

**GENDER VULNERABILITIES TOWARDS THE CLIMATE CHANGE
IN GILGIT BALTISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is a huge problem. This problem is facing the developing countries of the world as well as most of the developed countries. The effects of climate change have been felt not only in men but also in women. A study was conducted in Gilgit-Baltistan to investigate these issues. This research was primarily quantitative, with the aim of finding out which issues have emerged in men and women due to climate change. The convenient sampling technique was used as sampling technique. SPSS was used as a tool for data analysis. The effects of climate change are greater on women than on men. Women are confined to the house all day while men have nothing to work for. Whenever there is a natural disaster in an area, the problems of women increase. For example, fetching water for washing clothes, collecting firewood as fuel in the rain, making it usable by collecting fruits and nuts, there are also educational problems for girls.

KEYWORDS

Climate change, Gender vulnerabilities, Natural disasters.

INTRODUCTION

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Many poor communities in the global south gender vulnerabilities helps ensure that the implementation of gender adaptation practices alleviates some of the disproportionately high burden of the negative impacts of climate change on women. Societies and societies in general have always adapted to climate change, but these adjustments have been separate and interactive (Shakeel, 2018).

Limited Access to Resources

In many poor societies, women have limited access to vital resources such as land, livestock, tools, and credit. Access to land and security of tenure are often highlighted as a major cause of women's vulnerability. The acquisition of land by women is done through the state and the family in the market (generally in Asia). Many times, women can obtain resources, such as land, but have limited control over them, because they do not own them and therefore cannot make decisions about their use. This is especially ironic, given the central role of women in agriculture.

Dependence on Natural Resources and Sexual Division of Labor

As primary users and stewards of natural resources (generally responsible for bringing water and wood and taking it home, for example), women depend on the resources most vulnerable to climate change. Projected climatic changes, such as increased temperatures and reduced rainfall, will alter the availability of natural resources such as forests and fisheries, and potentially affect the growth of staple crops.

Lack of Education and Access to Information

In the developing world in particular, the priority remains to educate boys rather than girls' education, making girls more likely to be the first to withdraw from school when resources are limited. As a result, girls generally receive fewer years of education than boys. Without education, women are disadvantaged, as they have less access to basic information and less means to interpret that information. This can affect your ability to understand and act on climate risk information and adaptation actions. Furthermore, limited educational opportunities make it more difficult for women to obtain formal paid employment, further increasing their dependence on men.

Limited Mobility

Women are often prevented from leaving their communities, although migration is a coping mechanism that men often use. This is due to the fact that gender roles dictate that they stay home and perform reproductive tasks, and that they receive less education than men to get a job. Staying at home can make them vulnerable in two ways: first, staying in places where climate change has been severely affected, and second, they lose economic opportunities and enrich the personal experience that migration offers.

Limited Roles in Decision-Making

Women are often silenced in decision-making in the family and in society. This is very unfortunate, given the woman's close relationship with natural resources, her conservation awareness and possible adaptation measures.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

- To assess the vulnerabilities of women related to climate change
- To examine the level of readiness and the indigenous knowledge of women about managing the climate change effects
- To explore the people's role in facing the challenges of climate change

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In Gilgit Baltistan people have, mud houses, mixed constructed houses and paved houses. In These areas, there are living the people of each class. People are living with higher income, middle income and low income as well. It is also said that, Gilgit Baltistan is the place of poor and rich, high qualified and low qualified people. The family system of Gilgit Baltistan is mostly extended and somewhere joint and nuclear family system. Extended family system is persistent from decades. Gilgit Baltistan is mountainous rough and hilly area, where the climate changes risks has been prevailing in the shape of floods, land sliding, precipitation and snow falling. When risk and haphazard plight comes in the region of Gilgit Baltistan, the workload of the female increases and

