

ZERO BUDGET NATURAL FARMING A NEW PARADIGM FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

BARINELA KURUVA SREEDHAR¹, PANCHAL BHATTACHARJEE² and BUTTI PRABHAKAR³

^{1,2,3} Ph.D Scholar, Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat, India.

Abstract:

With the burgeoning human population it is imperative to provide quality and adequate amount of food. Over the decades, farming is completely relied on chemical inputs in order to produce higher yield rather quality of the produce. However, this approach gradually deteriorates the soil fauna and eventually it loses the vigour and becomes unproductive. Challenging the notion of farmers that use of chemical inputs will give higher yields despite quality. To mitigate this issue there is a new alternative approach called “Zero Budget Natural Farming” introduced by Subhash Palekar. Zero Budget Natural Farming is a new component practiced in agriculture that will conserve the fertility of the soil and also ecologically safer. As the name Zero Budget specifies that without using any credit and without spending any money on purchased products farming can be practiced which produce sustainable yields. Farmers are in debt due to agrarian crisis where they invested a huge amount of money to buy the inputs required for farming. To make farmers prosperous and increase the production of the commodity Zero Budget Natural Farming will certainly help the farmers to get profitable yields and reduce the debt used to invest in farming. The basic fundamental methods involved in Zero Budget Natural Farming include green manures, compost, crop rotation, mulching, biopesticides and mechanical cultivation. Although to accomplish a successful Zero Budget Natural Farming there are four key pillars involved in it which includes Jivamrita, Bijamrita, Acchadana and Whapasa. To conclude, Zero Budget Natural Farming is an effective and exclusive method used both in crop production and protection compare to chemical substances for sustainable agriculture.

Key words: Zero Budget Natural Farming, Jivamrita, Bijamrita, Acchadana and Whapasa.

INTRODUCTION:

As a climate is changing, creating a resilient food system has become a need of the hour. Across the world, agriculture is facing multiple setbacks, be it the form of extreme weather events like floods and droughts or factors such as soil degradation, soil salinity and water shortage. To feed the global population of 9.6 billion 2050, as projected by United Nations project, scaling up food production is important. But ensuring food security, producing more with less resources and building the resilience of smallholder farmers are also important in creating a food secure future. With the advent of Green revolution farmers are switched to chemical farming practices, leads to indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and synthetic pesticides that degrade the beneficial soil biota and makes soil infertile and unproductive and also contribute to the high cost of crop production. On this pretext, there is a new approach of farming known as “Zero Budget Natural Farming” (ZBNF), it employs the principle of farming in “harmony with nature” where there is complete elimination of the chemical fertilizers and pesticides usage that makes farming chemical free, which inspires the farmer to do cultivation with lower inputs. As the name “Zero Budget” literally means without credit and without any external inputs farming is practiced (**Padmavathy, and Poyyamoli 2011**). ZBNF strictly opposes the usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides (**Kumar et. al 2019**). At a time when chemical-intensive farming is resulting in soil and environmental degradation, water depletion and pushing up the cost of farm inputs, a zero-cost environmentally-friendly farming method is definitely a timely initiative. It is already being practised in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and

Chhattisgarh. The chief architect of Zero Budget Natural Farming in India is Padmashri Subhash Palekar popularly known as “Krishi ka Rishi”(the sage of agriculture”) suggested four key pillars are involved in ZBNF which includes Jeevamrutham, Beejamrutham, Acchadana and Whapasa plays an integral role in ZBNF. The Economic Survey 2018-19 reports that about 1.6 lakh farmers follow ZBNF. While ZBNF seems to have hit the right chord when it comes to environmental sustainability, enough data needs to be generated to conclusively prove that ZBNF is a potential solution and is scalable.



Zero Budget Natural Farming Model (Source: Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations, 2018)

Is Zero Budget Natural Farming literally means without money?

