

APPENDIX I

AN INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO ELICIT INFORMATION ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN AGRICULTURE IN THE SELECTED TRIBAL SETTINGS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAMIL NADU AND MANIPUR STATES

Name of the Interviewer : _____ **date:** _____

Name of the Interviewee : _____

ADDRESS : _____

I. General information of tribal family

1. Name of the tribe _____ :
2. Locale _____ :
3. Distance from the city _____ :
4. Type of the family _____ : Nuclear _____ Joint
5. Family size _____ :
 - a. Small family (1-3 members) _____
 - b. Medium family (4-6 members) _____
 - c. Large family (above 6 members) _____
6. Religion _____ :
 - a. Christian _____
 - b. Hindu _____
 - c. Any other _____
7. Tradition occupation of the family:

Agriculture _____ Any other
8. Details of family background

Sl. no	Name of the family member	Age in year	Sex M/F	Relationship to the head of the family	Education					Occupation	Income annually /monthly (Rs)
					1	2	3	4	5		

1. Illiterate 2. Primary 3. High school 4. Secondary 5. Graduate

4	Green leafy vegetables Spinach Coriander		
5	Roots and tuber Potato Yam Ginger Turmeric		
6	Fruit Banana Pineapple		

III. What are the problems faced by the tribal women in agriculture.

S. No.	Problems	Yes	No
1	Money to invest on agriculture		
2	Natural calamities		
3	Lack of irrigation facilities		
4	Non availability of good seeds		
5	High cost of fertilizer		
6	Lack of agricultural labourer		
7	Lack of sources for milking the produce		

IV. Health hazards among tribal women agricultural workers

Sl.no	Illness	Yes	Reason
1	Back pain		
2	Hand and legs pain		
3	Join pain		
4	Headache		
5	Giddiness		
6	Abdominal pain		
7	Cough		
8	Chest pain		
9	Asthma		
10	Allergy		
11	Fever		

V. Training needs of tribal women in agriculture and allied activities

Sl.no	Title	Activities	Did you undergo the training already		Did you need additional training	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Plant protection	a. Identification of pest and diseases b. Preparing spray solution c. Name and dose of plant protection chemicals				
2	Selection of Manure and nurturing	a. Optimum dose of fertilizer b. Method of fertilizer application c. Time of fertilizer application				
3	Mushroom cultivation	a. Preparation of mushroom bed b. Maintenance of mushroom bed c. Maintenance of mushroom shed				
4	Goat rearing	a. Care and maintenance b. Disease management				
5	Apiculture / bee keeping	Care and maintenance				
6	Selection of seed and methods sowing	a. Selection of seeds b. Seed treatment				
7	Methods irrigation	a. Time of irrigation b. Number of irrigation				
8	Poultry keeping	a. Feed ratio for hen/broiler/layer b. Disease management				
9	Scientific storage of agricultural produce	a. Storage of farm produce b. Control of store grain pest c. Seed processing				

VI. Time schedule by tribal farm Women

Sl.no	Activities	Duration	
		Hour	Minutes
1	Household work Cooking Washing Cleaning utensil Household cleaning & maintenance Care of family member Marketing		

2	Personal work Personal care Entertainment Taking nap Hobbies Sleeping Domestic activities Bathing		
3	Agriculture and allied operations Agriculture field work Kitchen garden Care and farm animals		

VII. Pattern of wage distribution

Sl.no.	Nature of work	Male		Female		Wages per/day (Rs)	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Male	Female
1	Ploughing						
2	Transplanting						
3	Weeding						
4	Harvesting						
5	Threshing						
6	Winnowing						

VIII. What are the tools used in agricultural operation

Sl.no	Tools	Sources			
		Own	Government	Co-operation	Private
1	Power tiller				
2	Pump set				
3	Tractor				
4	Sprayer				
5	Spade				
6	Country plunge				
7	Weeder				
8	Sprinkle set				
9	Plant protection equipment				
10	Drip irrigation set				

