANALYSIS OF BANANA AND JUTE FIBRE

[1]Neha Singh & [2]Archana Singh

[1]Research Scholar & [2]Associate Professor

C.S.A. University of Agricultural and Technology, Kanpur, India

Abstract: Agricultural residues represent a notable category of sustainable materials that are currently being investigated for their possible utilization in various applications. India being a tropical country is very rich in vegetable or natural fibres. Vegetable fibres mostly long and staple with considerable stiffness and durable. Here, two type of natural fibre such as banana and jute are compared against their physical properties. Physical analysis such as length, diameter, fineness and strength determined under the present study. Length of fibre and fineness is higher of banana than jute fibre whereas the tenacity is more in jute as compared to banana fibre. Beyond cotton fibre other natural fibre should be explored to fulfil the human demands. With this thought banana and jute fibre can be used for textile purposes or it can be blended for cost reduction and to get good textile properties.

Key words: Agro waste, Banana Fibre, Jute fibre, Eco fabric, Biodegradable, physical properties

I. INTRODUCTON

Agro waste leftovers serve as valuable sources of natural fibers, presenting an environmentally sustainable substitute for manufactured polymers. In addition, natural fibers include supplementary attributes like renewability, exceptional absorption capabilities, and favorable mechanical qualities [1]. Furthermore, it should be noted that these materials possess the characteristic of being biodegradable and capable of being recycled.

India being a tropical country is very rich in vegetable or natural fibers. It may be classified into five classes according to plants part from which they are obtained. a. seed fibre b. bast fibre c. leaf fibers. d. wood fibre e. miscellaneous fibre. Among the available agro based, natural cellulosic fibers, potential of banana fibers as a natural fibre is high. Its sustainability is undeniable and has unexplored potentiality in textile field [2].

Banana and jute, both the fibers belongs to natural fibre composed mainly of lignin, cellulose, and hemicellulose. Therefore, it is called lignocellulosic fibre, which has been discovered to have a cellulose content of 60-65%, 6-19% hemicellulose, 5-10% lignin, 3-5% pectin, ash 1-3%, and 3-6% extractives [3]. Banana fibre has advantages and disadvantages to hemp fibre, such as good mechanical properties, good water absorption, coarse and stiff fibre, breathable, lustrous, antiseptic and antibacterial, UV protection, and anti-static. Jute is the second most important natural fibre (after cotton) in terms of global consumption, is extensively used for the manufacture of flexible packaging fabrics besides its prospective use as carpet backing, decorative fabrics, and in some other fields of technical textiles. Jute fibre is considered to be economic, recyclable, biodegradable and environmentally friendly material, especially as reinforcement material in biocomposites or biopolymer [4].

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