most of the women said that during the incident with reference of climate change, the workload of daily routine activity has increased. Women cannot free all the time.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Zwarteveen (2013) explained that climate change has already caused notable impacts, including an increase in intense heat events, rising sea levels, melting glaciers, extinction of species and the disappearance of Arctic ice. The huge and growing literature indicates that possible future impacts could include additional severe storms, such as those that hit New Orleans, New York and the Philippines. Sea levels rise, making it difficult to live in some coastal cities. Zome et al. (2009) said that the balance between incoming and outgoing energy has been preserved for billions of years, allowing life on Earth to survive and flourish. Greenhouse gases are essential for life on Earth. For example, plants depend on carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is also an important greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. Greenhouse gases help preserve the Earth's surface and oceans at temperatures that allow life to flourish on our planet. But as greenhouse gases accumulate beyond their historical levels, they prevent more and more energy reaching Earth from returning to space. Zhaoli, Ning, Dorji and Jia (2005) say that the science of climate change is a highly controversial and political area that benefits from open debate and debate. This document provides a comprehensive and modern analysis of the main uncertainties and uncertainties in the science of climate change. The main focus is on different types and measures of uncertainties about climate change, including databases, system complexity, human footprint, and climate modeling. Zahur (2009) has evaluated the potential extent of these systemic risks, and it is useful to note that human settlements and agricultural villages have existed for 10,000 years. We know from evidence, like cave paintings, that modern cognitive humans lived longer on Earth. But agriculture and more complex societies emerged only at the beginning of the period, when Earth's climate became significantly more stable and predictable than it generally was in the past 100,000 years.

Yu, Luedeling and Xu (2010) conducted two admirable studies to reach this conclusion: the fourth evaluation report prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and a consultative report on the impacts of global climate change in the United States. , Which was produced under the Federal Advisory Commission Act of the Subcommittee on Global Change Research and at the request of the United States federal government? Yangzong (2009) postulated that Sri Lanka is vulnerable to natural hazards such as floods, landslides, hurricanes, droughts, wind storms, coastal erosion, and occasional seismic events. The country is also vulnerable to man-made risks, such as deforestation, indiscriminate mining of coral, sand and precious stones, and industrial risks. The main natural disasters in Sri Lanka are due to severe weather conditions, superior weather disturbances or low pressure causing excessive rainfall and causing severe flooding and landslides. The World Health Organization (2014) stated that development activities tend to have adverse effects on nature. And advocates of gender equality also stress that women have always tried to preserve nature. Furthermore, the mechanical theories of progress and development cannot be trusted and there must be room for future generations to form relationships with nature. The World Health Organization (2007) stated that natural disasters seem to harm women economically,

biologically and socially. Compared to men, women work in the part-time and informal sectors, in temporary and low-level occupations, which puts them at greater risk of poverty. Adger (2006) stated that climate change will have differential impacts between countries and those living in poor countries will likely suffer disproportionately in terms of influencing them earlier and to a greater extent, and the Himalayan Hindukush region (HKH) is one of them. Adhikari and Hobley (2012) Women are still constrained by unequal power relations, gender biased attitudes and standards, and sometimes systematic exclusion and underrepresentation leading to limited access to resources, ownership and control of critical natural resources. Therefore, in the socio-economic and political landscape of countless forms of social exclusion, it is the gender structure and established social and cultural ideologies that marginalize women's contributions to men's work, making them more.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To collect the woods as a fuel is most arduous for women

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	269	33.9
Agree	313	39.5
Neutral	100	12.6
Disagree	60	7.6
Strongly Disagree	51	6.4
Total	793	100.0

Table elaborated the difficulties of women during the crisis on the ground of climate change. Climate change not only destroyed system of weather, crops production as well as other human activity is with reference of man, but also restricted and increased of women. The question was asked from the respondents Gilgit Baltistan about their uh workload condition. Women respondents strongly agreed. Women told that during the process of climate change the workload and other daily routine activities increase. In this way, 227 respondents strongly agreed and 268 agreed with the question. However, 114 respondents word disagreed and told that during the crisis of climate change women do not go outside of the home, so, the workload do not increase. Reference of negative response, 114 respondents agreed and 86 respondents disagreed. Moreover, 98 respondents do not show their concern over workload during crisis of climate change.

