"Evaluating Climate Change Effects on Agricultural Productivity: An Analytical Approach"

Mohini Kulkarni[a], Aditya Padwalkar[a] Saikat Pramanik[a], Sahil Ganganahalli[a], Tukaram Navghare[a*]
[a]Department of Statistics, B. N. Bandodkar College of Science, Thane, 400601, Maharashtra, India.
E-Mail:tvnavghare@vpmthane.org*(Corresponding Author)*

Abstract:

India is a country of agriculture. Farming has a significant contribution in Indian economy. Due to diverse climatic conditions in India, predicting crop yields is a major challenge with available data**.** This study investigates the impact of climate variables viz., temperature, rainfall, CO_2 emissions, and extreme weather events on crop yields in India. In this study used statistical tools such as correlation and ANOVA and data analyses using Python. It is observed that moderate temperature increases can enhance yields, but extreme weather events and CO_2 emission reduce productivity. Weak correlations suggest higher emissions negatively affect yields due to climatic stress. Key recommendations emphasize sustainable farming practices and regional adaptive strategies to mitigate impacts. Findings aim to inform policies for resilient agricultural systems amidst climate change.

Keywords: Correlation Analysis, ANOVA, Temperature, CO_2 Emissions, Extreme Weather Events.

Introduction:

Climate change has emerged as one of the most critical challenges impacting agricultural productivity worldwide. The increasing frequency of extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and fluctuating precipitation patterns significantly influence crop yields, posing a threat to food security. India, being an agrarian economy, is particularly vulnerable to climate variability, making it imperative to study its impact on agricultural output. Various climatic factors, such as temperature, CO_2 emissions, and precipitation, play a pivotal role in determining crop productivity, necessitating comprehensive analysis to mitigate potential risks.

Empirical studies have indicated that moderate temperature increases can have a positive effect on crop yield, but extreme variations lead to declining productivity [9]. Similarly, total precipitation shows an insignificant correlation with crop yield, indicating that factors beyond rainfall influence agricultural output [10]. However, CO_2 emissions and extreme weather events have been identified as major contributors to reduced agricultural productivity, with extreme weather showing the strongest negative impact [11]. This correlation underscores the importance of adaptive agricultural practices and policy interventions to minimize the adverse effects of climate change [12].Studies have suggested that while climate change affects agricultural yield differently across regions, statistical analyses such as ANOVA indicate no significant disparities in CO_2 emissions and extreme weather events among different Indian states [13]. This suggests a need for uniform national policies rather than region-specific interventions to combat climate-induced agricultural challenges effectively [14]. As the agricultural sector continues to face climate-induced uncertainties, integrating climate-resilient techniques such as precision farming, efficient irrigation methods, and the development of climate-resistant crop varieties will be crucial [15].

The study highlights the significant impact of climate change on crop yields, with temperature and precipitation playing varying roles in productivity. The aim is to analyze the impact of climate variables on crop yield and to compare the impact of climate change on agriculture across different regions in India. These findings emphasize the need for adaptive strategies in agricultural policies, including climate-resilient farming techniques and improved resource management. Statistical analyses, such as ANOVA, indicate no significant regional disparities in CO_2 emissions and extreme weather events, underscoring the importance of national-level policy interventions. Policymakers must prioritize sustainable agricultural practices and climate adaptation measures to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and ensure food security. Future research should explore region-specific mitigation strategies to enhance climate resilience in Indian agriculture.

Related Work:

