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## Climate change & women's world: Community perception study of selected villages of Gajapati, Odisha

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### Abstract

With the growing pace of urbanization and industrialization women are considered to be the half of the population in almost all the sectors and are subjected more in the ground of weaker and vulnerable in the societies and due to the change. While discussing on climate, there have been seen a huge impact in the lives of women village dwellers due to increase of temperature, lack of rainfall, heat waves, drought, cyclone etc. As the impact of climate change where the struggle is still continuing at greater rate, majority of the women are still being considered disproportionately and to minimize the risk various policies are being framed to reduce the impact of climate change. Present study is based on Participatory Rural Appraisal. The study intended to ventilate- Women's' perception on Climate Change. The study was conducted at Polikota, Jhola and Adanguda villages of Gajapati District, Odisha, India. Snowball sampling method was adopted to draw samples. Sample Size was 90. Finally, the study was able to generate a definition of climate change, as perceived by the women members of the community.

**Keywords:** Climate change, women, agriculture, vulnerability, participatory rural appraisal, disaster

### Introduction

#### Women as Defenseless Vs Women as Righteous

Several women in non-industrial nations are ranchers, yet women as a gathering experience difficulty getting instruction, pay, land, domesticated animals, and innovation, which means environmental change may contrarily affect female ranchers more than male ranchers by additional restricting their assets Rodenberg (2009). In 2009, women delivered somewhere in the range of 60 and 80 percent of all food in the creating scene, yet they claimed a modest amount of all horticultural land and roughly two percent of land rights. In non-industrial nations, women are regularly accountable for getting water, kindling, and different assets for their families, yet these assets are straightforwardly affected by environmental change, which means women should travel further and work longer to get to them during emergency. Environmental change expands loads set on women by society and further restricts their admittance to instruction and business. There are two agreeing topics that arise while inspecting environmental change and sex: "Women as Defenseless or equitable comparable to the climate." According the creator women living in nations in the worldwide South are bound to be influenced by environmental change than men in those nations and that men in the worldwide North are bound to add to environmental change than women. These suppositions about women' weakness and excellence are negative since they are building up the worldwide North/South inclinations, which is that women in the worldwide South are poor and powerless and women in the worldwide North are knowledgeable and supportive of tree huggers. The data gave are additionally negative in that they are avoiding the consideration away from environmental change. The accompanying writing audit affirms that there is a simple qualification is seen in the environment changes that hamper the brain science of a woman.

**Objective:** The study intended to ventilate- Women's' perception on Climate Change.

### Methodology

The study was based on Participatory Rural Appraisal. The study was conducted at Jhola village of Gajapati District, Odisha, India. Snowball sampling method was adopted to draw samples. Sample Size was 90.

## Findings

### Socio-economic profile of the farmers

Table 1 describes most of the people in Jhola village are Tribes. In this Para, almost half of the household were male headed (73.33%) and the rest half of the households were female-headed. Out of 30 households, most of the household head were middle-aged (63.33%) and only 23.33 percent of them had secondary education. In this Para, more than half of the households were well income [about 13.33% had less than Rs-2000/Month]. Their main occupation was agriculture (70%), about 3.33 percent of them worked as landless labor inside their village. Besides agricultural practice, 6.66 percent household reared livestock in their households. In this Para, about 100 percent household had Self Help Groups. It is observed that about 83.33 percent household had savings in Bank. 83.33 percent members have attended the skill development program. 80% members have taken loan for their use. As per the data in table the health condition of the

members is good 83.33% in village.

Table 2 describes most of the people in Adanguda village are Tribes (Sabara). In this Para, almost half of the household were male headed (73.33%) and the rest half of the households were female-headed. Out of 30 households, most of the household head were middle-aged (53.33%) and only 6.66 percent of them had secondary education. In this Para, more than half of the households were well income [about 26.66% had less than Rs-2000/Month]. Mostly they are landless labors (40%), about 13.33 percent of them are doing agriculture in their field. Besides agricultural practice, 23.33 percent household reared poultry in their households. In this Para, about 100 percent household had Self Help Groups. It is observed that about 36.66 percent household had savings in Bank. Only 16.66 percent members have attended the skill development program. 53.33% members have taken loan for their use. As per the data in table the health condition of the members are good 53.33% in village.