IX. Gender performance analysis in agricultural operations

S.No	Operations	Women (alone)	Men (alone)	Both Men and Women
1	Field preparation Cleaning and preparing the land Basal application of Farm Yard Manure (FYM) Land ploughing and leveling. Forming ridges and furrows Forming drainage channel Basal application of fertilizers			
2	Sowing Sowing/ transplanting Seed treatment			
3	Cultivation Weeding Digging to loosen the soil Irrigation Plant protection measures Top dressing of fertilizer			
4	Harvesting Reaping the crops Bundling Transporting of harvest to threshing yard			
5	Post harvesting Threshing Winnowing Drying Storing			
6	Marketing Identification of sources Actual marketing			

X. Gender performance analysis in allied operations

S.No	Operations	Women	Men	Both Men and Women
1	Dairying Cleaning the shed Feeding the animal Collection of animal feed Bathing the animal Grazing the animal Taking care of sick animal Milking Marketing of milk and milk products			

2	Poultry keeping Feeding the birds Cleaning the shed Taking of sick birds Marketing the eggs/birds			
3	Piggery farming Feeding the pigs Marketing of pork Bathing Taking care of sick animal			
4	Goat rearing Care and maintenance Feeding the goats Collection of feeds Grazing the goats Care and maintenance Marketing of goat			

XI. Decision making pattern in tribal farm women in agricultural operations

Sl.no	Operations	Women (alone)	Men (alone)	Both (men and women)
1	Agricultural operations Weeding Transplanting storage Harvesting Selection of seeds Field preparation Application fertilizer Nursery preparation			
	Marketing agricultural produce Fixing the price of selling the agricultural produce Mode of getting payment for the produce sold Quantity to be sold			
	Investment regarding agriculture Sale of land Leasing in land Leasing out land			
	Agricultural inputs Engaging labourers Hiring equipment Purchase of agriculture inputs			
	Arranging for loans			
	Mode of saving			
	Amount to saved			
	Deciding wages rate for agricultural labourers			

XII. Decision making pattern of tribal farm women in allied operations

S.No	Allied Operations	Women (alone)	Men (alone)	Both (men and women)
1	Dairy farming Type and feed ratio for cows Type and feed ratio for calves Disease management Marketing of milk.			
2	Poultry keeping Type and feed ratio for boilers/hen Type and feeding ratio for layer Disease management Marketing of eggs/boiler/hen			
3	Piggery farming Feeding the pigs Marketing of pork Bathing Taking care of sick animal			
4	Goat rearing Care and maintenance Feeding the goats Collection of feeds Grazing the goats Care and maintenance Marketing of goat			

APPENDIX II

CHECK LIST TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF AWARENESS PROGRAMME

Name: _____

Date: _____

Village: _____

A. Agricultural Operations

S.No	Statement	Before		After	
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware
1.	Selection of seeds				
2.	Control of pest				
3.	Seed treatment				
4.	Seed processing				
5.	Identification of pests and diseases				
6.	Storage of farm produce				
7.	Methods of fertilizer application- Broadcasting				
8.	Placement				
9.	Foliar				
10.	Time of fertilizer application				
11.	Preparation of pesticides				
12.	Name and dosage of pesticides				

B. Schemes and programmes implemented by the government

S. No	Statement	Before		After	
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware
1.	National Pulse Development Programme (NPDP)				
2.	Oil seed Production Programme (OPP)				
3.	Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)				
4.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme (ICDP)				
5.	Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS)				
6.	Crop Competition (sponsored by State Agriculture Department)				
7.	System of Rice Intensification (SRI)				
8.	Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)				

C. Formation of Farm Women Self Help Groups (SHGs)

S. No.	Statement	Before		After	
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware
1.	Awareness Formation of SHGs				
2.	Income generation				
3.	Importance of saving				
4.	Getting loans from bank and developmental departments				
5.	Benefits Ability to start new enterprises				
6.	Raise the standard of living				
7.	Social participation				
8.	Mass media exposure				
9.	Risk orientation				
10.	Innovativeness				

D. Decision making pattern regarding agricultural and allied operations

S. No	Statement	Before		After	
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware
1.	Mode of saving				
2.	Agricultural operations				
3.	Allied operations				
4.	Marketing of agricultural produce				
5.	Investment regarding agriculture				
6.	Preparation of monthly budget				

