

SANGAM SKM COLLEGE -NADI

LESSON NOTES-WEEK 1

YEAR 13

HOME ECONOMICS

Strand: HEC 13.2 CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Sub Strand: HEC 13.2.1 Equipment

Achievement Indicator: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- ✓ Explain the four requirements for designing textiles products
- ✓ Discuss the aspects of story board
- ✓ Explore relevant themes for intended designs
- ✓ Acquire relevant materials for designing
- ✓ Create with detail a desire story board

REQUIREMENTS OF DESIGNING TEXTILES

Designing is a creative process that involves the development of solutions to meet specific end needs and wants.

All requirements differ from one product to another but generally all designers must consider the following:

- 1. Functional requirements**
- 3. Social requirements**
- 2. Environmental requirements**
- 4. Aesthetic requirements**

1. Functional Requirements

- ✓ This refers to how the product would perform, how it is made, the purpose it is made for and what it is made from.
- ✓ It needs to be structurally sound and suited to its intended end use.
- ✓ To meet the functional requirements the following questions should be cautiously considered by designers when designing a textile product

2. Aesthetic Requirements

- ✓ Aesthetic requirements refer to the way a product looks in its appearance.
- ✓ Designers ought to pay careful considerations to the aesthetic requirements of their designs so that their products are appealing right from the beginning.
- ✓ To gather the aesthetic requirements of a design the designers need to consider the following questions:

- Will the user expect the product to look in a certain way?
- Will the method of decoration suit the overall end product?

- Will the colours suit the product?
- Does the decoration act as a point of focus or it masks an unattractive base design?
- Can the decoration be placed at structural points to strengthen the design?
- Will the decoration stay in place?

3. Social Requirements

- ✓ This refers to how the textile product would deal with its social acceptance, for example; how well it will be accepted by a community or society.
- ✓ Social requirements are directly influenced by functional and aesthetic aspects of a design thus, the importance of such requirements. If a product does not work well or does not meet its functional requirements then it will be regarded as low-grade and will not be socially accepted.
- ✓ Likewise if a product does not meet its aesthetic requirements it will also not be socially accepted.
- ✓ Some questions that need to be considered in terms of social requirements:
 - ✓ Will people appreciate it?
 - ✓ Will the age group for which it is intended for accept it?
 - ✓ Will it be accepted by the parents of the intended age group?
 - ✓ Does it confirm to societal values and beliefs?
 - ✓ Will it meet cultural expectations?
 - ✓ Will it be easy to promote and sell?

4. Requirements

- ✓ New fibres, fabrics, products and processes have continuously been developed, evaluated and improved.
- ✓ Consumers are now able to select from an enormous range of comfortable and fashionable clothing and footwear items which provides comfort and convenience in our lives at home and in the workplace.
- ✓ Have benefitted us with an improved quality of life they have come at a cost.
- ✓ Globally non renewable resources are being depleted, while at the same time air pollution is increasing and the contamination of waterways is creating ecological disasters.
- ✓ Designers today are more responsive to this and show great wisdom by creating environmentally friendly products.
- ✓ It is important to consider the following questions to meet the environmental requirements of design products:
 - Is the product to be used, a natural resource?
 - If used from natural resource, how it can be replaced?
 - Will the product use cause pollution?
 - Does the product require packaging and which type is required?
 - How can packaging be kept to minimum?
 - Will the method of decoration pose any health risk, for example; toxic glue or paint used?

STORY BOARD

Storyboard is a panel or series of panels on which a set of sketches is arranged depicting consecutively the important changes of scene and action in a series of shots. (As for a film, television show, or commercial)

The Storyboard consists of the following:

- ✓ Mood Board
- ✓ Conceptual Board
- ✓ Emotional Board
- ✓ Inspirational Board

Mood board	Conceptual board	Emotional board	Inspirational board
<p>a type of collage consisting of images, text, and samples of objects in a composition</p> <p>Can be based upon a set topic or can be any material chosen at random.</p> <p>can be used to give a general idea of a topic that is being given, or can be used to show how different something is</p> <p>From the modern day.</p> <p>May be physical or digital, and can be "extremely effective" presentation tools.</p>	<p>Forms a form of stimulus material, comprising of visual or Verbal representation of an idea for an idea for a product or service, often outlining its attributes and benefits and used to present this to participants in research.</p> <p>These are usually mounted on large boards so a group of people can easily see them.</p> <p>Such concept boards may be quite polished and resemble advertisements, or they may be rough.</p>	<p>Emotional board contains an affective state of consciousness in which joy, sorrow, fear and hate is experienced.</p>	<p>Is more specific and visual.</p> <p>A collection of visual references that are the starting point for elements that will eventually show up in the designed product.</p> <p>In this case, there is a more literal connection between what shows up on the inspiration board, and what ends up in the final piece. It would include things like photographs, illustrations, screenshots, colour swatches, words and shapes.</p>

