

Geographical Analysis of Zero Budget Natural Farming : Its Problems, Planning and Prospects in India

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Abstract :

Agriculture has been the mainstay of the Indian economy for centuries. Over half the country's population today depends on agriculture and allied services for their livelihoods. Agriculture in India has transitioned from subsistence to commercial farming in order to reduce the country's import dependence on food grains. It has also evolved to meet the diverse nutritional requirements of a rapidly growing populace. Agriculture faces many challenges, making it more and more difficult to achieve its primary objectives of feeding the world each year. The majority of the world's poor people lives in rural areas, and agricultural growth has proven effective in lifting rural families out of poverty and hunger. Zero Budget Natural farming (ZBNF) is basically a natural farming technique that uses biological pesticides instead of chemical based fertilizers. The word budget refers to credit and expenses. Subhas Palekes, the discoverer of ZBNF, gave many theories, principles and methods of ZBNF. The principal methods of ZBNF include crop rotation, green manures and compost biological pest control and mechanical cultivation. There are most popular, 4 pillars of ZBNF i.e. Jivamrita, Bijamrita, Acchodana and Whapasa, which will be discussed. This research paper discussed in detail in this effect of Zero budget Natural farming in soil fertility physically, chemically and biologically. Future prospects and economy on the use of organic fertilizers in agricultural sector were also examined.

Keywords : ZBNF, Natural farming, Sustainable agricultural development, Nutrition security, Evergreen revolution,

Introduction

Agricultural production more than tripled between 1960 and 2015, owing in part to productivity enhancing Green Revolution technologies and a significant expansion in the use of land, water and other natural resources for agricultural purpose. To same period witnessed a remarkable process of industrialization and globalization of food and agriculture. Food chain supply chains have lengthened dramatically as the physical distance from farm to plate has increased, the consumption of processed, packaged and prepared foods has increased in all but the most isolated rural communities.

Nevertheless, persistent and widespread hunger and malnutrition remain a huge challenge in many parts of the world. The current rate of progress will not be enough to eradicate hunger by 2030, and not even

by 2050. Expanding food production and economic growth have often come at a heavy cost to the natural Environment. All of these negative trends are accelerating in pace and intensity, and agriculture is an important part of the problem.

Latest reports from WHO points that more than 50% of eatables have chemicals which are carcinogenic in nature. The population of India is increasing at the alarming rate. Therefore, to feed this fast growing population sustainable development of agriculture in India is urgently needed. Agricultural scientists, planners, geographers, politicians and administrators must think seriously for third green revolution.

Objectives

- 1) To study the feasibility of Zero Budget Natural Farming on small and marginal holdings particularly under purely rainfed conditions.
- 2) To study the efficacy of 'Beejamrutha' in overcoming seed borne pests and providing adequate protection during the initial stage of germination and establishment.
- 3) To study the efficacy of 'Jeevamrutha' in promoting biological activity in the soil and providing adequate nutrients to crops for sustainable returns without recourse to fertilizers.
- 4) To study the effectiveness of home made pesticides in providing adequate protection to crops from endemic and epidemic pests.
- 5) To study the effectiveness of mulching in reducing water and labour requirements and also in providing adequate nutrition to crops without manuring.
- 6) To make a comparative study of agriculture based on fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and zero budget natural farming.
- 7) To study the sustainability of this system in the overall context of providing food and nutritional security to the farmer and ensuring decent standard of living.

Methodology

The present research work based on the observational description and observation rational methods in order to decipher the theme of the research. The methodology involves visit to fields where zero budget farming has been adopted and interaction with participating farmers to gather information on reasons for switching over to this method, crops grown, adoption of technology and its impact, economics of cultivation and returns various statistical and cartographic methods has applied whose ever needed. The primary data collected through personal observation, interview etc. while the secondary data collected from concerned department based on action research report on Subhash Paleke's zero budget natural farming.

Discussion

At present the euphoria that was generated by Green Revolution is on the wane and it is increasingly realized that the whole package of technology has left a trail of adverse effects. In our quest for maximizing agricultural production it appears that we lost sight of adverse impact of green revolution technology on the

ecosystem. The increased and often indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides immensely harmed biological activity of the soil rendering it almost lifeless in vast areas. It may be pertinent to mention here that ammunition manufacturing units in USA and Europe were converted to fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing plants after the second world war and the produce dumped in Third World countries. 'Agent Orange' an extremely poisonous chemical which was used to clear bushes and find the enemy hideouts during the Vietnam War has found its way in to the developing countries in the form of herbicide. Persistent Pesticides which are not easily degradable have entered the food chain posing numerous health hazards. A few insecticides including DDT and BHC which have been totally banned in advanced countries are freely marketed in developing countries.