As the name signifies “Zero Budget” literally does not mean that farming is practiced without any money but rather it specifies that the need for external credit is zero. Although, if any cost are incurred it could be compensated by practicing diversification of crops rather than mono cropping (Andhra Pradesh ZBNF data, 2018). However, many critics opposed the Palekar term ‘zero budget,’ as many raised question that this is not precise word suggested despite, some costs are involved in it. Recently ZBNF name has been changed to Subhash Palekar Natural Farming (SPNF) where it creates confusion in many practitioners and farmers. However, many, including the Andhra Pradesh government, continue to use the term ZBNF **Khadse and Rosset (2019)**.

Is ZBNF is “Organic or Traditional”?

ZBNF is not organic oriented agriculture. There are no external inputs such as bio-fertilizers, compost or vermicompost or exotic and expensive bio products *etc* which is used in organic farming. Organic input based agriculture is very expensive. Despite, the output of ZBNF meet the requirements of organic certification. ZBNF is not a traditional agriculture. Cow dung formulation in ZBNF is not a bio-fertilizer, it is an inoculum. (**Vijaya Kumar, Agriculture Advisor, Government of Andhra Pradesh, ZBNF report**)

Why Zero Budget Natural Farming matters?

According to National sample survey office (NSSO) almost 70% of agricultural households spend more than they earn and more than half of them are almost in debt. In states such as Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, levels of indebtedness are around 90% where each house hold bears an average debt of Rs.1 lakh. In order to achieve the Indian central government’s promise to double farmers income by 2022, one aspect being considered is natural farming methods such as ZBNF which reduce farmers dependence on loans to purchase inputs they cannot afford (**Priscilla Jebaraj, 2019, The Hindu**). Besides, ensuring food security, producing more with fewer inputs, curtailing climate change and creating resilient food systems, to overcome the

drought, to make barren or infertile lands to fertile lands, importance of chemical free food consumption makes the ZBNF as a holistic approach. (Insights IAS, 2019).

Principles in Zero Budget Natural Farming: (Anonymous, 2018)

1. Zero Budget Farming:

In ZBNF production cost of the farmer is zero as no external inputs needs to be purchased. Apparently, plant takes 1.5 to 2.0% of the nutrients from the soil by the plant for their growth and development (the rest is taken from the air, water and solar energy) with avoiding chemical fertilizers. All the nutrients required for the plant growth provided by nature itself (as in the forest) and totally free of cost. Citing the Zero Budget significance farmer can also produce their own seeds and protects the crop from pathogens with the help of naturally available products.

2. Natural inputs:

Unlike conventional farming methods Natural farming completely relied on naturally available compounds avoiding chemical inputs or organic compost like vermiculture. It acts like a catalyst to enhance biological properties of the soil and makes the soil more productive besides protecting the crops from harmful microorganisms. All the required nutrients are already present in the soil but they are in unavailable form. To make these nutrients in to available form the activity of microorganisms should be increased which increases the soil properties by producing humus and decaying matter. But the indiscriminate use of chemicals has destroyed these beneficial micro-organisms. It is thus imperative to increase the beneficial soil micro flora through natural methods like application of native cow dung which, according to S. Palekar, it contains 3 to 5 million of such beneficial microbes. If farmers are not accessible to native cows (Indian breeds) they can also go for another approach like use of buffalo or even human urine (Palekar, 2018), but Palekar claims that indigenous cow breeds have the most and best microbes and are preferable. His researches show that local cow dung is the most efficient compare to foreign cows (Jersey, Holstein). Only one cow is needed to cultivate 30 acres of lands (most indian farmers own less than 1 acre) as one cow gives about 11 kg of dung per day and as only ten kg of local cow dung are required per month to cultivate one acre of land. Indigenous cows breeds are less input intensive and easy to afford by a small and marginalized farmer compared to hybrid cows. The same situation of lack of native cows had been observed both in Karnataka and Kerala (Münster, 2016).

