AGRICULTURRE SHIFT DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN FARMERS OF DISTRICT DADU SINDH

BY

FAIZA SOLANGI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY,

QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY,

ISLAMABAD

2018

AGRRICULTURRE SHIFT DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMAPACT ON WOMEN FARMERS OF DISTRICT DADU SINDH

"Thesis submitted to the department of sociology, Quaid-i- Azam University, Islamabad for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Science in Sociology"

BY

FAIZA SOLANGI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY

ISLAMABAD

2018

Contents

LIST OF TABLE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All admirations belongs Allah who is the most magnificent and merciful. It is by His blessings that all the difficult tasks are accomplished. High gratitude for the holy prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.W), Who is the basis of enlightening, guidance, knowledge for the whole humanity all over the globe of life.

I am highly indebted to my supervisor Farhan Ahmed Faiz. Assistant Professor in Department of sociology Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, for his unprecedented support and illuminating guidance throughout the course of this research attempt. Besides, his gentle and caring disposition for all time provided me a source of encouragement through my research efforts.

I am very compelled and thankful to Dr.Sadia Saeed Teacher In the Department of Sociology Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, who has formed a learning atmosphere for us particularly in conducting research work in which we excelled our skills .Due encouragement, was also rendered by others faculty members, I would also like to convey an assortment of thanks to my sweet parents who forever give me emotional and moral support in each turf of my life. My unit at this phase is the result of their efforts and inspirational sentiment for me in all aspects, without their prayers, kind behavior and support, my life would have been infertile land.

Faiza Solangi

ABSTRACT

Climate change has been burning issue for the past few decades as it is not only a point of concern but also needs action to minimize the effects climate change. As it has affected agriculture very severely by brining changes in seasonal rains helping dry areas get more drier and wet areas wetter. Agriculture being one of the foundations of human life has been affected severely and needs taking steps of mitigation of effects towards this change. Agriculture mostly in the underdeveloped countries has been more under threat than the agriculture in developed countries. These changes in the climate include non seasonal rains, floods, droughts etc. Women farmers have been at the fore front of this effect both in developing and developed countries. In developing countries like Pakistan women farmers have lot of work and efforts into their crops and fields but it is very hard for them to manage their livelihood through these means they have to work for many extra hours.This research is an attempt show how woman farmer are affected by climate changes by observing female farmers of Sindh Pakistan.

Chapter No.1
INTRODUCTION

According to the social implication and social aspect of the climate change is not a bigmatter but environmental factors suggest that climate change is a reality. It effects on humans in social life and environmental factors. There is a constant interaction between humans and their environment. For humans it is necessary to interact with their environment for sustainability and Development and continuity of their existence. Human is dependent from both economic and social perspective on their environment for example development in agriculture provides economic means of Living and sustainability and the social aspect weather, day to day interactions and means of transportation. Climate change is affecting Agriculture in many ways like changing the patterns of weather bringing out of the season rains long lasting droughts which are mostly not in human control which is affecting both economic and social aspect of human life.

There is an unequal chance of survival and adaptability for the people living in developed and under developed or developing countries. The means of survival and resources needed to Accommodate with these changes are not equal or enough for the people specifically the agriculture sector there is a lot of difference between developed and developing countries farmers. In the developing countries farmers have to face these issues mostly because of the lack of knowledge and resources needed to avoid or our come these climate changes.

Governments focus less on these issues is they are busy with other basic issues of their countries which makes the situation even worse There is no attention given to these environmental changes for example in Pakistan many farmers have been facing these damage is and there severe consequences because of the lack of guidelines and laws. In the past decade severe climate change have occurred bringing many droughts in various areas of Pakistan along with severe floods destroying thousands of acres of cultivable lands specifically in Sind as in the monsoon season canals overflow damaging millions of acre of land the rich, influential and strong people over flow these canals towards the lands of the poor to save their lands from getting destroyed and in the mean while destroying small farmers their lands and their crops and making their live even tougher.

1.1 Agriculture and Climate Change:

Developing countries by means of lack of infrastructure and fewer technological and financial resources arein the middle of a number of other concerns thatholdsthem backin their ability to adjust to constantly changing agriculture resonance.

Raupach et al., (2007) opined that the effect of climate and weather change can easily be seen in agriculture and crops as they are easily affected by the change in atmospheric conditions. Lesser rain and more heat leads to droughts and more rains and short periods of gaps lead to floods. As most of precipitation soccur in the monsoon during June to September, increase in temperature and vents of erratic rainfall directly affect the agriculture and food supply through their effects on crops. These situations both are non-favorable for agriculture and have negative consequences. Climate change also brings pattern, intensity and duration change in monsoons.

(Fischer et al., 2005., and Tubiello, 2007; Ainsworth and Ort, 2010).The majority cropping areas in the world are likely to showing to evidence standard air temperature (Battisti and Naylor, 2009). Seasonal temperature can raise the risk of Short and please light interception which can lead to production of crops before or after their intended time of production (Fischer et al., 2005). Climate change has been in effect since the dawn of time but has been increased since human beings have started using fossil fields it has grown very large and approximately out of hand in the past century. Change in climate has caused a lot of problems in the production and maintenance of agriculture related products such as fruits, vegetables, wheat, maize etc. these changes affect every one buts small farmers that do not have the means to cope with the climate change are affected more severely by this climate changes as compared to those who can address these issues regarding their lands or farms to some extent.

1.2Global Climate Change

Global climate change is a phenomenal that describes the gradual change in the overall climate of the world this is a recurring phenomenon that has been going since the dawn of time from ice ages covering the whole surface of the world to the melting of that ice and covering the surface of the world with water. Climate change has been in effect since the beginning for the past couple of centuries human technology has

advanced a lot and has participated in a negative climate change. Emission of poisonous greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O) and CFCs are the major gases that play important role in the greenhouse effect.this emission has increased a lot in the past century which is affecting not only human life but overall life (Deressa et al. 2009). From the life that exist on the surface of the earth to the life that exist below the waters in the deep seas.Glaciers on the North Pole have been melting faster than before.

One of the worst effects of climate change husband on the agriculture new climate changes floods have become a common sight which have been increasing destroying more and more cultivable lands advance then before which indeed is creating many other problems.

The global temperature in the last 100 years has increased by 0.74c, the weather has changed which is changing rainfall patterns. The change in climate has already had an observable impact on biodiversity, at the species level as many species have already gone extinct so far (World Climate News, 2006).

1.3Developed world time and space:

In the space of only little decades, urban areas all over the world be both developed and developing countries have become more and additional automobile-dominated and not as much of sustainable. According to the developing countries in now cities there is a rapid growth in transportation which has in turn made them motionless struggling in transport-related challenges, including pollution, blocking, accidents, public transport decline, environmental squalor, climate change, energy reduction and lack of convenience for the people. Majority developed countries such as European countries, are trying to overcome the green house effects by banning vehicles and industries from spreading more CO2 gases to o the environment. Prohibiting cars from main district areas and/or confine them in additional ways. These countries are trying to contain the threat by discouraging the use of such vehicle or industries and increasing the urban sustainability values by civilizing public transport, encouraging non-motorized modes, creating walker zones, limiting the use of cars or manufacturing Eco friendly cars (Mester 2008).There have been many research efforts in this field trying to explore the international implications of climate change

For example, efforts have been made to explore the international/human security dimensions, with a special focus on geopolitical and national security aspects (Barnett, J., 2003; Brown et al., 2007; Brown and McLeman, 2009; Mobjörk, M. et al., 2010).

1.4 Developing Countries and Pakistan:

Although there has been much recent public discussion of the effects of climate change on rural areas of developing countries, there has been little discussion that both engages with the science of climate change impact on agriculture, and with the specificities of smallholder and subsistence systems. Visible in the literature quantitative projections of future impacts from modelling studies, at a variety of geographyng scales, focusing on key smallholder crops or ecosystems used by smallholder farmers or reviewing data from such studies at a regional level. An important example is the work of Jones and Thornton, who find that aggregate yields of maize in smallholder rain-fed systems in Africa and

Latin America are likely to show a decrease of _10% by 2055, but that these results hide enormous variability and give cause for concern, especially in some areas of subsistence agriculture. Based on existing geographical data sets of current farming systems and of indicators of socioeconomic vulnerability, and projections of length of growing period, further differentiated by SRES scenario.

Pakistan is a country of around 20 million. Most of its population is dependent on agriculture and an agricultural product about 60% of the population is dependent directly on agriculture and its products. For such a country who is dependence is mostly on agriculture and land climate change has enormous consequences the recent floods in Pakistan have had devastating effects not only destroying fields and crops but also making the land infertile for the coming years (Saeeda 2006). Pakistan has been affected more because of lack of preparation or adapting to these changes in time. Because of being a developing country Pakistan has more need fortransportation and industry as the population is growing fast to fulfill this need it allows for production of more carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases because of the lack of governance and governing bodies.

1.5 Global Warming Implication:

- **Dirtier air:**Due to rise in temperatures and pollution increase ground level ozone has also increased this is created from the pollution from cars and factories and other sources when this pollution reacts with sunlight it creates an increases ground level ozone which is a main component of smog and the hotter things get, the more of it we have. Dirtier air is linked to higher hospital admission rates and higher death rates for asthmatics. It worsens the health of people suffering from cardiac or pulmonary disease. And warmer temperatures also significantly increase airborne pollen, which is bad news for those who suffer from hay fever and other allergies.
- **Higher wildlife extinction rates** As humans, we face a host of challenges, but we're certainly not the only ones catching heat. As land and sea undergo rapid changes, the animals that inhabit them are doomed to disappear if they don't adapt quickly enough. Some will make it, and some won't. Animals with backbones, like fish, birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles—are disappearing 114 times faster than they should be, a phenomenon that has been linked to climate change, pollution, and deforestation.
- **More acidic oceans** The earth's marine ecosystems are under pressure as a result of climate change. Oceans are becoming more acidic, due in large part to their absorption of some of our excess emissions. As this acidification accelerates, it poses a serious threat to underwater life, particularly creatures with calcium carbonate shells or skeletons.
- **Higher sea levels** The Polar Regions are particularly vulnerable to a warming atmosphere. Average temperatures in the Arctic are rising twice as fast as they are elsewhere on earth, and the world's ice sheets are melting fast. This not only has grave consequences for the region's people, wildlife, and plants; its most serious impact may be on rising sea levels. By 2100, it's estimated our oceans will be one to four feet higher, threatening coastal systems and low-lying areas, including entire island nations and the world's largest cities, including New York, Los Angeles, and Miami as well as
- **More frequent and severe weather** Higher temperatures are worsening many types of disasters, including storms, heat waves, floods, and droughts. A warmer climate creates an atmosphere that can collect, retain, and drop more

water, changing weather patterns in such a way that wet areas become wetter and dry areas drier. "Extreme weather events are costing more and more," says Alia Haq, deputy director of NRDC's Clean Power Plan initiative. Prolonged dry spells mean more than just scorched lawns. Drought conditions jeopardize access to clean drinking water, fuel out-of-control wildfires, and result in dust storms, extreme heat events, and flash flooding

- **Higher death rates** Today's scientists point to climate change as "the biggest global health threat of the 21st century." It's a threat that impacts all of us, especially children, the elderly, low-income communities, and minorities and in a variety of direct and indirect ways. As temperatures spike, so does the incidence of illness, emergency room visits, and death.

1.6 Agriculture shift

In the past decades the climate change is generalized by many things and different ways. Agriculture has shifted to many changes, influences of the climate change has had its effect. From transformation in the wild flora to the arable ecosystem in Europe. Different crops have different production times some crops need more heat and more warm weather while others need less warm weather this has been changed by the climate change many crops are damaged due to the change in weather patterns rains and raining patterns have been influenced by the change in climate ultimately changing the raining seasons timing and so has the production time of course changed for many crops (Petit et at, 1999).Loss et at (2011)has discussed that climate change determination reasonto the production of crops dating back to many centuries is in effect of this change. Pautasso et at, (2010) discuss about the climate change lead to change of the environmental factors which effect on temperature and precipitation that directly affected by the crops.

