

EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN RURAL AREA

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Abstract :

Climate change is an extremely essential general and intensive worldwide environmental problem. It has the number of evil consequences on the financial development along with the different dynamic sectors and economic development activities in the economy. It is affecting the number of areas and sectors of the economy. Logically it is also affecting rural economy and its creative sectors.

Keywords: Climate, Rural, Development, Environment

Discussion

Rural households tend to rely heavily on climate-sensitive resources such as local water supplies and agricultural land; climate-sensitive activities such as arable farming and livestock husbandry; and natural resources such as fuel wood and wild herbs. Climate change can reduce the availability of these local natural resources, limiting the options for rural households that depend on natural resources for consumption or trade. Land may become less fertile, fewer reeds may be available for basket making; there may be less local fuel wood for cooking. Shifts in climate will bring different changes to different regions. Some areas may see greater natural resources because of increased rainfall. But on balance, the poorest regions are most likely to suffer because they are least able to adjust to new conditions.

In the face of climate-related environmental change, such as the decline of productive agricultural land, rural residents may be forced to migrate in search of work. Migrants who find work often remit portions of their salary back home. Their families in the home communities may use the remittances to buy substitutes for goods previously produced or harvested from the local environment. For example, store-bought food may substitute for food previously grown on homestead plots. A link between migration and climatic factors, such as temperature and precipitation, has been documented in several rural regions of Maharashtra. In Burkina Faso, for example, residents of dry, rural areas are likely to migrate to rural regions with greater rainfall. In this way, migration may be a long-term response to the threat of recurrent droughts. Still, only short-distance moves appear affected by climatic factors, since national migration tends to be less common in a period of rainfall shortage perhaps because of the investment required for an national move. Migration is one of many survival strategies also used by households in times of environmental stress. Other survival strategies include


using food reserves, seeking local nonfarm employment, selling livestock, borrowing food, or selling household and farm equipment. Still, once these livelihood options are exhausted, people often migrate to a new area.

Climate change as a fact of life is particularly formidable to low income rural communities whose livelihoods heavily depend on rain-fed subsistence agriculture. Climate Change affects crop, productivity and yield. Due to changing climate, degrade land resources, intimidate biological diversification reduce quantity and quality due to flood and drought. Some new diseases create in poultry.

The Indian Government launched the country's first National Action Plan on Climate Change in 2008. With an advanced institutional landscape, India is now better prepared to deal with the multi-faceted nature of climate change. Many institutions have already developed relevant expertise.

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