Aquatic Food Policy

Objective of the policy:

- **Objective 1:** Adoption and promotion of the ecosystem health concept, application of adaptive management from a multi-disciplinary, multi-trophic and sustainable perspective, focusing on integrated approaches towards protection, remediation and restoration.
- **Objective 2:** Enhancing the understanding of marine and freshwater structure, function, ecology and food web dynamics, advocating the development of new tools, toys, techniques, approaches and models, encouraging international, interdisciplinary, and cross-sectoral communication and collaboration among scientists, universities, governments, industry, and public sectors.
- **Objective 3:** Disseminating information on ecosystem health through publications via a primary journal, peer-reviewed books, newsletter, and special issues, as needed, as well as convening conferences, symposia, eco forums and workshops.

Introduction to the policy

"Aquatic and related terrestrial ecosystems" is a phrase that recognizes the impossibility of analysing aquatic systems absent consideration of the linkages to adjacent terrestrial environments. Climate change undermines the stability and resilience of our food production systems, and global responses cannot adequately address them in individual action plans. We need global actions focusing on local solutions that integrate sectors and scales – capturing synergies and engaging people. Reducing this current trend in deforestation and land degradation will require economic incentives and changes in practices and policies that encourage preservation and conservation, and focus on the restoration of forest landscapes. The climate change impact on food production is clear, and challenges in the context of increasing resource scarcity are huge. There is no one way of completely overcoming these challenges, but a stock of scalable solutions already exists and can be implemented and integrated into multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral processes.

Guidelines from Public Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees.

India, owing to wide variations in rainfall, hydrology, physiography, geomorphology and climate, is bestowed with a rich diversity of wetlands, which play a significant role in providing ecological and economic security through their wide-ranging ecosystem services and

biodiversity values. In these Guidelines, Aquatic Ecosystems refer to wetlands, including lakes.

Notwithstanding the high level of dependence, wetlands have been stressed by a range of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic pressures, such as conversion for alternative uses, land use change, fragmentation of natural water regimes, pollution, siltation, species invasion, overharvesting of natural resources, unsustainable tourism and climate change.

Importance and Implementation at KPRIET

Non-veg eating has always been a part of Tamil society since time immemorial. Similar to other Indian cultures, Tamilians eat meat in moderation, and it is considered to be an addition to the meal, and not the main part of a meal. This is unlike in the West, where meat is the main component and vegetables are more like an accompaniment. Meats and fish dried in the sun were stored for the summer season when the land would be dry. These dried meats are cooked with gingelly oil with generous doses of aniseed, fennel, cumin, pepper, cinnamon and cloves, amongst other spices.

Responsible Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees at KPRIET

Food Committee

Meeting Frequency

Once every three months

First Implemented on	First Revision on	Last Revision on
11.06.2018	19 July,2023	9 July,2025

Details of Policy Framing Committee

Dr. Sharmila D. / Professor & COE / ECE
Dr. Gayathri T. / Assistant Prof. (Sl. G) / BME
Dr. Nitu Kumari / Assistant Prof. (Sr. G) / Chemical Engg
Vinodhini C. / Assistant Prof. / Civil Engg.