Relationship Between Mood Board And Inspirational Board

Mood board	Inspirational board
Gathers all research and images of how the product will make the individual feel	Gathers all the reference points for what the product will look like.
Consists of conceptual, feeling and psychology	Consists of details, colours, forms, textures and lines.
Should influence what goes onto the inspiration board,	Should respond to the mood board

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the following requirements of textiles:

- ❖ Functional requirements

- ❖ Aesthetics requirements

2. Discuss how the textile requirements influence certain clothes for example; work uniforms, wedding outfits, school uniforms etc. (have a list for this question)

3. Discuss the differences in the storyboards

SANGAM SKMNCOLLEGE NADI 2021

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE FOR 12th – 16th JULY

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

Year: 13

Subject: Home Economics

Strand: HEC 13.1 Home Management

Sub Strand: HEC 13.1.1.1 The Family Social Issues

Achievement Indicator: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- ✓ Define social and family issues.
- ✓ Discuss unemployment and its implications to family well-being.
- ✓ Explain how poverty has affected the lifestyles of families in Fiji.
- ✓ Explain the status of disadvantaged families and how are they assisted by the government.
- ✓ Discuss family issues prevalent in Fiji and strategies used to manage the issues.
- ✓ Recognize the importance of family support services available in Fiji.

SOCIAL ISSUES

- Are matters or concerns that can be explained only by factors outside an individuals' control and immediate social environment which affects many individuals in a society
- For instance:
 - Unemployment
 - Poverty
 - Disadvantaged families
 - Crime

1. UNEMPLOYMENT

- A state when people do not have a job but are actively looking for a full – time or part – time job/work
- People who are waiting to start a new job
- People who are waiting to be called back to a job from which they have been stood down without pay

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- Recession
- Disability
- Natural disaster
- Discrimination at work place (gender, race

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- Employee value
- Inflation
- Lack of relevant qualification
- Attitude towards employers
- Rapid change in technology

TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

<p>A. <u>CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goes hand in hand with the business cycle • The higher the GDP, the lower the cyclical unemployment at the peak of the business cycle • VICE VERSA is true when the economy is in “TROUGH” of the business cycle • If the cyclical unemployment rate stretches for an extended period, it may cause permanent damage to the labor force in the country 	<p>B. <u>STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demand of certain goods and services changes due to the fact that everyday new products are being launched in the market • Leads to an increase in the unemployment rate in certain sectors of the economy and creates jobs yet in others • Re – employment may be possible if the worker relocates or migrates to other sectors
<p>C. <u>AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agribusiness felt the effects of UNDULATION in the agricultural sectors due to factors like low production, draught or natural disaster • May also be regarded as one of the causes of unemployment 	<p>D. <u>HARDCORE UNEMPLOYMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results when a worker is disabled and is not in a position to work • Worker may also give up his job after a few days due to dissatisfaction with wages

MEASURES FOR REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Extending UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ❖ Assisting in developing enhanced work habits ❖ Improving LABOUR MOBILITY ❖ Framing ECONOMIC POLICIES
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EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- i. Lowers living standards thus children may experience deprivation
- ii. Loss of self – esteem, feeling of inadequacy
- iii. The presence of equality of opportunity decreases
- iv. When there is high unemployment:
 - ✚ The unemployed feels less secure
 - ✚ Workers are less willing to leave unsatisfactory jobs

- v. Unemployment leads to many social issues such as:
 - ✚ ill health
 - ✚ premature death
 - ✚ attempted and actual suicide
 - ✚ marriage breakdown
 - ✚ child battering
 - ✚ racial conflicts
- vi. crime increases

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

- i. payments made by the state (government/ social welfare) or other authorized bodies to unemployed people
- ii. Based on a compulsory para – governmental (non- government) insurance system
- iii. Depending on the jurisdiction and the status of the person, those sums may cover only basic needs or may compensate the last pay somewhat proportionally to the previous earned salary. In Fiji, only some are covered under social welfare scheme. Under the current government assistance scheme individuals 70 years and over receive \$100 a month. Individuals under 70 years receive \$50 and food vouchers worth \$50

2. POVERTY

- According to poverty alleviation, the impact assessment is about 45% of people in Fiji are living in poverty