**Table 1:** Description of the sampled households in terms of selected background information in Jhola

(N=30)	
Variables	Frequency (%)
<b>1. Religion</b>	
Tribes (Sabara)	30 (100)
Hindu	0 (0)
Christian	0 (0)
<b>2. Nature of HOH</b>	
Male headed	22(73.33)
Migrant	8(26.66)
Widow	0 (0)
<b>3. Age (HOH)</b>	
Young (Up to 30)	5(16.66)
Middle Aged (31-50)	19(63.33)
Old Aged (Above 50)	6(20)
<b>4. Taking of loan from bank</b>	
No. of people have taken	23(80)
Not taken	7(20)
<b>5. Income Category (Rs/month)</b>	
Up to 2000	4(13.33)
More than 2000	26(86.66)
<b>6. Education(HOH)</b>	
Illiterate	5(16.66)
Can read Only	3(10)
Can read and write	4(13.33)
Primary	6(20)
Secondary	7(23.33)
High Secondary	4(13.33)
Graduate	1(3.33)
<b>7. Total no of Working Member in a Household</b>	
None	0 (0)
One	18 (60)
Two	9 (30)
Three	3 (10)
<b>8. Skill development event</b>	
Participated	25(83.33)
Not participated	5(16.66)
<b>9. Primary Occupation</b>	
No occupation	1(3.33)
Landless labor	1(3.33)
Agriculture	21(70)
Dairy	5(16.66)
Livestock	2 (6.66)
Business	0
Service	0

**Table 2:** Description of the sampled households in terms of selected background information in Adanguda

(N=30)

Variables	Frequency (%)
<b>1. Religion</b>	
Tribes ( Sabara)	30 (100)
Hindu	0 (0)
Christian	0 (0)
<b>2. Nature of HOH</b>	
Male headed	22(73.33)
Migrant	7(23.33)
Widow	1 (3.33)
<b>3. Age (HOH)</b>	
Young (Up to 30)	6(20)
Middle Aged (31-50)	16(53.33)
Old Aged (Above 50)	8(26.66)
<b>4. Taking of loan from bank</b>	
No. of people have taken	16(53.33)
Not taken	14(46.66)
<b>5. Income Category (Rs/month)</b>	
Up to 2000	8(26.66)
More than 2000	22(73.33)
<b>6. Education(HOH)</b>	
Illiterate	12(40)
Can read Only	2(6.66)
Can read and write	4(13.33)
Primary	10(33.33)
Secondary	2 (6.66)
High Secondary	0 (0)
Graduate	0 (0)
<b>7. Total no of Working Member in a Household</b>	
None	0 (0)
One	12(40)
Two	16(53.33)
Three	2(6.66)
<b>8. Skill development event</b>	
Participated	5(16.66)
Not participated	25(83.33)
<b>9. Primary Occupation</b>	
No occupation	5(16.66)
Landless labour	12(40)
Agriculture	4(13.33)
Dairy	2(6.66)
Livestock	7(23.33)
Business	0
Service	0

**Table 3:** Description of the sampled households in terms of selected background information in Polikota

(N=30)

Variables	Frequency (%)
<b>1. Religion</b>	
Hindu	0 (0)
Tribes (Sabara)	0 (0)
Christian	30(100)
<b>2. Nature of HOH</b>	
Male headed	25(83.33)
Migrant	5(16.66)
Widow	0 (0)
<b>3. Age (HOH)</b>	
Young (Up to 30)	8(26.66)
Middle Aged (31-50)	13(43.33)
Old Aged (Above 50)	9(30)
<b>4. Taking of loan from bank</b>	
No. of people have taken	14(46.66)
Not taken	16(53.33)
<b>5. Income Category (Rs/month)</b>	
Up to 2000	6(20)
More than 2000	24(80)

