## Zero Budget Natural Farming

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#### About ZBNF

In the recent past, there has been a global demand to shift to sustainable farming systems, such as Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF).







UNION BUDGET 2019-2020 India, too,
introduced ZBNF in
its Union Budget
2019-20.

ZBNF is a method of chemical-free agriculture drawing from traditional Indian practices.



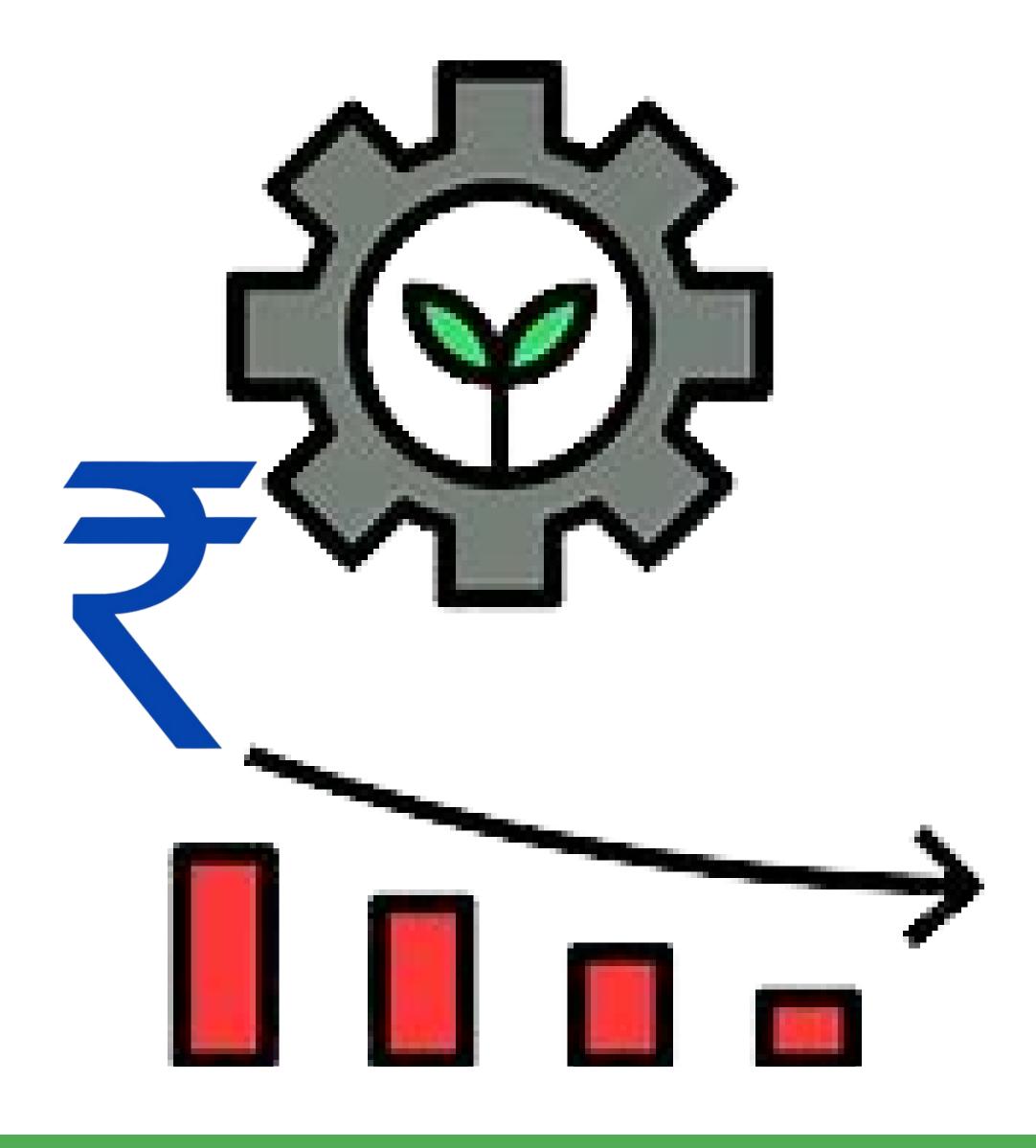


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Maharashtrian agriculturist
and Padma Shri recipient
Subhash Palekar, who
developed it in the mid-1990s
as an alternative to the Green
Revolution's methods driven
by chemical fertilizers and
pesticides and intensive
irrigation.





Without the need to spend money on these inputs or take loans to buy them, the cost of production could be reduced and farming made into a "zero budget" exercise, breaking the debt cycle for many small farmers.

ZBNF is also **against**vermicomposting, which is the mainstay of typical organic farming.



## Jeevamrutha



Instead of commercially produced chemical inputs, the ZBNF promotes the application of jeevamrutha, a mixture of fresh desi cow dung and aged desi cow urine, jaggery, pulse flour, water and soil on farmland.



This is a fermented microbial culture that adds nutrients to the soil, and acts as a catalytic agent to promote the activity of microorganisms and earthworms in the soil.





About 200 litres of jeevamrutha should be sprayed twice a month per acre of land. Only one local indian breed cow is needed for 30 acres of land.