Climate change has emerged as a critical factor influencing agricultural productivity worldwide. Various studies have explored the intricate relationships between climate variability and agricultural outcomes, underscoring the urgency of adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Nelson, et.al.[1] provide a comprehensive analysis of the impact of climate change on agriculture and the associated costs of adaptation. The study emphasizes that climate change can significantly alter agricultural productivity through changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, and the frequency of extreme weather events. This is corroborated by Calzadilla, et.al.[2], who demonstrate how global agricultural systems are affected by climate-induced changes, particularly in regions heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture. In the context of India, Reddy and Srivastava [3] highlight the specific challenges faced by Indian agriculture due to climate change. Their research points to decreased crop yields, water scarcity, and increased vulnerability of smallholder farmers. Jayaraman and Murari [4] argue for a paradigm shift in the economic policies governing Indian agriculture to better address these climatic challenges. Similarly, Kalra, et.al.[5] discuss the potential impacts of climate change on Indian agriculture, focusing on crop modeling and forecasting to predict future scenarios. Mathur further elaborates on the implications of climate change for agriculture, stressing the need for robust research and policy frameworks to mitigate adverse effects. Rana, et al.[6] provide an empirical analysis of rice yields under varying climatic conditions, emphasizing the need for region-specific adaptation measures. Ahmad et al. examine the ecological risks posed by combined insecticidal and thermal stress on Trichogramma chilonis, an important biological control agent. Their findings indicate that climate-induced thermal stress can exacerbate the impacts of chemical control measures, thereby affecting pest management strategies. Kurukulasuriya and Rosenthal [7] offer a broad review of the impacts of climate change on agriculture, highlighting both the direct effects on crop yields and the indirect effects through changes in pest and disease dynamics. Malhi, et al.[8] extend this discussion by reviewing mitigation strategies, such as the adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties and improved water management practices.

In conclusion, the reviewed literature collectively underscores the complex interplay between climate change and agricultural systems.

Methodology:

In this project, **Correlation and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) are two fundamental statistical techniques used** to explore relationships between variables and differences among groups, respectively.

Correlation measures the linear relationship between two variables, quantified by the correlation coefficient r, which ranges from -1 to 1. A value of r=1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, r=−1r = -1r=−1 signifies a perfect negative correlation, and r=0r = 0r=0 denotes no linear correlation. The Pearson Correlation Coefficient formula

$$r_{(x,y)} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sigma_x . \sigma_y}$$

Where,

- r = Pearson correlation coefficient (ranges from -1 to 1).
- Cov(X,Y) = Covariance between X and Y, which measures how two variables vary together.
- σ_x = Standard deviation of X, which measures the dispersion of X values from their mean.
- σ_y = Standard deviation of Y, which measures the dispersion of Y values from their mean.

Involves the covariance of X and Y, and their respective standard deviations. Each variable in a heatmap, such as average temperature or crop yield, can be analyzed using correlation to understand how changes in one variable may be associated with changes in another.

ANOVA,particularly One-Way ANOVA, is used to determine whether there are statistically significant differences between the means of three or more independent groups. The F-statistic, calculated as

$$F = \frac{MS\ between}{MS\ within}$$

Where,

- F = F-ratio, the test statistic used in ANOVA
- $MS_{between}$=Mean square between groups , which measures the variance due todifferences between group means.
- MS_{within}= Mean square within groups, which measures the variance due to

differences within each group.

compares the variance between groups (MS between) to the variance within groups (MS within). The sum of squares between groups (SSbetween) and the sum of squares within groups (SSwithin) help measure the variability among group means and within groups, respectively. This method is instrumental in assessing whether different factors, such as regions or treatments, significantly affect outcomes like crop yields or other agricultural metrics.

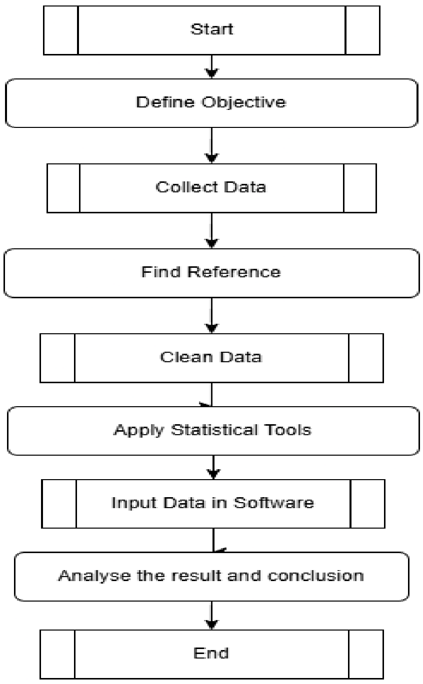

Fig 1. Methodology of the project

Figure 1. represents a structured process for data analysis. It begins with defining the objective, collecting and cleaning data, and finding references. Statistical tools are applied, data is input into software, and results are analyzed to draw conclusions, leading to the final step.