<b>6. Education(HOH)</b>	
Illiterate	7(23.33)
Can read Only	2(6.66)
Can read and write	6(20)
Primary	7(23.33)
Secondary	5(16.66)
High Secondary	3(10)
Graduate	0(0)
<b>7. Total no of Working Member in a Household</b>	
None	1(3.33)
One	22(73.33)
Two	5(16.66)
Three	2(6.66)
<b>8. Skill development event</b>	
Participated	4(13.33)
Not participated	26(86.66)
<b>9. Primary Occupation</b>	
No occupation	2(6.66)
Landless labor	5(16.66)
Agriculture	18(60)
Dairy	3(10)
Livestock	2 (6.66)
Business	0
Service	0

Table 3 describes most of the people in Polikota village are Christian. In this Para, almost half of the household were male headed (83.33%) and the rest half of the households were female-headed. Out of 30 households, most of the household head were middle-aged (33.33%) and only 16.66 percent of them had secondary education. In this Para, more than half of the households were well income [about 20% had less than Rs-2000/Month]. Their main occupation was agriculture (60%), about 16.66 percent of them worked as landless labor inside their village. Besides agricultural practice, 6.66 percent household reared livestock in their households. In this Para, about 100 percent household had Self Help Groups. It is observed that about 26.66percent household had savings in Bank. Only 13.33 percent members have attended the skill development program. 46.66% members have taken loan for their use. As per the data in table the health condition of the members is good 60% in village.

#### Women Farmers' perception on climate change

A large portion of the members have caught wind of the term of "environmental change". In any case, when gotten some information about it, 88.89% of the respondents addressed that they comprehend about environmental change just somewhat, 11.11% knew nothing and almost 11.12% see well. Around, 88.89% of the studied addressed that with environmental change they address capricious climate conditions, particularly unpredictable precipitation, including weighty downpour and precipitation deficiencies, and outrageous temperature. Practically every one of the respondents said that they have noticed environmental change in the past 5 to 20 years. 73.34% of the respondents expressed that environmental change has happened inside 5 to 15 years, while 22.23% idea it occurred inside late 5 years and 15.56% trusted it occurs since over 15 years prior. Ranchers decipher environmental change as changes of the specific climatic occasions that they generally face in their spaces where they reside. They understood environmental change particularly as changes in precipitation, and somewhat likewise in

temperature, since these components are noticeable and critical in their day by day lives.

#### Community Understanding: Climate Change

Warm weather+ less rainfall + Cyclone + Disease- pest attack in crop+ less income+ Disaster+ Pressure in Household work and less work in agriculture field

#### Force Field Analysis: Women Farmers' General perception on climate change

From the Fig: 1 it is clear that farmers perceived those three forces which are responsible for the climate change in the study area-

