

Impact Of Climate Change On Farmers Health: A Sociological Study Of The Hyderabad Karnataka Region

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Abstract

Climate anomalies are evidence of the health of farmers in Hyderabad Karnataka - a widespread outbreak of bacterial-borne diseases such as malaria, asthma and dengue. Farmers' studies are informed by random research. The effects of climate on the health of farmers are not evenly distributed across the state and in areas such as the Hyderabad Karnataka region. Why and how to develop a positive and negative ratio of the population of the district, especially the small taluk which is home to dry and zoned dry land. Farmers' health care and the protection of the land and water in different ways for the farmer will create greater awareness of health in the environment.

Keywords: Climate change, health effects, farmer health.

Introduction

Much of the public health and ill health debate on the effects of climate change on farmers have focused on the vulnerabilities of vulnerable industries, physical assets, ecosystems, Hyderabad Karnataka region these are very important social assets, but they are the health well-being of farmers. We build our farmer associations to achieve security, comfort, financial gain, skill-sharing, and healthy relationships. These are tools that enhance well-being, health, and survival. In most areas, the health sector is slow to recognize the serious impacts of climate change on the farmer's health system. It reflects a misleading, personal-centered, health care model and its cause.

Scope

This article discusses the global climate change process, which addresses the current and future impacts on farmers' health in general and specific Hyderabad Karnataka region.

Objective

- ❖ To look into the effects of climate change on farmers physical health.
- ❖ To study the Indirect effects of climate change on food safety and health.
- ❖ To climate change effect on farmers mental health.

- ❖ To promote health in the Hyderabad Karnataka region especially for miners, agricultural laborers and those who provide outdoor services.

Hypothesis

1. Farmer Health insurance reduces or eliminates the cost of hospital treatment for farmers in Hyderabad Karnataka.
2. Yeshasvini Health Plan is working positively impact compared to Farmers Health.

METHODS:

The present study is being conducted on the effects of climate change on the health of farmers in Hyderabad Karnataka region including Kalaburagi, Bidar, Raichur, Yadgir, Raichur and Ballari six districts. The specific objective of the study is to understand farmers' lifestyles, such as mental and physical health, with a focus on farmers and the health problems faced by the farmer community in this area. A simple random sampling method has been adopted for the study.

Direct effects:

Flooding has a profound and direct impact on farmers' mental health. Direct effects such as landscape changes, impaired location and psychological trauma are caused by extreme weather events and environmental changes, such as the recent flood, which has caused flooding of people and livestock in Hyderabad Karnataka region. Kalaburagi District Collector R. Venkateshkumar's extreme weather events in the Bhīma River have caused negative changes to the landscape of 9.28 lakh land and agricultural soils, resulting in economic factors, especially agriculture, being the main source of income for farmers' communities. After the economic downturn, farmers' communities are losing their livelihoods to more and more poverty. Many peasant communities face isolation, alienation, distress, reproduction and displacement from these effects. This can lead to mental health changes.

Health issues of Farmers

1. Asthma
2. Skin diseases
3. Malaria
4. Dengue

Indirect effects:

Circuitous consequences for psychological well-being can be brought about by impacts on actual wellbeing and local area prosperity. Actual wellbeing and emotional wellness are interrelated. In the event that an individual's actual wellbeing has a significant impact, the decrease in psychological wellness will before long follow. They are dangers to enthusiastic prosperity through concerns and vulnerability about future dangers. They are the local area and social effects of huge scope ranchers, clashes identified with movement and post-clash or post-calamity change. Extraordinary climate occasions assume a significant part here; their belongings might be backhanded as opposed to coordinate. This is because of the effect of extraordinary climate occasions on actual wellbeing. Every outrageous climate occasion influence people in an unexpected way, however they all add to psychological wellness decay. Warmth by implication causes psychological well-being issues through actual medical conditions. The World Health Organization presents the way that high temperatures are straightforwardly identified with specific illnesses, for example, coronary illness, respiratory infection and asthma.

Expanded fire consuming and smoke inward breath can prompt a decrease in actual wellbeing, prompting emotional wellness issues. Passing's of Family and Friends Individuals experience the ill effects of pressure and different conditions. Numerous who experience the ill effects of the deficiency of loved ones disguise their sentiments, feel outrageous blame and vulnerability, and fall into fixation. Others create fears of future misfortune and have long periods of removal of in general feelings.

