REFERENCE MATERIAL

I. INTRODUCTION TO HOME SCIENCE

Home Science-It is the science applied to home. In other words, it means an art of economically managing the family resources to the maximum satisfaction of all the members.

FIVE AREAS OF HOME SCIENCE

- **1.HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD HOOD STUDIES-**This field deals with the principle of development and various domains of development of all stages of life. This knowledge helps to understand the needs of each stage and cope with problems related to various development.
- **2.FOODS AND NUTRITION**-In this field , knowledge about various food groups and nutrients present in each food group and sources are discussed. This helps to plan the balanced meal and guide you to maintain optimum nutritional status.
- **3.RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN APPLICATION**-In this field you all will learn to manage important resources like time, energy, etc. efficiently. Beside this, you will acquire skills of space management, investment in financial institutes, etc.
- **4.FABRIC APPAREL AND SCIENCE-**This field discuss about characteristics of various fibres, finishes given to various fabric, etc. You will also learn how to take care of fabrics properly. Knowledge of right selection of clothes and fabrics according to various factors.
- **5.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EXTENSION-**Information on important issues like water safety, hygiene and sanitation, etc. are discussed so that it can be imparted in community.

CAREER OPTIONS AFTER STUDYING HOME SCIENCE

Different areas of Home Science offer various opportunities of wage as well as self employment . Area-wise few options are listed-

1.HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Child counselor

Work in ICDS/NGO

Open day care centre

Work with NGO in the child care projects

2.FOODS AND NUTRITION

Chef

Dietician

Nutritional consultant

Cooking classes

3.RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN APPLICATION

Consumer activist

Interior decorator

Working as housekeeper

4.FABRIC APPAREL AND SCIENCE

Fashion designer

Fabric Technologist

Opening up tie and die/block printing unit

5.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EXTENSION

Social entrepreneur

Work in Government projects

HOME SCIENCE IS IMPORTANT FOR BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS

- 1.It offers vocational and professional avenues for both boys and girls
- 2.Both have to apply knowledge in day to living.
- 3. Both need to manage available resources in proper manner
- 4.It also helps to increase our standard of living and inculcate the qualities to enhance our lifestyle.
- 5.Both have to share equal opportunities of day-to-day life.

Importance of potable water-

- Transportation of nutrients
- Elimination of waste products
- Maintaining temperature
- Prevention from water borne diseases

QUALITIES OF DRINKING WATER

PHYSICAL	BIOLOGICAL	
Colourless, tasteless, transparent,	No coliform and micro organism	
no suspended particles, no		
organic matter		

METHODS OF WATER PURIFICATION

1.BOILING

METHOD	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES
 For muddy water sedimentation and 	ADVANTAGES
filtration	Simple method
 Boiled at 100 C for 10 minutes 	Kills coliform
 Cooled and stored in clean container 	DISADVANTAGES
	Time consuming
	Expensive
	Cumbersome

2.CHLORINE

METHOD	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES	
 One tea spoon of bleaching powder 	ADVANTAGES	
is mixed in a glass of water	 For large amount of water 	
 Three teaspoons of this solution in 	Kills coliform bacteria	
20 litres of water	DISADVANTAGES	
 Water is left for 30 minutes 	Smell of chlorine is there	

CHLORINE TABLETS

METHOD	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES	
One tablet of 4 mg in 1 litre of water	ADVANTAGES	
 Bottle cap is left loose to allow 	 Remove suspended particles 	
leakage	Kills coliform bacteria	
 After 3 minutes bottle is shaken and 	 Can be used for travel, military, 	
water is allowed to leak out to rinse	camps	
the screw bands	DISADVANTAGES	
 Cap of bottle is tightened and left for 	 Smell of chlorine is there 	
10 minutes before consuming	PRECAUTIONS	
 Incase of dirty water 2 tablets are 	 Bottle should be recapped tightly 	
used and water should be left for 20	Tablets should be dry and used	

14571100	ADVANTA OFC AND DICABIANTA OFC		
3.STORAGE FILTER			
minutes	before expiry date		

METHOD	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES
Two containers, one fitted on top of	ADVANTAGES
the other	 Remove suspended particles
 Two or three porcelain candles are 	DISADVANTAGES
fitted at the base of the top	 Does not remove coliform bacteria
container	
 Water gets filtered and collects in 	
the lower container	

ELECTRIC FILTER

METHOD	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES			
 Consists of three chambers 	ADVANTAGES			
First chamber - porcelain candles to	 Safe and cool water is readily available 			
remove suspended particles	 Saves on gas consumption 			
 Second chamber- activated carbon 	Saves time			
particles to absorb the dissolved	 Kills micro organisms 			
organic impurities	DISADVANTAGES			
 Third chamber - ultra violet rays to 	Expensive			
inactivates the microscopic bacteria	 Cannot be used incase of electric 			
and viruses	failure			
 The quality of water is monitored 	 Does not remove dissolved impurities 			
by an electronic monitoring system	PRECAUTIONS			
	 Continuous water supply 			
	 Only cold water should be passed 			
	 Candles need to be cleaned once in 			
	three months			

REVERSE OSMOSIS

METHOD	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES		
Five stages of water purifying system	ADVANTAGES		
 Sediment filter to remove rust ,sand 	 RO membrane can last long 		
and other sediments	 Minimum maintenance of filter 		
 Activated carbon filter removes 	 Membranes can be easily cleaned 		
chemicals, pesticides, chlorine	 Water is free of all contaminants 		
Semi permeable membrane removes	DISADVANTAGES		
lead, nitrate, mercury	Expensive		
 Activated carbon pre-filter enhances 	 Water wastage is there 		
tastes and removes odour	 Essential minerals are lost 		
 Ultra violet lamp takes care of 			
germicidal impurities like virus			
,bacteria			