

FAMILY FARMING: A NEW APPROACH FOR HUMAN NUTRITION

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“ The 2014 International Year of Family Farming was widely discussed nationally, regionally and globally encouraged the cooperation of farmers to increase their awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by small farmers and to support the family of farmers. Efficient methods are identified.”

Family farming is an excellent means of organizing agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and aquaculture production that is run and managed by a family and relies primarily on family labor, with women Also men are included. The relationship of family and farm is developed and linked to economic, environmental, reproductive, social and cultural functions.

Family farming is one of the most prominent forms of agriculture in the world, in developing and developed countries. The area of family farming covers a wide spectrum of farm sizes and types, ranging from very large lands in high-income economies for family farming to easily cultivated by one or two family members with labor savings and machinery is properly utilized and labor is hired for a short holding. Agro-ecological status and regional characteristics are a number of factors that are important for the successful development of family farming, nationally. The important socio-economic, environmental and cultural role of family farming often includes policy environment, access to markets, access to land and natural resources, access to technology and extension services, access to finance, demographic, economic and socio-cultural status, and among others comes the availability of special education.



The concept of family farming

Concept of family farming incorporates various elements. From a social point of view, family farming is associated with family values such as solidarity, commitment and continuity. In terms of economic context, family farming is identified by specific entrepreneurship with its skills, ownership of the business and choice of management of the business and the risks involved, its good or bad behavior, flexibility and individual behavior. Family farming is often more important than a commercial farming or business because it reflects a lifestyle based on living and working with beliefs and traditions.



The need for family farming

- ❖ Family farming has a significant contribution to the socio-economic, environmental and cultural role.
- ❖ Family and small scale farming is completely linked to world food security.
- ❖ Family farming promotes the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources in agriculture, along with keeping traditional food products safe.
- ❖ Family farming represents an opportunity to advance the local economy.
- ❖ Family farming generates employment for both women and men, thus helping their families with enterprises related to the food and agricultural value chains

Challenges of family farming

- ❖ Climate change and variation.
- ❖ Less money made by the family of farmers.
- ❖ Lack of market access.
- ❖ Non-receipt of technical assistance by the government.
- ❖ Lack of funds.





The international year of family farming

The year 2014 was celebrated as International Family Agriculture Year with the main objective of eradicating hunger and poverty, food security, nutrition, livelihood improvement, management of natural resources, protecting the environment. It was also intended to play an important role in designing and focusing the world's attention on family farming and achieving sustainable development, especially in rural areas. International Family Agriculture Year of 2014 aims to reimagine family farming at the national level in the midst of agriculture, social policies, and the environment, and identify opportunities to promote change toward more equal and balanced development.

Objective of international year of cultivation

- ❖ Supporting the development of favorable agricultural, environmental and social policies for sustainable and family farming.
- ❖ To increase knowledge, communication and awareness in public.
- ❖ To maintain a better understanding of the needs, their potential and constraints related to family farming and ensure technical support.
- ❖ Maintaining stability in family farming.