William Easterling (2007) discuss climate change adaptation of agriculture there are a lot of possible options to adapting agriculture system often risk management the cropping system which is likely to substantial benefit to the climate change. There are different changes like the resources allocate with the several systematic changes such as, target diversification of making system and livelihood they were related other factor such as, climate variability and market hazard and which additional policy-

making like sustainable development. Agriculture which the most major function to use allover the global currently (1.2-1.5) billions hectares are below crops and more which 3.5 billion hectares are being grazed. The agriculture system which is also the economic, social, culture activity that provide wide range of ecosystem services agriculture through to the shifting cultivation livelihood and food security christen Erni (2015) discuss about the poor people and extremely poor 370 million indigenous peoples and approximately 5 % of the world poor about one third of the world and 900 million extremely poor rural people. Robert chamber and Gordon Conway (1992) discussing further the sustainable livelihood and food security the concept that emerged mid-1980, while the sustainable livelihood as a holistic approach to change rural development rapidly increased global population.

1.7 Geography and nature

While the agriculture geography where are the strong focal areas have been declined since mid-century 1990s to 1980s there are differences in the 1960s to 1970s on first world /third world. While the tradition of agriculture geography they were focused on different pattern and agriculture system. The nature and scope of the agriculture geography have discussed different terms the nature agriculture geography likes nature just as a human being.

H. J Mackinder, says that the geography a science, art and philosophy by nature, so he follows the agriculture geography is a science, arts and philosophy too, agriculture being most important factor because of the nature of the relationship between agriculture production and natural environment, seeing it as the means of production. The territorial condition of distribution in agriculture capitalist they were obeys other laws in differences effect on natural environments, they were unequal condition and different regions for the agriculture of development, expenditure and manifested by productivity in producing various products. However, these indexes did not regard as a simple reflection of their natural condition of the differences while the most important object which economic condition territorial creates unequal framing are following (1)consumption (2)manufacturing presence and last one which different natural resources and local farming experience.

1.8 Climate and Environment

As we know, the climate change which is a most important factor in in determining the environment of any specific region. The main issue is now climate change possesses the largest environment threats to the humankind. Many changes have occurred in the environment like the change in rain falls patron changes in weather's raising temperatures are all supposed to be linked with the human activity mainly the cartel of international companies industries and factories as they do not use any clean sources of energy and prefer using fossil fuels, dumping chemicals into rivers oceans and other clean water sources causing a havoc for the marine and aquatic life. Forests being cut down causing a raise in temperature and lack of rains (Erni,2015).Forest,lakes,coral reefs river and other ecosystem also provided the resources like food water, shelter and energy the many life forms. The world population has grown from 2.5 billion people to 7 billion people in just 60 years by 2050 it is estimated to be around 10. Developing countries participate more to these problems and make great contribution in the global climate change, as they are driven by fossil fuel. Environment impacts of climate change that greenhouse gas effect human activity and changing the environment and climate change will be affecting (1)temperature (2)air(3)relative humanity(4)cloud-cover (5)winds

1.9 Women Agriculture in Sindh

Sindh is the second largest province of Pakistan in terms of population and economic output. It represents one of the oldest civilizations of the Indian subcontinent Sindh is the second largest province of Pakistan in terms of population and economic output. It represents one of the oldest civilizations of the Indian subcontinent. Sindh contributes almost 33 % of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it covers 18 % of Pakistan’s total landmass. Overall literacy rate is 60 % (72 % for males and 47 % for females). Gender Parity Index for primary and secondary education is 0.89 and 0.84. Sindh has a population of 42.4 million and about half of Sindh’s population lives in urban(Sammee , et al. 2015). Out of total 14 million hectares in Sindh, 5.45 million hectares are cultivable. 60% Sindh is arid. During last two decades, many people, mostly men migrated from rural to urban areas of Sindh or abroad in order to improve their income possibilities and to avoid exploitation from local landlords. Such conditions have given rural women an active role in on-farm and off-farm activities

and have also increased their work burden and responsibilities. Women in rural Sindh work on average for 12-14 hours. On average 60 % rural women. Contribute to or participate in pre-harvesting activities. Similarly, during post-harvesting activities, 76 % women contribute in cotton picking and only 33 % in cotton marketing. In summary, 78 % of the rural women work in pre and post-harvest activities during production of rice and cotton. Harvesting and post-harvesting activities include binding, threshing, drying, and storage of cereals and seeds by rural women. Women role in selling of agriculture commodities is quite low at only 33 %. Labor Force Survey 2006-2007 of Pakistan highlights that 31 % of the women are involved in stall-feeding of animals, 58 % in milking and milk processing, 90 % in preparing dung cakes, 90 % in shed cleaning, 85 % in collection of farm yard manure, and 69 % in watering animals. Men share the responsibility of taking care of sick animals. This makes it evident that women are playing a dominant role in the livestock production and management activities in Sindh. (Same et all. 2015).Women are facing out many problems in agriculture like lack of credit facilities and technical assistance in rural areas. Women in agriculture sector are more involved culture. Information is an essential part of rural development as well. (Garforth et. al., 2003).

1.10 Economic impact of women investment in agriculture

In agriculture women plays a vital role in developing countries. In developing countries, women work on very low income for an average about 12- 15 hours a day. Women work in agriculture for the substantial majority in producing food that is consumed locally. There are the large proportions of agriculture in developing countries and women makes more important agents of economics. In productivity and the economic conditions women more logically priorities agriculture. they seeks to promote the agriculture development, In agriculture sector the production that the high value is rapidly changing and generating new opportunities for both women and men producers (Ashby et al. 2008).The demands are highly increased and advances in agriculture technology are very rapid and affect on that what we produce. This opportunity that provide the entry points and which address to gender disparity and women empowerment. While these opportunities are point to exploit, and careful gender analysis that gives a complete picture of practice possible for also realities women faces. Unequal priorities and right for man and women is an additional vital

thinking, and practitioners who look for to help receipt of new technologies in the middle of women have to account for how much they can wisely afford. Many labor economy and productivity rising technologies show to be above all hard due to women excessive involvement. Women in agriculture have dual side impacts there are many impacts such as economically supporting their families for which they work for the wage and entrepreneur by making products of their own. In some families they are responsible for the whole family to provide the foods and care of children and the elderly. Women work in agriculture unpaid work, particularly for the poor households and for the collection of food and water yet women are work in agriculture and engaged in economic activity because the gender discrimination is based upon the social norms and involvement in unpaid work while no access to financial, healthcare, property and education and also other services there are also environmental impact on climate change disparity. (Lanjouw and Lanjouw, 2001).

1.11 Research question

1: How Agriculture shifts due to climate change and its impact on women farmers?

1.12 Objective

1. To describe socio economic, life style of rural women agriculture shift explore the following variables.

i. Housing patterns/kacha, pakka,mix
ii. Family structure /Patrilocal, matrilocal, Avunculocal
iii. Marriage (endogamy, exogamic)
iv. Marriage type(Nuclear, Joint, Extent
v. Income per month (except agriculture saving)

2. To explore the nature of climate change, and its relation with agricultural shift.

i. To what extent agricultural land has been transferred to through inheritance.
ii. To know about to socio economic life style is depend on agriculture.
iii. It also focuses on crops what used different categories, seasonal crops.

3. How women are affected by both agriculture shift “as well as climate change.”

i. To also know to what an extent they use natural fertilizers to crops like (gobber)
ii. To know about economically impacts of women investment in agriculture.
iii. Also know family impact of women investment in agriculture.

4. Lastly, to suggest an amicable policy or recommendation to counter on climate change.

1.13Significance of the study

The finding of the study will be very helpful and useful for the farmer's as well as the Government in forming suitable and remedial measures in shifting cultivation. By promoting a sustainable development towards land use systems ,cropping systems and environmental restoration and conservation. It will be relevant in understanding the role of communal ownership in the utilization of landscape for the particular purpose such as crop land, agro-forestry, commercial agricultural production, agro- plantation crops, and the fertility of the soil content.

This study contributes to literature to understand perception about the agriculture shift due to climate change and its impact on women farmers' perception of population significantly impact on climate change. This study will provide a clear picture of people's perception about climate change which will help the government and other concern authorities to take proper step to help reduce climate change from Pakistan. On the other hand, there are a lot of the consequences of the climate change in which either no one can notice or even no one can know that this climate change can completely reduce our agriculture land thus in future we can face a shortage of foods and production of goods and services that is dangerous for future. Some of other consequences of the agriculture shift and also impacts on women that they were facing many problems likewise the economically and family are changes in turning points environmental factors, atmosphere, hence growing the consequences of the world warming), Pollution (groundwater and atmosphere pollution from oil taking out and mining chemical).

Chapter No.2

REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

According to the agriculture as an actionable, while agriculture impact on women farmers in different ways. According to various predictions on climate change impact can be on agriculture production, food security and especially on women.

2.1 Climate Change Impacts on women farmers

Oxfam research report (2011) mentioned the climate change and impact on women farmers in Burkina Faso papers prepared by Oxfam in 2010-11 in which agriculture to the climate change on women that the climate change un reliable level of rainfall according to the one year to the next which rainfall lessening from south to north (Nhemachena, Hassan.2007).Climate change increase temperature, increased in frequently and harshness of great weather phenomenon and also all-purpose disease rainfall. While the climate change determination be water, agriculture and forest climate change which has grave penalty together for food security and nationwide economy. According to the climate change that is one mainly susceptible due to lack of low level of development lack of usual assets and the economy dependence on person's resources (Schmid et.al.2014). Climate change effect in the region for all inhabitants but the women and men are different in scales of assets and resources to tackle these resources in this climate change women are more vulnerable and their effect on livelihood is grater as a result of climate change and degradation of natural resources for more dramatic impact on women and their livelihood since they depend on natural resources women were additional vulnerable to climate change (Larson et.al.2008).While the man which has a productive role they are responsible for growing cereals, as well as maintaining the home to buy food, and selling the livestock and they were responsibility of the women to get paid work. Women has also a main reproductive function they in accuse for entire family water, food gathering and proceeding the forest cultivation women carry out productive task like selling and marketing and growing crops which has the individuals role the product role are increased and that the negative impact on women livelihood as these result that women farmers more vulnerable to climate change (Samee et al. 2015). Another view point according to the article which the women in adaptation and rural development plans Burkina Faso has thought assessment of vulnerability on climate change. The women adaptation with a sight of drawing National act program adaptation to allow it to undertake climate change the NAP intended that the

mitigation on negative impact climate change of small term on sector in underdevelopment and more exposed of vulnerable groups .The aimed that more participation groups are more productive involving various adaptation its aimed that identified priority urgent action and immediate action that more needs adaptation for vulnerable population. Another sense that the NAP with the regard consideration given gender and women (Akter , Olaf E.2016).

In the NAP involving the program that gender and which has one of the pre-selection criteria for project NAP aimed that the project about 67 % while man project benefits and reaming 33 % are beneficial of both man and women. According to the Oxfam report that the recommendation for taking women vulnerability in the climate change the first one which policy plans engage rural community most of women, in the preparation and carry out the climate change and initiative development, information campaigns about climate change and developed awareness training awareness raising, adopted farming system sustainable resources management, Improve women right of entry to ground ownership and adopt responsiveness raising program inside communities in development national, regional and local word, women right to ownership and last one women promote in agriculture –extensions services training and improve women credit and input increase agriculture yields.

Rekha and Marry (2008) are given the same contention about the women food security agriculture also agree that women has a pro vital role in agriculture women has a tackle responsibility for all food production and also contributed the women roles in agriculture. Ademole (2018) says the international development community given the myths and fact of women food security and agriculture sector and also challenge the myths and fact that misunderstanding around women and development and see what women economic growth first one choose fact of women that the role of women were substantial to agriculture production also to household income roles and responsibility of household ,women work both food and cash crops the other one mention the facts of women works exclusively as substantial farmers and also they were head household are the only who need development support.