After observing all these activities S. Palekar thus developed a natural catalytic agent known as jeevamrit which is freely available in nature promotes the formation of humus in the soil by encouraging the multiplication of micro-organisms that decompose the dried biomass of the soil and make it available as nutrients for the plants. On the same line, he designed a seed treatment mechanism to protect them from various diseases and insect pests without using any use of pesticides *i.e.* beejamrita is a natural mixture of water, local cow dung, local cow urine, soil and lime. Other mixtures aimed at managing insects and pests (natural pesticides and fungicides) includes tobacco, green chilli, garlic, neem and various fruits such as custard apple, guava, papaya, while dhatura, pomegranate. Suprisingly, both the components *i.e.* jeevamrutha, beejamrutha possess the beneficial bacteria which promotes the plant growth along with defense mechanism against insect pests and pathogens (Sreenivasa, Naik, and Bhat 2009). By using these natural catalysts, protections and treatments ensure the quality of the soil, the underground water and the crops preventing any deterioration or pollution of the environment and maintaining the productivity at a very good level on the long term, natural farming can thus equated with sustainable agriculture.

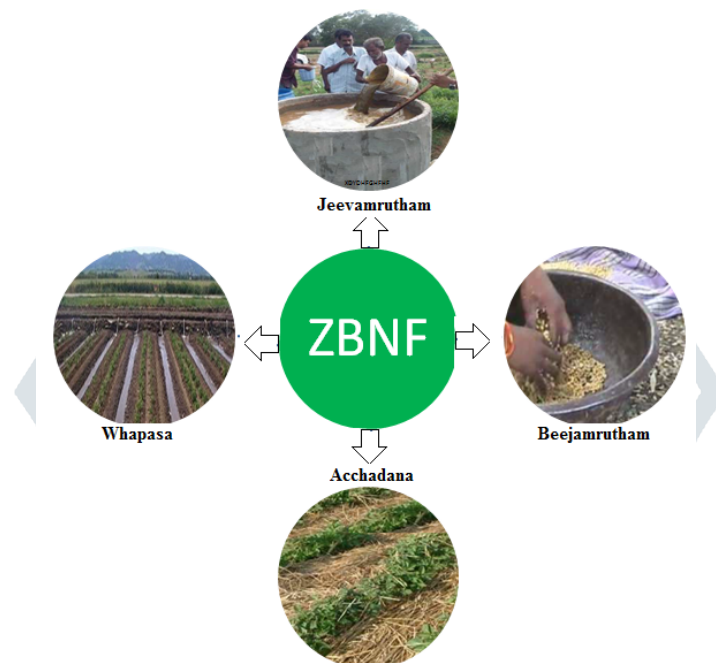
3. Mulching:

Mulching plays a prominent role in Zero Budget Natural Farming. In this approach a desirable micro-climate *i.e.* 25 to 32°C temperature, 65 to 72 % moisture and darkness and warmth in the soil is created to the soil where it conserves moisture and increases water holding capacity of the soil. Mulching indeed conserves humidity of the soil (therefore diminishing the need for irrigation), cools it and protects the micro-organisms.

4. Multi cropping:

Intercropping, multiple cropping or mixed cropping, promotes the diversification of the crops and generates more income unlike in monoculture farming. Multiple cropping is the cultivation of two or more crops in the same area, during a growing season, to promote interaction between them. It is based on the assertion that there is a complementarity between plants. Natural farming enhances the use of the soil and its nutrients through this complementarity between the crops.

For example, one could cultivate the long duration crops (like chikoo, coconut, and mango) with short duration crops like various vegetables, leguminous, medicinal and aromatic plants and medium duration crops like banana, papaya and custard apple. The diversification of crops will be based on the area and prevailing agro-climatic conditions. In Multi cropping losses can be minimized and profits can be maximized by getting yield throughout the year where this is contrary in sole cropping system. Multiple cropping also leverages the limitation of outbreaks of invasive crop pests (some plants act as natural pesticides against other crops pests) while crop rotation protects the crops from endemic pests, maintains biodiversity, a better and richer nutrition.



Four wheels of Zero Budget Natural Farming

Four catalysts used in Zero Budget natural farming (Babu, 2008)

1) **Jeevamrutha/Jivamrita:** (Microbial culture): This is a naturally available compound from a desi cow contains a numerous microbes that enhances the fertility of the soil. The key ingredients used in the preparation of jeevamrutha includes cow dung, cow urine, flour, jaggery and a handful of forest soil which will be fermented for 48 hours and used with 200 litres of water efficient for one acre of land. This fermented bio fertilizer applied to soil/plants at different stages of their growth which increases the earthworm activity and carbon sequestration and make the soil temperature congenial for growth of microorganisms. It can be applied through irrigation water or through foliar spray. Unlike conventional agriculture, application of jeevamrutha to the soil is required only first three years after that it becomes self-sustaining.

