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Climate crisis threatens food security. In this context discuss how it is challenging for agri. to survive climate change.

The Global policy report stated that more than 17 million Indians would be pushed to hunger by 2030. Globally 65 million people will be pushed.

Climate change and food security

Heat waves India experienced heat waves early this year. This took a toll on the wheat production. India imposed export bans and cut the wheat quota in Basils Kalyan and Yojana.

Land degradation Unseasonal rain fall coupled with agricultural drought enhance desertification. Cyclones create water logging in coast al areas and floods in the Ganga plains too create water logging.

Challenging to agriculture

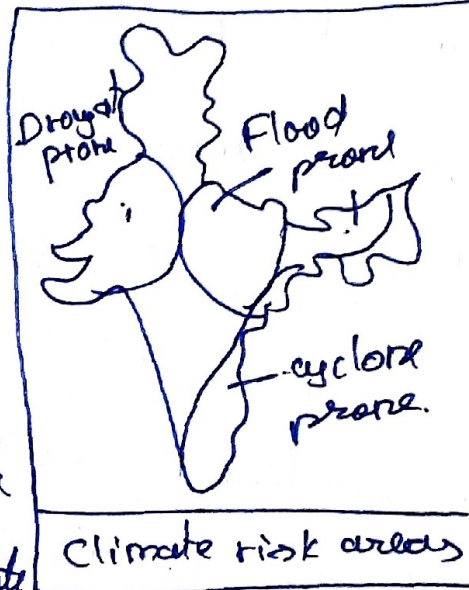
The climate crisis pushes the farmers to use bore well, tube well irrigation to

extract water. Punjab uses 5400 litres of water to produce 1 kg of rice.

So, Fertiliser-overuse occurs. Punjab uses 3.5 times more pesticide and fertiliser to produce same crop as in 1970.

78% of pesticide is lost in the ground

and contaminate air and water. creating micro-nutrient deficiency.



Solutions Policy makers, agronomists, farmers, must come up to create CRMB - Climate Risk Management Based.

Gene modulation techniques, direct seeding of rice, etc. can be converged with traditional agricultural practices to make agriculture resilient. Input-based subsidies and uncertainty based on results can be thought.

With India's population bound to increase so as the climate risk the agriculture systems must be robust to feed one seventh of the world.