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## Permaculture

Permaculture is the type of farming in eco-friendly manner which comprises of diversity of plants which can withstand climatic changes, agroforestry, silviculture, agropastoral system, water harvesting including micro-catchment area, aquaculture, sustainable and zero budget farming and livestock rearing. Resource recycling is the common process in permaculture. The yield is more in permaculture than conventional farming as it focuses not only in yield of main crops but also on yield of by-products because in permaculture wastes produced were used in efficient way. When compared to conventional farming, permaculture produces 35 times the amount of food per square meter than conventional farming with less usage of resources which is less than 20%. It aims at curtailing dependence on inputs for cultivation.

### INTRODUCTION

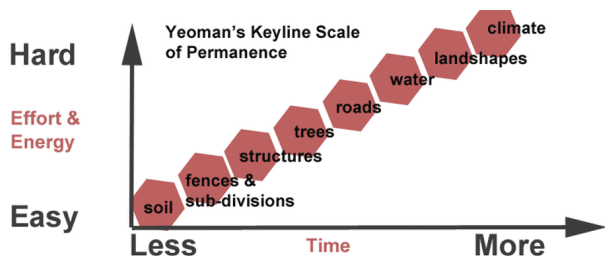
Permaculture is simply termed as permanent agriculture. It generally consists of 6 zones



such as zone 0 to zone 5. zone 0 is generally house which is the centre of all activities, zone 1 consists of annual plants, herbs, compost, plant propagation, green house, zone 2 consists of dense planting, poultry, orchard, zone 3 consists of large water storage, main crops, livestock, field shelters, zone 4 consists of forestry, pasture, dams, forage, zone 5 is generally termed as wild zone. It was introduced by "Bill Mollison", an Australian Ecologist in 1978. He is known as 'Godfather of permaculture'.

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVE**

- The main aim is to sustain agriculture by using renewable resources.
- It differs from organic farming and integrated farming.
- It is known for zero carbon emission where it sequesters carbon thus reversing climate change.
- It produces biochar (charcoal from plants) and also food, timber, medicinal and value-added products.
- Yeoman's key line scale of permanence helps to design whole farm plan by considering factors such as soil, trees, roads, water source, landscape, zonal divisions, climate and weather pattern.

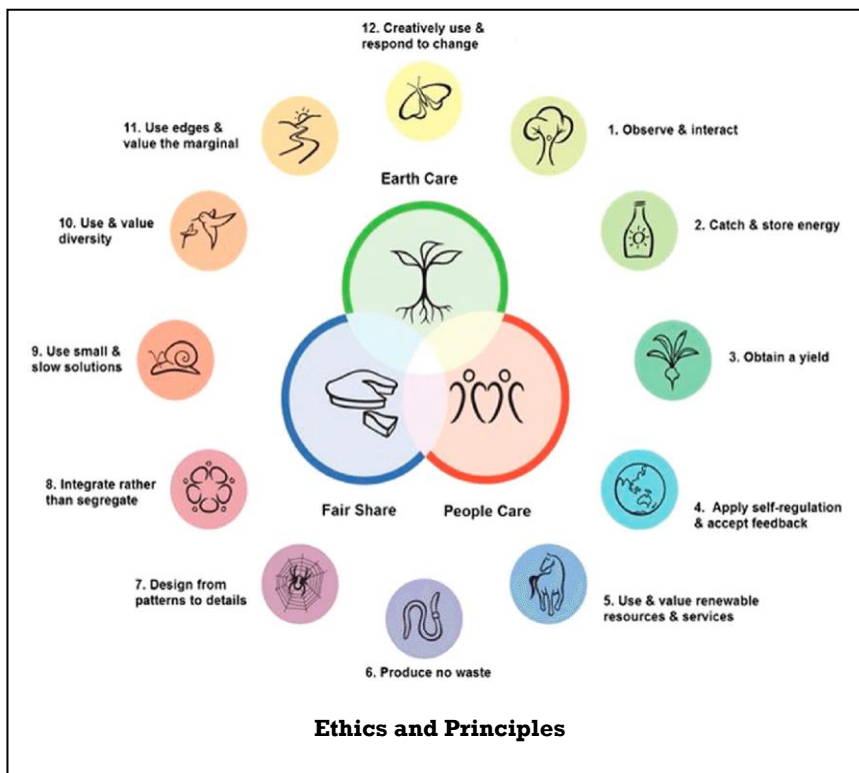


**ETHICS AND PRINCIPLES**

- It has three ethics and twelve principles.
- They are based on ecological sustainability.

**FUTURE PROSPECTS**

India consists majority of small farmers who holds less than 2.5 acres of land, thus yield could be increased by practicing permaculture also food produced by permaculture method is more



nutritive than other type of farming. Unfertile land of Andole village, in Sanga Reddy district, Telangana had transformed into green Oasis due to Permaculture.

**CONCLUSION**

Due to rapid urbanization in India, agricultural lands were diminished drastically and to reduce this constraint permaculture is advised to be practised. In conventional farming, a person requires 1.4 acres of land to sustain but in permaculture family of four members can be sustained in just 1.5 acres. In India, experts at 13<sup>th</sup> permaculture convergence in Telangana reposed faith in permaculture and urged farmers to this as an alternative to chemical-based farming and stated that it can put end to GMO culture in India. Jordan, an unfertile country situated in western Asia, which mainly depends on dead sea for irrigation had flourished under Jordan Valley Permaculture Project (Greening The Desert) which was launched on October 2009. Thus, Potential of Permaculture in India is huge

**“Permaculture gives us a toolkit for moving from culture of fear and scarcity to one of love and abundance” -Toby Hemenway**

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<https://www.permaculturenews.org/what-is-permaculture/>