Injudicious application of irrigation water has brought in its wake problems of water logging, salinity and alkalinity in large tracts of command areas. Natural resources like water, soil and forests are being exploited without any concerted action for adequate replenishment. In the words of Bertrand Russell, what we are witnessing is 'frenzied exploitation' of natural resources and it is good to remember an FAO slogan which says that we have not inherited natural resources from our ancestors but we have borrowed them from the posterity.

In this bleak scenario, food grain production has almost hit a plateau in recent years. In any case the production is not commensurate with the increased use of high cost inputs like seeds of hybrid/improved varieties, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. Agriculture production has tended to remain either stagnant or is declining despite application of high cost inputs in large number of agricultural zones. Agriculture production despite troughs due to drought and aberrant weather conditions showed remarkable resilience but the quantum jump in production is conspicuous by its absence. Experts attribute this stagnation to destruction of soil health due to application of fertilizers and pesticides.

Critics of Green Revolution also point out that it was confined to few crops like wheat, paddy and maize and few areas of the country particularly Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. The small and marginal farmers who constitute the bulk of farm families were precluded from this process of development because of their inherent low investment capacity. The revolution also did not spread to rain fed areas where production continues to be low and uncertain due to vagaries of monsoon.

The high cost of inputs often compels farmers to take loan from money lenders and non-institutional sources and in the event of crop failure they will be forced in to debt trap. A bumper crop also does not necessarily fetch good price. This problem is often compounded by the provisions of WTO which makes it obligatory on signatory nations to allow unrestricted imports to the tune of 5 percent. This often keeps the market prices depressed much to the detriment of indigenous growers. These reasons have been cited as cause for many farmers committing suicide across the country.

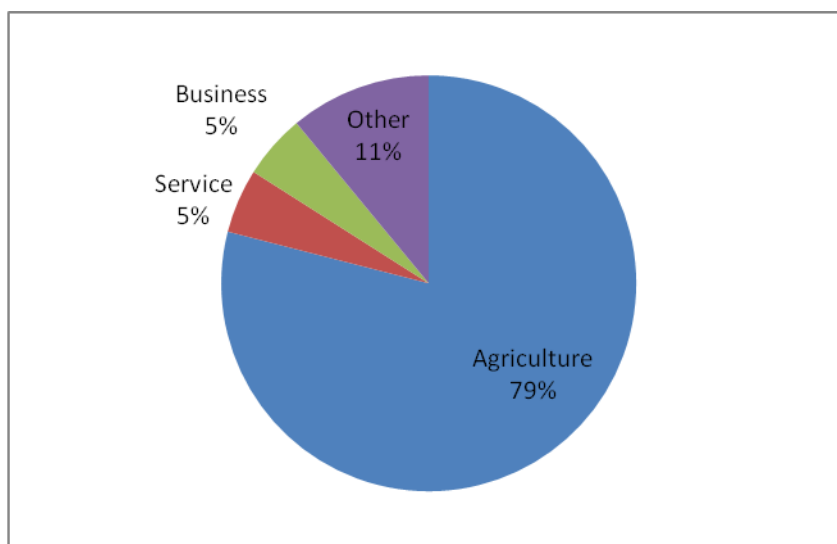


Fig. 1 : Main Source of income of the farmer household in India.

Question asked : What is the main source of income in your household ?

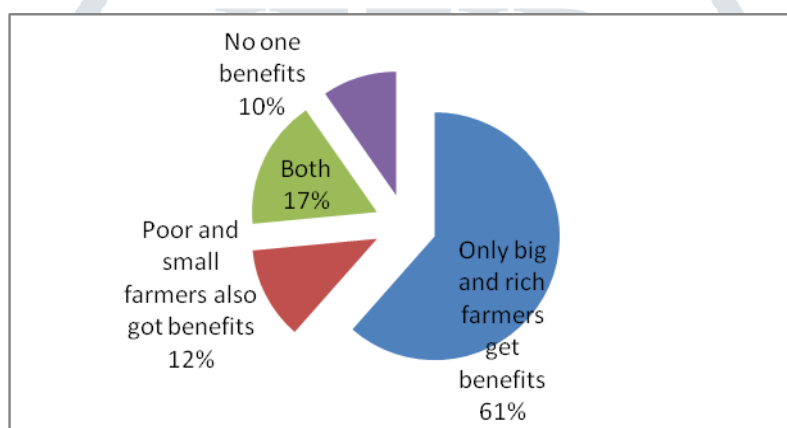


Fig. 5 : Opinion on who benefits from Governments scheme ?