Cooking food is regarded as responsibility of women

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	216	27.2
Agree	308	38.8
Neutral	110	13.9
Disagree	86	10.8
Strongly Disagree	73	9.2
Total	793	100.0

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**The nourishment of children and wash clothes
is left on the mercy of women**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	201	25.3
Agree	271	34.2
Neutral	145	18.3
Disagree	88	11.1
Strongly Disagree	88	11.1
Total	793	100.0

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Fruits picking and drying is key task of women

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	275	34.7
Agree	286	36.1
Neutral	97	12.2
Disagree	77	9.7
Strongly Disagree	58	7.3
Total	793	100.0

Table elaborated the difficulties of women during the crisis on the ground of climate change. Climate change not only destroyed system of weather, crops production as well as other human activity is with reference of man, but also restricted and increased of women. The question was asked from the respondents Gilgit Baltistan about their uh workload condition. Women respondents strongly agreed. Women told that during the process of climate change the workload and other daily routine activities increase. In this way, 227 respondents strongly agreed and 268 agreed with the question. However, 114 respondents word disagreed and told that during the crisis of climate change women do not go outside of the home, so, the workload do not increase. Reference of negative response, 114 respondents agreed and 86 respondents disagreed. Moreover, 98 respondents do not show their concern over workload during crisis of climate change.

The storage and managing of fruits

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	273	34.4
Agree	254	32.0
Neutral	131	16.5
Disagree	76	9.6
Strongly Disagree	59	7.4
Total	793	100.0

Table elaborated the difficulties of women during the crisis on the ground of climate change. Climate change not only destroyed system of weather, crops production as well as other human activity is with reference of man, but also restricted and increased of women. The question was asked from the respondents Gilgit Baltistan about their uh workload condition. Women respondents strongly agreed. Women told that during the process of climate change the workload and other daily routine activities increase. In this way, 227 respondents strongly agreed and 268 agreed with the question. However, 114 respondents word disagreed and told that during the crisis of climate change women do not go outside of the home, so, the workload do not increase. Reference of negative response, 114 respondents agreed and 86 respondents disagreed. Moreover, 98 respondents do not show their concern over workload during crisis of climate change.

Women have no independent access on the productive assets

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	276	34.8
Agree	211	26.6
Neutral	158	19.9
Disagree	82	10.3
Strongly Disagree	66	8.3
Total	793	100.0

Table elaborated the difficulties of women during the crisis on the ground of climate change. Climate change not only destroyed system of weather, crops production as well

as other human activity is with reference of man, but also restricted and increased of women. The question was asked from the respondents Gilgit Baltistan about their uh workload condition. Women respondents strongly agreed. Women told that during the process of climate change the workload and other daily routine activities increase. In this way, 227 respondents strongly agreed and 268 agreed with the question. However, 114 respondents word disagreed and told that during the crisis of climate change women do not go outside of the home, so, the workload do not increase. Reference of negative response, 114 respondents agreed and 86 respondents disagreed. Moreover, 98 respondents do not show their concern over workload during crisis of climate change.

Women are restricted from their mobility in income-generating work

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	183	23.1
Agree	364	45.9
Neutral	114	14.4
Disagree	62	7.8
Strongly Disagree	70	8.8
Total	793	100.0

Table elaborated the difficulties of women during the crisis on the ground of climate change. Climate change not only destroyed system of weather, crops production as well as other human activity is with reference of man, but also restricted and increased of women. The question was asked from the respondents Gilgit Baltistan about their uh workload condition. Women respondents strongly agreed. Women told that during the process of climate change the workload and other daily routine activities increase. In this way, 227 respondents strongly agreed and 268 agreed with the question. However, 114 respondents word disagreed and told that during the crisis of climate change women do not go outside of the home, so, the workload do not increase. Reference of negative response, 114 respondents agreed and 86 respondents disagreed. Moreover, 98 respondents do not show their concern over workload during crisis of climate change.

Girls are denied from education just because of the daily routine home works

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	317	40.0
Agree	353	44.5
Neutral	73	9.2
Disagree	27	3.4
Strongly Disagree	23	2.9
Total	793	100.0

Table elaborated the difficulties of women during the crisis on the ground of climate change. Climate change not only destroyed system of weather, crops production as well as other human activity is with reference of man, but also restricted and increased of

women. The question was asked from the respondents Gilgit Baltistan about their work condition. Women respondents strongly agreed. Women told that during the process of climate change the workload and other daily routine activities increase. In this way, 227 respondents strongly agreed and 268 agreed with the question. However, 114 respondents word disagreed and told that during the crisis of climate change women do not go outside of the home, so, the workload do not increase. Reference of negative response, 114 respondents agreed and 86 respondents disagreed. Moreover, 98 respondents do not show their concern over workload during crisis of climate change.

