

# Climate Change A Challenge in Agricultural Work

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**Abstract** - The Indian economy is predominantly rural and agrarian and rural development has an important place in the overall economic social and cultural development of the country. India is a village country and about 74.73 of its population lives in the village. Seeing the importance of agriculture in the country's economy, we should recognize our agriculture and manage it on the basis of modern system. Because in the present time, Indian agriculture has become a means of living and not a business venture for crores of people of the country. Irrigation facilities are not available in sufficient quantity in India. Therefore it is dependent on the kindness of nature and due to lack of means of irrigation and advanced seeds as well as mechanical technology and tools the development of agriculture has not been similar to that of industries and 40% of the population of landless agricultural, laborers are obliged to live below the poverty line and are also deprived of basic facilities. Even after half a century of development has not moved towards the village. (Ayyar, N.P.1969) Agriculture is not only an industry business but a means of livelihood in India. The contribution of manufacturing and service sectors to the growth of the economy has increased rapidly during the last few decades. While the contribution of the agriculture sector has declined and the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP in the 1950 was 50% it has fallen to 15.4% in 2015-16. (All Mohd,1997)

**Index Terms** – Agriculture, Development, Industry, Economy, Cultural, Climate, Technology.

## INTRODUCTION

Indians food production is increasing every year and one of the important production of crop is like wheat, rice pulses, sugarcane and cotton in the country are milk production contributed 20% to the production of first fruits and vegetables which in terms of any country is the most part from this India has 22% share in rice production was 13% and India has 25% share in coal cotton production along with being the second largest cotton exporter from many years.( Annual report,2018)

Agricultural productivity depends on many factors. These include the availability of agricultural inputs such as ground water seeds and fertilizer and the convenience of quality agricultural credit and crop insurance assurance of remunerative price for a product and storage and marketing infrastructure etc. As of 2009-10, more than half on the country's labor force is 53% and 243 million people were employed in agricultural sectors. Those who earn their weired from this region include the story of ghost owner who cultivates a piece of land and the laborers who work in these fields and agricultural production has been stable during the last 10 year and is annual growth was 0.2% in year 2014-2015 and 0.8% in year 2015-16. (Chouhan, T.S.1987)

The major commodities imported into India include edible oil, fresh fruits and works. Major items that are exported by India, they include rice spices cotton meat and edible sugar etc. The share of agricultural imports in total imports has increased from 2.8% in 1990-91 to 42% in 2014-15 over the last few decades. While the share of an expert has come down from 18.5% to 12.7%. (Dubey Ramnath,1971)

## RELATED WORK/REVIEW OF RESEARCH PAPER

**Data and Method:** -In this research paper, I have accomplished this by taking the help of reference books and through the power of my knowledge search and in this I have used descriptive, explanatory and comparative methods.

**Objectives/ Proposed Work/Proposed Work:**-In this paper work has been done describing the production of crops and the state-wise total yield of different crops in India and the category-wise number of farmers and whatever problems have arisen due to climate change in agriculture work are also described in it. Along with this, I have found in the research paper critically that climate change always has an impact in agricultural

work. Because agricultural crops are grown according to the climate and they affect them.

1. explaining the relationship between agricultural progress and economic development.
2. Describe the theoretical prior assumption linking agricultural progress to overall economic growth.
3. Identification of the determining elements of agricultural development.
4. Describe the importance of agricultural development for agricultural development.

**STUDY AREA**

Acknowledgment:- I express my gratitude to my mentor who made me wary of this and helped me a lot in completing this research paper and the Madhya Pradesh government which is so developed that it wants to know and the last one to provide its last I am grateful to these who continuously erase the agriculture data that we all get.

Actual Research: -Research is basically a means of increasing knowledge. From this point of view research theoretical objectives are to acquire knowledge about facts, language, or problems. So that verification of old elements can be done to discover and test new facts as well as research can find the causal relation between phenomena and facts.

Result: -Manufacturing goods accounted for 70-80% of the total exports from India and during the period of 1870-1920 the area of crops has increased in most of the states. But Vikram crops saw growth like wheat, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, and tobacco etc. as a result not only agricultural price are large. Rather the fare is also big. Therefore, due to the mechanization of agriculture not only the quantity of land and land value has increased but also the number of clean based transaction has also increased. (Gupta Shivbhushan,1984)

The benefits of commercialization reached only some influential sections of the society and in the process, it has widened the gap between poor farmers and landlords. Benefits of trader taxation in agriculture export price have started falling more rapidly than prices during the broader market period and this development has gone against agriculture. This increased the export of privately owned gold and had most of the colling country. Because most of the gold was being sold to meet the demand for rent and land revenue the cultivation of crops like sugarcane, Tobacco, Groundnut and cotton expanded and the small section of farmers who had more work for sale in the market earned a lot of convincing.( Kumar pramila,1996)