E. Health hazards and drudgery reduction technologies

S. No	Statement	Before		After	
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware
1.	Health Hazards Definition of Health				
2.	Health problems				
3.	Groundnut decorticator				
4.	Weeder				
5.	Improved sickle				
6.	Meaning of Drudgery				
7.	Double screen cleaner				
8.	Winnower				
9.	Paddy transplanter				

F. Health and sanitation

S. No	Statement	Before		After	
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware
1.	Food hygiene				
2.	Personal hygiene				
3.	Sanitation				
4.	Health education				
5.	Balanced diet				

G. Gender performance and legal rights

S. No	Statement	Before		After	
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware
1.	Gender performance Reproductive Role				
2.	Social Participation				
3.	Sharing of Responsibilities				
4.	Meaning of Gender				
5.	Gender Mainstreaming				
6.	Human Right Human Rights is the right to all humans				
7.	Article 1 (Right to equality)				
8.	Article 23 (Right to desirable work and to join trade unions)				
9.	Article 29 (Responsibilities to the community)				
10.	Origin of Universal Declaration of Human Rights				

11	Article 3 (Right to life, liberty and personal security)				
12	National Commission for Women Existence of National Commission for Women				
13	Function of National Commission for Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and examine all the matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the constitution and other laws 				
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal 				
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of women 				
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the progress of the development of women under the Union 				
17	Inception of CEDAW (Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)				
18	Article 2 (States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women)				
19	Article 3 (States Parties should take in all fields, particularly in political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women)				
20	Article 14 (States Parties should take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy)				

APPENDIX – III
CHECK LIST – TAMIL

APPENDIX III

Information Education and Communication Material

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN AGRICULTURE FOR TRIBAL FARM WOMEN



TRAINING MODULE

Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture in the selected
Tribal Setting of Tamil Nadu and Manipur States

Introduction

The role of tribal women in agriculture is increasingly recognized both at international and national level. There is a growing awareness of the need to reach tribal farm women and to fully involve them in development programmes. However, extension services still face difficulties in effectively communicating and working with women. Lack of adequate training material addressing the issue of working with tribal farm women is the reasons that tribal farm women were not able to bring in the mainstream of development progress.

This manual aims to fill the gap by providing ideas on how to conduct extension activities effectively with tribal farm women on gender mainstreaming in agriculture.

WHAT IS GENDER?

- Gender refers to the different roles, rights and responsibilities of men and women and the relations between them.
- Gender does not simply refer to women or men, but to the way their qualities, behaviours and identities are determined through the process of socialization.
- Gender relations are hierarchical relations of power between women and men and tend to disadvantage women.
- Women and men are defined in different ways in different societies; the relations they share constitute as gender relations.
- Gender relations constitute and are constructed by a range of institutions such as the family, legal systems or the market.
- Sex differences such as the ability to give birth are biologically determined and are different from socially prescribed gender roles.

Men's Roles

- Men's roles usually involve jobs, which are assessed and counted in national censuses and accounting systems.
- Men do not
 - usually perform domestic or household tasks
 - involve in political organization and leadership

- Men have primary responsibility for
 - building fences
 - repairing farm buildings and
 - maintaining equipment

Women's Roles

- Women's responsibilities include
 - housekeeping
 - cooking
 - fetching water
 - collection of wood for fuel
- Women's' roles in most societies fall into three categories:
 - productive (relating to production of goods for consumption or income through work in or outside the home)
 - reproductive (relating to domestic or household tasks associated with creating and sustaining children and family) and
 - community management (relating to tasks and responsibilities carried out for the benefit of the community)

WHAT IS THE MAINSTREAM?

- Mainstream is an inter-related set of
 - dominant ideas
 - values
 - beliefs
 - attitudes
 - relations
 - practices
- It covers all main institutions (families, schools, government, mass organisations, etc.) that make decisions about resource allocation, 'who is valued', 'who can do what' and 'who gets what' in societies, and ultimately determines the quality of life of all members of society.
- Being equal means women and men have equitable access to resources (including opportunities and rewards).

