



Climate Change-Need And Applicability Of Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security In The Present Scenario In India

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Abstract

A recent report presented on August 2017 by Asian Bank of Development and Postdam Institute for climate change, according to the report incessant environmental change could extremely influence the future development of Pacific and Asia nations. In the present scenario, the climate change is an increasingly central moot point not only for developing countries but also developed countries. However, developing countries are the highly affected to the climate change because they have lack of resources to the adaptation such as social, economic, cultural, technological, and financial. The paper examines what is the actual relation between the human activities to generating livelihood in diverse context as well as the availability of lives outcomes opportunities in rural areas.

Key words; *Climate change, future development, developing countries, Livelihood, Opportunities, Availability*

Introduction

The paper examines what is the actual relation between the human activities to generating livelihood in diverse context as well as the availability of lives outcomes opportunities in rural areas. In the present scenario, the climate change is an increasingly central moot point not only for developing countries but also developed countries. However, developing countries are the highly affected to the climate change because they have lack of resources to the adaptation such as social, economic, cultural, technological, and financial. From last three to four decades, it has major impacts on all economic sectors.

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(PRC), India, Bangladesh and Indonesia, contrary current development goal, and weaken the quality living standard and report also stated the rice production of southern India may be affected, it would be decreased by 5% in the 2030s. Asia has the most noteworthy number of individuals presented to flooding from conceivable tempest surge events.

According to the Experts study we have need to weak up to our sleeping mode, especially in Indian context because the average temperature may be rise 3 degree by 2050. To increase the temperature, the economic sector would be highly affected because only 15% contribution in total GDP.

Objective of the study;

This paper examines the impact of climate change on rural sustainable livelihood such as agriculture, health & education and poverty alleviation and inequality in rural areas and what is the actual relation between the human activities to generating livelihood in diverse context as well as the availability of lives outcomes opportunities in rural areas. The study aims to determine the role of the climate change of positive as well as the negative phase on the sustainable rural livelihood and the identify climate change related threats and vulnerabilities associated

with rural livelihood such as agriculture as a sector and agriculture as people's livelihoods in rural areas.

Research Methodology;

This study is mainly based on secondary source & data is obtained from many books, journals, working research paper, news papers & governmental reports on climate change & rural livelihood.

Climate change and its impacts- vulnerability and adaptation

Climate change has major impacts on rural areas. It affects all aspects of human beings' livelihood and food security, mainly through its impact on the ecosystems. People experience these impacts very directly as most ecosystems have a rural dimension. Development is a dynamic process so it will be never stopping in one position always going on to achieve the determine targets. But from this type of development, we are not achieving something but also falling into the trench.

At the global level, United State America and China big greenhouse gas emitters. COP 21 Agreement held in the last year 2015 and the representation of 195 countries at Paris. The main agreement of this agenda was the demand of many vulnerable countries is that



greenhouse gas emissions need to be reduced to restrict warming to under the 1.5 degree Celsius.

According to The climate change index result 2016, The 174 countries and the European Union that signed up to the Paris climate change agreement in New York on April 22, 2016 have committed themselves to the decision that a range of actions must be undertaken to keep the rise in global average temperature well below 2° Celsius over pre-industrial levels.

In this year, India's rank has been from 6 up to 25. The country accomplish second best role in carbon emissions level, however, position 59th in outflow development. National experts value a shift of investments from coal to the sustainable part, including an enormous extension of solar energy. India intends to utilize non-renewable energy source hotspots for 40% of introduced control limit by 2030 thus enhanced its score in the strategic positioning.

As per fourth assessment report of IPCC's, vulnerability means as a degree to susceptible and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes.ⁱ These are- trends (population trends, resource trends including conflict, national/ international economic

trends, trends in governance including politics, technological trends), shocks (human health shocks, natural shocks, conflict, crop health and livestock shocks) and seasonality(price, of production, of health, of employment).