Girl children often have to drop out of school to assist their mothers * Girls are denied from education just because of the daily routine home works Cross tabulation
Girl children often have to drop out of school to assist their mothers

**Girls are denied from Education Just because
of the Daily Routine Home Works**

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Strongly Agree	119	114	11	4	2	250
Agree	149	188	2	8	3	350
Neutral	2	47	17	0	2	68
Disagree	47	2	2	13	2	66
Strongly Disagree	0	2	41	2	14	59
Total	317	353	73	27	23	793

Table explained the cross tabulation between the two variables are Girl children often have to drop out of school to assist their mothers * Girls are denied from education just because of the daily routine home works.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.744E2 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	448.325	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	144.052	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	793		
a. 6 cells (24.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.71.			

Table explained the value of chi-square is 5.744E2^a and the level of significance is .000 the expected count was 0.05. Table explained that observed count is less than the expected count. In this way there is an association between the two variables.

Women have no independent access on the productive assets * Women are restricted from their mobility in income-generating work Cross tabulation

Women are Restricted from their Mobility in Income-Generating Work						
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Strongly Agree	60	147	15	8	46	276
Agree	67	13	73	50	8	211
Neutral	36	96	24	2	0	158
Disagree	8	68	2	2	2	82
Strongly Disagree	12	40	0	0	14	66
Total	183	364	114	62	70	793

Table explained the cross tabulation between the two variables are Women have no independent access on the productive assets * Women are restricted from their mobility in income-generating work.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.661E2 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	405.212	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.753	1	.016
N of Valid Cases	793		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 5.16.

Table explained the value of chi-square is 3.661E2^a and the level of significance is .000 the expected count was 0.05. Table explained that observed count is less than the expected count. In this way there is an association between the two variables. The degree of freedom is equal to 16.

Correlations Word climate change is the changing pattern of weather (Correlations)

		Have you heard of "climate change"?	Do you feel the pattern of weather is generally changing
Have you heard of "climate change"?	Pearson Correlation	1	-.211**
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.000
	N	793	793
Do you feel the pattern of weather is generally changing	Pearson Correlation	-.211**	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	
	N	793	793

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

This Table showed relationship between climate change and pattern of weather. Value of correlations is $-.211^{**}$ and level of significance is equal to $.000$ which is less than 0.05 . In this way, there is relationship between climate change and changing pattern of weather.

Correlations

		Do you think climate change is something that is affecting or is going to affect you, personally	We can all do our bit to reduce the effects of climate change
Do you think climate change is something that is affecting or is going to affect you, personally	Pearson Correlation	1	$.156^{**}$
	Sig. (1-tailed)		$.000$
	N	793	793
We can all do our bit to reduce the effects of climate change	Pearson Correlation	$.156^{**}$	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	$.000$	
	N	793	793
** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).			

Table explained the relationship between effects of climate change and mitigated strategies of climate change effects. Here the value of correlation is $.156^{**}$ and level of significance is $.000$ which is less than 0.05 .

Regression Model

Variables Entered/Removed^b

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Girl children often have to drop out of school to assist their mothers, The storage of fodder for animal is responsibility of women, Burden of additional agricultural and households duties ^a	.	Enter
a. All requested variables entered.			
b. Dependent Variable: Women have no independent access on the productive assets			

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	$.376^a$	$.141$	$.138$	1.18075

a. Predictors: (Constant), Girl children often have to drop out of school to assist their mothers, The storage of fodder for animal is responsibility of women, Burden of additional agricultural and households duties

