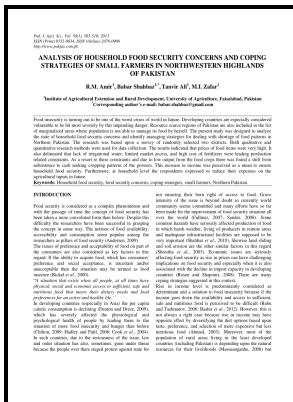


# Models of household behavior in subsistence agriculture - a case study of NWFP in Pakistan.

University of East Anglia - Pashtunwali—Law for the lawless, defense for the stateless



## Description:

-Models of household behavior in subsistence agriculture - a case study of NWFP in Pakistan.

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## Pashtunwali—Law for the lawless, defense for the stateless

Papers are problem-oriented and demonstrate originality and innovation in analysis, methods, or application. Other studies also found that labor-migrant households were more likely than non-labor-migrant households to use new farming technologies to improve agricultural productivity Simelane ; Mendola. Access to Extension 1 if have access, 0 otherwise 0.

## Rural

For example, improvements in agricultural extension and seed systems might enable farmers to switch to a more productive hybrid seed, but lack of access to fertilizer upon which the hybrid depends could prevent productivity increases and leave the farmer unwilling to buy hybrid seed next time. The differences in the access conditions to drinking and agricultural water coupled with water pollution and depletion may influence the subjective well-being of populations differently among water users ; ; . The current study is designed in rural areas of Faisalabad, Pakistan where the rural water public policies have not kept pace with economic development in the region and have to bear high economic and environmental costs and rising water poverty due to climate change and industrial-led water pollution which are expected to increase the vulnerability of rural farmers.

## Sustainability 12 01268 v2 sustainability Article Factors affecting Farmers

However, the direction of the influence of the factors differs latent variable is used to model each decision process, where a Probit model first portrays participation in credit, and a Tobit model determines the amount of credit. In sum, this two-stage selection procedure ensures heterogeneity among the final set of study communities, and helps capture the social, economic, and biophysical diversity across rural Chongqing. Rural household demographics, livelihoods and the environment.

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The use of these control variables allows for a more accurate evaluation of the differences between labor-migrant households and non-labor-migrant households in rural livelihoods. Our results show that having a higher degree of close relationships has a positive influence on happiness

level. The results confirm the research hypothesis that rural labor-migrant and non-labor-migrant households are significantly different in livelihood activities.

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At the same time, labor-migrant households are unwilling to give up their land because it is seen as a safety net against insecure urban employment.

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