Dataset and software:

The data is collected from Kaggle repository: https://www.kaggle.com/code/waqi786/climate-change-agriculture-analysis The dataset consist of 1026 observation and contains information on climate change and its impact on agriculture in India. Key variables in the dataset include Year, Country, and Region, which provide the temporal and geographical context of the data. Crop Type represents different agricultural products. Climate-related factors include Average Temperature (°C), Total Precipitation (mm), CO_2 Emissions (MT), and Extreme Weather Events, which help assess environmental conditions. Agricultural productivity is measured through Crop Yield (MT per HA). Additional farming-related factors include Irrigation Access (%), Pesticide Use (KG per HA), Fertilizer Use (KG per HA), and Soil Health Index. Adaptation Strategies highlight various mitigation efforts, while Economic Impact (Million USD) quantifies financial consequences. The dataset allows for an in-depth analysis of how different climatic and agricultural variables interact, influencing crop yield and economic outcomes.

Result and discussion:

Here are the results of our study that are obtained from using Correlation and ANOVA on the two objectives respectively.

Table 1: Correlation Between Climate Variables and crop Yields

	r_{xy}
Average Temperature	0.28
Total Precipitation	0.03
CO_2 Emission	-0.3
Extreme Weather Events	-0.42

Table 1. shows that average temperature and crop yield share a moderate positive correlation, indicating that temperature significantly influences agricultural productivity. In contrast, total precipitation exhibits a negligible positive correlation with crop yield, suggesting minimal impact on crop output. However, CO_2 emissions and extreme weather events show negative correlations with crop yield, with extreme weather events having the strongest negative impact. This highlights the detrimental effect of climate variability on agriculture, emphasizing the need for adaptive strategies to mitigate risks and ensure sustainable crop production.

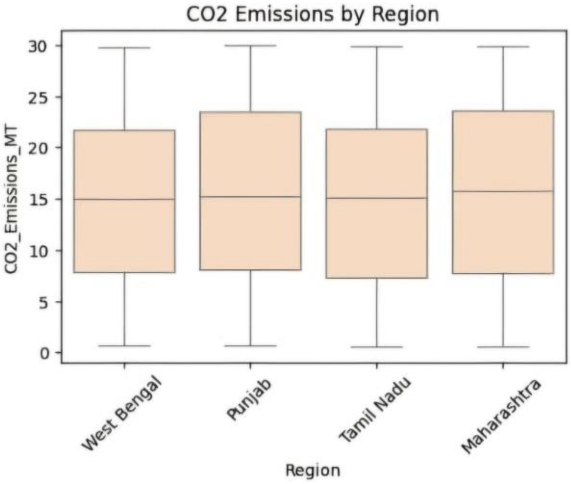

Fig 2. CO2 Emissions by Region - Significant disparities found.

Figure 2. represents the box plot for CO_2 emissions shows nearly identical distributions across the four regions. The median emissions and interquartile ranges remain consistent, indicating that CO_2 emissions are relatively uniform across West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra. This suggests that no single region contributes disproportionately to CO_2 emissions, implying similar industrial or environmental policies. The ANOVA test results support this, with an F-statistic = 0.73 and a p-value = 0.5319, confirming no significant disparities in CO_2 emissions across the regions.