Euphrasia (2015) give the contention as that of above and discussing about the women farmers role in agriculture and also described the women farmer rights in agriculture sector in sub –Saharan Africa and in doing so he argue that some time

women farmers in agriculture sector they doing the agriculture labor , and sometime 50% of women in different countries women were small farmers they made major contribution in agriculture sector and hugely more time consuming dutifully unpaid care work. Another thing which the author mentioned structural barriers for women small farmers the four aspect which women continued absence of small famers in African women were control the land, women lack of financial and extension services offered by the state and last one limited state investment in the agriculture sector that agriculture and start making some rules and policies but these all step cannot follow the proper way (Rojas et al.2008).

Collins (2018) mention the continent about the gender equality in agriculture sector in which the author argue that the implication of gender equality and policy making that the only all over the things which they are produced 'Gender and Climate Smart Agriculture' offer chance in the direction of reconsider how gender factor into these global recommendation .The gender and agriculture to integrate policymaking and put together gender keen on the planning and plan of agriculture strategy.

Rome (2011) given the same continent as that above and discussing about the gender equality and also gender and climate change in agriculture sector and is doing argue that the climate change which not affect everyone at that same time but in different time period effected by both man and women although view point that women has important role in food production and providers and they have limited resources to livelihood and production. In which second argue that gender and climate change agriculture in Andhra Pradesh, India the gender roles were not equal because there access was not equal 21 % women compared to 47 % about man had access so he says that the man which they are most advanced likely to guidance in coping with climate change another side which women are less likely to unawareness information was available and they have not access to it. As a result that in socio economic lifestyle and many either things which women are less likely and even further remove for decision making and plans and responding to climate change.

2.2 Impact of climate change in agriculture:

The climate change which effect many dissimilar ways on agriculture system through change in temperature ,rainfall and changes in pest and diseases ground level ozone

concentrated, climate change and agriculture are interrelated in global scale. Climate change is the single of most grave problem in this world environment and facing worldwide. Which effect on agriculture in several ways likewise food productivity .climate change and agriculture which is attributable to natural human activity and climate cycle, its effect on agriculture productivity.

Argon Sustain. Dev.(2014) discussing the natural impact of climate change resting on weeds in agriculture they stated that over a past climate change has transformed in weed flora of arable weed ecosystem mentioned that the weed which are effected by environmental factor one as temperature and rainfall. In while the climate change which influence by weeds not directly by enforce adaptation on agronomic perform. Climate change belongings are categorize into three distinct types of shifts taking place at different scales: (1) varietyshift at the landscape scale, (2) place shifts at the public scale, and (3) peculiarity shifts of individual type at the population scale. Ojha et al. (2013) modifying the argon and portraying that the climate change and agriculture practices amid climate change which mention impact of climate change various stresses and alarm as rainfall unpredictability ,drought, floods and cyclones these are longer wordstress such as population increase in natural resources and constantly seeking to measures to adapt climate change. According to the following factor go through to polices and governance and to use of new opportunity and institution arrangement are equally must understand adaptive capability of the farmers. Another lack of farmers which intervention about has been emerged together climatic and non-climatic drivers son different levels which they mention aimed to sustainable process women were explore agriculture practice in relation climatic and non-climatic, explore the various actor in the agriculture landscape and what extent changes adaptive also identify opportunities for institutional knowledge and policy reform that are required in hold of the climate adaptive practices in cultivation. Ali (2016) discussing the same thing that climate change adaptation practices in different ways and also agree the ojha in while he collect the data of 450 in Pakistan rural areas the result found which the climate change particularly disrupted in poor agriculture he also mentioned in different ways to controls. In agriculture sector the climate change which there were three major adaptation practices using by the farmers both of younger farmers and farmers with higher level of education male household land ,land size ,household size ,extension services ,access to credit health ,and wealth also

mentioned the Pakistan in rural area which they are almost poor people living in agriculture community in developing countries are predictable to be the greater part affected by climatic changes (Maskrey et al. 2007). Developing countries are the majority weak to climate change although they are simply causative 10% to the yearly global carbon dioxide emission South Asian countries are chiefly affected since of the huge population' emotionless dependent on mainly agriculture-based rural economies and the huge numeral of poor people also mentioned these are serious problem to the social, economic, ecological system. A lot of the impacts of climate change be probable to happen in and are channel from side to side the Climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture (Mendelsohn 2001). Climate change and unpredictability there a most important challenge to agricultural production and rural livelihoods and it affect about 2.5 billion people who obtain their livelihood in part or in filled as of agricultural Production systems. To cut the unfavorable impact of climate change resting on agriculture, adaptation is cautious very important issue of one policy replies to climate change. Deressa et al. 2009, Gbetibouo (2009) Study exemplify that with no adjustment strategy, Climate Change is usually harmful to agriculture, but be able to partially be making up for by a variety of adjustment events at the farm level. G.Malla (2008) give the inverse contention concerning the impact of climate change on agriculture which they are many different ways that the study show Nepal India climate change negative consciences which higher intensive of rain but fewer number of rainy existence with no reduce in total quantity of yearly rainfall have been practiced. Those events raise option of climatic limits such rough monsoon guide, droughts and floods. For example, there be rain shortfall in eastern land and western regions, usual rain in far western region and grave rain in the mid-western region create flood, mud slide and deluge. Greenhouse gas which also effect on agriculture system such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide ,are the major gases which effect on greenhouse gases about 88% roles in global warming level he mentioned also the seasonal crops in agriculture shift which go through to the CH4 which reduce the rice fielded CH4 increase in the number almost about 3% per year they has been significant effect on climate change which the weather be an atmospheric state at the surface timescale for the notes to week important impact on agriculture and erratic rain fall directly effect on the agriculture production food chain and crops. Agriculture is a sensitive to change in the weather that effect on the agriculture production of crops like wise Rice, wheat, maize, horticulture crops, pests diseases,livestock these

cause of agriculture insufficient rain and increase in temperature cause drought, floods ,short period reduce and water recharge by speeding up and cause of floods these both situations which are negative effect in the agriculture. Morton (2007) given the same continent and pottered the statement of Malla that there are many impact on agriculture and many mentioned the major land use all globally which currently about 1.2-1.5 billion are in below the crops another 3.5 billion are life form grazed 4 billion are afforest are worn by human being. Agriculture be too a main economic, social, and cultural society, and it provide a large variety of ecosystem services. Highly, agriculture in its several special form and location vestiges highly responsive to climate variation, the leading source in general inter annual variability of making in a lot of regions and a non going source of trouble to ecosystem services. While the mentioning purpose of adaptation of climate change. This is in effectively managing potentially climate over the coming decade over climate change. Lema M. A and Majule,A(2009) gave the same continent about climate change impact on agriculture which variability and adaptation strategies on agriculture in the area of Tanzania and agree the statement on Morton which go through to the very crops and production in agriculture which in the area of sub-Saharan in African that agriculture plays significant part in as long as food and income of the greater part of the residents that Africa which is the most vulnerable group that depend on all over agriculture and there are most widespread poor group that impact on climate change recurring droughts, woods unfair land sharing and over depend on red-fed agriculture that why they are mostly which vulnerable poor's, and while further negative affect crops and livestock productivity system. The impacts of climate unpredictability are manifest by floods, droughts, erratic rains and severe events. The studies conduct by Rosenzweig et al. (2002) exposed that changes in rainfall patterns and amount have led to loss of crops abridged livestock production.

2.3Women role in agriculture

Agnes R.et al. (1995) discussed about the women in agriculture which role are in economy and women and agriculture production. He mentioned that women have the key role in economy and provide key role food production to the household, as provider of food and as contribute household nutrition security. This study also show that women are as key food cash crops producers in sub Saharan Africa they are both

women and men farm separate plots they are all responsible for food production half women are mostly labor required to produced food consumed in the developing world which they has three forth held 80 % of work of food storage and transfer for the village 60 % of harvesting and marketing and there almost 90%. which they has food producers to the household in these cases women are more involve on cash crops production ,and cultivation. Another continent which women have the very important role in agriculture sector but they are lower less level of physical and human capital than men, majority have not produced considerably number of females. Even when women head of household as a potentially beneficial, because they have lower land allocation then man household heads.

Deere (2005) given the same continent and statement below feminization of agriculture which discuss about the women in Latin American household increased in rural area measured economic participation rates they has non agriculture activities ,and increasing visibility of women in both area rural and urban agriculture productions. Another continent which they have shown the economic restriction and effect on economics crises. He argues so as to there is apparent proof augment in women involvement as agricultural pay workers. This has be intense in the non-traditional agro-export separation preferential below neoliberals, and especially in the production and stuffing of fresh vegetables, fruits and plants for northern markets, which now constitutes Latin America's most important agricultural export rubric. In a lot of countries women and children create up semi or more of the field labor for these crops, while women comprise the vast greater part of the workers in the packing houses geared to the export market. Nonetheless, the characteristics of this employment, principally its temporary, seasonal and unstable nature, have made it tricky to confine quantitatively in national censuses and household surveys (Majule 2009). There is also proof, stronger for some countries than others, of a feminization of smallholder or peasant production, as rising numbers of rural women turn out to be the principal farmers, that is, own-account workers in agriculture. This fact is linked with an add to in the quantity of female household head in rural areas, as well as male be short of from the farm, which is in revolve connected to rising male migration and/or employment in off-farm pursuit. Routledge (2018) has given the same continent about feminization of agriculture and gender field, rural women, agriculture and environment. while the authored discussing about the feminization in agriculture

which rural women lives in differed part of expertise in countered of urban in a lot of countries rural women labor very hard experiences superior fabric and contain fewer right of entry to income-earning along with employment opportunity than urban or rural men, or urban women. Even though at times exploited and oppressed, rural women as well make and form rural life. He ague the even though women perform the bulk of work in agriculture at the global phase, senior men, intended for the majority fraction, still have the land, manage women labor, and make agricultural decision in patriarchal communal systems. In the majority areas of the world, the family leftovers the primary unit of production in agriculture. State policies in the United States, Latin America, and Africa often openly support these patriarchal family farms through additional room programs, government loans, and marketing policies. It is thus opportune to reconsider gender relations when the continual end of family farms and increase of agricultural industries are troublesome traditional patriarchal systems. Sofa Team and Cheryl Doss (2011) Agriculture is able to be a significant train of increase and poverty reduce. Except the sector is below performing arts in lots of countries in fraction since women, who are often a vital store in agriculture and the rural financial system, expression constraint that decrease their competence. Within this paper we illustrate of obtainable experiential proof to revise in which area and to what amount women contribute in agriculture women include concerning 43 % of the agricultural labour force globally and in developing countries. Other than this form masks substantial difference crossways regions and inside countries according to age and community class. Instance use survey, which are more inclusive but classically not nationally representative, put in additional insight into the substantial heterogeneity in the middle of countries and inside countries in women role to agriculture. They demonstrates as to female time-use in agriculture vary too by crop, manufacture cycle, age and ethnic group. A few time-use surveys have data by action and these show that in all-purpose weed and harvesting were mainly female actions. In general the labor load of rural women goes above that of men, and includes a higher proportion of unpaid household tasks connected to preparing food and collecting fuel and water. The contribution of women to agricultural and food production is important but it is not possible to confirm empirically the split produced by women. Women contribution in rural labor market vary significantly crossways regions, but always women are in excess of represent in voluntary, seasonal and part-

time work, and the obtainable proof suggest that women are frequently paid a smaller amount than men, for the equal work.