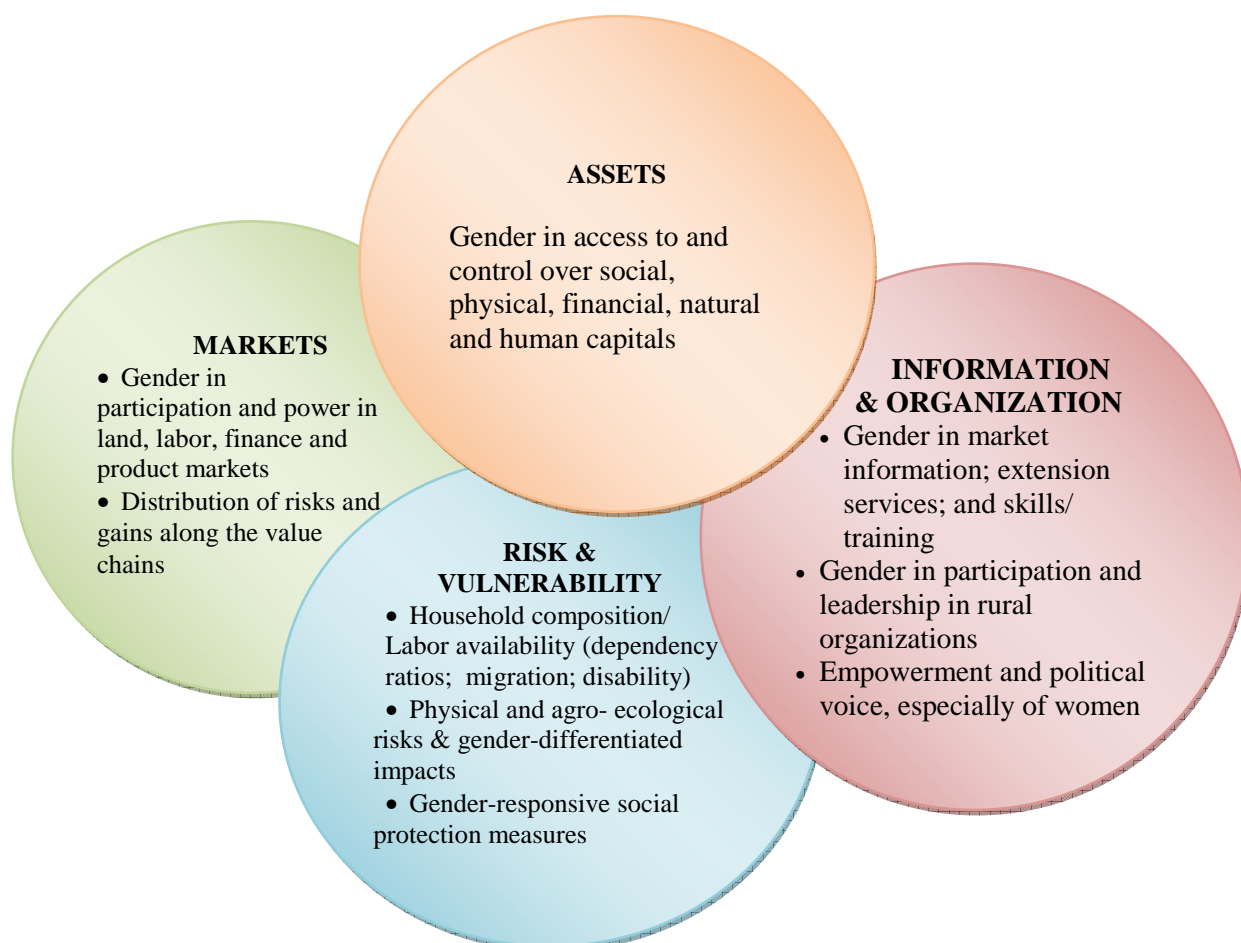
- It implies equal participation in influencing what is valued in shaping options within the society
 - Who does what
 - Who owns what
 - Who has access to jobs, education and income
 - Who controls society's resource and institutions
 - Which makes decisions and sets priorities
- Mainstream means sharing equally the benefits of development by both man and woman.

WHY DO WE NEED THIS (GENDER MAINSTREAMING) STRATEGY?