TYPES OF POVERTY

<p>A. <u>ABSOLUTE POVERTY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a lack of basic human needs, such as clean water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing and shelter because of inability to afford them 	<p>B. <u>RELATIVE POVERTY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a condition of having fewer resources or less income than others within a society or country
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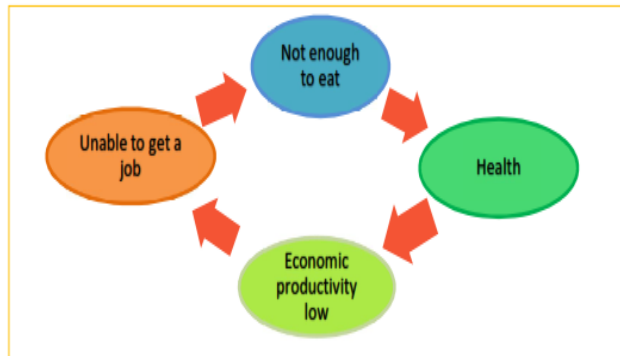
EFFECTS OF POVERTY

- i. Poor standard of living
- ii. Lower economic growth and development
- iii. Increase in crime
- iv. Emotional disturbances
- v. Increase in spread of diseases or ill - health

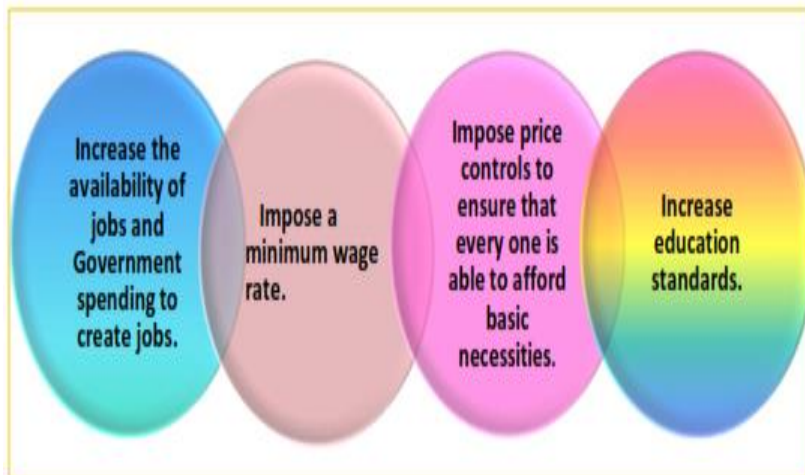
CAUSES OF POVERTY

- Uneven social and economic development
- Unfair distribution of income
- Lower rates of savings and investment

THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF POVERTY



ELIMINATION OF POVERTY



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Define social issues and list 2 examples
2. Discuss 2 types of unemployment
3. Differentiate between absolute poverty and relative poverty

Sangam S.K.M College – Nadi

Home Economics Department

Year 13

Week 3 Notes and Activities – [19/07/21 – 23/07/21]

Strand: HEC 13.1 FAMILY AND HOME MANAGEMENT

Sub Strand: HEC 13.1.1.1 The Family Issues

Content Learning Outcome:

- explain the status of disadvantaged families and how are they assisted by the government.
- discuss family issues prevalent in Fiji and strategies used to manage the issues.

1. DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES

- Lack basic resources or conditions as standard housing, medical and educational facilities and civil rights believed to be necessary for an equal position in society
- The “DISADVANTAGED” is the generic term for individuals or groups of people who:
 - ❖ Face special problems such as mental and physical disability
 - ❖ Lack of money or economic support
 - ❖ Are without power or other means of support

PEOPLE WHO ARE INVOLVED

- People with low income background
- Students who do not have access to proper meals
- Typically related to women with reduced upward mobility (chances of promotion) and having limited access to natural resources and economic opportunities
- Farmers as most of their land is unproductive and it becomes very expensive to operate a new productive land (no financial support)

ASSISTANCE BY GOVERNMENT ON SELF HELP PROJECTS

- distribution of wealth between poor and rich is equal as the government has given full rights to people who are disadvantaged eg, government leased farm lands in Fiji
- disadvantaged people are encouraged to buy residential and commercial properties in special tax rebate

The government has encouraged Fijian made products to be sold. Therefore, families with low income can earn a living by selling their products.

2. **CRIME**

- Common in every community and just about affects everybody
- Crime is an offence against public law
- It is a breach of rules or rules for which the governing body can prescribe a conviction or jail sentence
- Crime is a recurring problem in Fiji with steady in recent years. Common criminal activities in Fiji includes:
 - Robbery/ burglary
 - Housebreaking
 - Rape
 - Incest
 - Murder
- Crime is committed by people of all origins and various backgrounds and the effects are felt by all in the society

CAUSES OF CRIME

i. **BREAKDOWN OF FAMILIES**

- Children from broken families (divorced and separated parents) are cared for by single parent or extended families.
- Such children are left on their own to defend themselves. They sometimes leave home and become vulnerable to commit crimes.

