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Research Article

Impact Of Climate Change On Agricultural Productivity In India

Dimple Jain[1*]

[1*]Guest Faculty in Economics, University of Delhi, E-mail- dimpyjain0910@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

A big concern for India's economy and food supply is the impact of climate change on the country's agricultural production. To determine the impact of climate variables on agricultural production, such as temperature and rainfall, this study examines multiple regions of India. By integrating primary and secondary sources of information, such as weather records and statistics on agricultural output, the study identifies the regions and crops that are most vulnerable. Also included is an evaluation of the farmers' present level of adaptability to changing circumstances. The findings demonstrate that rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns are having a detrimental effect on crop yields, with rainfed crops bearing the brunt of this impact. According to the research, adaptive techniques and regionally specific policy actions are essential for making agriculture more resilient. Among the recommendations are initiatives to promote sustainable farming practices, improve irrigation infrastructure, and back climate-smart agriculture. The study adds to what is already known by filling in data gaps and offering practical ways to lessen the negative impact of climate change on agriculture. Protecting agricultural productivity in India and ensuring food security in the long run from the effects of climate change requires preventative measures, according to this study's findings.

Keywords: Climate Change, Agricultural Productivity, India, Crop Yields, Rainfall Patterns, Temperature Variability

Introduction

A substantial portion of “India's GDP comes from the agricultural sector, which employs half of the country's population. The agricultural output of the nation is, however, greatly affected by the effects of climate change. Soil quality, water availability, and agricultural output are already feeling the effects of rising average global temperatures and more frequent and intense extreme weather events. Climate change poses a significant threat to India's agricultural sector because of its long-standing reliance on the monsoon season. This study intends to dive into the intricate relationships between climatic variables and agricultural outputs by investigating the important question of how climate change affects agricultural output in different parts of India. Finding out which crops and areas have been hit the worst, how resilient farmers are, and how to fortify agriculture are all goals of our study. The majority of studies have concentrated on the effects of climate change on a worldwide scale, but to address information gaps and guide adaptation efforts, region-specific studies in India are urgently required. Examining the relationship between climatic trend analysis and agricultural output is one of the aims of this research. The development of environmentally friendly agricultural practices that mitigate these impacts is an additional objective. Important questions that require further investigation include the effect of climate change on agricultural productivity, the role of socioeconomic variables in adaptation, and the identification of crops that are most resilient to these effects. Mitigation of some of the negative affects can be achieved by irrigation and technological progress”, but overall, climate change is more harmful to productivity than slow temperature increases. In the long run, this study's results could help ensure the safety and plenty of our nation's food supply by influencing policy, encouraging more environmentally friendly farming methods, and so on. This study intends to offer practical insights and policy recommendations for safeguarding the Indian agricultural sector from future climate crises by offering a thorough evaluation of the impacts of climate change on the industry.