- Women and men experience life differently, have different needs and priorities and are affected differently by policies and development interventions.
- Women, who constitute more than 50% of society remain the majority living in poverty, are victims of all types of
 - violence
 - generally have lower literacy rate than men
 - have experienced the least improvement in their quality of life
- Gender mainstreaming is
 - essential part of good governance
 - recognizes gender equality issues exist at all levels, in all sectors and involve all members of society; no longer just think of gender issues as women's issues that only exist in sectors such as health and education
 - aim to transform the entire mainstream to ensure that it involves and responsive to all members of the society
 - equality and the empowerment of women can only be achieved by taking account and addressing the relationships between women and men
- Institutions, policies, programs and projects respond to the needs and interests of all members of society and distribute benefits equitably between women and men.

Sustainable Livelihoods through a Gender

A simplified framework of analyzing agricultural livelihoods through a gender in which sustainable livelihoods are conceptualized as influenced by access to and control over assets, access to markets, access to information and organization and effective management of risk and vulnerability and by the interaction of these factors with policies and institutions at the global, national and local levels.



LEGAL RIGHTS

WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS ?

- Human Rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever the nationality and place of residence, sex or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status.
- The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was framed by members of the Human Rights Commission, with former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt as Chair, who began to discuss an International Bill of Rights in 1947.

Articles of UDHR selected for the study:

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person

Article 23

- Everyone has the right to work, free choice of employment, just and favourable conditions of work and protect against unemployment.
- Everyone without any discrimination has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- Everyone has the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 29

- Everyone has duties to the community in which alone free and full development of his personality is possible.
- In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
- These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN (NCW)

The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a statutory body for women established in 1992 by Government of India under the provisions of the Indian Constitution, as defined in the 1990 National Commission for Women Act.

The objective of the NCW

- represent the rights of women in India and to provide a voice for their issues and concern

The subjects of their campaigns have included

- dowry
- politics
- religion
- equal representation for women in jobs and
- exploitation of women for labour.

Functions

The functions of the Commission as enumerated under Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 are as follows:

- Investigate and examine all the matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the constitution and other laws
- Call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal

- Participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of women
- Evaluate the progress of the development of women under the Union

The Central Government shall consult the Commission on all policy matters affecting women vide Section 16 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990)

THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)

- The most effective tools for promoting women's equality that came out of the decades was Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which laid out in detail the duties that states have to promote women's equality in all areas of life, from family to work places to government
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination

Definition

The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field" (UN, 2000).

Articles of CEDAW selected for the present study:

Article 2

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women.

Article 3

States Parties should take in all fields, particularly in political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women

Article 14

States Parties should take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy.

States Parties should take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women that they participate in and benefit from rural development.

DRUDGERY REDUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

- Traditional farming is dependent on women and animals involving lot of drudgery. Women carryout activities such as weeding, transplanting, harvesting, threshing and storing grains, tending animals and providing fuel and water.
- Women of the third world, particularly in rural areas, expected to feed their families, not only by cooking but also by growing a part of food to be consumed. They also have to be responsible for the processing, storages and marketing of food product.
- A global survey conducted by FAO shows that women account for 50 percent of overall food production in Asia. An FAO study on the role of rural women and food security in South Asian countries recognizes the womens' key role in post-harvest operations, seed management and maintenance of biodiversity. In addition, women are keen to transmit their complex knowledge to the youngsters in the family by involving them in the process of agriculture.

Agricultural implementations

Dryland weeder

Peg-type weeder is excellent for row crops on sandy and loamy soils. It can be operated easily by one person. When the weeder is pushed forward, the drum rotates through the soil and the curved blade cuts the roots of weeds. The weeder has a working width of 15 cm and can weed about 0.025 ha/hr. (CAE, TNAU)

Multipurpose weeder

This multipurpose weeder is especially useful on hilly terrain. The weeder's cutting edge can cut small bushes and the curved blade can be used for weeding between crop plants. Its designer says this weeder reduces drudgery by 25 to 30 percent compared to traditional hand hoeing on terraced or sloping land. (ICAR, NE)