Table 1. Preparation of Jeevamarutha and Beejamrutha Receptie (Babu, 2008)

S.No	Required Ingredients	Jeevamrutha (Qunatity)	Beejamrutha (Quantity)
1.	Desi cow dung	10 kg	5 kg
2.	Desi cow urine	5 to 10 litres	5 litres
3.	Lime	-	50 grams
4.	Pulse flour (any)	2 kg	-
5.	Jaggery	2 kg	-
6.	Forest soil	Handful	Handful
7.	Water	200 litres	20 litres

Flow chart of Preparation of Jeevamrutha (Bishnoi and Bhati, 2017)



2) Beejamrutha/Bijamrita: (Seed inoculant)

This is also a naturally available resource from indigenous cow constitutes a mixture of cow dung, cow urine and lime mainly used for seed treatment against insect pests and soil borne pathogens which plays a vital role in yield reduction. It is applied to seeds, seedlings or other planting material as seed treatment, despite beejamrutha acts as powerful fungicide and anti-bacterial agent, respectively.

Flow chart of Beejamrutha/Bejamrith preparation (Bishnoi and Bhati, 2017)

Take 200 litre + 5 kg cow dung + 5 lit cow urine and handful of soil



Take 5 kg local cow dung in a cloth and bound it by a tape. Hang this in 20lit water for 12hrs



Take one lit of water and add 500 gm lime in it and leave for overnight



Next day morning squeeze this bundle of the cow dung thrice continuously, so that all the essence in the dung accumulate in the water



Add handful of soil to this solution and stir it well



Add cow urine to that solution along with lime water and stir it well



Beejamrutha is ready for seed treatment

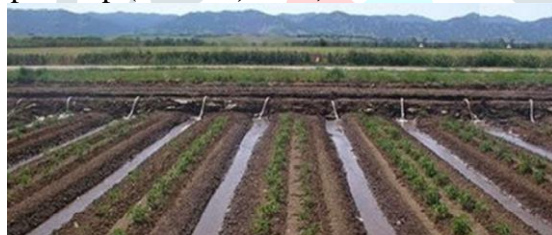
3) Acchadana/ Mulching: The word mulch has been properly derived from the German word “*molsh*” means soft to decay, which apparently referred to the use of straw and leaves by gardeners as a spread over the ground as mulch (**Jacks *et al.*, 1955**) There are 3 types of mulching suggested by S. Palekar which includes: a) Soil mulching b) Straw mulching or Biomass mulching c) Live mulching. Mulching with straw improves soil moisture content and conducive to the growth of microorganisms and earthworms (**Paoletti, 1999**). The primary objective of is it produces humus, conserves topsoil, increase water retention capacity, enhances soil micro flora and reduces the weeds. 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. (**Babu, 2008**).



Mulching with paddy straw

4) Whapasa/Moisture:

This approach restore the water and air molecules present around the root zone of soil and holds the soil moisture consistently over a long period of time Rather, it calls for a reduction in water usage and resonates with the saying "more crop per drop" (**Mishra, 2018**).



Moisture Conservation

Impact of Zero Budget Natural Farming: (ICCOA)

A survey carried out by LVC (La Via Campesina) suggests that ZBNF brings about a variety of social and economic benefits. A majority of respondents saw improvements in yield, soil conservation, seed diversity, quality of produce, household food autonomy, income, and health. There was reduced farm expenses and need for credit, one of the major problems plaguing Indian farmers.