Question asked : People have different opinion about agriculture related policies of the government.

Many experts in the field of agriculture have voiced concern that any more efforts to persist with this model of chemical agriculture will only prove counter productive in the long run and cause irreparable damage to soil health and environment. Restoring soil health by reverting to non-chemical agriculture has assumed great importance to attain sustainability in production. In this search for eco friendly and farmer friendly alternate systems of farming, Subhash Palekar's Zero Budget Natural Farming is increasingly becoming popular among the farming community.

Salient Features of Zero Budget Natural Farming

The salient features of this method of farming are:

Zero Budget Farming

In this system of farming no monetary investment on the part of farmer is required for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals from the market. The farmer can produce his own seed or he may use seeds that are available with other farmers. More importantly, there is absolutely no place for

fertilizers and plant protection chemicals in this scheme of farming. Dependence on hired labour is also reduced to the bare minimum as the system discourages intercultural operations. The whole philosophy behind this system is to make the farmer self-reliant so that he is freed from the clutches of money lenders and market dispensed high cost inputs.

Seed Treatment with Beejamrutha

Composition:

a)	Water	20 litres
b)	Desi cow dung	5 kg
c)	Desi cow urine	5 Litres
d)	One handful of soil from the surface of field	
e)	Lime	50 grams

The above mixture termed as 'Beejamrutha' can be used to treat seeds, seedlings or any planting material. The planting material has to be simply dipped in 'Beejamrutha' taken out and planted. Beejamrutha protects the crop from harmful soil borne and seed borne pathogens during the initial stages of germination and establishment.

Treatment with Jeevamrutha

Composition:

1)	Water	200 litres
2)	Desi cow dung	10 kg
3)	Desi cow urine	5 to 10 litres
4)	Jaggery	2 kg
5)	Flour of any pulse	2 kg
6	Handful of soil from farm or forest	-

The above mixture will suffice for one time application on one acre crop. 'Jeevamrutha' is to be provided once in a fortnight or at least once in a month. It promotes immense biological activity in the soil and makes the nutrients available to the crop. Jeevamrutha is not to be considered as nutrient for the crop but only a catalytic agent to promote biological activity in the soil.

Mulching

Mulching with organic residues or live mulching reduces tillage and consequently labour requirements, suppresses weeds, promotes humus formation and enhances the water holding capacity of the soil. Mulching enhances the biological activity and replenishes the nutrient base of the soil. Adequate mulching keeps the top and sub soil moist and enhances the water holding capacity of the soil and also reduces water loss due to evaporation so that the crop will be better equipped to tide over drought conditions.

Plant Protection

In the event of outbreak of insects and diseases the farmer can himself prepare home made pesticides and use it on the crops.

Fungicide-I

a) Butter milk fermented for five days	5 litres
b) Water	50 litres

Fungicide –II

a) Desi cow milk	5 litres
b) Black Pepper Powder	200 grams
c) Water	200 litres

Insecticide- I

a) Powder of neem seed or Neem leaves	20 kg
b) Water	200 litres

Insecticide- II

a) Cow dung	5 kg
b) Cow urine	10 litres
c) Neem leaves	10 kg
d) Water	200 litres

This mixture is particularly effective against aphids, jassids, mealy bugs and white flies.

Insecticide – III

a) Neem leaves	10 kg
b) Tobacco powder	3 kg
c) Garlic paste	3 kg
d) Green chillies paste	4 kg

The above ingredients should be soaked in cow urine for ten days. About 3 litres of this mixture can be mixed with 100 litres of water and sprayed on crops.

The above mentioned fungicides and insecticides can be prepared by the farmer himself and used either as prophylactic or as curative measure for control of crop pests. If the economic injury to crops due to pests is less than five percent, it should be deemed to be 'return to nature' and no plant protection measures should be taken.

Mixed Cropping and Crop Rotation

Zero Budget Natural Farming advocates cultivation of diverse species of crops depending on site specific agro climatic conditions. Mixed cropping provides buffer against total failure of single crop and also widens the income source of farmers. There is stress on inclusion of leguminous crops to ensure

replenishment of soil fertility. Crop rotation is also emphasized to discourage build up of endemic pests. In the scheme of mixed cropping, cereals, millets, leguminous crops, horticulture crops particularly vegetables and even medicinal plants can be included to make farming more lucrative. The system also advocates wider spacing of crops to facilitate inter cropping. Palekar has repeatedly stressed that just as diversity is the rule of nature the farm should also have diverse species.

