



CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECT ON ENVIRONMENT FOOD AND SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is one of the biggest human challenges facing the world. Climate change affects human health and wellbeing through more extreme weather events and wildfires, decreases air quality and diseases transmitted by insects' food and water. Climatic condition plays a significant role in people's lives and can interfere with life in multiple ways.

Keywords: - Climate Change, Society, Food, Public Policy, Effects, Social Science, Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION:

Climate change is a big challenge before us. Climate change is an area of science that has been studied for many years and could affect our society through impacts on a number of different social, cultural and natural resources. For example climate change could affect human health infrastructure and transportation systems, as well as energy, food and water supplies. The changing environment is expected to cause more heat stress, an increase in waterborne disease, poor air quality and diseases transmitted by insects and rodents (Ramesh Mridula- 2018).

Effect on society:

Climate change is one of the greatest ecological and social challenges of the 21st century. Sociologists have made important contributions to our knowledge of the human drivers of contemporary climate change, including better understanding of effect of social structure and political economy on national greenhouse gas emissions, the inter play of power and politics in the corporate sector and in policy systems and the factors that influence individual actions by citizen and consumer (Dash Sushil Kumar-2007).

Climate change is more than an environmental crisis - it is a social crisis and compels us to address issue and inequality on many levels. The major effect of climate change on society are for reaching and includes effects on health, environment, displacement and migration, security, human settlement, energy and transport. Climate change has brought about possibly irreversible alteration to Earth's geological, biological and ecological systems (Ghosh Amitav-2016).

In addition, climatic change was estimated to cause over 150,000 deaths annually in 2002, with the World Health Organization estimating this number will increase to 250,000 deaths annually between 2030 and 2050. Climate change and global warming are adversely affecting agriculture. Greenhouse gases play a significant role in climate change. Climate change has been a cycle through geological time, However in recently years rises in carbon dioxide reach human activities such as deforestation and burning of fossil fuels have dramatically increased the level of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide in the environment and consequently the rate of

global warming (Department of Environment-2014).

Natural Challenges:

Climate change is the world can be caused by various activities. When climate by various activities. When climate change occurs, temperature can increase a dramatically. When temperature rises, many different changes can occur on Earth. For example, it can result in more bloods, droughts, it can result rain as well as more frequent and server heat waves. Oceans and glaciers have also experienced some changes. Oceans are warming and becoming more acidic, glaciers are melting and sea levels are rising (Irudaya Rajan, R.B Bhagat-2017).

Effect on Food and Agriculture:

Agriculture is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Higher temperature eventually reduces yields of desirable crops while encouraging weed and pest proliferation. Pests' management become less effective meaning that higher rates of pesticides will be necessary to achieve the same levels of control. Heavy rains that often result in flooding can also be detrimental to crops and to soil structure. Most plants cannot survive in prolonged water lagged conditions because the roots need to breathe. The overall impact of climate change on forming are expected to be negative, threatening global food security (Nira Ramachandran-2014).

Soil processes:

The potential for soil to support agricultural and distribution of land use will be influenced by the change in soil water balance.

1. Increase in soil water deficits. e. dry soils become drier, Therefore increased need for irrigation but:
2. Could improve soil workability in weather regions and diminish

poaching and erosion risk (Springer, Syed Sheraz mahdi-2018).

Crops:

The effect of increased temperature and Co₂ level on arable crop will by broadly natural.

1. Horticulture crop are more susceptible to changing conditions than the arable crops.

2. Field vegetable will be particularly affected by temperature changes.

3. Water defects will affect fruit and vegetable production (Prasada Rao -2018).

Climate Change and Environment:

Global climate change has already had observable effects on the environment effect that scientists had predicted in the post would result from global climate change are now occurring loss of sea ice, accelerated sea level rise and longer and more intense heat wares. Droughts and changing global rainfall patterns are leading to crop failure and rising food prices, which for the poor mean food insecurity and nutritional deprivations that can have lifelong impacts (Navroz KDubash-2019).

CONCLUSION:

Climate change is caused by all the above human activities and evil deals against nature. In the future, human society will have to face serious consequences. For this, it is necessary to protect nature by stopping deforestation and industrial pollution.

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