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 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON
 CROP PRODUCTION AND
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194, Karaundi, BHU, Varanasi-221005, www.mrfsw.org

E-mail: mrfsw_kvns@yahoo.com, mahimafound@gmail.com

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPLICATION CROP PRODUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY

Neetu Singh Tomar

University Grant Commission, Delhi, E-mail: ns.sengar66@gmail.com

Improving living standards for mankind has been the single minded goal of all nations and world bodies. After defining development in numerous way for over decades, there seems to be a consensus on 'Human Development'. While a large population on the earth is still to get the 'bare minimum' for development humanity is at the crossroads where it is faced with the first of it kind challenge-the challenge of 'climate change'. The dilemma is that whatever we can do our development there has t be a repercussion on nature. An even bigger dilemma is in achieving a global consensus on how to cheek or restrict and finally reverse the process of climate change.

Climate change is disturbing the natural and ecosystems and expected to have substantial adverse effect in India, mainly on agriculture (on which 58% of the population still depends for livelihood), water storage in Himalayan glaciuous which are the source of major reveres and groundwater recharge, sea-level rise and threats to a long coastline and habitations. Climate change will also cause increased frequently of extreme event such as floods and droughts. These is turn impact India's food security problems and water security.

The cropping patter in India has undergone significant change over time. As the cultivated area remains more or less constant. The increased demand for food, because of increase in population and urbanization, puts agricultural land under stress, resulting in crop intensification & crop substitution of food crops with commercial crops.

India attained self sufficiency in food crops with security still evades the country. Food security still evades the country, food security making food available at affordable price at all items, without interruptions. Through India's GDP growth has been impressive and the agricultural production has also increased over the past few decades, hunger and starvation still persist among the poorer sections of the population.

Keyword: Climate change, Implication crop, Food, Security, Emission

FOOD SECURITY

Mukul Kumar

Assistant Professor-cum--Jr. Scientist, Botany & Plant Physiology

M.B.A.C., Agwanpur-saharsa (B.A.U., Sabour)- Bihar-852201

Email-drmukul.bau@gmail.com

Food security is defined as economic access to food along with food production and food availability. Agriculture in the SAR (South Asian Region) is caught in a low equilibrium trap with low productivity of staples, supply shortfalls, high prices, low returns to farmers and area diversification - all these factors can be a threat to food security. South Asia still has the highest number of people (423 millions) living on less than one dollar a day. The region has the highest concentration of undernourished (299 million) and poor people with about 40 per cent of the world's hungry. Despite an annual 1.7 per cent reduction in the prevalence of undernourishment in the region in the past decade, the failure to reduce the absolute number of the undernourished remains a major cause for concern. Estimates by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) indicate that by 2010, Asia will still account for about one-half of the world's undernourished population, of which two-thirds will be from South Asia. Though SAARC countries have established a food bank to meet the needs of food security in the region, it has not been operational even during times of crisis. This is despite the felt need of member nations to evolve mechanisms to make the SAARC Food Security Reserve operational. It is against this background that this study has been undertaken. Conducted in collaboration with think-tanks from South Asian countries, it aims to identify issues relating to food security, the policy initiatives taken to tackle these issues, evaluate these policies and suggest