Benefits and Welfare of Zero Budget Natural Farming: (Drishti, 2019)

- 1) Increasing the cost of external inputs like chemical fertilizers and pesticides, throws the farmers in to indebtedness which leads to commit the suicide plaguing the farmers. Since in ZBNF there is no need to spend money or take loans for external inputs, the cost of production could be reduced and farming made into a “zero Budget” exercise. This would break the debt cycle for many small farmers and help to envisage the doubling of farmer's income by 2022.
- 2) At a time when chemical-intensive farming is resulting in soil and environmental degradation, a zero-cost environmentally-friendly farming method is definitely a timely initiative.
- 3) Besides, ZBNF promotes the usage of cow based formulations, mulching, crop rotation, scaling biodiversity, improving physical properties of the soil *etc* shows that holistic results could be obtained from ZBNF (**Altieri, 2018 and Asha, 2015**)
- 4) It suits all crops in all agro-climatic zones.
- 5) Quoting the benefits of ZBNF, in June 2018, Andhra Pradesh rolled out an ambitious plan to become India’s first State to practise 100% natural farming by 2024.

ZBNF is a feasible approach for sustainable higher productivity: Success stories of Andhra Pradesh farmers

Mr. Giddaiya, a local farmer of Andhra Pradesh, has been practising Zero Budget Natural Farming in various crops like tomatoes, red gram and pearl millet in 2.02343 hectares (ha) after rigorous government training. He observed the reduction in cost of cultivation of Rs 10000 per ha. Marappa Naidu a resident of Andhra Pradesh followed ZBNF approach in his five acres of land where he followed *navdhanya* concept in which nine different types of crops are grown to increase the productivity. Similarly, In Anantapuram district, farmers are relied on ZBNF concept in which they cultivated groundnut with 136 percent there is an exponential yield under ZBNF. Naidu observed higher yield with five quintals of red gram under ZBNF compared to three quintals under conventional farming. In Gosanipalli village, around 150 farmers are approaching the ZBNF concept. Similarly, Ramajaneyulu, in his 0.81ha of land produced nine quintals of groundnut under ZBNF as compared to six or seven under non-ZBNF. Besides groundnuts, he also grows onions, tomatoes, carrot and red gram (Deepanwita and Niyogi, 2018). Several other such success stories are also reported from different states like Karnataka, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh.

Advantages:

- 1) ZBNF produces higher yield with less input
- 2) ZBNF approach promotes the good agronomic practices and thus eliminates the applications of chemical derived compounds
- 3) Increase fertility of the soil, improves biodiversity and higher productivity
- 4) Provides lucrative livelihoods to small and marginalized farmers
- 5) Generates the higher income through diversification of cropping systems
- 6) 2000 sq.m area is efficient to start ZBNF
- 7) By following ZBNF approach one can maintain sustainable agriculture
- 8) It promotes women empowerment and adequate nutrition

Constraints of Zero Budget Natural Farming: (Narayanamoorthy and Alli, 2019)

Apart from plethora of advantages in practicing ZBNF, on the flip side of this there are certain constraints involved. Though the name Zero Budget suggests no credit to be invested in ZBNF farming as the inputs are available in nature yet, farmers have to incur the cost of labour for field work and cattle rearing, cleaning the cattle shed and collection of dung and urine, and in the preparation of *jeevamrutha*, *neemastra* and *bramhastra*. Besides the cost of cattle feed is also quite high. Because of reduced grazing lands and depleting small water bodies, fodder price in recent years has scaled making it as costly as milk. Between 2012 (April) and 2018 (November), the wholesale price index (WPI) of cattle feed has increased from 106.7 to 159.3, a rise of about 50 per cent. Above all, ZBNF advocates the need of an Indian breed cow, whose numbers are declining at a fast pace.

Conclusions:

ZBNF is therefore a holistic farming approach where it moves on a primary objective reducing the cost incurred in farming and makes farmers life prosperous with sustainable yields. However it is a paramount to analyse ZBNF on scientific basis which will inspires many farmers, Agricultural universities and other organizations to practice Zero Budget Natural Farming. Besides, low cost input approach one has to maintain soil fertility for sustainable agriculture. Soil health card is a step in right direction in this regard. As farmers are over relied on chemical farming approaches day to day potential of the soil is deteriorating rapidly. So, it is imperative to improve the fertility of saline, acidic, alkaline and toxic soils by reclaiming them. There is requirement of innovative technologies to deal with wind and water erosion of soils and at the same time checking water logging, flooding and crusting. There is a need of location specific interventions towards balanced fertilization and integrated pest and nutrient management.