Review literature

(S. N. Kumar et al., 2011) studied "Impact of climate change on crop productivity in Western Ghats, coastal and northeastern regions of India" and said that Particularly at risk from the consequences of climate change are crops cultivated in ecologically fragile areas, such as the northeastern states of India, the coastal districts, and the Western Ghats. There will probably be losses in mustard, wheat, and rice grown with irrigation, while gains in coconuts, potatoes, and rice are expected. Adaptation strategies, like crop rotation, can mitigate some of the negative effects of climate change.
(R. Kumar & Raj Gautam, 2014) studied "Climate Change and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity in India" and said that Changes in water availability, biodiversity, and the availability of natural resources are having a severe impact on human health and quality of life due to climate change. India might see heat waves and more erratic summer monsoon precipitation as a result of seasonal temperature variance and above-global warming. Global warming is still projected by climate models, even though local weather patterns and adaptable plant species can optimise food production. If adaptation works and irrigation is enough, the effect on world food output will be modest to small.
(Heshmati et al., 2015) studied "Poverty Reduction Policies and Practices in Developing Asia" and said that To what extent has Asia's poverty been reduced? This book delves into the reasons, tactics, and policies that have made that possible. Included in this corpus of work are studies on microfinance, rural and urban policy, climate change, the various facets of poverty, and its component elements, as well as efforts to alleviate poverty. This selected collection suggests policies and practices based on what research has shown to work.
(A. Kumar et al., 2015) studied "Effects of Climatic Factors on Agricultural Productivity in India: A State-wise Panel Data Analysis" and said that The effects of geographical, climatic, and non-climatic variables on India's agricultural output are examined in this study. Implementing a state-wise panel model with a Cobb-Douglas production function data from 1980 to 2009, it calculated agricultural yields for Rabi and Kharif. According to the findings, Rabi crops benefit from the real greatest temperature, whereas Kharif crops suffer from it. Aside from input, location is another component that boosts production. This research provides Indian farmers with concrete information.
(A. Kumar et al., 2016) studied "Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change on Land Productivity in Indian Crop Agriculture: An Evidence from Panel Data Analysis" and said that The study found that the land "productivity of important grain crops in India is being negatively affected by climate change, which is affecting both food and non-food crops. The study indicated that as the average annual maximum temperature rises, land output falls. If Indian policymakers are serious about expanding agricultural productivity, the research states that increased investment in irrigation and fertilisers is vital. Land productivity and farmers' income would both fall by 48.63% by 2100 due to climate change", according to the report.
(Mishra et al., 2016) studied "Impact of climate change on agricultural production of Odisha (India): a Ricardian analysis" and said that The study analyses how global warming will affect harvests in Odisha by factoring in temperature and rainfall. In accordance with the Ricardian approach, weather significantly affects production. Government intervention is necessary because future climate scenarios may have a detrimental effect on revenue.
(Vyankatrao, 2017) studied "Impact of climate change on agricultural production in India: effect on rice productivity" and said that The production of rice, which is essential for over half of the world's population, is expected to be significantly impacted by climate change. These problems disproportionately impact poor and small-holder farmers in developing countries like India, which grows 20% of the world's rice. By comparing several trials and climate scenarios, this work aims to estimate how this phenomena would affect India's rice yield in the future, while most research on the long-term effects of climate change has concentrated on industrialised nations.
(Bhanumurthy et al., 2018) studied "Climate Change and Agriculture in India: Studying Long-Term Patterns in Temperature, Rainfall, and Agricultural Output" and said that This article examines the impact of climate change on India's agricultural GDP using statistics that show average temperatures have been rising and rainfall has been falling since 1980. The study used the ARIMA technique to predict the consequences of climate change on agricultural output, and the results showed a favourable correlation between the two. The study highlights that El Niño and sea surface temperature, among other unfavourable meteorological and nonclimatic variables, hinder long-term productivity growth.
(S. Kumar & Upadhyay, 2019) studied "Impact of climate change on agricultural productivity and food security in India: A State level analysis" and said that This study examines the influences on India's food security and agricultural productivity of both climatic and non-climatic variables from 1980–1981/2001 to 2014–2015. Although the rates of rise varied among states, productivity in both food grains and non-food grains also rose. With the exception of urbanisation, non-climatic factors had a beneficial effect on food security. Input utilisation had no effect, and climate conditions had a negative one. Based on the findings, policymakers should focus public-private partnerships, better agricultural infrastructure, and long-term climate resilience.
(Baig et al., 2020) studied "An assessment of Climate change and Crop Productivity in India: A Multivariate Cointegration Framework" and said that From 1990 to 2017, "this study analyses the effects of climate change on the yields of four crops farmed in India: wheat, rice, coarse cereal, and pulses. By applying the ARDL Bounds Cointegration method", we determine the interrelationships of the underlying variables.