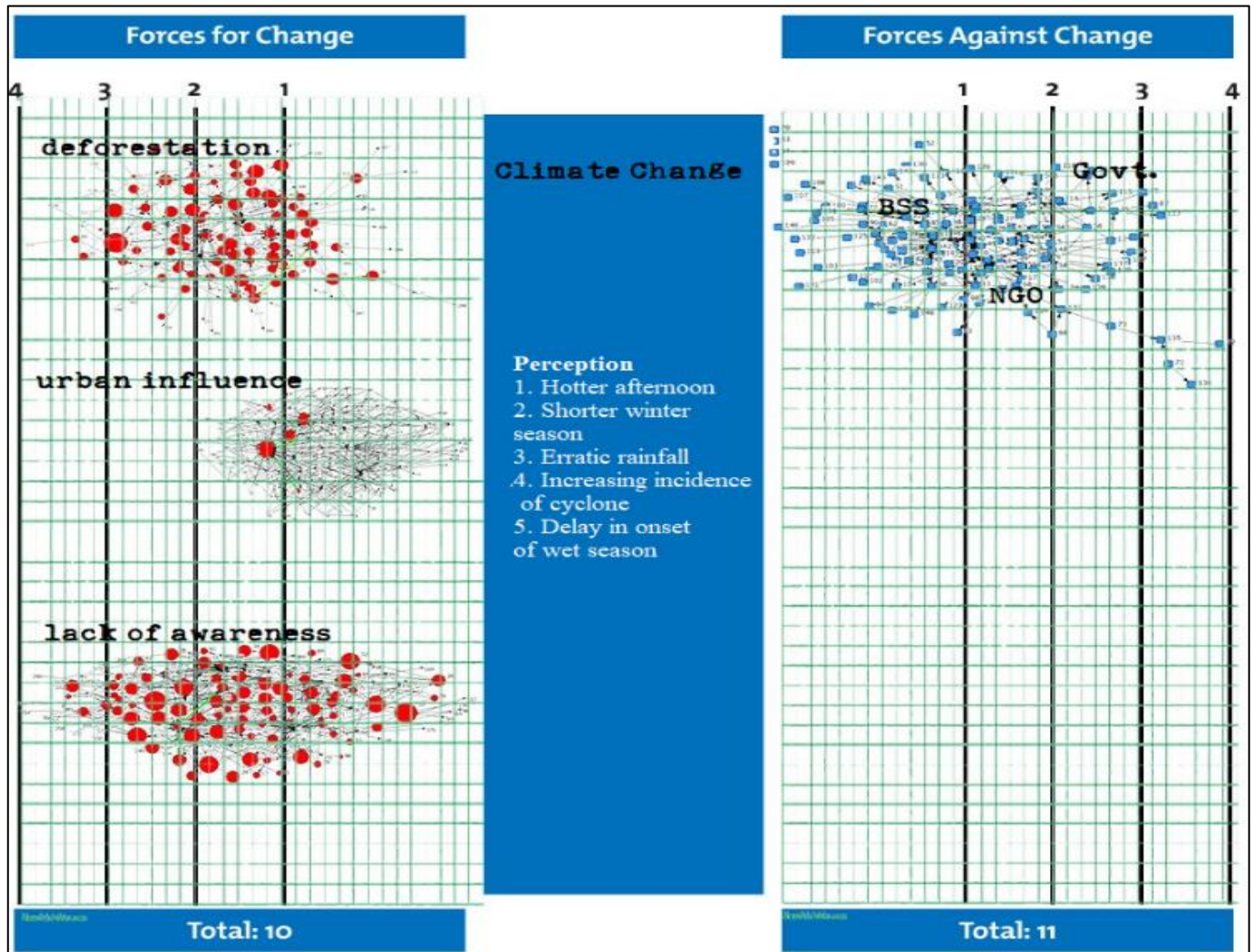
1. Deforestation (Maximum influence on climate change-Score-4)
2. Urban influence (Minimum influence on climate change-Score2: Participants opined that the people who had visited urban areas, tried to create urban culture in the village periphery. It destroyed traditional culture like-worshipping nature. Even they tried to create a miniature form of cities. It resulted – destruction of forests).
3. Lack of awareness (Maximum influence on climate change- Score-4: Most of the young people did not know the importance of natural resource conservation)

#### Fig: 1 depicts that farmer perceived only one force which is working as the forces against climate change

1. Sensitization Programme (by NGOs, Govt. Organizations, - these three institutions are working on afforestation, awareness generation and forest protection).

#### Major Understandings

- Participants found forest as a sole protector
- Human and Human influence had been identified as important factors



**Fig 1:** Force Field Analysis: Women Farmers' perception on climate change

### Defining the problem

Jonsson, (2011) [5] has analysed that the women are not piece of dynamic bodies just like the men in their social orders and that is to the disadvantage of women. At the end of the day, women in the South are amazingly defenceless against environmental change while women in the North are considerably more faithful with regards to managing environmental change, having ethics of environmentalism which their male partners. The essayist cited that Climate change has carried environmentalism to the standard political discussions in India more than ever. India has pushed for the need to connect alleviation of the impacts of environmental change to improvement and the requirement for proceeded with development. Despite the fact that value and social equity are not generally on the plan, the guarantee of advancement holds a fundamental expectation that these issues will be tended to.