Department of Agricultural Extension (2006) discussing about the impact of the women in agriculture adding up programmed on women live implication intended for survival agricultural production of women in Imo State, Nigeria that arise due to the negative impacts on women in agriculture appraisal of the impacts by district of the women demonstrate higher impacts on rural women than their urban complement. This could be as a consequence of higher occurrence of female-headed-households in the rural area than in urban cities which in most hand baggage are caused by husband' migration to the cities. Everyone the in such areas as family food security and greater than before financial payment to household needs. This is in consonance with the cultural gender relations in the household, which allocates to women the purpose of family maintenance. The impact on children's education is greater for female children than for the males. To a number of women, it meant advanced respect their husbands as a consequence of their aptitude to give money for family maintenance at what time the husband's compartment has desiccated out. This has improved relations peace and agreement. Yadav (2009) given same continent about collision on women in agriculture sector which she discussion the same point of view but she argues that they have a positive impact and as well a negative impact on women farmers. A study of the negative impacts of the women in agriculture programmed by region on women lives as reveal high impacts on urban women than rural women. The main areas of anxiety intended for the women are individuals that contain to do with less time available for reproductive function, and husbands dispose of family maintenance intended for women. Owing to the time intense nature of the women in agriculture activities the majority women throw out reproductive function (as child care and family food training) in the hands of maids and full-grown females in the house. The consequence is poor food quality, and far above the ground occurrence of child molestation, abuse and abandon, resulting to increase in the number of young delinquencies in the social order. Ashby et.al, (2008) discussing about women role in agriculture they contain representation Majule statement which agree women play serious role in agricultural production in developing countries. Mostly in small income countries in which agriculture financial proceedings for an average 32 % of the growth in gross domestic product (GDP), and an average 70 % of the countries'

poor be living and work in rural areas, women make up a considerable bulk of the agricultural workforce and create the majority of the food that is inspired locally. Agricultural productions in these countries which include around all of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are an engine of economic growth, and provide the basis for most rural livelihoods. The large amount of agricultural production that is attributable to women makes them significant agent of economic development. The huge bulk of food making so as to is attributable to women makes them the main agent of food safety and household comfort in rural areas. Same (2015) describe so as to men and women farmers be concerned in many sources of agriculture base livelihoods in Sindh and bulk of them are also small survival farmers or tenants. Women in Sindh are concerned in crop production from sowing throughout the two decades many people, more often than not men migrated from rural to urban areas of Sindh or abroad in arrange to get better their income potential and to avoid development from local landlords. This has substantially greater than before the role of women in equally on-farm and off-farm behavior the length of through better work burden and responsibilities. Disparities in every day wage rates and working hours of women and men are high. In arrange to speak to these issues, rural women farmer focused promotional activities should be started in rural Sindh on a public private firm basis as long as rural women farmers a platform for marketing and generating profit Agriculture addition training program require to be conduct at the unification council or village point somewhat than in towns and cities. Government and private sector be supposed to facilitate women in promote small house industry from side to side skills development and as long as easy right of entry to finance different between women and man wages rates for the some work should be minimize. Jamil (2015) give inverse contention and discussing about the women participation and empowerment in agriculture which she said women did not only the accept role of agriculture they are mostly live in different condition and large impact on those women who faced the problem and go through to the land agriculture to survived livelihood. Women in agriculture manufacture and harvest events range starting 20 to 70%; their participation is growing in lots of developing countries (Green particulars). The main proportion of rural women worldwide continues to face poor health and work situation, incomplete admission to education and manage in excess of natural resources, unsure of you employment and low income. Rural women include extended been implicated in agriculture and its related fields. Pakistan, the center of

the project, faces the exact issue in civilizing the situation of rural women. Pakistan, like the majority of Asian countries, is the majority important agriculture and is have same problems like. Insufficient skill, incomplete control and way in to the means of production, land poverty, lack of credit facilities, skilled labour, technology, marketing etc. Exist in mainly of the region. High level of illiteracy particularly in the middle of women is a fundamental reason of poverty in villages of Pakistan. In rural areas of Pakistan women work through their families to hold up their livelihoods other than there is small gratitude or recompense for their work. They are too busy in domestic work and they contain small chance for education. It is very tricky for them to gain freedom or empowerment in Pakistan.

Chapter N0: 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Any sociologist study must obtain its foundation from the work of already established theories (deductive approach), or it ought to invent new theoretical proportion (inductive approach). The current research takes its theoretical base from the Naila kabeer 2008 theory of women empowerment through deductive reasoning.

Any sociologist study must obtain its foundation from the work of already established theories (deductive approach), or it ought to invent new theoretical proportion (inductive approach). The current research takes its theoretical base from the kabeer 2008 theory of women empowerment through deductive reasoning.

3.1 Theory of women empowerment

Empowerment takings women's improved control in excess of their own lives, bodies, and environments. In deliberations of women's empowerment, accent is frequently placed on women's decision-making roles, their economic independence, and their authorized rights to equal action, legacy and defense against every single one form of inequity, in accumulation to the removal of barriers to right of entry such resources as education and in sequence.

All though she did not look for to expand an absolute social theory, Naila kabeer complete an enduring contribution to sociology during his studied of women empowerment. Involved in numerous aspects of inequality and how they play out within households, labor markets and the broader economy. She has also interested in forms of shared action by poor and relegated groups that pursue a more just delivery of power, resources and political speech and in what this expresses us about the relationship among individual empowerment and societal justice.

3.1.1The women empowerment theory

The women empowerment of the whole world that is one of focusing fact from whole society through to the different advantages of the empowerment it is also create lot of consequences from the whole society in which the one of them is the women empowerment. Empowerment is multifaceted ideas, which vary among cultures, persons, sexes, professions and place in life. It might also vary in time and in nature (between North and South, between lands, between region, between countries and between rural and urban areas). Furthermore, men and women might have a different

sight on empowerment in overall and women's empowerment in exact like agriculture sector in multiple faces they had work.

3.2Application of theoretical proposition on the research

Any social research enterprise is usually based on certain theoretical postulates, which if deduced in a logical manner, provides manner, provides momentum to the research hypothesis and the same attempt has been made to apply and correlate the proposition with the present study as under.

1-The conformation on universal bonds has commonly been encouraging of kabeer propositions, especially in the case of women empowerment in urban Sindh like dadu. Thus, the study defines women empowerment as a dynamic procedure of current norms of the society, in which they live to improve their agriculture sector its well-being like dadu Sindh. The mechanisms of Women's empowerment comprise decision making power in the household, labour in agriculture charge to credit, contribution, knowledge & awareness, raising voice, freedom, mobility, respect, economic participation and development of leadership superiority. Decision making power in the household means. "The ability to make and inspiration the procedure of achievement of decisions in urban slums like dadu Sindh." Access and switch over the credit means to contact the credit for their livelihood so their income equal will change. Participation means "the role of women's economic action and financial decision making"

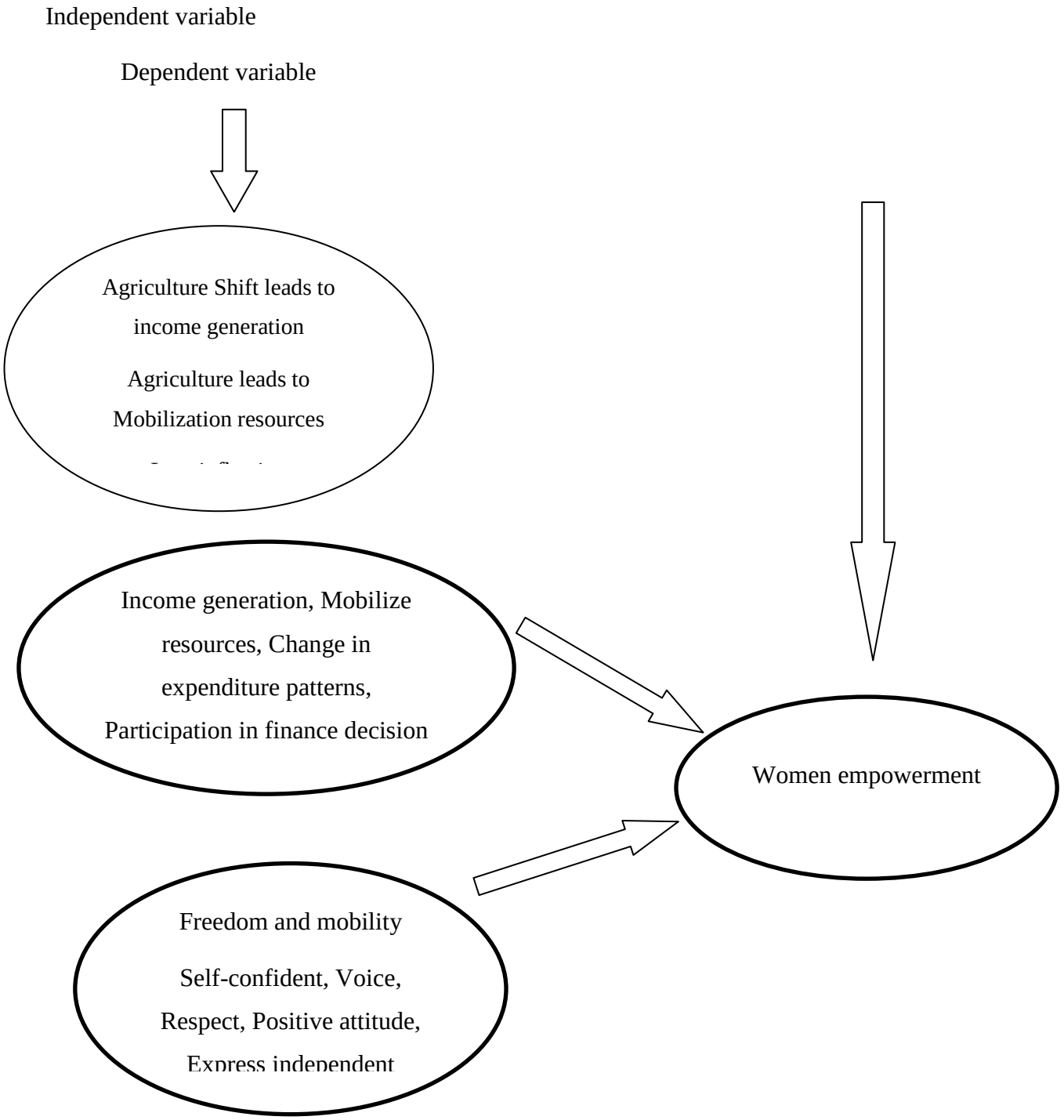
2-The respondents are participant's cutting-edge economic action then financial decisions that are made. Information& awareness spiteful the level of awareness and are well in balances of knowledge, changed mind-set Freedom of entrance. "The freedom of expression means that she feels comfortable expressing her views without any hesitation in the family (presence of her husband or other family member) and in group meetings. Freedom & Mobility means, "The freedom of movement (Ability to visit the local market or go outside with confidence)". Rural areas impose severe rules for women's physical mobility by determining space outside the home. Respect means their family textures her value and stretches her respect.

3- Voice means that she container increase her voice against mistreatment in dadu Sindh. In the patriarchal society women are dominated by husband and other family

members. The respondents are able to increase their voices against social exploitation. Later an empowered women is measured to be one who can admission credit, contribute in financial decision making give to economic activity, has information& awareness, is self-assured, is independent, can increase her voice and needs mobility. The variables of empowerment may have dissimilar meanings in dissimilar context/country/ region/historical.

4-Kabeer (2001) outlines three dimensions of empowerment, clarification these are the pathways finished which empowerment happens. Resources are in procedure of substantial, human or social in procedure. Resources surge the aptitude to work out excellent and are the means through which agency is approved out. She makes note of a few differences and nuances concerning agency.

5-Freedom of appearance , collective by the important on section accompanying, the symbols of freedom by which the dweller of a role is placed which many problems faced would do specialized the freedom of women empowerment.


Independent variable
Dependent variable
Agriculture Shift leads to income generation
Agriculture leads to Mobilization resources
Income generation, Mobilize resources, Change in expenditure patterns, Participation in finance decision
Women empowerment
Freedom and mobility
Self-confident, Voice, Respect, Positive attitude, Express independent

.