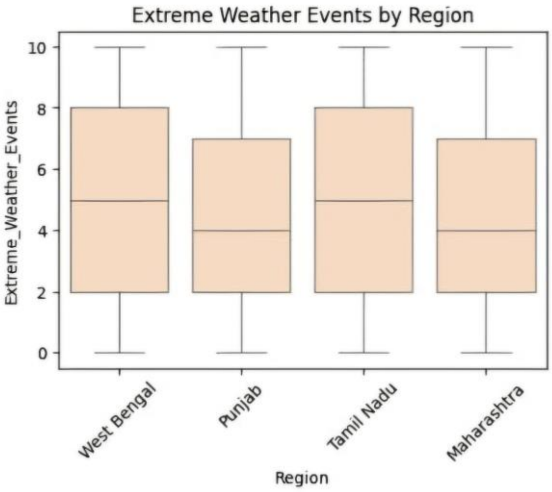

Fig3. Extreme Weather Events by Region - Significant disparities found.

In Figure 3. the box plot indicates that extreme weather events are fairly similar across all four regions (West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra). The median values and interquartile ranges are comparable, with no significant outliers. This suggests that the frequency of extreme weather events does not vary substantially among the regions, implying a uniform climate impact. The ANOVA test confirms this, with an **F-statistic = 0.63** and a **p-value = 0.5940**, indicating no statistically significant disparities in extreme weather events across the regions.

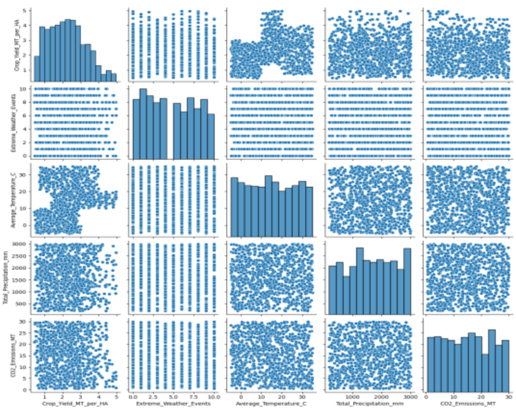

Fig 4. Scatter Plot of All Variables

Figure presents a box plot that compares the frequency of extreme weather events across four regions: West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra. The plot shows that the median number of extreme weather events is relatively similar among these regions, with slight variations in interquartile ranges. The presence of a few outliers indicates that certain regions experience sporadic extreme weather events that deviate significantly from the average trend.

Crop Yield (MT per HA): The scatter plots show the relationships between crop yield and other variables like extreme weather events, average temperature, total precipitation, and CO2 emissions. The distribution appears skewed, with most yields clustering below 4 MT per hectare.

Extreme Weather Events: This variable is plotted against others, but it seems to have discrete values, indicating categorical or limited range data. Its relationship with crop yield and other variables like temperature and precipitation appears scattered, showing no clear linear pattern.

Average Temperature (°C): The distribution of average temperature is fairly normal, with scatter plots against crop yield, extreme weather events, and other variables showing mixed, non-linear relationships. There is a wide spread, indicating diverse temperature data.

Total Precipitation (mm): This variable shows a broader distribution, and its scatter plots suggest weak or no clear correlation with crop yield, temperature, and CO2 emissions. The relationship is dispersed with no evident linear trend.

CO2 Emissions (MT): The distribution shows more variability, with the scatter plots against crop yield and other variables indicating weak or no obvious correlation. The data is spread out with no discernible linear pattern.

Conclusion:

From this study we can say that the complex relationship between climate variables and crop yields in India, emphasizing the significant role of temperature, precipitation, CO_2 emissions, and extreme weather events. The correlation analysis reveals that moderate increases in temperature can enhance crop productivity, highlighting the potential for controlled temperature management in agricultural planning. However, extreme weather events and higher CO_2 emissions exhibit negative correlations with crop yield, suggesting that increased climate variability poses substantial risks to agricultural output. The weak correlation between total precipitation and crop yield indicates that rainfall alone may not be a decisive factor in determining yield variations.

The ANOVA analysis further establishes that there are no statistically significant regional disparities in CO_2 emissions and extreme weather events, implying a relatively uniform distribution of climate impacts across different regions. This suggests that policy interventions should focus on broader national strategies rather than region-specific measures to mitigate climate-related agricultural risks effectively. ANOVA can be used for similar study related to effect of climatic change on agriculture productivity.

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