The emphasis on women and their weakness or ideals can redirect consideration from power relations and imbalances replicated in establishments at all levels and in talks on environmental change. This centre can prompt an expansion in women' duty without relating rewards. Jonsson's discoveries in banter on women and improvement in the 1980's The late Gender and environmental change writing additionally emphasizes thoughts regarding women' destitution, weakness and excellence. There are three primary contentions according to women and environmental change. Environmental change gives an adverse consequence on both

the existences of people; in short it gives higher effect on the helpless women due less admittance to recovery and remaking, whereas provincial women are all the more Defenseless due to synthetic and cataclysmic event occurring. Country women they are generally influenced by any cataclysmic event which make them more vulnerable as they are overseers and guardians. Certain elements which affects women life Dimitrov (2019) [3], Firstly, prudent weakness has genuine effect over women makes them trouble to discover work open doors in the formal and casual areas where they are come up short on and less access towards assets. Besides, social weakness where the changing examples of social conditions which makes women to deal with different social issues inside the general public, family which crumbles the social interaction where women can't receive the social change. Thirdly, natural weakness in the consequence makes women to move looking for food and feed for their vocation because of the changing climate and the corruption of climate it makes them hard to embrace new climate. Fourthly, political weakness don't permit women to be appropriately addressed in dynamic, restricted admittance to political force and portrayal. Fifthly, actual weakness as the greater part of the women are mentally influenced during catastrophes which has adverse consequence over their body like, irritation, premature deliveries, rest, actual debilitations, and so on Sixthly, enthusiastic weakness women deal with different passionate issues while there are catastrophic events like dread, nervousness, scepticisms, outrage, and so on

### Searching Solutions

Since environment transformation has a serious level of association, if sex disparity bothers environment issues in nations, this can have critical circuitous impacts in women. Jonsson (2011) <sup>[5]</sup>, To partner to women' Defenseless is their Righteous, women are more inclined to chance and set themselves up for conduct change and backing approaches of environmental change. As per Johnsson-Latham (whose report charged by the Swedish government has been referred to broadly by those dealing with environmental change and sex), one should begin by asking, who are the polluters, there lies the unequivocal answer i.e., 'men' & that men need to begin paying for the contamination. In her view, sexual orientation explicit examples show overall that the polluter is a man, regardless of whether poor or rich (2007). The primary focal point of consideration with regards to managing environmental change is on innovation and specialists as an expert gathering. This gathering comprises generally of men – and they are depicted as the answer for the issue (2007). The creator finish up by saying that, Globally women are more supportable than man and leave a little impression and cause less mischief to the climate.

Anne (2018), Yet, it is likewise noticed and contended that financial action and useful and conceptive obligations in the private domain, regardless of whether difficult, may offer some level of bartering power for women and render them freedoms to become creative problem solvers. In spite of the fact that causality is difficult to build up among power and wanted results, women's activist business analysts frequently see intra-family dealing power as a desultory asset that women can draw on for working on the strength of their dynamic, social position and status.

### Conclusion

Finally, the study was able to generate a definition of climate change, as perceived by the women members of the community. Table 1 describes most of the people in Jhola village are Tribes. In this Para, almost half of the household were male headed (73.33%) and the rest half of the households were female-headed. Out of 30 households, most of the household head were middle-aged (63.33%) and only 23.33 percent of them had secondary education. In this Para, more than half of the households were well income [about 13.33% had less than Rs-2000/Month]. Their main occupation was agriculture (70%), about 3.33 percent of them worked as landless labour inside their village. most of the people in Adanguda village are Tribes (Sabara). In this Para, almost half of the household were male headed (73.33%) and the rest half of the households were female-headed. Out of 30 households, most of the household head were middle-aged (53.33%) and only 6.66 percent of them had secondary education. In this Para, more than half of the households were well income [about 26.66% had less than Rs-2000/Month]. Participants found forest as a sole protector. Human and Human influence had been identified as important factors.

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