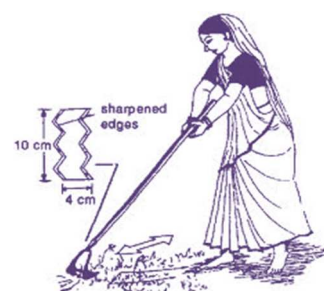
Rotary paddy weeder

This manual weeder is effective for light weeding in paddy fields. It can be operated easily by one person. The weeder is pushed and pulled, forward and back, continuously between paddy rows. The rotating blades go below the surface to cut and turn up weeds. It can weed about 0.025 ha/hr. This rotary weeder can be made using local skills and local materials. (ICAR, NE)



V-blade hand hoe

This tool, designed for light weeding, consists of a long wooden or bamboo handle joined to a sharpened, V-shaped blade. The blade cuts through soil, cutting weeds just below the soil surface. (CAE, TNAU)



Post-harvest Implements Tubular hand-held maize sheller

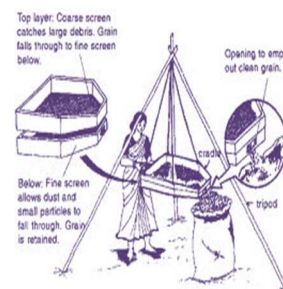


Prototype of hand operated maize dehusker-cum-sheller for dehusking and shelling the cob in a single unit was designed and developed at Sub Centre, DRWA, Bhopal. The output of prototype was 83.6 kg cob/hr and 83 kg cob/hr in standing and sitting mode, respectively, of hand

cranking by the subject. The prototype of hand operated maize dehusker-cum-sheller reduced the physiological cost by 40.21 and 23.68% in dehusking shelling the maize cob with hand, and tubular maize sheller respectively. (ICAR, 2010)

Hand-operated grain cleaner

Used for removing foreign matter from Bengal gram, wheat, and soybean. This device consists of two metal screens in a frame suspended by rope. About 10 kg of grain is fed into the sieve and the cradle-like cleaner is swung briskly back and forth. Grains fall through the screen but debris remains. The cleaned grain is sieved again to remove finer debris. (ICAR, MP)



Naveen sickle



This sickle is best suited for harvesting wheat and rice crops. It has a wooden handle with a special hand grip shaped to make harvesting easier. The sickle blade, made of serrated carbon steel, is riveted to a 12-mm wide, Ushaped strip which is fixed to the handle. Ten women using naveen sickles can harvest 1 ha in 10 hours. (ICAR, MP)

WHAT IS HEALTH EDUCATION?

- WHO defines health positively as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Health is man's greatest possession, for it lays a solid foundation for his happiness.
- Health education is a process that enables a person to understand issues and principles relating to various aspects of physical, mental and social health of an individual and the society as a whole.
- There are several **women's health problems** ranging from mild to severe. All the problems faced by women need proper attention and timely treatment. There are several problems faced by women that are very painful and distressing that it cannot be explained in words.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Prolonged standing and bending, overexertion, dehydration, poor nutrition, and pesticide or chemical exposure contribute to an increased risk of spontaneous abortion, premature delivery, fetal malformation and growth retardation, and abnormal postnatal development.

HYGIENE

Hygiene behavior has a critical influence on transmission of disease at various stages like soil base disease (hook worm), skin disease and disease transmitted by insect vectors (Malaria)

PERSONAL HYGIENE FOR FOOD HANDLERS

- Make sure hands and nail are clean, as dirt and food particles harbor bacteria, which can be passed onto food.
- Cover cuts, sores and burn with clean waterproof dressing
- Do not wear jewellery other than wedding ring
- Do not wear strong smelling perfumes or aftershave

HAND WASH

- After using toilet
- Before commencing work in the kitchen
- After handling raw food, meats, poultry, fish and vegetables
- After handling swill or refuse
- Before preparation of cold foods which will not required further cooking
- After smoking.