Literature Cited:

1. Altieri, M. A. (2018). *Agro ecology: The Science of Sustainable Agriculture*, Second Edition.
2. Babu, R. Y. (2008). *Action research report on Subhash Palekar's zero budget natural farming*, ANSSIRD Faculty (Agriculture), Mysore.
3. Balaraju, B., H. Tripathi, and J. Yadav. (2017). Reasons for Decreasing Indigenous Cattle Population and Interventions in its Conservation: A perceptual study of field veterinarians in Karnataka. *International Journal of Livestock Research*, 7 (12).
4. Bishnoi, R and Bhati, A. (2017). An Overview: Zero Budget Natural Farming. *Trends in Biosciences*, 10(46), 9314-9316.
5. Jack C.V., Brind W.D. and Smith R. (1955). Mulching Tech. Comm. No. 49, *Commonwealth Bulletin of Soil Science*.
6. Khadse, A and Rosset, M.P. (2019): Zero Budget Natural Farming in India – from inception to institutionalization, *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems*.
7. Kumar, S., Kale. P. and Thombare, P. (2019). Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF): Securing Smallholder Farming From Distress. *Agriallis*, 1(1).
8. Kumar, V. T., (2019) Zero Budget Natural Farming of A.P: For farmers, society, environment and our collective future.
9. Mishra, S. (2018). Zero budget natural farming: are this and similar practices the answers. In website Nabakrushna Choudhury centre for development studies's. Bhubaneswar, Odisha
10. Münster, D. (2016). Agro-Ecological double movements? Zero budget natural farming and alternative agricultures after the neoliberal crisis in Kerala. In *Critical perspectives on agrarian transition: India in the global debate*, ed. B. B. Mohanty, 222–44. India: Routledge.
11. Padmavathy, K. and Poyyamoli, G. (2011). Alternative farming techniques for sustainable food production. In *Genetics, Biofuels and Local Farming Systems*, Springer. Dordrecht (pp.367-424).
12. Paoletti, M. G. (1999). The role of earthworms for assessment of sustainability and as bioindicators. *Agri Eco and Envi*. 74:137-155.
13. Sreenivasa, M. N., Nagaraj Naik, and S. N. Bhat. (2009). "Beejamrutha: A Source for Beneficial Bacteria." *Karnataka Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 22(5), 1038–40.

Web sources:

1. Andhra Pradesh ZBNF report, 2018. Weblink: <http://apzbnf.in/faq/>.
2. Anonyms, 2018. Weblink: <http://research-blogs.com/2016/04/18/zero-budget-natural-farming-principles/>
3. Anonyms, 2018. Weblink: <https://www.insightsonindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Zero-Budget-Natural-Farming-ZBNF.pdf>
4. Anonyms, FAO (2019) Work shop on Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)
5. Anonymus, ICCOA. ZBNF in Karnataka, case study provided by La Via Campesina Weblink: lvcweb@viacampesina.org.
6. Asha. 2015. Ecological agriculture in India: Scientific Evidence on Positive Impacts. Weblink: www.kisanswaraj.in.
7. Deepanwita and Niyogi, G. (2018). Andhra farmers taste success with Zero Budget Natural Farming. Weblink: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/andhra-farmers-tastesuccess-with-zero-budget-natural-farming-59445>.
8. Jebaraj, P., 2019. Weblink: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/agriculture/what-is-zero-budget-natural-farming/article28733122.ece>
9. Kumar, V.T. 2019. Weblink: <https://aphrdi.ap.gov.in/ITP/IAS2018BATH/Presentations/ZeroBudget%20Natural%20Farming.pdf>
10. Narayanamoorthy, A., and Alli, P. 2019. Weblink: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/is-zero-budget-natural-farming-working/article29410335.ece>

11. Palekar training camp, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, 2018.
12. Palekar, S., 2014. Weblink: <http://www.palekarzerobudgetspiritualfarming.org/>
13. Palekar, S., Zero Budget Spiritual Farming
Weblink:<http://www.palekarzerobudgetspiritualfarming.org/Jiwamrita.aspx>