Chapter No.4

CONCEPTUALIZATION OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualizations

Conceptualization is the process in which concept is used in research are further explained. In the process I which variables are divided into two parts and are further explained. In this procedure, the research topic is auxiliary separated into different variable which be additional explain and define in the light of obtainable information. A variable has many perspectives but it is indispensable for the researcher to opt the bordering and paramount meaning of the variable. Therefore, an endeavor has been made to all the pertinent variables in a holistic way.

4.1.1Variables

1. In this research Agriculture shift is independent variable.

2. In this research Women farmer is the dependent variable

4.1.2Agriculture shifting

Shifting Agriculture or farming shifting is the tradition of cultivating clearings dotted in the reservoir of the ordinary vegetation (woods of the grass wood land) and of abandon them as almost immediately as the soil is tired (Mertz 2009) Shifting Agriculture is the system of agriculture in which plot of land are sophisticated temporality, then abandoned and allowed to revert to their natural vegetation while cultivator moves on to another plot (James 2009)Shifting agriculture is a form of land use in the middle of resource poor communities with turning round of cultivation and fallow in the similar unit of land(kalfe 2011).

4.1.3 Climate Change

Climate change is balanced to make matters not as good as for farmers through a shift in climate and agricultural zones, changes in production patterns due to top temperatures, and additional extreme with changing rainfall patterns all of which threaten crops. The climate change which the phenomenon that the all aspect of climate rural and urban poor are the hardest hit which one billion people are at rest they were live in poverty, and they on their nearby natural resources for survival. The second one is unequal capacity for adapting Developing countries, they to the

greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, determination greater difficulty at what time it comes to trade with the effects of climate change.

4.1.4 Farmer women

Farmer women is the rural women who owned a cow, separated cream from milk, and then sold that cream for profit was capitalist because owned the means of production and benefited from sale of a product (Holt 1930) An unmarried women in Ajaz, Who distinct herself seeing that a farmer, had in make use of on the household agriculture work and organization, including the more public roles that are usually kept for the men.(Galle 2013)While the women are facing many problems in agriculture that extension constraint in agriculture approached while n especially in developing being a developing country, while women are facing out many problems in agriculture likewise the lack of credit facilities in technical assistance in which there would no one can training facilities are avail in rural areas women in agriculture sector rural areas are more involved in greater extent. The women in rural areas they need to acceptance facilities to promote through any agency in government the latest information sources to crops and productions. Information is an essential part of rural development as well (Garforth et al., 2003)

4.2 Operationalization

Having conceptualization and the defining of the variables now the time emerges in which we can use the variables for the researcher constriction. Where as operationalization refers to the measuring of the variables for respective data collection. The researcher was operationalization the variable in the questioner as under.

4.2.1 Agriculture shift

Shifting agriculture is a connection of cultivation in a plot of land is obvious and cultivated for a small stage of time, then uncontrolled and allowable to return to creating normal vegetation though the cultivator transfers on to additional plot.

The researcher measured these indicator in question no 6.2.3 (Agriculture shift in time frame leads to agriculture shift), question no 6.2.4 (increase in land temperature leads

to agriculture shift) question no 6.4.5 (impacts in climate change on agriculture) question no 6.2.9 (poor harvesting leads to agriculture shift) question no 6.2.2 (Respondent opinion regarding Agriculture change seasonal crops) question no6.2.5 (respondent opinion regarding decrease connect with climate stocks impact in climate change on agriculture) question no 6.2.7 (Respondent opinion regarding the natural environment impact in climate change on agriculture) question no 6.2.8 (Respondent opinion regarding land capacity impact in climate change on agriculture.

4.2.2 Climate Change

Climate change, the change which is regional or global climate pattern, a change which is mid to the late 20 centuries.The statistical distribution of weather patterns, for an extended period. The climate change which is increasing levels of atmospheric in carbon dioxide and which is produced by the fossil fuels.

The researcher measured these indicatory in question No 6.2.4(increased in land temperature lead to climate change on agriculture). Question No 6.2.5(decreased connect with climate stock). Question No 6.2.6 9 increased water shortage). Question No 6.2.7 Natural environment lead to climate change on agriculture.

4.2.3Women farmer

A women farmer considers that if an individual work on agriculture sectors like cultivation crops, produces things to the livelihood and their livestock's. They work which they has food producers to the household in these causes women are more involve on cash crops production ,and cultivation. Another continent which women are the very important role in agriculture sector but they are lower less level of physical and human capital than man, majority have not produced considerably number of females .Even when women heads of household as a potentially beneficial, because they have lower land allocation then man household heads.

The researcher measured these indicatory question no 6.3.1 (social implication had an impact on agriculture shift on women farmers in agriculture sector) question no 6.4.2 (Respondent opinion regarding face many problems in agriculture sector) question no 6.4.3 (Respondent opinion regarding the decrease violence against on women)

question no 6.4.6 (Respondent opinion regarding to the allowed to take decision making had an impact women farmers due to agriculture shift.

4.3 Variables

4.3.1 Independent variable Agriculture shift

4.3.2 Dependent variable Impact on women farmers

4.3.1 Demographic variables

i. Housing patterns
ii. Respondent age
iii. Respondent status
iv. Respondent marital status
v. Respondent family structure
vi. Marriage type
vii. Number of children
viii. Income per month in agriculture
ix. Housing patterns

4.3.12 Agriculture shift

i. Production and dissemination
ii. Temperature and participation
iii. Purchased agriculture land
iv. Agriculture land transferred
v. Seasonal crops
vi. Witniced agriculture shift
vii. Socio economic life style
viii. Increase in temperature
ix. Increased poor harvesting due to limited rainfall
x. Diseases connect with climate stocks
xi. Increased water shortage

4.3.1.3 Impacts on women farmers

i. Social implication of agriculture shift
ii. Children role change in agriculture
iii. Women role change in agriculture
iv. Cost and risk of coping with drought
v. Less control on natural resources
vi. Food insecurity
vii. Income security
viii. Increased violence against women
ix. Decision making
x. Use of income
xi. Women health (physically, emotionally, socially issue
xii. Livelihood and income security
xiii. Violence against women
xiv. Role change from productive roles
xv. Ultimate burden of farm suicides
xvi. Weak participation
xvii. Malnutrition among women
xviii. Risk of poor health owing to the big figure of birth
xix. Mobility

Chapter No.5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter research methodology of the study is define. This study is based on quantitative research method, primary data have been collected by means of structured interviews schedule. Research targets the maximum sample as of population to observe the people perception sampling is small unit that represent the allover population. Therefore, the interview, schedule has been constructed to collect the data,

5.1 Research design:

The important goal of this section is to make straightforward and varied equipment and strategies utilization intended for the sequence gathering for appraisal and exchange in order to be recognized with their issues below security. Viewpoint incorporates the strategies, classification in addition to techniques which are utilized to get together and examine data. This study is based on quantitative research method. In quantitative research design and theories/hypothesis are listed related to the research to analyze the collected data.

5.2 Universe of the study:

The current research was conduct in the district Dadu Sindh. Per the sociological obligation the area was selected to conduct a quantitative research.

5.3 Targeted population:

In this study, Individuals have been selected from the village of district Dadu of Sindh. Data was collected from the dwellers of this area. This researcher collected data from the female and simply those were interviewed who were present at their homes at that time.

Data of Dadu District:

District	Tehsils	UC	Villages	Population	Household
Dadu	DADU	15	3268	2,010,747	371898
	MEHAR	15		460,679	82,270
	JOHI	10		294,848	57,553
	KHAIRPUR NATHAN SHAH	12		334,258	61,899
Total	4	52	3268	3,100,532	573,620

Source: while use of different and multiple layers in the use of PBS census

5.4 Sampling Technique:

The researcher used multi-stage sampling technique for the selection of sample. Initially, the researcher selected one tehsil Dadu through lottery method out of four tehsils. Dadu has fifteen Union Councils in total, from which again one union council was randomly selected through lottery method named as Balishah. After that, two villages were selected namely: Sita and Talbay through the same sampling technique. For the selection of target population, only those females constituted the sample that was present in their homes at the time of data collection. These women were selected through purposive sampling technique.

5.5 Sampling size:

Study encompasses of village Dadu Sindh. A total of 104 prepared interviews schedule were filled. The researcher takes the 104 respondents from the target population. Sample gave valid responses concerning topic.

5.6 Tools for data collection:

Thorough interviews schedule were crucial to collect the quantitative data. Interviews scheduled are divided into six parts. The primary three part of the schedule are based

on the demographic and socio –economic profile of the respondents while the outstanding parts are based on the reasons, cause and impact on women farmers in agriculture sector that are based on close ended question. The structured interviews schedule was considered of age, number of family members, the reason and the impact on women farmers in agriculture sector.

5.7 Pre-testing:

Pre-testing is the testing of incredible like a questionnaires, invention otherwise idea. It is an audition of the questionnaires to observe changes that are essential prior to starting full scale data collection. The pretesting provides information regarding solving unexpected problem in the administration of the interviewing schedule. Prior to the real data collection, pretesting on 10 respondents was complete to make sure the work ability of selected questionnaires and then respondent as of the universe were made to get better its workability.

5.8 Tools for data Analysis:

Data analysis is a pace process to assess the raw data into helpful and understanding form. After collecting the data statistical software was run to analyze the collected data. In this study, SPSS has been use to analyze the collected data and in the drawing conclusion. Frequency distribution tables were then explained using MS word software.

5.9 Technique for data analysis:

In this research, the chi- square test is used to analyses the data collection for the reason that it is a reasonably additional dependable for testing the relationship of the independent and dependent variables.

5.10 Ethical consideration:

The purpose of the study was explained to the respondent and they were ensured their individuality not is disclosed. Primary the researcher introduces herself for the validity of research and to collect the legal data from the respondent. While researcher went for the data collection, the researcher distribution the questionnaire to respondents. More often than not the respondent tries to communication in the local

languages of the people of otherwise on Urdu national language in Pakistan. The researcher revolved to the respondent that this research was conducted for the betterment of the society. Universal ethical principle was under taking similar to respect for female confidentiality of their opinion and respects their views.

5.11 Field experience:

Social researcher for the majority part faces conditions in which the reaction was tough to get. Human behavior is much unexpected and cannot be dealt with under controlled condition. It likewise relies on analyzes endeavors and experienced to obtain dependable and correct data by watching and creation a climate of concordance called as affinity.

The researcher faced problem while collecting data in village district Dadu Sindh but to win the sympathies she introduces herself to each respondent prior to get correct and valid information. Sometimes the respondent does not corporate and sense hesitate to give information and sometimes try to give false information suspend the interviews motivation particularly when they are to create their name in field.

Though, at what time the purpose of the study was experienced to when researcher give them confidence that their information was merely life form gathers them confidence that their information be only individual gathers for research purpose and would stay confidential, their deviousness gradually misplaced then they in progress corporation.

Chapter No.6

RESULTS

The said chapter a light on the finding revealed from the current research and is divided in to six sections such as demographic and socio economic profile of the respondents. Impacts in climate change on agriculture Reason had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector Impacts on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to agriculture shift.

Table No 6.1.1 Age Distribution of the Respondent:

Sr.No	Age category	Frequency	%
1	<20	14	13.5
2	21-40	36	34.6
3	41-60	38	36.5
4	>61	16	15.4
	Total	104	100.0

Above Table No. 6.1.1 revealed the age group of sample population in which minimum age is <20 and maximum category is >61.Whereas majority of the respondent 34% were from the age group of 41-60. However 14% respondent fell in the age category of less than 20.Difference between age group and more portion of respondent between (41-60) because at this senior age, the people better know the problem of the society and elderly prefer tostick to their homes while the youth mobilization themselves to earn money.

Table No 6.1.2Marital status of the Respondent:

Sr.No	Marital	Frequency	Percent
1	Unmarried	14	13.5
2	Engaged	15	14.4
3	Married	57	54.8
4	Separated	3	2.9
5	Divorced	4	3.8
6	Widow	11	10.6
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.1.2 Explains about the marital status of respondent High proportion i-e.,fifty four%of respondent were married. However, only three % were separated and few respondents had divorce Mostly respondent were married because they better know the society problem as compare to unmarried.