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	180.916	3	60.305	43.255	.000 ^a
	Residual	1100.007	789	1.394		
	Total	1280.923	792			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Girl children often have to drop out of school to assist their mothers, The storage of fodder for animal is responsibility of women, Burden of additional agricultural and households duties

b. Dependent Variable: Women have no independent access on the productive assets

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.530	.178		2.984	.003
	Burden of additional agricultural and households duties	.184	.038	.178	4.863	.000
	The storage of fodder for animal is responsibility of women	.311	.034	.328	9.091	.000
	Girl children often have to drop out of school to assist their mothers	.248	.036	.229	6.842	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Women have no independent access on the productive assets

Regression**Variables Entered/Removed^b**

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Burden of additional agricultural and households duties, Women have no independent access on the productive assets, Girls are denied from education just because of the daily routine home works ^a	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: What impacts, if any, do you think climate change may have

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.150 ^a	.022	.019	1.38304

a. Predictors: (Constant), Burden of additional agricultural and households duties, Women have no independent access on the productive assets, Girls are denied from education just because of the daily routine home works

ANOVA^b

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	34.562	3	11.521	6.023	.000 ^a
	Residual	1509.191	789	1.913		
	Total	1543.753	792			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Burden of additional agricultural and households duties, Women have no independent access on the productive assets, Girls are denied from education just because of the daily routine home works

b. Dependent Variable: What impacts, if any, do you think climate change may have

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.340	.166		20.139	.000
	Women have no independent access on the productive assets	-.013	.041	-.012	-.316	.752
	Girls are denied from education just because of the daily routine home works	-.208	.058	-.139	-3.591	.000
	Burden of additional agricultural and households duties	.025	.041	.022	.613	.540

a. Dependent Variable: What impacts, if any, do you think climate change may have

DISCUSSION

Climate change is a global issue not only the hindrance for the social economic development but also for the gender development. There are various gender differences because of climate change effects. The developed and developing countries are responsible for increasing carbon dioxide gas and greenhouse gases and the environment. America and China are also responsible for exacerbation of CO₂ in the environment. Pakistan came into existence in the 20th century. That century was the century of industrialization and modernization. As the day passed, Pakistan has also

adopted the process of industrialization. The industrialization accelerated the climate change in Pakistan with passage of time. Unfortunately the climate change and its risk were not the gender of Pakistan inception. The earthquake of 2005 was the turning point of the government in realizing the haphazard natural disaster and its management process. Pakistan has also indulged with other world countries to cope of the climate change results. In this regard national disaster Ordinance was promulgated in Pakistan in 2006. The department of NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority) and its capability was checked when the flood of 2010 washed away the infrastructure of Pakistan and agriculture as well. Gilgit Baltistan and its surrounding were affected due to heavy rain fall.

Climate change is a latest issue faced by whole world. The current study was conducted Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan. It was quantitative study. The respondents were both male and female as well as families of local areas in Gilgit. There were young, middle aged and old age people who suggested about the current climate condition, its destruction as well as the pre strategies and post strategies to get through with climate severities. In Gilgit Baltistan people have, mud houses, mixed constructed houses and paved houses. In These areas, there are living the people of each class. People are living with higher income, middle income and low income as well. It is also said that, Gilgit Baltistan is the place of poor and rich, high qualified and low qualified people. The family system of Gilgit Baltistan is mostly extended and somewhere joint and nuclear family system. Extended family system is persistent from decades. Gilgit Baltistan is mountainous rough and hilly area, where the climate changes risks has been prevailing in the shape of floods, land sliding, precipitation and snow falling. When risk and haphazard plight comes in the region of Gilgit Baltistan, the workload of the female increases and

Most of the women said that during the incident with reference of climate change, the workload of daily routine activity has increased. Women cannot free all the time. There are various activities that increase the daily routine work of women during climate change effects. For example, during the days of flood destructions land sliding, women have to go to you beyond of the home to collect water to use and drink. The domestication also effect during destructions of flood. For this purpose women have to go to outside of their homes to collect fodder for cattle. During unseasonal rain and precipitation, the fuel in shape of dry wood gets wet. This type of wood creates hurdles to burn for cooking and any other purpose. The women have to go to outside of their homes to collector dry Woods as a fuel. During these type of conditions, the daily routine of women increase because child nourishment and cooking food is also there is possibility of women at home. Moreover, there are various responsibilities of women have to finish and time for example, fruit picking and trying. Sometimes, young girls are also involved as a help of their mothers. This type of step deprives the girl from education. Women are restricted from other activities, like learning and teaching. Women and their generation are indulged in Agriculture generation to generation.

