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Challenges and Effects of Climate Change in Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Climate change has emerged as one of the most pressing global challenges of the 21st century, with far-reaching implications for ecosystems, economies, and human well-being. Furthermore, here it explores the extensive effects of climate change across different spheres, encompassing disruptions to ecosystems, alterations in weather patterns, exacerbation of natural disasters, and threats to biodiversity. It also discusses the socio-economic ramifications, such as food and water insecurity, displacement of populations, and economic losses, particularly in vulnerable regions. In conclusion, this article provides valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of climate change, its profound impacts on societies and ecosystems, and the imperative for collective action to safeguard the planet for current and future generations. Due to excessive consumption, thousands of cities around the world produce millions of tons of garbage every day, which is generally wasted. Usually dumped in the open which leads to increases the temperature of the earth. Methane gas is abundant in these garbage heaps. It is released and the capacity of this gas is 21 times more dangerous greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. To emit. Given the need to control methane gas emissions, this issue will also have to be considered. How do we dispose of the waste in our cities and reduce the burden on cities? According to the philosophy of Gandhi and Thoreau, the solution to this issue can be found to a great extent by adopting a simple lifestyle.

Keywords: Climate change, ecosystem, greenhouse gas, weather patterns

Introduction

Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is not untouched by climate change. According to report of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department of the State Government, 27 districts are highly sensitive. Climate change is happening rapidly in Bundelkhand. Six (22 percent) districts of Bundelkhand are included in the 27 districts identified in the state government survey. The sensitivity is expected to increase further in the future. In such a situation, there is a need to further accelerate the work related to climate change adaptation in areas like agriculture, water resources, health, waste management, alternative energy, climate disaster management etc. Gram Panchayats will play a leading role in reducing its ill effects. The direct impact of climate change can be seen and felt in the Bundelkhand region of



Madhya Pradesh. This has been an important grain-producing area but in the last seven years, it has changed the lives of farmers and betel growers. Climate change has had a significant impact on agriculture-based livelihoods and food production here. A 58 percent shortage has been recorded in food grains in the districts of Bundelkhand. Certainly, this is a very serious matter for the agriculture-based society and its economic condition. of Madhya Pradesh. Failure in the agricultural sector has now become a cyclical phenomenon in the Bundelkhand region. The direct and deep impact of climate changes felt by the people of Bundelkhand. Here, in the last eight years, the duration of monsoon has reduced from 52 days a year to just 24 days. People from most of the villages of Bundelkhand have now started migrating to nearby cities so that they can do some work to survive. Due to this, the future of their children is in danger. According to him, earlier a large part of the food of his children used to be available in the villages in the form of mid-day meals in schools and nutritious food provided by Anganwadi. But the drought in Bundelkhand has shaken the very basis of the livelihood of the people in these villages. Especially due to the lack of water supply and agriculture, any other kind of activity is no longer possible here.

Struggling life to survive in Bundelkhand

The drought in Bundelkhand forced people to live with a feeling of insecurity. Climate change reveals the painful picture of insecurity in the lives of farmers. The primary occupation of 302 families was farming. Till three years ago, 17-18 trucks of vegetables were sent from the village to cities like Jabalpur, Bhopal, Indore, Jhansi and Agra. The huge demand for vegetables in these cities used to be supplied from Newari block. But unfortunately, today the situation has changed. The situation is such that now only one truckload of vegetables goes out of here every two days. Farmers estimate that there has been a 70-80 percent decline in the production of vegetables like bottle gourd, potato, capsicum and brinjal. About 80 percent of the farmers in the area have stopped growing vegetables, including small and marginal farmers.

Climate change and livelihood challenges in Bundelkhand

Now it has become very difficult to predict the weather in Bundelkhand. Earlier it was used to adopt planned methods for agriculture and animals on the based-on climate patterns. But now nothing is left in control. Typical summer storms come and it starts raining. At the same time, there is no rain during monsoon. In winter it is so cold that our vegetables, wheat and many other crops get spoiled. Current weather signals warn of much warmer temperatures next year. It was never been seen before. In the latest conditions, central and northern India is sweltering with a solid winter atmosphere.

This is affecting the plight of agriculture in Bundelkhand which effect can be seen easily on the livestock. Most of the families in the affected area either lost their animals due to the effects of the drought or were left to their fate. Here people were facing new challenges every day for the lives of themselves and their families, thinking about their animals was a very distant thing for them.

Bundelkhand region has traditionally been considered one of the most prosperous areas of Madhya Pradesh. This area has been producing plenty of food grains not only for domestic needs but also for the market for generations. But in the last eight years this production has been continuously falling downwards. Today the situation is that the production capacity of this sector has reduced to almost half. On the other hand, instead of finding the reasons for the failure in the agricultural sector and solving them, the state administrative system is exploiting more of the natural resources by inviting industrialization and multinational companies.

The land of Bundelkhand and its people have been facing the horrors of drought continuously for the last four years. Over the years, drought has dashed the hopes of local

villagers to lead a dignified life. This year, despite the rains, they did not get much opportunity to improve their condition. It was a strange coincidence that this year there was a lot of rain in Bundelkhand. Now the question arises whether this rain was enough to relieve Bundelkhand from the problems of hunger, water crisis, food security and livelihood due to continuous drought. This year, when the monsoon brought abundant water, farmers watched with empty hands and empty eyes as it rained on their lands. Because they did not have money to buy seeds or other resources required for farming. About 76 percent of the farmers of Bundelkhand have lost almost everything during these years of drought. They were left without their farming land, livestock, property and some even had a shadow over their heads.

Conclusion

Climate change is related to the entire earth but its effects can be seen at regional and local levels. These can also be addressed at local levels and participation of deprived societies is necessary in this work. Techniques for efficient use of water i.e. achieving more results with less water will have to be developed. But how will this goal be achieved by wasting four to five litres of water to make one litre of Coca-Cola or Pepsi-Cola? Even before drinking bottled water, have to think about alternatives. More than one litre of water is wasted in making one litre of bottled water. The threat to the environment caused by plastic bottles is one thing. To correct climate change, the challenges of environment-friendly energy conservation and equitable consumption are in front of everyone. For this, global coordination and cooperation is necessary. We have to think beyond regional or personal greed and business interests. The earth belongs to the entire human society along with its animals and plants. If even one organ or part of us becomes sick or damaged, the health of the entire earth will be disturbed. Therefore, when we talk about climate change and the warming of the Earth, we should keep the perspective of the entire Earth in mind. Do not talk about any region or country. Efforts should be made to save the entire world and the earth. But one thing is clear, the hack initiative will happen at local levels only. The significance of Think Globally, Act Locally lies in this. Only then the deprived societies will be saved and so will the earth. Overall, the threat of climate change is visible. Those who believe that this is a natural process of nature may be right in their opinion, but they will also agree that due to climate change, not only the poor will die, but even the rich people will not be able to remain safe.