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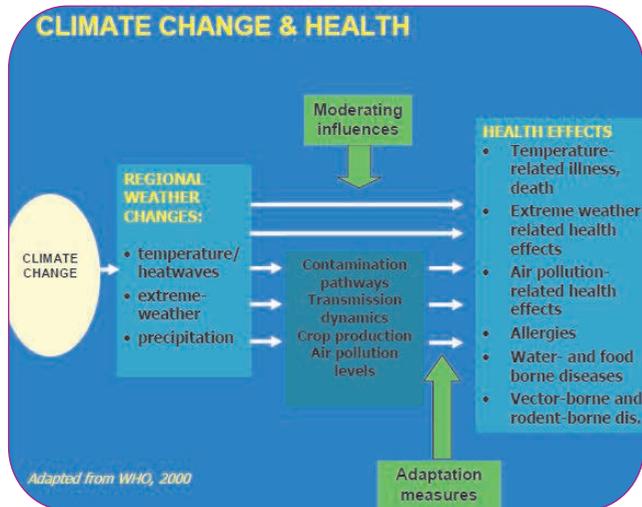
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GLOBAL WARMING EFFECT ON CROP PATTERN IN SOUTH HARYANA



ABSTRACT:-

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, which in turn depends on the monsoon season. The increase in global temperature not only causes climate change, but also contributes to patterns of irregular rainfall. Irregular rainfall, high temperatures, increased CO₂ content in the atmosphere are important climatic parameters that influence plant production. This study is an attempt to measure the impact of climate change on agricultural production in South-South Haryana during the period 2000-2012. Climate change in India is manifesting itself, among other things, in terms of increased temperature, dry erosion, production cuts and increased area and monsoon velocity. The impacts of climate change are being studied in many ways across the country in many ways, and it has been found that climate change has a major impact on agriculture compared to other sectors. A study has shown that climate change, such as droughts, has a significant impact on the yield of rainforest farmers. On South Haryana A study project with short periods of exposure of wheat plants at temperatures of 28 °C to 32 °C to a marked decrease in yield of 20% or more of unpredictable loss of moisture during results of plant growth, is a big limit to productivity (HSAPCC, 2011). One study also estimates that climate change will

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reduce crops by 4.5 to 9 percent over the 2010-2039 period. Changing climatic variables has therefore reduced and reduced agricultural productivity, putting food security at risk in the long run.

KEYWORDS: Climate change, precipitation, temperature, agricultural production, south Haryana.

INTRODUCTION :

The climate in Haryana is very hot in summer and cold in winter. The hottest months are May and June and the coldest months are December and January. Haryana is very hot in summer and winter. The temperature drops in January to the lowest level reached in May and June up to 50 °C winter months have average temperatures of the order of 3 °C and 9 °C during the summer months of the order from 48 °C to 35 °C. Haryana has two agro-climates. The northwestern part is suitable for rice, wheat, vegetables and temperate fruits, and the southern part is suitable for high quality agricultural products, tropical fruits. exotic vegetables and medicines made from herbs and medicinal plants. The largest land use in Haryana is agriculture (85%), forest (2.4%), approx. 7.2% of waste and 5% of waste. Agriculture accounts for 17% of the country's GDP and employs 65% of total employment. The net seeded area is 85% of the total area compared to the national average of 46%, the gross area is 65 lakh at a planting intensity of 180%. Long-term analysis of the evolution of temperature observed Haryana, scale IMD temperature gridded daily time shows that there is no significant trend that the average maximum temperature and the minimum

temperature shows an increase of 1.00 at 1.20 C Haryana emits nearly 2% of national greenhouse gases (greenhouse gases). The agricultural sector contributes 82% and 91% of CH₄ and N₂O emissions. Most CH₄ emissions occur in enteric fermentation of domestic animals (62%), followed by rice cultivation (14%) and biomass burning (6%). The majority of N₂O emissions through the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers over (62%), followed by indirect emissions of N₂O (20%) and nitrogen from rear crop residues (5%) . The likely impact of climate change in agricultural projects with short exposure times of wheat plants at temperatures of 28 ° C to 32 ° C results in a marked decrease in yield of 20% or more. Unpredictable moisture deficits during plant growth represent a significant limitation of productivity. The root of sclerotinia can be a serious threat to the success of the cultivation of agriculture.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Raymond Guiteras (2007) analyzed the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture. The study analyzed the impact of climate change on agricultural production in 200 Indian districts. He found that 2010-2039 climate change weather reduction increased plant productivity from 4.5 percent to 9 percent, while the long-term effect (2070-2099) reduced the yield by 25 percent. If there is no long-term regulation, the negative impact on climate change Agriculture also affects poverty. He pointed out that climate change is fueling Indian agriculture

