

Farming Food Policy	
Objective of the policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of current efforts to sell sustainable food at KPRIET. ● To survey how other colleges are defining sustainable food and incorporating sustainable food procurement into their Sustainability Plans. ● To determine feasible definitions and goals for KPRIET dining around purchasing sustainable food. 	
Introduction to the policy	
<p>Sustainable Diets are those diets with low environmental impacts that contribute to food and nutrition security and to healthy lives for present and future generations. Sustainable diets are protective and respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems, culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable; nutritionally adequate, safe and healthy; while optimizing natural and human resources.</p> <p>Agriculture is the largest cause of global environmental change. The evidence for global environmental change includes climate change, deforestation, desertification, and damage to coastal reefs and marine ecosystems. Transitioning towards sustainable food systems for the health of the population and planet will require governments and institutions to develop effective governance to support the adoption of sustainable food practices.</p> <p>Food production is one of the most impactful parts of humans' footprint, both on our environment and our social structure. Water use and pollution, soil health and erosion, and greenhouse gas emissions are key components of this impact. Crop production not only uses large amounts of water, but often degrades water quality. Nitrogen and phosphorous are macronutrients for plant growth and are incorporated into fertilizer for the effective production of food. However, if growers over-apply fertilizer, it can be lost to the environment through water run-off or atmospheric emissions.</p> <p>Agricultural run-off creates nutrient loading in water bodies that degrades rivers, streams and lakes. A review of four components shows both intent and capacity to contribute to transformational change toward an alternative food system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● purchasing goals ● academic programs ● direct marketing ● experiential learning 	
Guidelines from Public Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees.	
<p>AICTE Approval Process Handbook 2021-22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 in the Institution <p>Certificate from Food Corporation of India</p> <p>Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems (SAFA) Guidelines 	
Importance and Implementation at KPRIET	

Achieving a healthy and sustainable food system is an urgent matter that depends on collaborative efforts from governments, the private and public sectors, as well as individuals. Supply and demand work both ways - a shift in the food production landscape depends on a shift in our diets. We must be aware that our food choices ultimately impact more than just ourselves, and primarily plant-based diets are best for both health outcomes and the environment.

The targets focus on two key areas that apply to all people in KPRIET

Target 1: Healthy Diets

Based on extensive research on foods, dietary patterns, and health outcomes, the Commission defines a “planetary health diet” with consumption ranges for each food group. Despite its name, this is not a specific diet but rather a flexible dietary pattern that largely consists of vegetables, fruits, whole grains, legumes, nuts, and unsaturated oils; it includes no or a low quantity of added sugar, refined grains, and starchy vegetables.

Target 2: Sustainable Food Production

With current food production driving climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and unsustainable changes in water and land use, the Commission also identifies a set of boundaries that global food production should stay within to “decrease the risk of irreversible and potentially catastrophic shifts in the Earth system.” These boundaries relate to six key Earth system processes:

- Climate change (based on greenhouse gas emissions)
- Land system change (based on cropland use)
- Use of freshwater
- Biodiversity loss (based on extinction rate)
- Nitrogen cycling based on the application of these fertilizers)
- Phosphorus cycling (based on the application of these fertilizers)

Responsible Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees at KPRIET

Community Service

- NCC
- NSS
- Youth Red Cross
- Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Meeting Frequency

Monthly once

First Implemented on

11.06.2018

First Revision on

19 July,2023

Last Revision on

9 July,2025

Details of Policy Framing Committee

Dr.S.M.Ramesh – Professor / ECE
 Mr.M.Manikandan - Asst. Professor (Sr.G) / ECE
 Dr.G.Dhivyasri – Asst. Professor (Sr.G) / ECE
 Mrs. S.Gunanandhini – Asst. Professor / ECE