Table No 6.1.3 Distribution of the family patterns of the Respondent:

Sr.No.	Family patterns		Frequency	Percentage
1		Nuclear	47	45.2
2		Joint	44	42.3
3		Extended	13	12.5
		Total	**104**	**100.0**

Table No 6.1.3 Explains the family patterns of respondent. From total number of respondent forty five% were nuclear families patterns, forty two were joint and only 12% were live in the extended family patterns. The difference regarding family patterns of respondent was that mostly people live in nuclear family patterns because now a day people prefer to live a personal life without any involvement of other, and mostly they were also live in joint family system, but very few were living in extended family structure.

Table No 6.1.4 Distribution of the Housing Patterns of the Respondent:

Table no 6.1.4 shows the housing patterns of the universe. From total number of houses over there 41% live in pakka houses, 37% were live in mix houses and 21% were live in kacha houses. The difference regarding housing patterns was that mostly people were resident since their ancestors and they have a good income also, hence they easily build their houses.

Sr.No.	Housing patterns	Frequency	%
1	Kacha	22	21.2
2	Pakka	43	41.3
3	Mixed	39	37.5
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table No.6.1.5 Family members of the respondent

Sr.No.	Family member	Frequency	%
1	3-6	28	26.9
2	7-10	39	37.5
3	11-14	36	34.6
4	>3	1	1.0
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.1.5 predict about the family size of respondent, from total number of respondent almost majority 34% had family size of (7-10), 34%had (11-14), and 1% were less than >3. From this table researcher shows that joint families are most live with large family members

Table no 6.1.6 Number of Children of the Respondent

Sr.No.	Number of children	Frequency	%
1	Null	32	30.8
2	1-3	33	31.7
3	3-5	25	24.0
4	5-7	11	10.6
5	>7	3	2.9
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table No 6.1.6 explains the number of children of the respondent, from the total number of respondent 31 between (1-3) were children of the respondent and 24 are between in (3-5) and lower are 2between less than 7.

Table No.6.1.7 Number of dependent of the Respondent

Sr.No.	Number of dependent	Frequency	%
1	Null	30	28.8
2	1-3	47	45.2
3	3-5	16	15.4
4	5-7	6	5.8
5	>7	5	4.8
Total		104	100.0

Table no 6.1.7 explains the number of dependent of the respondent, from the total number of respondent is 45% were depend on their house hold,(1-3) and on the other hand which difference between 30% were Null which had no dependence on their house hold.

Table No 6.1.8 Distribution of the 3 Months Income of Respondent

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	<10,000	9	8.7
2	10,001-20,000	38	36.5
3	20,001-30,000	36	34.6
4	>30,001	21	20.2
	Total	**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.1.8 predict the mostly income of respondents. From the total number of respondents 38% people had 3 month income. This table shows that the earning amount of mostly people of this area had majority above then 5000 rupees three months.

Table No 6.1.9 Distribution of the Annual Income of Respondent

Sr. No.	Three months income	Frequency	%
1	<5000	35	33.7
2	5001,10000	29	27.9
3	>10000	40	38.5
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.1.9 predict the mostly annual income of respondents. From the total number of respondents 34% people had annual income (10,001-20,000 rupees). However, 34% respondents had annual income in between (20,001-30,000). This table shows that the earning amount of mostly people of this area had majority above than(30,000)

Table No 6.1.10 Distribution of the annual saving of the Respondent

Sr.No.	Annual saving	Frequency	%
1	<10,000	56	53.8
2	10,001-20,000	29	27.9
3	20,001-30,000	14	13.5
4	>30,001	5	4.8
Total		104	100.0

Table no 6.1.10predict the mostly annual saving of respondents. From the total number of respondents 34% people had annual saving (<10,000 rupees). However, 29% respondents had annual saving between (10,001-20,000). This table shows that the earning amount of mostly people of this area had majority above then (20,001-30,000 rupees annual saving) it's because mostly respondent were doing their own earn and good amount in the months.

Table No. 6.1.11 Education wise Distribution of the Respondent

Sr.No.	Education wise	Frequency	%age
1	Illiterate	27	27.0
2	Middle	35	35.0
3	Matric	16	16.0
4	F.A/F.SC	10	10.0
5	F.A/B.SC	12	12.0
6	M.A/M.SC and above	4	4.0
Total		**104**	**104.0**

Table no 6.1.11 explains about the education level of respondent. High proportion i.e., 35% of respondent was doing middle. However, 4% had education up to master level and also 27% were illiterate. Now a days in rural areas were did not prefer the education and they did not afford the education.

Table No 6.1.12 Distribution of parents Education of the respondent

Sr.No.	Parents education	Frequency	%
1	Illiterate	62	59.6
2	Middle	24	23.1
3	Matric	10	9.6
4	F.A/F.SC	6	5.8
5	M.A/M.SC and above	2	1.9
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.1.12 explains about the education level of the parent's respondent. High proportion i.e., 59% of respondent parents was illiterate. However, 1% had education up to B.A/BSC level and also 24% were middle pass. In which the mostly are illiterate because in past time education in not important for life they only prefer their earning and how to live and livelihood.

Table No.6.1.13 Distribution of land (in acre) of the respondent

Sr.No.	Land in acres	Frequency	%
1	<2	32	30.8
2	3-5	55	52.9
3	6-8	17	16.3
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.1.13 shows that the land in acre of the respondent. From total number of respondent fifty two has in land acre between (3-5) However 32% were land in acre to doing work and production on the other hand difference between very low in 16% in between (6-8) because they did only work minimum lands production not in large land.

Table No.6.1.14 Distribution of land own of the respondent

Sr.No	Land own	Frequency	%
1	<2	77	74.0
2	3-5	27	26.0
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.1.14 explains the land own of the respondent. From the total respondent 74% respondent did work land in (>2) and 26% in between (3-5) acre land production.

Table No 6.1.15 Distribution of the type of marriage of respondent

Sr.No.	Marriage type	Frequency	%
1	Endogamy	42	40.4
2	Exogamy	34	32.7
3	N/A	28	26.9
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.1.15 explains the marriage nature of respondent. From total number of respondent's significant majority 40% were endogamy (marriage within the family),32% had exogamy (marriage outside the family) and the rest are unmarried that shows that now a day the people also prefer the marriage within the family.

Table no 6.1.16 Distribution of the nature of marriage of respondent

Sr.No.	Nature of marriage	Frequency	%
1	Love	7	6.7
2	Arranged	55	52.9
3	Both	14	13.5
4	N/A	28	26.9
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.1.16 shows that nature of marriage of the respondent. From the total respondent 52% were doing arranged marriage and 13% were both arrange and love marriage in very low 6% in rural areas were doing love marriage in rest are unmarried that shows that now a day the people only prefer only arranged marriage.

Table No 6.1.17 Sect -wise Distribution of the respondent

Sr.No.	Sect wise	Frequency	%
1	Shia	52	50.0
2	Sunni	52	50.0
Total		104	100.0

Table no 6.1.17 revealed the sect wise distribution of respondents. From total number of the respondent fifty% are Shia and fifty% were Sunni. This revealed the existence of Shia sect in majority as compare to Sunni sects.

6.2.1 Distribution of purchased own agriculture land of the respondent

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	28	26.9
2	To some extent	59	56.7
3	Not to all	17	16.3
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.2.1 predict about the respondent opinion regarding the purchased own agriculture land is an impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number of respondents 56% agreed with the analogy to some an extent; meanwhile almost 26% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.2.2 Agriculture change seasonal crops leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	31	29.8
2	To some extent	67	64.4
3	Not to all	6	5.8
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.2.2 shows the opinions of respondent regarding agriculture change seasonal crops are impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number of respondents, 64% agreed with the analogy to some extent, meanwhile almost 29% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.2.3 Agriculture shift time in frame leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	33	31.7
2	To some extent	52	50.0
3	Not to all	19	18.3
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.2.3 shows the opinion of respondent regarding agriculture shift time in frame are impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number of respondents, 50% agreed with the analogy to some extent, meanwhile almost31% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy. It is concluding and that also according to the time which is going to the change and they move from the climate change.

Table No 6.2.4 Increase in land Temperature leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	36	34.6
2	To some extent	64	61.5
3	Not to all	4	3.8
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no.6.2.4 shows the opinion of respondent regarding increased in land temperature are impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number respondent, 61% agreed with the analogy to a some extent, meanwhile almost 34% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.2.5 Decrease connect with climate stock leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	25	24.0
2	To some extent	69	66.3
3	Not to all	10	9.6
Total		104	100.0

Table no 6.2.5 shows the opinion of respondent regarding decrease connect with climate stocks are impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number respondent, 63% agreed with the analogy to a some extent, meanwhile almost 24% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.2.6 Increase water shortage leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	28	26.9
2	To some extent	43	41.3
3	Not to all	33	31.7
Total		104	100.0

Table no 6.2.6 shows the opinion of respondent regarding increase water shortage is impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number respondent, 41% agreed with the analogy to a some extent, meanwhile almost 29% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.2.7 Natural environment leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	38	36.5
2	To some extent	48	46.2
3	Not to all	18	17.3
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.2.7 shows the opinion of respondent regarding increase water shortage is impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number respondent, 46% agreed with the analogy to a some extent, meanwhile almost 36%to the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.2.8 Land capacity leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	34	32.7
2	To some extent	52	50.0
3	Not to all	18	17.3
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.2.8 shows the opinions of respondent regarding increase land capacity are impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number respondent, 50% agreed with the analogy to a some extent, meanwhile almost 32% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.2.9 Poor harvesting leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	55	52.9
2	To some extent	41	39.4
3	Not to all	8	7.7
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.2.9 shows the opinion of respondent regarding increase poor harvesting are impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number respondent, 52% agreed with the analogy to an great extent , meanwhile almost 39% of the respondent agreed to some extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No.6.2.10 Per acre production leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	27	26.0
2	To some extent	57	54.8
3	Not to all	20	19.2
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.2.10 shows the opinion of respondent regarding per acre production are impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number respondent, 54% agreed with the analogy to an some extent , meanwhile almost 26%of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No.6.2.11 Deteriorated crop quality leads to climate change on agriculture

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	44	42.3
2	To some extent	53	51.0
3	Not to all	7	6.7
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.2.11 shows the opinion of respondent regarding deteriorated crop quality are impact in climate change on agriculture. From the total number respondent, 51% agreed with the analogy to a some extent , meanwhile almost 42% of the respondent agreed to some extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.3.1Respondent s opinion Regarding Social implication of agriculture shift

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	29	27.9
2	To some extent	51	49.0
3	Not to all	24	23.1
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.3.1 shows the opinion of respondent regarding social implication of agriculture shift had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector. From the total number respondent, 49% agreed with the analogy to a some extent , meanwhile almost 27% of the respondent agreed to some extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.3.2 Respondent's opinion regarding Children role change in agriculture

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	45	43.3
2	To some extent	51	49.0
3	Not to all	8	7.7
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.3.2 shows the opinion of respondent regarding deteriorated children role change in agriculture had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector. From the total number respondent, 49% agreed with the analogy to a some extent , meanwhile almost 43% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy

Table no 6.3.3 Respondent opinion regarding women role change in agriculture

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	50	48.1
2	To some extent	46	44.2
3	Not to all	8	7.7
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.3.3 shows the opinion of respondent regarding women role change in agriculture had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector. From the total number respondent, 48% agreed with the analogy to a great extent, meanwhile almost 44% of the respondents agreed to some extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.3.4 Respondent opinion regarding risk of coping with drought

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	39	37.5
2	To some extent	54	51.9
3	Not to all	11	10.6
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.3.4 shows the opinion of respondent regarding risk of coping with drought had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector. From the total number respondent, 41% agreed with the analogy to a some extent, meanwhile almost 37% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.3.5 Respondent opinion regarding cost of coping with drought

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	36	34.6
2	To some extent	53	51.0
3	Not to all	15	14.4
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.3.5 shows the opinion of respondent regarding cost of coping with drought had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector. From the total number respondent, 51% agreed with the analogy to a some extent, meanwhile almost 34% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No.6.3.6 Respondent opinion regarding less control natural resources are depleting

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	56	53.8
2	To some extent	41	39.4
3	Not to all	7	6.7
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.3.6 shows the opinion of respondent regarding less control natural resource are depleting had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector. From the total number respondent, 53% agreed with the analogy to agreat extent, meanwhile almost 39% of the respondent agreed to some extent and some proportion disagreed with this analog.