Conclusion

Visit to fields where Palekar's Zero Budget Natural Farming has been adopted and interaction with farmers whose profile has been furnished in annexure revealed that all of them were raising crops using modern technology of improved seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals before adopting this new method. They found the old method to be very cost intensive and by their own estimates the cost of cultivation of one acre of paddy was Rs.5000/- to Rs. 6000/- and that of sugarcane Rs. 15000/- to Rs. 20000/-. Similarly the cost of cultivation of one acre of banana was Rs. 25,000/- to 30,000/-. This often compelled them to raise loan from conventional and institutional sources. However, the returns were not commensurate with the investments made for raising crops. The produce from field crops generally met the requirements of the family and the marketable surplus was not sufficient to repay the loan. Market forces were also some times detrimental to the interests of the farmers resulting in low price realization. It was evident from interaction with the selected farmers that they practiced a form of subsistence farming.

In this bleak scenario all the farmers selected for study attended orientation courses conducted by Subhash Palekar at different places of Karnataka. They were convinced that zero budget natural farming is farmer friendly, eco friendly and above all extremely cost effective. These reasons were cogent enough for them to give this method a fair trial and hence switched over to this new method. The experience of the practicing farmers and field observations over a period of time lends credence to the following conclusions.

- a) The system of zero budget natural farming is eminently suited to the farmers particularly small and marginal farmers because of its simplicity, adoptability and drastic cut in cost of cultivation of crops. The appeal to the farming community lies in the fact that maintaining optimum levels of production and keeping the cost of cultivation to the bare minimum will substantially enlarge the profit margin. All the sample farmers acknowledged it as farmer friendly and financially viable. However during the initial period of transition to new system, the results will not be encouraging because of the lingering effects of chemical farming. The results will become evident only after adequate mulching and restoration of biological activity in the soil. Hence, patience and perseverance are required on the part of farmers.
- b) Treatment with Beejamrutha and Jeevamrutha has given extremely encouraging results for successful cultivation of crops. Beejamrutha does provide adequate protection to crops from insects and diseases during the initial stages of germination and establishment. Mortality in case of treated crop is reported to be almost negligible.

The experience of the farmers bears ample testimony to the fact that Jeevamrutha promotes rapid and enormous biological activity in the soil. However, it should be coupled with

adequate mulching so that the soil is transformed into humans rich reservoir of nutrients. It is also observed that providing Jeevamrutha once in a fortnight is better than providing it once in a month. It has been the experience of farmers that dispensing with the use of fertilizers has not adversely affected crop yields. The use of home made pesticides has also been found to be effective in managing the crop pests without economic injury to crops.

c) Experience with this method of farming corroborates the fact that adequate mulching promotes humus formation, suppresses weeds and greatly reduces the water requirement of the crops. Live mulching particularly with leguminous crops has been found to be not only a subsidiary source of income but also a safeguard against depletion of nutrients by crops.

d) Mixed cropping particularly with short duration legumes, vegetables and even medicinal plants has certainly expanded the income source of farmers. Vegetables rich in vitamins and minerals are generally marketed after adequately providing for home consumption and this certainly augurs well for overcoming malnutrition which is widespread in rural areas. Sri. Bannur Krishnappa obtained an additional income of more than Rs. 15,000/- by planting Ashwagandha and Coleus in one acre as intercrop with sugarcane.

e) All the farmers selected for study have expressed satisfaction that switching over to the new method from chemical agriculture has paid them good dividends. Savings on cost of seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals has been substantial. Almost all the farmers have stopped borrowing crop loan. They are also not depending on hired labour as the family labour is sufficient to carry out all the farming operations. The yields have been optimal with possibly no decline in future, because of continuous incorporation of organic residues and replenishment of soil fertility. The new system of farming has freed the farmers from the debt trap and it has instilled in them a renewed sense of confidence to make farming an economically viable venture. This is a noteworthy feature in the dark horizon of many farmers committing suicide across the country.

Future prospects of Study

An appraisal of the 'Zero Budget Natural Farming' so far clearly points to its eminent feasibility for different agro climatic conditions, for different crops and different category of farmers. It has found favor with the farming community because it perfectly blends with their life style which is dependent on land, vegetation and livestock. However, as regards its ability to provide sustainable returns year after year, it needs to be monitored over a period of time. Palekar's zero budget natural farming has undoubtedly made an indelible mark on farming in India. More than 40 lacks farmers across the country have benefited greatly from this technique and slowly this number will increase tremendously in coming years.

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