

# CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD INSECURITY IN INDIA- POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMEDIAL MEASURERS

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## ABSTRACT

Global warming is a modern development problem. Dealing with it will not be easy ignoring it will be worse. Agricultural production in many countries including India would be severely affected by climate variation. The greatest loss is expected in Rabi as compared to Kharif crops. By 2020 in some African and Asian countries, yield from rain fed agriculture could be reduced by up to 50 percent. At present throughout the world there exists a significant concern about the effects of climatic changes, as the climate is one of the main determinants of agricultural production and it might cause variability in agricultural production. Researchers and administrators are concerned with the potential damages and benefits that may arise in future from climate change and its impacts on agriculture. Since these will affect domestic and international policies, trading pattern resources use and food security. The researchers are of the opinion that while crops would respond favorably to elevated CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, the associated impacts of high temperatures, changed pattern of precipitation and possibly increased frequency of extreme events such as droughts and floods, would possibly combine to reduce yields and increase risk in agricultural production is often determined by the whims of nature. With India climate change is expected to make an impact in agriculture resulting, in lower yields of crops. The proposed study deals with the Climate factors, challenges of global warming, GHG Emissions in India, effect of Global warming in our Agriculture, Agriculture and Food production, Change in rainfall amount and patterns, efforts to mitigate climate change in the agriculture sector, conclusions.

**KEYWORDS:** Food Crises, Food Security, Gender Inequality, Women Farmers, Agricultural Productivity, Gendered Constraints, and Group Farming.