Table No 6.3.7 Respondent opinion regarding food security

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	27	26.0
2	To some extent	54	51.9
3	Not to all	23	22.1
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.3.7 shows the opinion of respondent regarding food security had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector. From the total number respondent, 51% agreed with the analogy to a some extent, meanwhile almost 26% of the respondent agreed to great extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.3.8 Respondent opinion regarding Income security

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	51	49.0
2	To some extent	37	35.6
3	Not to all	16	15.4
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.3.8 shows the opinion of respondent regarding income security had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector. From the total number respondent, 49% agreed with the analogy to a great extent, meanwhile almost 35% of the respondent agreed to some extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table no 6.4.1 Respondent opinion regarding Agriculture has diverse due to the impact on women farmers

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	57	54.8
2	To some extent	45	43.3
3	Not to all	2	1.9
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.1 shows the opinion of respondent regarding agriculture has diverse due to the impact on women farmers. From the total number respondent, 54% agreed with the analogy to an great extent, meanwhile almost 43% of the respondent agreed to some extent and some proportion disagreed with this analogy.

Table No 6.4.2 Respondent opinion regarding face many problems in agriculture farming

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	43	41.3
2	To some extent	56	53.8
3	Not to all	5	4.8
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.3 explains the respondent judgment about the face many problems in agriculture farming Affecting women farmers due to the agriculture shift. From the total number of respondents53% agreed with this analogy to some extent, however almost 41% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table No 6.4.3 Respondent opinion regarding poor harvesting impact on crops and production

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	64	61.5
2	To some extent	37	35.6
3	Not to all	3	2.9
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.3 explains the respondent judgment about poor harvesting impact on crops and production impact on women farmers variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 61% agreed with this analogy to great an extent, however almost 35% were respondent agreed to a sum an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement

Table No 6.4.4 Respondent opinion regarding decrease violence against women

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	36	34.6
2	To some extent	43	41.3
3	Not to all	25	24.0
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.4 explains the respondent judgment about decrease violence against women mostly impact on women farmers variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents forty one% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost thirty four% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table No 6.4.5 Respondent opinion regarding decision making

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	20	19.2
2	To some extent	60	57.7
3	Not to all	24	23.1
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.5 explains the respondent judgment about decision making mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 57% agreed with this analogy to some an extent; however almost twenty three% were respondent to disagree with this analogy and only 20% respondents were agree with the analog great extent.

Table No 6.4.6 Respondent opinion regarding Get more important family

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	24	23.1
2	To some extent	67	64.4
3	Not to all	13	12.5
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.6explains the respondent judgment about get more important family mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 64% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost 23% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table No 6.4.7 Respondent opinion regarding Allowed to take decision

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	16	15.4
2	To some extent	48	46.2
3	Not to all	40	38.5
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.7 explains the respondent judgment about allowed to take decision mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture From the total number of respondents 46% agreed with this analogy to some an extent; however almost 38% were respondent to disagree with this analogy and only 15% respondents were agree with the analog great extent.

Table No 6.4.8 Respondent opinion regarding use of income

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	19	18.3
2	To some extent	55	52.9
3	Not to all	30	28.8
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.8 explains the respondent judgment about allowed to use of income mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 52% agreed with this analogy to some an extent; however almost 28% were respondent to disagree with this analogy and only 18% respondents were agree with the analog great extent.

Table No 6.4.9 Respondent opinion regarding women health (physically improved)

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	21	20.2
2	To some extent	64	61.5
3	Not to all	19	18.3
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.9 explains the respondent judgment about women health (physically improved) mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 61% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost 20% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table No 6.4.10 Respondent opinion regarding women (emotionally improved)

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	22	21.2
2	To some extent	71	68.3
3	Not to all	11	10.6
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.10 explains the respondent judgment about women health (emotionally improved) mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 68% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost 21% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement

Table No 6.4.11 Respondent opinion regarding women (psychological improved)

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	34	32.7
2	To some extent	58	55.8
3	Not to all	12	11.5
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table 6.4.11 explains the respondent judgment about women health (psychological improved) mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 55% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost 32% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table No 6.4.12 Respondent opinion regarding engaged in domestic livelihood

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	42	40.4
2	To some extent	52	50.0
3	Not to all	10	9.6
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.12 explains the respondent judgment about women engaged in domestic livelihood mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 50% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost 40% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table No 6.4.13 Respondent opinion regarding relationship between domestic livelihood and income security

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	35	33.7
2	To some extent	59	56.7
3	Not to all	10	9.6
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.13 explains the respondent judgment about relationship between domestic livelihood and income security mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 56% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost 33% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table No 6.4.14 Respondent opinion regarding violence against women

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	19	18.3
2	To some extent	60	57.7
3	Not to all	25	24.0
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.14 explains the respondent judgment about allowed taking violence against women mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 57% agreed with this analogy to some an extent; however almost 24% were respondent to disagree with this analogy and only 18% respondents were agree with the analog great extent.

Table No 6.4.15 Respondent opinion regarding Role change from productive roles

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	33	31.7
2	To some extent	63	60.6
3	Not to all	8	7.7
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.15 explains the respondent judgment about role change from productive roles mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 60% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost 31 % were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table No 6.4.16 Respondent opinion regarding agriculture sector on women ultimate burdens of agriculture

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	65	62.5
2	To some extent	36	34.6
3	Not to all	3	2.9
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.16 explains the respondent judgment about agriculture sector on women ultimate burdens of agriculture mostly impact on women farmers. From the total number of respondents 62% agreed with this analogy to great an extent, however almost 34% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table No 6.4.17 Respondent opinion regarding the control and management of domestic resources had increased her participation

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	46	44.2
2	To some extent	56	53.8
3	Not to all	2	1.9
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.17 explains the respondent judgment about agriculture sector on women ultimate burdens of agriculture mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers. From the total number of respondents 53% agreed with this analogy to great an extent, however almost 44% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement

Table No 6.4.18 Respondent opinion regarding women suffer malnutrition

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	18	17.3
2	To some extent	55	52.9
3	Not to all	31	29.8
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.18 explains the respondent judgment about women suffer malnutrition mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 52% agreed with this analogy to some an extent; however almost 29% were respondent to disagree with this analogy and only 17% respondents were agree with the analog great extent.

Table No 6.4.19 Respondent opinion regarding women active participation in agriculture enhance her mobility for improving access services

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	18	17.3
2	To some extent	62	59.6
3	Not to all	24	23.1
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.19. From the total number of respondents 59% agreed with this analogy to some an extent; however almost 23% were respondent to disagree with this analogy and only 18% respondents were agree with the analog great extent.

Table No 6.4.20 Respondent opinion regarding women active participation in agriculture enhance her mobility outside the family

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	37	35.6
2	To some extent	43	41.3
3	Not to all	24	23.1
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.20 explains the respondent judgment about women active participation in agriculture enhance her mobility out the family mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondents 41% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost 35% were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement

Table No 6.4.21 Respondent opinion regarding women active participation in agriculture

Enhance her mobility Income agent.

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	%
1	To great extent	34	32.7
2	To some extent	55	52.9
3	Not to all	15	14.4
Total		**104**	**100.0**

Table no 6.4.21 explains the respondent judgment about women active participation in agriculture enhance her mobility income agent mostly impact on women farmer's variables affecting women farmers due to the agriculture. From the total number of respondent's 52% agreed with this analogy to some an extent, however almost 32%

were respondent agreed to a great an extent with this analogy and some proportion of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Chapter No.7
DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

7.1 Discussion:

Climate change effects are global. This is a nation deprived from their many changes like agriculture shift due to the climate change, the effects of these changes in many ways like, cultivation, food production, increase in land temperature, poor harvesting. There are many impacts in climate change on agriculture shift which is ultimate change in agriculture productions and all over the things. While poor harvesting causes the extremely people to produce poor crops and other quality which is effect on agriculture. While according to the agriculture shift due to climate change and its impact on women farmer, while social implication of agriculture shift, food security in the agriculture and mostly Impacts on women farmers. Thus agriculture is making the extreme impacte on women they perform allover works and household which the poor harvesting impact on crops and production impact on women farmers because they don't know how to perform other works they only concentrate on their family and how to food security and livelihood, in while they also work hard but they could not any reward of that work. In few cases the women farmers discuss over feeling like according to them they feel women violence are increase. The study intended to find out the agriculture and its impact on women farmers in Sindh Dadu. Explore the agriculture shift impact and cases of women farmers'. (65 %) agree agriculture sector on women ultimate burdens of agriculture to great an extent. (55 %) were regarding blame women active participation in agriculture enhances her mobility Income agent to some an extent. (60 %) blame the violence against women and last (67 %) blame the get more importance family .Lack of the knowledge was a major determination of the said demise as few of the respondents earns three month less income of less than 10,000 and few of the respondents were illiterate but due to lack of knowledge regarding the impact on women facing many problem in agriculture sector. Majority of the respondents were prone to endogamy nature of marriage and importantly, majority of the respondent were themselves involved in women empowerment and less than 67 % were accept that agriculture sector on women ultimate burden of agriculture.

7.1.1 Key findings

Significant majority (65-79)

1. Significant majority of respondents (sixty seven %) were from agreed with the statement about the agriculture change seasonal crops leads to impact in climate change on agriculture.
2. Majority of the respondent (sixty nine %) were agree to the decrease connect with climate stock leads to climate change on agriculture.
3. Majority of the respondents (sixty four %) were agreed to the statement of poor harvesting leads to the impact in climate change on agriculture.
4. Majority of the majority are (sixty %) were agree the statement about decision making mostly impact on women farmers due to the agriculture shift.
5. Significant majority of the respondents (sixty seven %) were agreed the statement get more important family mostly impact on women famers due to the agriculture shift.
6. Significant majority of the respondents (sixty four %) were agreed with the statement about women health physically improved.
7. Significant majority of the respondents (seventy one %) were agreed with the statement women health emotionally improved.
8. Significant majority of the respondents (sixty %) were agree that the violence against women.
9. Significant majority of the respondents (sixty three) were agreeing that role change from productive roles.
10. Significant majority of the respondents (sixty five %) were agreeing that agriculture sector on women ultimate burdens of agriculture.
11. Significant majority of the respondents (sixty five %) were agreed that women active participation in agriculture enhance her mobility outside the family.
12. Significant majority of the respondents (sixty two %) were agreeing that the women active participation in agriculture enhance her mobility for social affairs.

7.1.2 Majority (50-64)

1. Significant of the majority of respondents (fifty seven %) were married.

2. Significant of the majority of respondents (fifty six %) were annual saving between less than 10,000 of the respondents.
3. Significant of the majority of the respondent (fifty five %) land own of respondents.
4. Majority of respondents (fifty five %) had arranged marriage.
5. Majority of respondents (fifty five %) had Shia.
6. Majority of the respondents (fifty nine %) had agree the statement about purchased own agriculture are impact on climate change on agriculture.
7. Majority of the respondents (fifty two %) agree the statement that agriculture shift time in frame is impact in climate change on agriculture.
8. Majority of the respondents (sixty four %) agree the statements that increase in land temperature are impact in climate change on agriculture.
9. Majority of the respondents (fifty two %) agree the statement that land capacity impact in climate change on agriculture.
10. Majority of the respondents (fifty five %) agree the statement that poor harvesting are impact in climate change on agriculture.
11. Majority of the respondents (fifty seven %) agree the statement that per acre production impact in climate change on agriculture.
12. Majority of the respondents (fifty three %) agree the statement that deteriorated crop quality impact in climate change on agriculture.
13. Majority of the respondents (fifty one %) agree the statement that social implication of agriculture shift.
14. Majority of the respondents (fifty one %) agree the statement that children role change in agriculture.
15. Majority of the respondents (fifty %) agree the statement that women role-change in agriculture.
16. Majority of the respondents (fifty four %) agree the statement that cost of coping with drought.
17. Majority of the respondents (fifty six %) agree the statement that less control on natural resources are depleting.
18. Majority of the respondents (fifty four %) agree the statement that food security lead to agriculture shift.
19. Majority of the respondents (fifty one %) agree the statement that income security lead to agriculture shift.