(Praveen & Sharma, 2020) studied "Climate Change and its impacts on Indian agriculture: An Econometric analysis" and said that Both food and nonfood grain crops are seeing their land productivity impacted by climate change, according to research in India. This poses a threat to the food security of small and marginal agricultural households. The study examined how climate change has affected India's agriculture sector throughout the last fifty years.
(A. Kumar & Sharma, 2022) studied "Impact of Climate Variation on Agricultural Productivity and Food Security in Rural India" and said that Agricultural productivity, production value, and food security in India were examined in relation to climate change from 1980 to 2009. Climate variability has a significant influence on food grain and non-food grain productivity, according to the results. This has serious consequences for tiny and marginalised agricultural households. Additionally, the study's food security index, which is divided up by state, is susceptible to the detrimental consequences of climate change.
(Singh et al., 2022) studied "Influence of climate change on agricultural sustainability in India: A state-wise panel data analysis" and said that Singh Examining 17 Indian states from 1990 to 2017, this study seeks to ascertain the effect of climate change on the sustainability of agriculture. The research indicates that sustainability is positively impacted by economic efficiency, social equality, and ecological security. These factors are affected by things like gross domestic product, size of landholding, yield, and cultivated area.

Climate Change Indicators

Climate change is significantly impacting India's agricultural sector, with rising temperatures, variable rainfall, and higher CO2 levels causing heat stress, droughts, floods, and mixed effects on crop productivity. Extreme weather, coastal erosion, and rising sea levels also contribute to climate variability, affecting agricultural production and planning. These indicators necessitate robust adaptation plans to help farmers cope.

Agricultural Productivity

Climate change is causing lower crop yields, poor soil health, and water resource issues in India, impacting all crops. Factors such as soil erosion, nitrogen depletion, and altered moisture levels hinder crop growth. Water scarcity and increased pests and diseases also contribute to crop decline. Farmers can mitigate these impacts by diversifying revenue sources and adopting new technology. However, economic losses and increased adaptation costs are major concerns.

Importance of Agriculture in India

The agricultural sector is crucial to India's economy and society, employing a large portion of the population and contributing significantly to GDP. It ensures a steady food supply for the expanding population and creates an extensive supply chain for food processing, textiles, and agrochemicals. Agriculture is culturally significant in India, reflecting its long history of rural rituals and traditions. India's diverse agricultural production makes it a formidable competitor in international food markets and ensures dietary diversity and nutritional stability. Government programs aim to help farmers increase production through subsidies, minimum support prices, and investments in rural infrastructure.

Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture

India's agricultural sector is at risk due to climate change, affecting food security and economic stability. Rising temperatures affect crop maturity and food supply, while changing precipitation patterns cause heat stress, soil erosion, and water evaporation. Extreme monsoon seasons lead to droughts, floods, soil erosion, and nutrient depletion. Higher atmospheric CO2 levels can make controlling weeds and pests difficult, reducing agricultural output. Cyclones and storms also cause economic losses.
Rising seas salt up farmland and groundwater supplies, making crop health harder. Climate-resilient crops, improved irrigation practices, and sustainable farming techniques can mitigate these negative impacts. Government policies and assistance programs are crucial for farmers.

Methodology

"This study employs a quantitative approach to analyze the impact of climate change on agricultural productivity in India. It covers diverse climatic zones, including Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh". Data collection includes primary data from surveys with farmers and agricultural experts. Quantitative analysis involves statistical examination of climate variables and crop yields, while qualitative insights from interviews provide context on regional impacts and adaptation strategies. "This comprehensive methodology aims to identify vulnerabilities and recommend effective adaptation measures.

Data analysis

Demographics:

Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-30	54	21.6	21.6	21.6
	31-45	90	36.0	36.0	57.6
	46-60	54	21.6	21.6	79.2
	60+	52	20.8	20.8	100.0
Gender					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	166	66.4	66.4	66.4
	Female	84	33.6	33.6	100.0

The demographic profile of the respondents in the survey indicates a diverse age distribution, with the largest group being individuals aged 31-45, comprising 36.0% of the total sample. This is followed by equal representation from the 18-30 and 46-60 age groups, each constituting 21.6%, and respondents aged 60 and above making up 20.8%. In terms of gender, the majority of the participants are male, accounting for 66.4% of the sample", while females represent 33.6%. This demographic spread provides a balanced perspective across different age groups and gender, offering comprehensive insights into the perceptions and impacts of climate change on agricultural productivity among diverse segments of the farming community.

