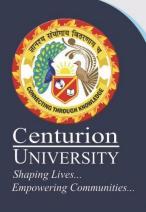
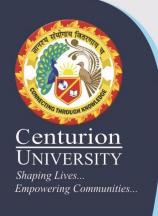


URBAN AND PERI URBAN FARMING, FARMERS DISTRESS, SUICIDES.



URBAN FARMING

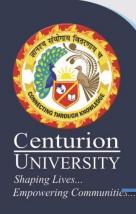
DEFINATION: Producing or growing food in a city or other heavily populated areas is known as urban farming





URBAN FARMING

Farming is not just a job it's a way of life



BENEFITS OF URBAN FARMING

BUSINESS GROWTH: Urban farming helps stimulate the local economy through job creation, income generation, and the growth of small businesses.

JOB CREATION: Urban farms can offer them valuable skills and education in addition to a steady source of income to many unemployed, even if it is seasonal work.

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT: Unused lands and wastelands can be used for cultivation purposes. It creates more green space and reduces pollution. Areas with community gardens and urban farms also increase property value.



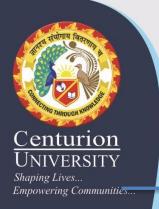
CONT....

HEALTH AND WELLNESS: Urban farming creates fresh produce closer to where it's ultimately consumed. Food from urban farms is far more likely to be perfectly ripe, more nutritious, and produced in season.

Less Food Waste: People produce only what they need. This reduces food wastage to a large extent.

Low Investment: Urban farming requires less space, and initial infrastructure and setup costs. The installation cost is very low when compared to traditional farming.

Soil Conservation: The usage of methods like hydroponics, aquaponics etc. allow them to use less land.



Fresh produce

- Fresh produce
- **Better nutrition**
- Medicinal herbs
- Source of protein
- Vitamins and micronutrients

Home **Gardens** and Urban Agriculture

Environmental Quality systems **Ecological production**

environments

Favorable micro-Rich biodiversity

Ecosystem Services

Moderating microclimate

Enhanced biodiversity

mproving water quality Controlling runoff and

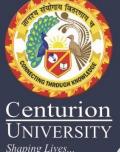
Health and culture

inundation

- Financial savings
- · More disposable income
- Job opportunities

Economic Benefits

URBANFARWING



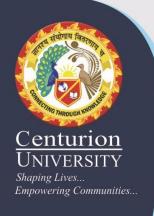
Shaping Lives... Empowering Communitie







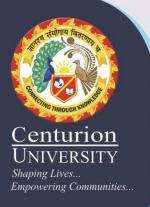




PERI URBAN FARMING

Peri urban agriculture is located on the fringes of the city or town





BENEFITS OF PERI URBAN FARMING

Close to market, reduce fuel employment to local people, less food spoilage, organic waste readily available in urban areas, agro-tourism, increases greens to city sourindings.

PERI URBAN FARMING



Shaping Lives... Empowering Com

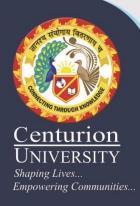








DISADVANTAGES

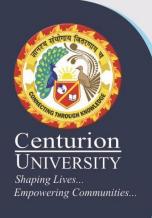


URBAN FARMING

- Contamination is one of the concering[water]
- Space related problems
- Maintanance costs
- Lack of experienced
- skilled labour
- Initailly its discouraging
- ■Pollution .

PERI URBAN FARMING

- Contaminated soils
- Competition for
- resources with other
- urban sectors
- Local land use
- pressures
- Pollution
- •Some are unplesant to urban residents[smell ,diseases, noises,pollution]

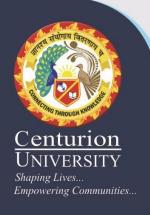


HOW TO SUPPORT URBAN AND PERI URBAN FARMING

How to Sustainably Feed 10 Billion People by 2050.

In 2050 -50 percent of indian population expected to live in cities

There is a big shortfall between the amount of food we produce today and the amount needed to feed everyone in 2050.



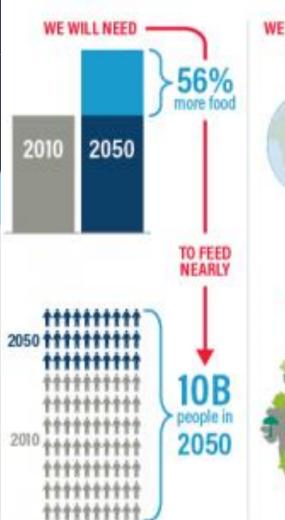
Urban and peri urban farming: a solution helping to feed cities

Urban growth could become problematic in terms of feeding the population. In response to the need for food and the growing demand for local food to reduce the impact on the environment, current farming practices needed to be redesigned. Urban and peri-urban farming was the result. It consists of producing vegetables, fruit and other food or raising animals in and around cities.

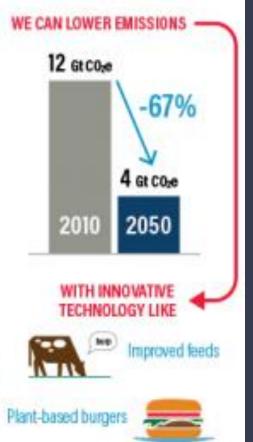


How do we feed 10 billion people...