TABLE-1 Production of Crops (Million Tonnes)  
(Cotton Production 170 Kg/Knot)

S.No.	Year	Rice	Wheat	Lentils	Total Food	Oilseed	Cotton	Sugar	Coarse Gralns
1	1950-51	21	6	8	50	5	3	57	15
2	1960-61	35	11	13	83	7	6	110	24
3	1970-71	42	24	12	109	10	5	126	31
4	1980-81	54	36	11	130	9	7	154	29
5	1990-91	74	55	14	176	19	10	241	33
6	2000-01	85	70	11	197	18	10	296	31
7	2010-11	96	87	18	244	32	33	342	43
8	2014-15	105	87	17	252	28	35	362	43
9	2015-16	104	94	16	252	25	30	352	38

Source: -1. Agricultural Statistics,2011(200-01 and 2005-06).

2.Mishra, Jaiprakash (2004): Agricultural Economics, Sahitya Bhavan Publication, Agra.pp.40-41

In this table, I have shown the production of crops of rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton,etc. in the year 1950-51 to 2015-16 in which the production of crops was reduced in 1950-51.But under all crops there has been more production in the year 2010-11 to year 2015-16.

FIGURE-1.1 Production of Crops(Million Tonnes) Total Food

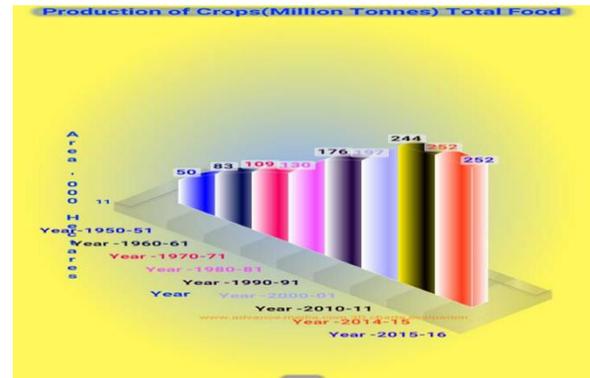


TABLE-2 State-Wise Total Yield of Various Crops in India(Kg/Hectare) (Year 2005-06 To Year 2014-15)

S. No	Names of Crops	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007-08	2008 -09	2009-10	2010 -11	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014-15	%Change 2005 to 2014	Year to Year
1	Wheat	2619	2708	2802	2907	2839	2989	3177	3117	3145	2872	9.6	
2	Rice	2109	2131	2202	2178	2125	2239	9393	2461	2416	2390	13.7	
3	Lentils	598	612	625	659	630	691	699	789	764	744	24.41	
4	Oilseeds	1004	916	1116	1006	958	1193	1133	1168	1168	1037	3.2	

Source: -1. Agricultural Statistics,2011(200-01 and 2005-06).

2.Agrawal, Hari (1996): Agriculture Development and Future Prospects plan, pp,71.

In this table, I have displayed the yield of wheat, rice pulses and oilseed crops in the years 2005-06 to year 2014-15 and looking at all the data displayed in the table shows that the most open in wheat crops in all the given years it is visible and the yield of other crops is less than that of wheat crops.

FIGURE-2.1 Percentage Change of State-Wise Total Yield of Various Crops in India (Year 2005-06 to Year 2014-15)

Wheat Rice Lentils Oilseeds

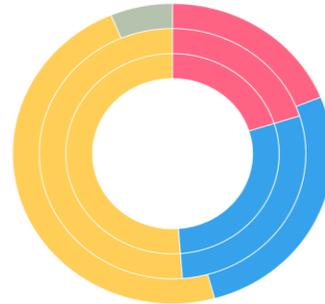


TABLE-3 Details of Farmers according to their category (%) (Year 1960-61 To Year 2005-06)

S.No.	Category of Farmers	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	% Change Year 1960 to Year 2005
1	Marginal	39.1	45.8	56.0	62.8	62.3	64.8	0.65
2	Small	22.6	22.4	17.8	16.3	19.0	18.5	-18.14
3	Medium	33.8	28.8	21.8	18.1	17.3	15.4	-54.43
4	Big	4.5	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	-71.11
5	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: -1. Agricultural Statistics,2011(200-01 and 2005-06).