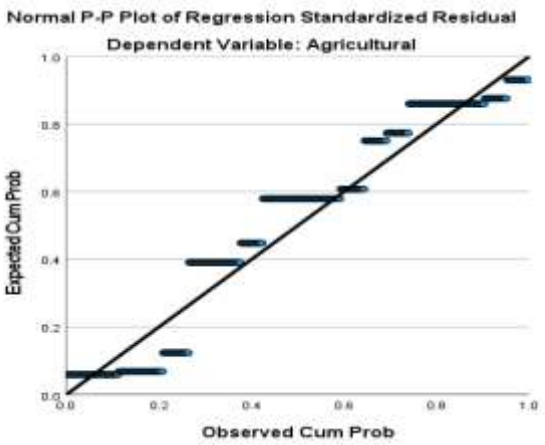
Regression Analysis:

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.869[a]	.754	.753	.37829
a. Predictors: (Constant), Climate change				
b. Dependent Variable: Agricultural				

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	108.948	1	108.948	761.336	.000[b]
	Residual	35.489	248	.143		
	Total	144.437	249			
a. Dependent Variable: Agricultural						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Climate change						

The model summary presents the results of a regression analysis investigating the relationship between climate change and agricultural outcomes. The correlation coefficient (R) is .869, indicating a strong positive relationship between the variables. The R Square value of .754 suggests that approximately 75.4% of the variability in agricultural outcomes can be explained by changes in climate.

The ANOVA table details the statistical significance of the regression model examining the influence of climate change on agricultural outcomes. The regression model's Sum of Squares is 108.948, with 1 degree of freedom (df), resulting in a Mean Square of 108.948. The Residual Sum of Squares, representing unexplained variance, is 35.489 with 248 degrees of freedom, yielding a Mean Square of .143. The F-value of 761.336 is substantially high, and the significance level (Sig.) is .000, indicating that the regression model is statistically significant. This demonstrates that climate change has a highly significant impact on agricultural outcomes, explaining a significant portion of the variance in the dependent variable.



Correlations Analysis:

Correlations	
	Agricultural
Climate change	.869**
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).	

The correlation table shows a strong positive correlation between agricultural outcomes and climate change, with a Pearson Correlation coefficient of.869, indicating that as climate change variables increase, agricultural outcomes tend to improve or change positively. The data supports a substantial positive relationship between climate change factors and agricultural productivity.

Discussion

There is a lot of talk about how climate change is affecting agricultural productivity in India, and how different regions and crops are feeling the consequences in different ways. In regions that depend on the monsoon rains for their agricultural production, such as rainfed areas, increased temperatures and unpredictable rainfall are having a disproportionately negative impact on crop harvests. Droughts and floods, which are becoming more common, make these problems worse by washing away nutrients, damaging agricultural infrastructure, and eroding soil. Adaptation efforts, including as enhanced irrigation systems and drought-resistant crop types, have been successfully applied in certain places but not everywhere, according to the study. The extent to which these adjustments are successful is highly dependent on socioeconomic variables, such as the availability of necessary technology, sufficient funding, and official backing. Investment in sustainable farming methods, climate-smart agriculture, and strong support systems for farmers are some of the focused policy interventions that should be implemented to increase agricultural resilience, as highlighted by the research. To further comprehend the changing consequences of climate change and to create adaptive measures to lessen its negative influence on India's agricultural sector, ongoing monitoring and study focused on specific regions are essential.

Conclusion

The study explores the impact of climate change on India's agricultural productivity, revealing that rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and extreme weather events significantly affect crop yields. It emphasizes the need for adaptation strategies like climate-resilient crop varieties, improved irrigation techniques, and sustainable farming practices. The research also calls for continuous monitoring and region-specific research to better understand climate change's effects. Implementing these measures can ensure long-term food security and economic stability.

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