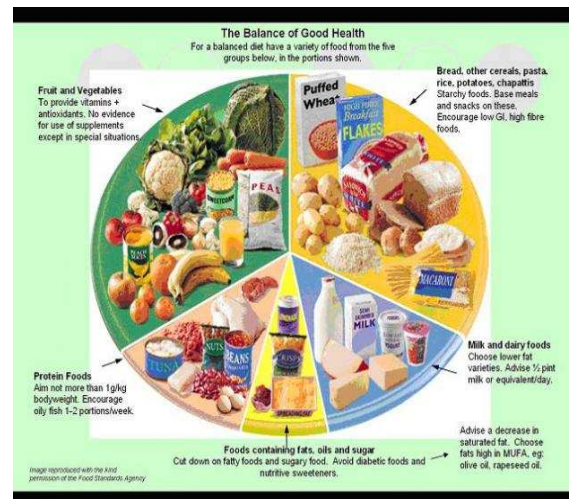


BALANCED DIET

A balanced diet means getting the right types and amounts of foods and drinks to supply nutrition and energy for maintaining body cells, tissues, organs and for supporting normal growth and development. **A balanced diet must contain carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamins, mineral salts and fibre. It must contain these things in the correct proportions.**

- **Carbohydrates:** these provide a source of energy
- **Proteins:** these provide a source of materials for growth and repair

- **Fats:** these provide a source of energy and contain fat soluble vitamins
- **Vitamins:** these are required in very small quantities to keep you healthy
- **Mineral Salts:** these are required for healthy teeth, bones, muscles etc.
- **Fibre:** this is required to help your intestines function correctly; it is not digested



FOOD CHART

The World Health Organization (WHO) makes the following 5 recommendations with respect to both populations and individuals:

- Achieve an energy balance and a healthy weight
- Limit energy intake from total fats and shift fat consumption away from saturated fats to unsaturated fats and towards the elimination of trans-fatty acids
- Increase consumption of fruits and vegetables, legumes, whole grains and nuts
- Limit the intake of simple sugar
- Limit salt / sodium consumption from all sources and ensure that salt is iodized

SANITATION

Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal.



Illnesses caused by germs and worms in feces are a constant source of discomfort for millions of people. These illnesses can cause many years of sickness and can lead to other health problems such as dehydration, anemia, and malnutrition.

Severe sanitation-related illnesses like cholera can spread rapidly, bringing sudden death to many people. The spread of illness could have been prevented:

- if the man had used a toilet
- if the pig was kept in a fenced area
- if the child had washed his hands, rather than used his mother's skirt
- if the mother had not touched her soiled skirt and then touched the food
- if the mother had washed her hands with soap and water



WHAT IS DECISION MAKING?

Decision making is the process of sufficiently reducing uncertainty and doubt about alternatives to allow a reasonable choice to be made from among them. Making a decision implies that there are alternative choices to be considered and in such a case we want not only to identify as many of these alternatives as possible but to choose the one that (1) has the highest probability of success or effectiveness and (2) best fits with our goals, desires, lifestyle, values.

Women's role in farm management and other decision making processes varied partly in relation to their status in the household and in the farm enterprise. The role in farm management and other decision making processes is highest where they are heads of the household or farm owners in household. Women are the absolute decision makers in families where the male members migrate to cities for better earning purpose.

The wise decision making in the families is crucial to create a friendly home environment, which will help each person to develop his or her potential. It is important to differentiate between problem analysis and decision making. The concepts are completely separate from one another. Problem analysis must be done first, and then the information gathered in that process may be used towards decision making.

Problem Analysis

- Analyze performance, what should the results be against what they actually are
- Problems are merely deviations from performance standards
- Problem must be precisely identified and described
- Problems are caused by some change from a distinctive feature
- Something can always be used to distinguish between what has and hasn't been effected by a cause
- Causes of problems can be deducted from relevant changes found in analyzing the problem
- Most likely cause to a problem is the one that exactly explains all the facts

Decision Making

- Objectives must first be established
- Objectives must be classified and placed in order of importance
- Alternative actions must be developed
- Alternative must be evaluated against all the objectives
- Alternative that is able to achieve all the objectives is the tentative decision
- Tentative decision is evaluated for more possible consequences
- Decisive actions are taken, and additional actions are taken to prevent any adverse consequences from becoming problems and starting both systems (problem analysis and decision making) all over again.