Everyone very well knows about climate change that is affecting the capacity of the environment to hold water but it is hard to attribute this to people (flooding) events. Therefore, the whole nations are concentrating on end poverty in every one of its structures (SDG 1) wherever by 2030 and make the critical move to battle environmental change and its effects (SDG13). Approximately, 700 million individuals are still, living in extreme poverty level and they are continuously attempting to satisfy the most fundamental needs of their livelihood like well-being, education, and access to water and sanitation. The World Bank has revised the global poverty line, previously pegged at \$1.25 a day to \$1.90 a day (approximately Rs. 130). This has been arrived at based on an average of the national poverty lines of 15 poorest economies of the world.ⁱⁱ Despite massive progress over the past two decades in reducing poverty in some parts of the world – notably East Asia – there are still



about 1.4 billion people living on less than US\$1.25 a day, and close to 1 billion people suffering from hunger.ⁱⁱⁱ

There are different types of human's Activities which are playing the main role to the climate change in rural areas. In rural areas in India, people do various activities to get their livelihood. For instance, agriculture is highly exposed to climate change, as farming activities directly depend on climate change. And it also contributes to climate change through the releases of the maximum amount of green house gases into the atmosphere. Agricultural livelihood has generally been considered as a high-risk level occupation and Livestock also play a major role in the agricultural sector to development, and the livestock sector contributes 40% to the agricultural GDP. A report published by FAO (Food Agriculture Organisation) in 2009, the food of animal's demands are increasing continuously, so we have a need to the extensions of the livestock sector and Livestock also affected from climate change.

We can see the since last three decades almost 59,000 farmers have opted suicide. Recently a study done by the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), give the advice failing harvests that push farmers into poverty are likely the key offenders. To reduce the agricultural calamity problem, the government established a crop insurance scheme (\$ 1.3 billion). But, an important question is arising here, may be it sufficient for the farmer?

Labour Migration is regarded as important issues to the climate change adoption discourse, especially in developing nations. A large number of rural young poor people are moving away from their native place to urban area. Because of lack of resources, to the good life, no availability of job opportunities. In India, a large scale of famine and poverty struck of poor people of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa Bengal and Tamil Nadu migrated to urban areas. We can see the condition of migration in India through the data

Total population	1.32 billion
Emigrants (2014)	28 455 026
Immigrants (2014)	5 240 860
ECR category	781 1469

Note: Emigrants refers to Indian nationals who have moved from India either temporarily for employment or permanently. Source: See endnotes.

Table 1 . Migration data for India, 2015^{iv}

Naxalism rise in India due to the ecological, socio military crisis runs down the Eastern Ghats, from Bihar and West Bengal, through Orissa, Chhattisgarh into Andhra Pradesh and further south and west. Because During the years of the Naxal rise in Andhra Pradesh, drought was also intense: 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, and 2002-2003 were all drought years.^v

Government Initiation to Combat Climate Change;

To mitigate the problem of climate change and adaptation, Indian policy maker and executive bodies have taken various initiations to combat climate change such as national action plan, it has total eight mission- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission; National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency; National Mission on Sustainable Habitat; National Water Mission; National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture; National Mission

for Sustaining the Himalayan; Ecosystem National Mission for a Green India; National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.

Besides the national action plan for climate change, several steps were taken by the government of India to promote sustainable development as well as sustainable livelihood. These are following-

- National clean energy fund
- State action plan on climate change
- NABARD, progressive adaptation action
- Auto fuel vision and policy 2025
- To enhanced Indian network for climate change assessment
- To set up the Expert group committee on low carbon strategies for inclusive growth
- To promote Inclusion of Forestry within NREGA, etc



Conclusion and suggestion

Despite the warnings from scientist environmentalist groups and farmer coalitions and interventions by the court, the human activities always going on they have no any control to the utilization of natural resources. It is no surprise that the wells that replenish farms across the basin are running dry — or that desperate farmer is reduced to abandoning agriculture and renting their farms to sand contractors for sand storage, and raise the number of farmers suicides to the failure of crop thus becoming complicit in their own destruction.

The critical issues in rural livelihood in India are related to the knowledge and infrastructure. However there is not a lack of initiatives by the government or private organization to sort out the issues, we have to become well in all the criticism which determined by sustainable development goal to achieve success in our Endeavour. At the

same time to we should find out new approaches such as public private partnership and harnessing of indigenous knowledge to improve poor people performance. Farmers who are most vulnerable to the monsoons should be focused upon and services like credit and crop insurance should be made more accessible. We need to find ways to sustain our recourses such as increased inflow of water, clean up hotspot of pollution of rivers, an excessive sand mining, and limiting the consumption of natural recourses. Moreover, we have to focus on some other important issues, which are contributing an important role to increase the climate change- rapidly increase population growth rate and illiteracy rate, lack of awareness, lack of good transportation system, deforestation and degradation of trees, to increase dependency on luxurious or artificial things, lack of administrative efficiency etc.

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