

From

Dr. Amitava Rakshit PhD (IIT-KGP)

FSES, FTWAS.Nxt (Italy), FBiovision.Nxt (France), FCWSS, FSBSRD

Department of Soil Science & Agricultural Chemistry

Institute of Agricultural Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005, INDIA

E-mail: amitavabhu@gmail.com

Voice: 05422-6701604 (O), +91-9450346890 (M), **Fax:** +91-542-2368465

EDITORIAL

Agriculture sector has taken a thrashing from a southwest monsoon that was both unpredictable and short of its normal level. As a matter of fact India's agricultural vulnerability amidst changing summer monsoon season, critical to India's highly reliant agrarian economy. Summer monsoon rainfall has declined by 6 per cent since the 1950s whereas in the central region of India which is mostly dominated by rain fed agriculture summer monsoon rains have declined by 10 per cent. Although the monsoon rains have weakened, the intensity of the rains has augmented, activating precarious floods. With more than 50 per cent of India's crop cultivation dependent on rain, the susceptibility of its agricultural sector is bleak. It's important to note that the Indian monsoon is a highly intricate system, and it is subject to natural variability as well as anthropogenic impacts. Therefore, it can be tricky to segregate the precise effects of climate change on the monsoon. Nevertheless, there is increasing proof that the monsoon is turning out to be more inconsistent, and this trend is predicted to persist in the future as well.

Sincerely



Amitava Rakshit, PhD

Institute of Agricultural Sciences, BHU, Varanasi, India