...without using more land... ...while lowering emissions?







Resilient crop breeds



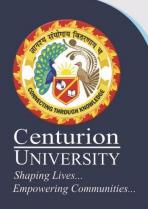






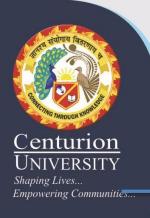






COUNTRIES WHERE URBAN AGRICULTURE IS POPULAR

ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
GHANA
INDIA
NETHERLANDS



COST ESTIMATION IN A ROOFTOP FARMING MODEL

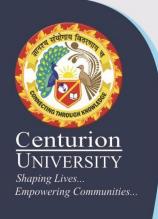
Initial cost of rooftop farming is high. But it will be compensated by the benefit. In general, the cost of cultivation will be around Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 per roof area of 500 sq ft.



FARMERS DISTRESS

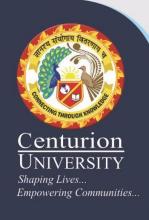
WHY ARE FARMERS DISTRESS?

Farming has become increasingly unviable with the average size of land holdings getting smaller over time due to the pressure of population growth.



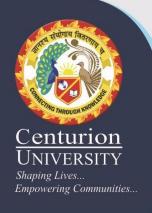


FARMERS DON'T NEED SYMPATHY THEY NEED OUR RESPECT.



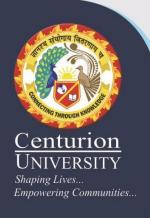
The last two years has been filled with the images of farmers protects by the way of dumping vegetables by roadside and resorting to distress sales of grains and pulses.

Farmers are protesting against laws that deregulate the sale of crops, allowing private buyers more free rein in a marketplace that has long been dominated by government subsidies.





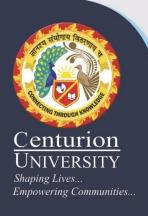
TONATO PROTEST FARMERS DUMP CROP ON THE ROADSIDE IN GADAG VILLAGE.



FARMERS DISTRESS

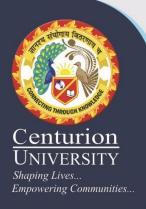
REASONS BEHIND FARMERS DISTRESS.

- 1] 2YEARS OF DROUGHT[2014- 15] Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka.
- 2] Collapsing farm prices
- 3] Insurance fails to serve
- 4] Irrigation
- 5] Marketing is ignored



Cont.

- 6] Modern technology is missing
- 7] Moneylenders
- 8] Lack of storage facility.



INITIATIVES TAKEN REDUCE FAMERS DISTRESS.

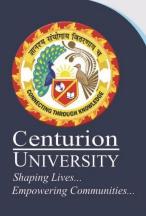
Rashtriyakrishivikasyojana[RKVY]
National agriculture market[e-NAM]
National food security mission[NFSM]
National mission for sustainable
agriculture[NMSA].



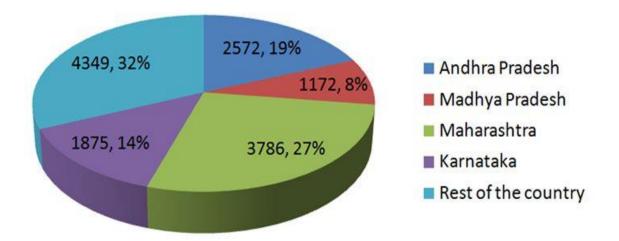
FARMERS SUICIDES

Farmer suicides in india refers to national catastrophe of farmers committing suicides since 1970s, due to their inability to repay loans mostly taken from private money lanlords and banks.

Farmers income rose by 30 per while their debt surged about 58per between 2013-19.



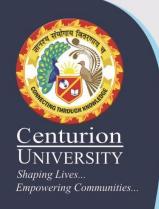
Farmers Suicides in India, 2012 Total 13754



Four major cotton growing states form 68% of the suicides

Source: NCRB 1995-2012

http://www.agrariancrisis.in

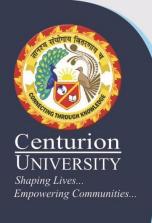


STATES AFFECTED MOSTLY

According to a report by the <u>National Crime Records</u>
<u>Bureau</u>, the states with the highest incidence of farmer suicide in 2015

were <u>Maharashtra</u> (3,030), <u>Telangana</u> (1,358), <u>Karnataka</u> (1,197), <u>Madhya Pradesh</u> (581), <u>Andhra</u>

<u>Pradesh</u> (516), and <u>Chhattisgarh</u> (854).



What are the reasons behind farmers' suicides in India?

- >The surge in input costs.
- >The cost of chemicals and fertilizers.
- >The cost agricultural equipment.
- >The labour cost.
- > Distressed due to loans.
- >Lack of direct integration with market.
- >Water crisis.
- Climate change.



RESPONSES TO FARMERS SUICIDES

- > 2006 relief packge scheme
- Agricultural debt wavier and debt relief scheme 2008
- > 2013 diversity income sources package
 - > Lower fertilizers scheme
 - > Precision farming techniques