20. Majority of the respondents (fifty seven %) agree the statement that agriculture has diverse due to the impact on women farmers.
21. Majority of the respondents (fifty six %) agree the statement that faces many problems in agriculture farming.
22. Majority of the respondents (fifty five %) agree the statement that use of income has reason to agriculture shift.
23. Majority of the respondents (fifty eight %) agree the statement that women health physical improved.
24. Majority of the respondents (fifty two %) agree the statement that women engaged in domestic livelihood.
25. Majority of the respondents (fifty nine %) agree the statement that there is relationship between domestic livelihood and income security.
26. Majority of the respondents (fifty six %) agree the statement that weak her participation of domestic resources has increased.
27. Majority of the respondents (fifty five %) agree the statement that women suffer malnutrition.
28. Majority of the respondents (fifty five %) agree the statement that women active participation in agriculture enhances her mobility for resourceful income agent

7.2Conclusion

Agriculture shift due to climate change has its impact on women farmers which are a big issue of all over the world. Globally women are hard workers and need empowerment in different ways, like income agent, social affairs they, productions, farming and many others. Due to this and other factors there has been a huge burden on women both physical, emotionally and psychologically s they are supposed to perform all these tasks together. They have to manage their families put food on the table, care for the elderly and children and work in the crops and farms as well. Farmershave less control over the depleting natural resources, food insecurity, income security, while these things are mostly impact on farmers in agriculture shift.

The literature to relevant of this topic cited revolves around many authors explain the various impact on women farmers agriculture and how agriculture shift due to climate change. In details its impacts on women farmers and impact on agriculture production

poor harvesting production for impact on production. Through to the increase in climate change has divers due to the lack of population and agriculture seasonal crops change, agriculture shift time in frame has also impact on climate change in agriculture in rural areas. Whereas that are many factor they effect on agriculture and also women farmers in rural areas peoples are based own production like crops, wheat's, and many other things to live on life. While according to the agriculture poor harvesting which there are main factor which they have impact in climate change on agriculture and that factor are impacting on women farmers they did not allowed to any decision they are physical weak, they work with ultimate burdens in agriculture women.

7.3 Suggestions

To uphold appropriate power to improve the agriculture system of production the women should get equal rights in both agriculture sector and women should empower to self-independence, it was suggested based on research work that the agriculture sift and impact on women farmers must be eradicated by maintaining proper services to empower, and controlling all over the poor harvesting that did not impact on production to women farmers on agriculture. It was recommended on for local negotiation and as well as agriculture due to the climate changes to overcome the basic impact on women. The current study highlighted the major dynamic forces of impact on women farmers through the responses of local community. If the local mediation and local community take serious steps in this regard, then the incident of impact on women farmers can be decreased. This decreasing of agriculture shift and impact on women farmers can lead to social of harmony in the society. People's interpersonal trust, love, and unity of the community will remain stable.

As a policy suggestion, it is recommended that if we want to enhance her mobility and women empowerment, we also need government to play their role. That starts with furious step to acknowledgment of women and empowerment of women take initiative to reduce the impact on women farmers and also acknowledge for the agriculture field to equal right all sectors. If there is proper to work in those things then easily they will work happily.

References

Ade, A. 2018."Women farmers in indo state." *Journal of Anthropologist Research*.(50)313-323.

Agnes R.Quisumbing. 1995. Woman the key to food security." The internal food policy research institute.1-12.

Andrade, G. I., & Rubio, T. H. 1994. Sustainable Use of the Tropical Rain Forest: Evidence from The Avifauna in a Shifting- Cultivation Habitat Mosaic in the Colombian Amazon. *Conservation Biology*, *8*(2), 545-554.

Andrea, C. (2018). "Saying all the right things Gender discourse in Climate change smart agriculture." *The journal of peasant studies.*(45:1) 177-178.

Ashby, Hart, Lambrou & Larson. (2008). "Gender in agriculture." Agriculture and rural development.1-10.

Barry, S., & Mark, W. S. (2002)."Adaptation option in Agriculture to Climate change." Department of Geography.86-88.

Christian, E. (2015). "Shifting cultivation livelihood and food security." Food and agriculture organization of united nation.(4-27).

David, M. (2014). Gender,Agriculture and climate change in Malawi." Professor of Environmental.3-4.

Deere, Carmen & Diana. (2005). the feminization of agriculture Economic restricting." The professor and director in rural Latin America. (1)4-23.

Dlyianna, L. (2011). "Does Gender make a difference in dealing with Climate shift?" Project coordinator and senator officer food and Agriculture Organization.

Dora M., Carmona & Douglas. (1999)."Influences of Refuge habitats and cover crops on seasonal activity density of ground beetles in field crops." Department of entomology and center for integrated plant system. 28(6)1146-1148.

Euphrasia, (2015). "Delivering women farmers Rights." Members of the Abishyizehamwe cooperative.1-9.

Gonzalze, P., Ronald P. N., James M. L. & Raymond J.D. (2010). "Global patterns in the vegetation shift due to the climate." *A journal of Macroecology*. (2010).19.755-756.

Jean, A. B. (2013)."Women Climate change and liberation." *Gender and class journal*.313-316.

John F.M. (2007)."The impact of climate change on small holder and subsistence agriculture."

Natural Resources institution of university of Greenwich.4(50):19680-19684.

Leclere, Havlik, fuss & schmid. (2014). “Climate change induced transformation of agriculture
system insight from a global model.” Environmental research latter’s.2-9.
Lema M. A. & Majule A. E. (2009).“Impact of climate change variability and adaptation strategies on agriculture.” *African Journal of Environment Science and technology*.3 (8)201-216.
Marshall, B., & David, L. (2010).“Climate change and food security.” Advanced in Global change
Research. (134-137).
Mayesha, A., Bhatia, R. B., & Mawby. (2015). “Women and climate change.” Executive Director
Georgetown institution for women peace and security.15-17.
Nhemachena & Hassan. (2007).“Micro level analysis of farmer’s adaptation to climate
change in southern Africa.” *International food policy research institute*. (2-14).
Odurukwe, Mathews, N., & Ejiogu, O. (2006). “Impacts of women in agriculture.” department of
agriculture extension federal university of technology. 18(2)4-15.
Parry, M. (1990). “Climate change and world agriculture.”Professor of environment management. 20- 38.
Putzenlechner, B., & Mauser. (2014). “Climate change to shift global spread and quality of agriculture land.” Science for environment policy. (403) 2-5.
Rekha, M., & Mary, H. R. (2008). “Women food security and Agriculture in a global Market place.” Inter Centre for research on women. 4-7.
Saira, M., & Anila, J. (2015). “Women participation and empowerment in agriculture and dairy industries in Pakistan”*International journal of sociology and anthropology research*.2-5
Same, Nosheen, Nawaz khan & Ali. (2015). “Food and agriculture organization of the united nations.” Professor in university.22-77.
Saya, S. (2011).“Climate change and women farmers in Burkina Faso.” Oxfam research report.2011:4-18.
Schlenker & blobell. (2010). “Robust negative impacts of climate change on African agriculture.”
Environment research latter’s 1-6.

Sung, J. & Bruce, A.M. (2017). “Climate change influence on crop mix shift in the united states.”
Scientific Report.
Tendon, N. (2010). “New Agri business investment means wholesale sell-out for women farmers.” Gender and Development. 101(3):503-509.
Waqa & Khushk, A. (2005). “Health and social impacts of improved stoves on rural women a pilot intervention in Sindh Pakistan.” Department of community health sciences Aga khan university.15(5)311-312.
William, E. (2007). “Adaptation agriculture to climate change common wealth. “Science and industries Research organization. 104(50):19692-19693.
Yadav, K. (2009). “Impact of WTO on women in agriculture.” Agripedia.21-6.

ANNEXURE

INTERVIEW SHEDULEAGRICULTURE SHIFT DUE TO CLIMATECHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN FARMERS IN VILLAGE DADU SINDH

Q No	**Title**	**Category**					**Any other option**	
1	Respondent age	≤ 20	21-40	41-60	≥ 61			
2	Marital status	Unmarried	engaged	Married	Separate	Divorced	Widowed	
3	Family patterns	Nuclear	joint	extended				
4	Housing patterns	Kacha	Pakka	Mix				
5	Number of family member	3-6	7-10	11-14	≥ 3			
6	No. Of children	Null	1-3	3-5	5-7	≥ 7		
7	No. Of dependent	Null	1-3	3-5	5-7	≥ 7		
8	Respondent income (3 months)	≤ 5000	5001,10000		≥ 10000			
9	Annual income	≤ 10,000	10,001-20,000		20,001-30,000		≥ 30,001	
10	Annual	≤ 10,000	10,001-20,000		20,001-30,000		≥	

	saving						30,001	
11	Respondent education	Illiterate	Middle	Matric	F.A/FSC	B.A/BSC	M.A/MSC and above	
12	Respondent' Parents' education	Illiterate	Middle	Matric	F.A/FSC	B.A/BSC	M.A/MSC and above	
13	Respondent land (in acres)	≤ 2	3-5	6-8			10 or above	
14	How much land do you own (in acres)?	≤ 2	3-5	6-8			10 or above	
14	Type of marriage	Endogamy		Exogamy	unmarried			
16	Nature of marriage	love	Arranged	Both	Null			
17	Sect	Shia		Sunni				

A. To what an extent do you perceived these things are impact in climate change on agriculture

Q. No	Title	To a great extent	To some extent	Not to all
18	Purchased own			

	agriculture land			
19	Agriculture change Seasonal crops			
20	Agriculture shift time in frame			
21	Increase in land temperature			
22	Decrease connect with climate stock			
23	Increase water shortage			
24	Natural environment			
25	Land capacity			
26	Poor harvesting			
27	Per acre production of crops			
28	Deteriorated crop quality			

B. To what an extent do you perceived these "reasons" had an impact on agriculture shift on farmers in agriculture sector.

Q. No	Title	To a great extent	To some extent	Not to all
29	Social implication of agriculture shift			
30	Children role change in agriculture			
31	Women role-change in agriculture			
32	Risk of coping with drought			
33	Cost of coping with drought			
34	Less control on natural resources are depleting			
35	Food insecurity			
36	Income security			

D. What an extent do you perceived these things mostly impact on women farmers variables affecting women farmers due to agriculture shift

Q. No	Title	To great extent	To some extent	Not at all
37	Agriculture has diverse due to the impact on women farmers			
38	face many problems in agriculture farming			
39	Poor harvesting impact on crops and production			
40	Decrease violence against women			
41	Decision making			
42	Get more important family			
43	Allowed to take decision			
44	Use of income			
45	Women health (physically) improved			
46	Women health (emotionally) improved			
47	Women health (psychological) improved			
48	Are engaged in domestic Livelihood There is a relationship between domestic livelihood and income security			
49	Violence against women			
50	Role change from productive roles			
51	Agriculture sector on women Ultimate burden of agriculture women			
52	Weak her participation regarding the control and management of domestic resources has increased			
53	Women suffer Malnutrition			

54	Women active participation in agriculture enhances her mobility outside the family			
55	Women active participation in agriculture enhances her mobility for social affairs			
56	Women active participation in agriculture enhances her mobility for improving access services			
57	Women active participation in agriculture enhances her mobility for Resourceful income agent			