2.Mishra, Jaiprakash (2004): Agricultural Economics, Sahitya Bhavan Publication, Agra.pp,40-41

In this category, I have displayed the category of farmers and described their sources in percentage. Under which I have told the size of marginal small, medium, and large sources and what has changed from the size of the sources under the year 1996-61 to year 2005-06? His last is displayed. FIGURE-3.1

Percentage Change of Details of Farmers according to their category (%) (Year 1960-61 to Year 2005-06)

Marginal Small Medium Big

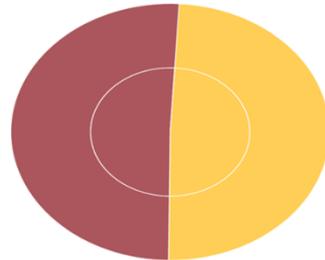


TABLE-4 Income Reduction by category of farmers (Rupis)-Year 2002-03

S.No.	Category of Farmers (Family)	From Average monthly Income		From Average monthly Income			Total Usage Expense
		Farming	Wage	Animal Husbandry	Trade under agriculture	Reduction in total income	
1	Landless	11	1075	64	230	1380	2297
2	Sub Marginal	296	937	94	270	1600	2390
3	Marginal	784	720	112	193	1809	2672
4	Small	1578	635	102	178	2493	3148
5	Medium and High	15682	1680	182	1393	1893	14729
6	All categories	969	819	91	236	2115	2770

Source: -1. Hemchandra (1976): Agricultural Finance Theory and Trade, Madhya Pradesh Hindi Granth Academy, Bhopal.

2.Mishra, Jaiprakesh (2004): Agricultural Economics, Sahitya Bhavan Publication, Agra.

In such a table, I have shown the reduction in income by category of formers and the average monthly income of the landless above marginal, Small, Middle and upper etc. farmers by tying them in the total income and total utility.

FIGURE-4.1 Income Reduction by category of farmers Rupis (Reduction in total income)

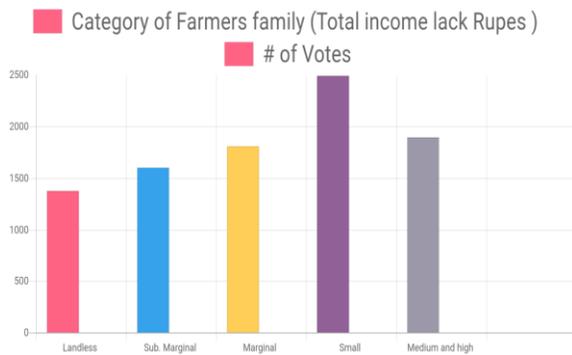
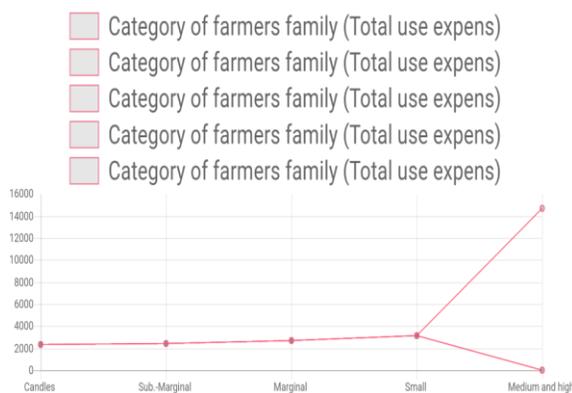


FIGURE-4.2 Income Reduction by category of farmers Rupis (Total Usage Expense)



### DISCUSION

Although the primary purpose of research is increase knowledge and if that knowledge is not used on the practical plane, it because meaningless. The best option is discovered by practical purpose to help control the problem.

### RECOMMENDATION

On this subject I recommend that this subject is in keeping with current circumstances. Because climate

change is a common problem at the present time. Therefore, everyone should have knowledge of this subject so that its effect can be avoided.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion in this research paper climate change is greatly affected by a task and climate change is a challenge for agriculture. Because your garden is not suitable for EPC crops it is not possible to grow that crop. It is a challenge for agriculture the production of crops is variable which, I have demonstration and there is a state-wise change in various crops whatever changes, I have seen has displayed it along with this I have demonstrated that climate change is a challenge for all categories of farmer because any perfection is based on climate.

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My name is Dr.Mukesh Mishra S/O Shri Bhagwat Prasad Mishra my qualification M.A. (Geography),PhD, MPSET, 14 research paper,8 international research paper and 6 seminar. I was born on 27 January 1978 in pipariya champat a small village in damoh, a small district located in Madhya Pradesh, India. My education from class one to class eight was done at my birthplace pipariya champat and education from class 9th to M.A. has been done in damoh district. Further on, I want to sagar to pursue a PhD for higher studies and from there I received my PhD from Dr.Harisingh Gour University Sagar in the year 2007.After receiving this degree I started teaching at government jatashankar trivedi govt. college balaghat as a visiting scholar of Madhya Pradesh under the Madhya Pradesh higher education department from the year 2007 itself. Similarly in this system, I have continuously worked as a teacher in Ajaygarh(2008-9), Narsinghpur (2009-10), Gairatganj(2010-11), Damoh (2011-12), Jabera (2012-13 to 2016-17), till present and I am currently teaching in Batiyagarh government college.