ii. **RURAL – URBAN MIGRATION**

- this movement to improve life in Fiji is happening faster than the rate of development of public and private infrastructures and facilities in the cities to accommodate them
- without proper housing and employment opportunities many of these migrants turn to crime to survive

iii. **UNEMPLOYMENT**

- Inability to earn, causes non fulfillment of an individual's basic needs and this leads to crime

iv. **LACK OF EDUCATION**

- Leads to difficulties in securing employment leading to crime especially in youths and adults

v. **ALCOHOL ABUSE**

- Abuse of alcohol leads to violent, aggressive and spontaneous behavior

vi. **VIOLENT MOVIES**

- Crime is usually glorified through movies, music and television programs which influences youths to do things they would not normally engage in

EFFECTS OF CRIME

- Affects economic productivity and diverts resources from productive to non – productive uses
- Money that is spent on crime prevention and repairing the damages caused by criminal behavior could be better spent elsewhere

PREVENTION OF CRIME

- Rehabilitate prisoners so that they do not revert to criminal behavior on their release
- Control and reduce the rural – urban drift by improving employment opportunities and living conditions in rural areas
- Reform the legal system so that criminals are dealt with quickly and fairly

FAMILY ISSUES

- ✚ are issues taking place within a family which may later result in disagreements and conflicts amongst family members

1. IMPRISONMENT

- When a society punishes an individual with imprisonment both the prisoner and his family suffer
- Imprisonment is lawful punishment. Many people fail to accept the offender who has completed the appropriate sentence and they continue to discriminate against the ex – prisoner

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT

- Instead of acute corporal punishment today's imprisonment encompasses but a method to work on a person's mind as well as his body through punishment, deterrence and rehabilitation
- These processes allows the society to remove criminals and places criminals in institutions that allow for retribution and persuades the would- be criminals that such activities are not beneficial

EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT ON THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE FAMILY

- i. Loss of parent or spouse
- ii. Difficulty in obtaining work when one has a criminal record
- iii. Loss of freedom (separated from loved ones)
- iv. Sense of shame

- v. Reduction in income
- vi. Embarrassment to children – teasing and emotional damage

THE YELLOW RIBBON PROJECT IN FIJI

- seeks the forgiveness of ex- offenders from the community and seek a second chance in life
- there is a negative stigma associated with background as former prisoners which prevents most prisoners from re – integrating into society and it blocks windows of opportunities that may come their way

GOALS OF THE YELLOW RIBBON PROJECT

- i. to create awareness amongst the community on the need to give second chance to ex – offenders
- ii. to generate acceptance of the ex – offenders and their families in society
- iii. To inspire community action to support rehabilitation and re – integration of ex – offenders into their midst. The focus of this initiative is the community and we all have a part to play in this

2. DEATH

- The greatest crisis to affect a family is the death of one of its members
- When death occurs in the extended family, many others are at hand to support and to take over the role of the deceased. The impact of the death on such family is less traumatic as its members provide the practical and emotional support necessary
- As a nuclear family is more isolated and vulnerable, death of a breadwinner can result in severe poverty

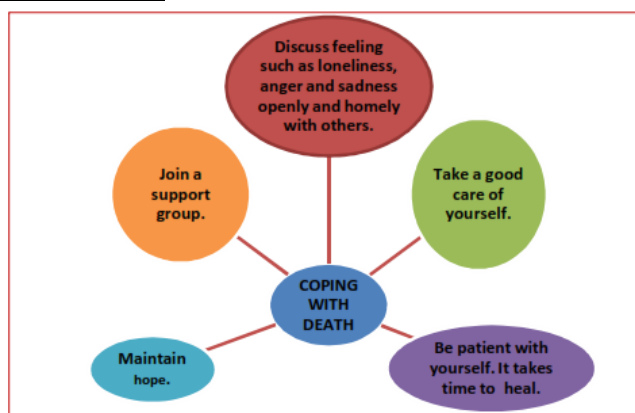
STAGES OF MOURNING

- i. **AVOIDANCE** – shock, disbelief, numbness, inability to accept the situation
- ii. **ANGER** – realization of what has happened, pain, guilt
- iii. **ACCEPTANCE** – recollection of old memories
- iv. **BUILDING A NEW LIFE** – relief from pain and negative feelings. Reorganization of life

EFFECT OF DEATH ON SPOUSE	EFFECT OF DEATH ON CHILDREN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of spouse causes deep personal suffering and grief • There is a sense of loss, loneliness and depression • The spouse may feel the guilt for not being a better partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of parents causes great emotional upset to a child • May increase insecurity • May be difficult for child to accept that FINALITY – children need a great deal of help and understanding at this time

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spouse may learn how to cope with unfamiliar tasks , eg, widows may learn how to budget, earn a living, widowers must learn to cook, to housekeep and care for children • In event of insufficient insurance, there may be financial problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children often worry about the future of the family, financial and otherwise. • The loss of a father or mother figure can affect personality development.
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WAYS OF COPING WITH DEATH



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. List the different types of crimes in Fiji
2. List two effects of death on the spouse
3. Discuss ways of coping with death in the family