Table 1.1 direct and indirect effects on farmers' health

Direct	Indirect
Morphological Changes	Soil Fertility
Physiological changes	Irrigation availability
Phenotypic changes	Pests
Plant Productivity	Heat/Flood/Drought

(Source: Anon 1998, Environmental Change and Human Health, in World Resources 1998-99, p 68; cited in CSE Draft Dossier (note: current or more recent data in this table could not be sourced) Table 1.

Climate change affects farmers' health at direct and indirect scales through rainfall patterns, climate extremes including high temperatures or droughts, seasonal and daily temperature changes.

Table.1.2. climate change impact on farmer health direct and indirect

Direct	Indirect
Altered rates of heat- and cold-related illness and death	Changes in geographic ranges and incidence of vector borne diseases
Deaths, injuries, psychological disasters; damage to public health infrastructure	Changed incidence of diarrhoeal and other infectious diseases
Temperature impact on children	Malnutrition and hunger, and consequent impairment of child growth and development
Climate variability	Increased risk of infectious diseases and psychological disorders
Problem to skin and ova membrane permeability	Asthma and allergic disorders; other chronic respiratory disorders and deaths
Problems to farmer health	Wide range of public health and nutritional impairment, infectious diseases, civil strife

(Source: Anon 1998, Environmental Change and Human Health, in World Resources 1998-99, p 68; cited in CSE Draft Dossier (note: current or more recent data in this table could not be sourced) Table 1.2.

Farmers who suffer the direct and indirect effects of normal weather conditions are at greater risk for self-destruction. Studies show that the rate of self-destruction increases after environmental change. It is a demonstration of a decrease in emotional well-being. The danger of extended self-destruction has been shown in the Hyderabad Karnataka region, where dry spell has caused crop upset discontent. Farmers have nothing left after this occasion. At the beginning of the next season, they had to get a large sum to sell their goods, reduce their stock and grow crops. These effects have prompted an expansion of grief, family badness, and self-destruction. farmers regularly get into the mental well-being problems of friends and family. They deal with problems, for example, exiting a friend or family member by fire: disappointment, sadness, outrage, captivity, and others.

A portion of the ramifications for mental correspondence are more progressive and total than others, for example, social collaboration, media and correspondence. Farmers will in general be more removed from social associations inside networks and between networks. Networks are compelled to relocate or move because of tension on restricted assets. It is deteriorated by

extraordinary climate occasions brought about by environmental change. Normal emotional well-being conditions that are by implication identified with these outrageous climate occasions incorporate constant awful pressure, post-horrible pressure issue, sadness, complex pain, tension problems, rest issues, and sexual brokenness. Substance and liquor misuse are additionally regular impacts, and when it causes physical and mental issues, enslavement and medication reliance can get typical.

Food safety:

1. Keep clean
2. Separate raw and cooked food
3. Cook food thoroughly
4. Keep food at safe place
5. Use safe water and raw materials

Guaranteeing food security for Farmers is an intricate undertaking, and at any phase of the food processor, there is a need to guarantee the wellbeing of solid nourishment for essential Farmers.

‘Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life’ (WFS, 1996).

Climate change, along with other natural and farmer-built health pressures, can affect farmers' health and disease in several ways. Some existing health threats intensify and new health threats emerge. Not all are equally at risk. Key considerations include age, financial resources, and location. The health of farmers can be affected by the physical, biological and ecological disruption of the farmers of the Hyderabad Karnataka region. The health effects of those disruptions include increased respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, injuries related to severe weather events and premature deaths, changes in food distribution and geographic distribution, and waterborne diseases.

Conclusion:

This analysis gathers detailed information on the vulnerability of farmers to climate change for the first time, and how climate change has a positive impact on farmers' well-being. Crop yields fall, impacts production, Crop and pulses prices go up, and consumption of cereals declines, which reduces calorie intake and Malnutrition is high among farmers, which in turn affects the sickness of farmers. Various types of health care should be provided to the people of Hyderabad Karnataka in to ensure high levels of healthcare and function effectively.

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