METHODS and MATERIALS

Due to Industrial Revolution human activities led to an increase in the composition of Earth's atmosphere. Haryana air, and the sense of being in this area. At a mutation in the air, the greatest lack of rainfall in the state is likely to lack of water. In the north-east state of Assam, heavy rains limited to 300 mm to 1100 mm, to the south west. To the rivers, in the southern regions of the state of destruction and of long continuance, to the way of the wilderness there Haryana Bikaner India Rajasthan India Rajasthan is running 467 km. Contrary to recent the staple food, corn thousands of industrial development, especially in the agricultural state of Orissa. About 70% of the residents are engaged in agriculture. Insufficient wheat and rice is the main staple food production yields hrina second fuel tank and a contributor to India. Cultured main culture in Assam wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, oilseed, gram, barley, corn, millet, .. 86% to about 96% of the country's arable land. About 75% of the tube is nourished through the canal system is extensive. Haring made significant contributions to the 9 1 India, the Green Revolution in the '70s, which made self-sufficient in food production in the country. This suggests that the increased wheat production in 2000 in the southern state. After a few years, but the production decline in 2004, and shows the trend of VOLATILITY wheat production in Assam in the quarter.

Year	Area under Wheat Production	Wheat Production in (Tones)
2000	2355	9669
2001	2300	9437
2002	2267	9188
2003	2315	9114
2004	2322	9058
2005	2250	9450
2006	2376	10059
2007	2461	10232
2008	2462	11360

Table-1 Wheat production and Area under Wheat Production

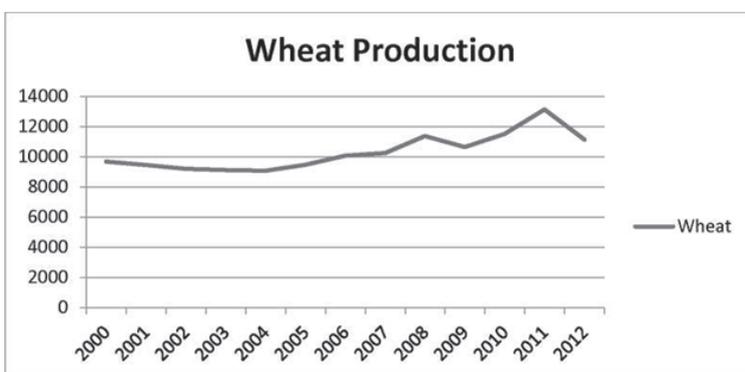


Figure-1. Wheat Production of Haryana in Tones

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

As we have seen above, climate change is having a negative impact on agriculture in southern Haryana, which depends mainly on rainfall. The climate has changed the maximum and minimum temperature due to a change in the length of the period of each season and during a period of great uncertainty in the frequency of rainfall, the inappropriate time for the rain of agriculture and heavy rainfall. The frequency of rainfall, drought etc. elevated.

But there is no separate policy and agenda for the sustainable development of agriculture. Some proposals to overcome the impact of climate change on agriculture are presented: All proposals are divided into two categories: adaptation and adaptation to adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

1. Crop insurance is essential for climate variability to overcome the loss of climate change in agriculture.
2. Use of new universities and certified seeds that can not be affected by climate change.
3. The first warning should be given to farmers so they can use the second method and other methods to avoid these types of changes.

4. The focus was on a culture that is not too sensitive, so that the problem is very sensitive and the diversification of crops can be accepted.
5. Farmers are insured against climate change in the context of climate change. Increased water saving and water use efficiency.
6. The agricultural sector is also a major source of climate change (the annual contribution of about 14%) of greenhouse gas emissions (agriculture two powerful greenhouse gases: nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄), agriculture The need to reduce the impact is reducing the use of fertilizers on the climate, optimizing organic farming, etc.

Scientists are unanimously important that climate change, especially the rise in temperature and the likelihood of much during the precipitation reduction, of the 21st century, I have tried the possible consequences of climate change on the society of economic research and agriculture. The vulnerability of climate change can be higher in developing countries such as India, where agriculture usually plays an important economic role. Studies show that the effects of climate change in crops, areas and scenarios of climate change will be different. Evidence suggests a decline in plant production in southern Haryana with decreasing rainfall. The results of our study show that due to climate change, agricultural yields can be quite low and adaptation to high temperatures is not quick and complete, but can cause serious damage. The study shows, for example, a rapid growth of the effects of climate change on a daily basis, as it should be as early as possible through the political perspective, that the income and loss of income and the long-term effects that agrobusiness With the exception of the rain will be farmers fed because of the rain.

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