Climate change is a socio-cultural issue more and biological issue is less. This issue is prevailing because of the interference of human being in the system of nature. This type of interference like human made Technology and scientific innovations is key source of interference. In this way, Effect of climate change is increasing day by

day and year to year. Most of the respondents told that it a five year ago, the climate condition and weather condition was different from currently. However some of the respondents told that the weather conditions are same but human population created a lot of problems. Most of the respondents told that the pattern of weather is changing day by day. Not only e ever Changing of weather is affecting human health but also cultivation pattern. Seeds are being used from decades have worn out because of severe weather. The human health is becoming week and unbearable for the effect of any disease. All type of disease condition has concerned most of the respondents on the word climate change.

Climate change is human created issue you in this way it is true to solve issue every human being maybe cooperative. For example, human being should reduce their activities which are affecting the system of nature, like deforestation, concrete construction, high rise buildings, pollution, fuel burning as well as other type of activities. Only human being can control these types of severe activities. The government should provide the infrastructure which reduces pollution from urban areas. Climate change is an inevitable issue to control. The main responsibility to control the climate change effects is off general public. If the general public fails to control the climate disaster government cannot do anything. It is decided that climate change is a direct link to the general public. The general public can control the climate disasters through controlling overpopulation, pollution and favorable technology. It is tough but not impossible. Climate has reserved increasing various viral and infectious diseases among the people of Gilgit Baltistan.

CONCLUSION

Climate change is a global issue, not only a hindrance to socio-economic development but also gender development. There are different gender differences due to the effects of climate change. Developed and developing countries are responsible for increasing carbon dioxide, greenhouse gases and the environment. America and China are also responsible for exacerbating carbon dioxide in the environment. Pakistan appeared in the twentieth century. That century was the century of industrialization and modernization. As the day passed, Pakistan also adopted the manufacturing process. Pakistan's industrialization is accelerating climate change over time. Unfortunately, climate change and its risks were not the kind of start in Pakistan. The 2005 earthquake was a turning point for the government in realizing the random natural disaster and its management process. Pakistan has also been engaging with other countries in the world to deal with the consequences of climate change. In this regard, the National Disaster Law of Pakistan was passed in 2006. The management and capacity of NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority) was verified when the 2010 floods washed away infrastructure in Pakistan and agriculture as well. Gilgit Baltistan was affected and it's surrounding areas due to heavy rains. In Gilgit Baltistan, people own mud houses, mixed built houses, and paved houses. In these regions, people of every class live. People live with higher and medium income and lower income as well. Gilgit Baltistan is also said to be the place of the poor, the rich, the highly qualified and the highly qualified. Gilgit Baltistan family system is mostly extended and somewhere in common and nuclear family system. The extended family system has been going on for decades. Gilgit

Baltistan is a rugged mountainous region and hills, where the risks of climate change have prevailed in the form of floods, landslides, rainfall, and snowfall. When the dangers and random distress come in the Gilgit Baltistan region, the workload for females' increases and most women say that during the accident with reference to climate change, the workload has increased from daily routine activity. A woman cannot be liberated all the time. There are many activities that increase the daily chores of women during the effects of climate change. For example, during days of devastating landslides, women must go outside to collect water to use and drink. Resettlement also affects during flood destruction. For this, women must go outside their homes to collect fodder for livestock. During non-monsoon rains and rain, fuel in the form of dry wood becomes wet. This type of wood creates obstacles that burn it for cooking and for any other purpose. Women have to go outside their homes to collect dry wood as fuel. During this type of circumstance, the daily routine of women increases because the child's feeding and cooking there is also a possibility for the woman at home. Moreover, there are different responsibilities for women that must end and time for example, picking and trying. Sometimes, girls are also involved in helping their mothers. This type of step deprives the girl of education. Women are prohibited from other activities, such as earning and education. Women and their generation indulge in the generation of agriculture to the next.

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