## Other techniques in ZBNF

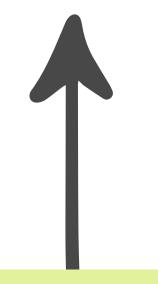
intercropping soil

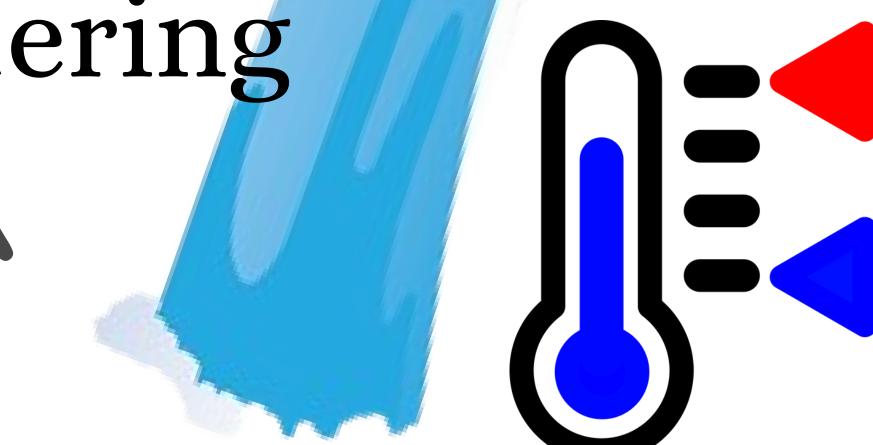
aeration

minimal matering









The ZBNF method also promotes

topsoil
mulching

bunds

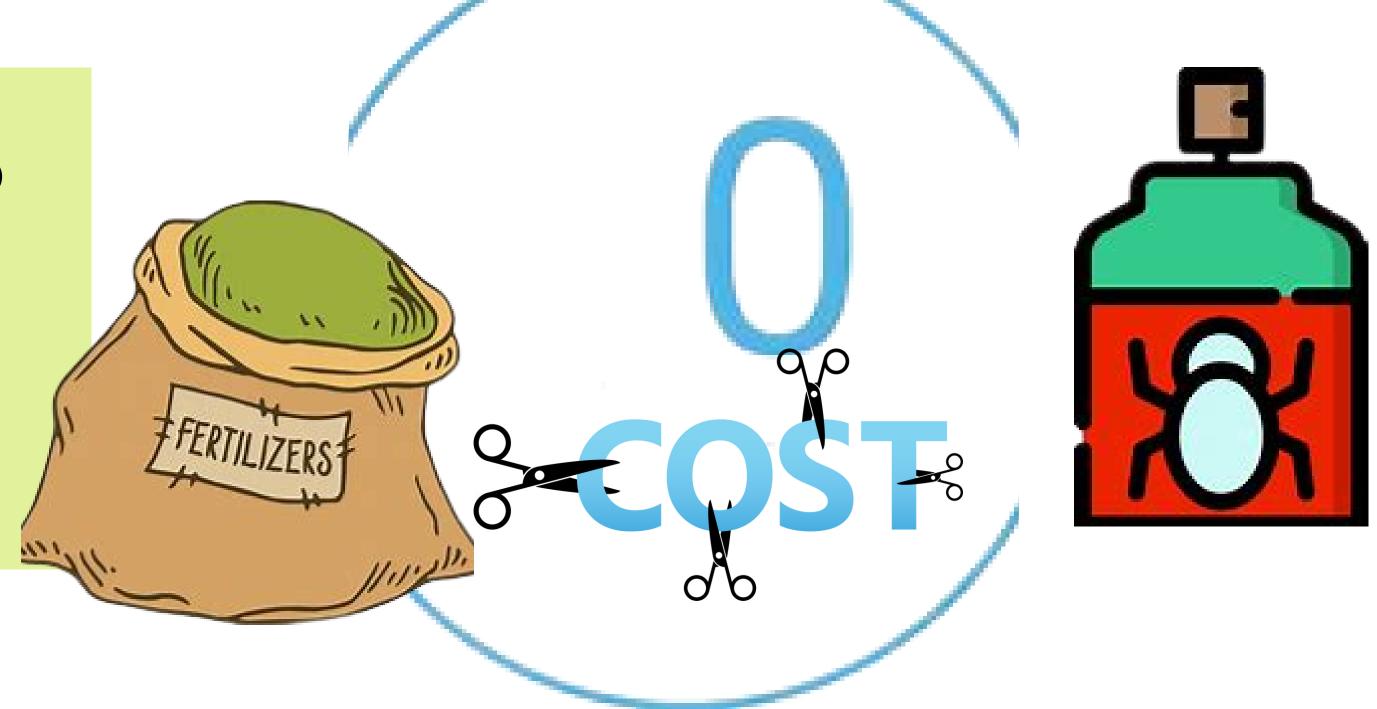
ploughing

discourages intensive irrigation



### Advantages of ZBNF

Input costs are near zero as no fertilizers and pesticides are used.



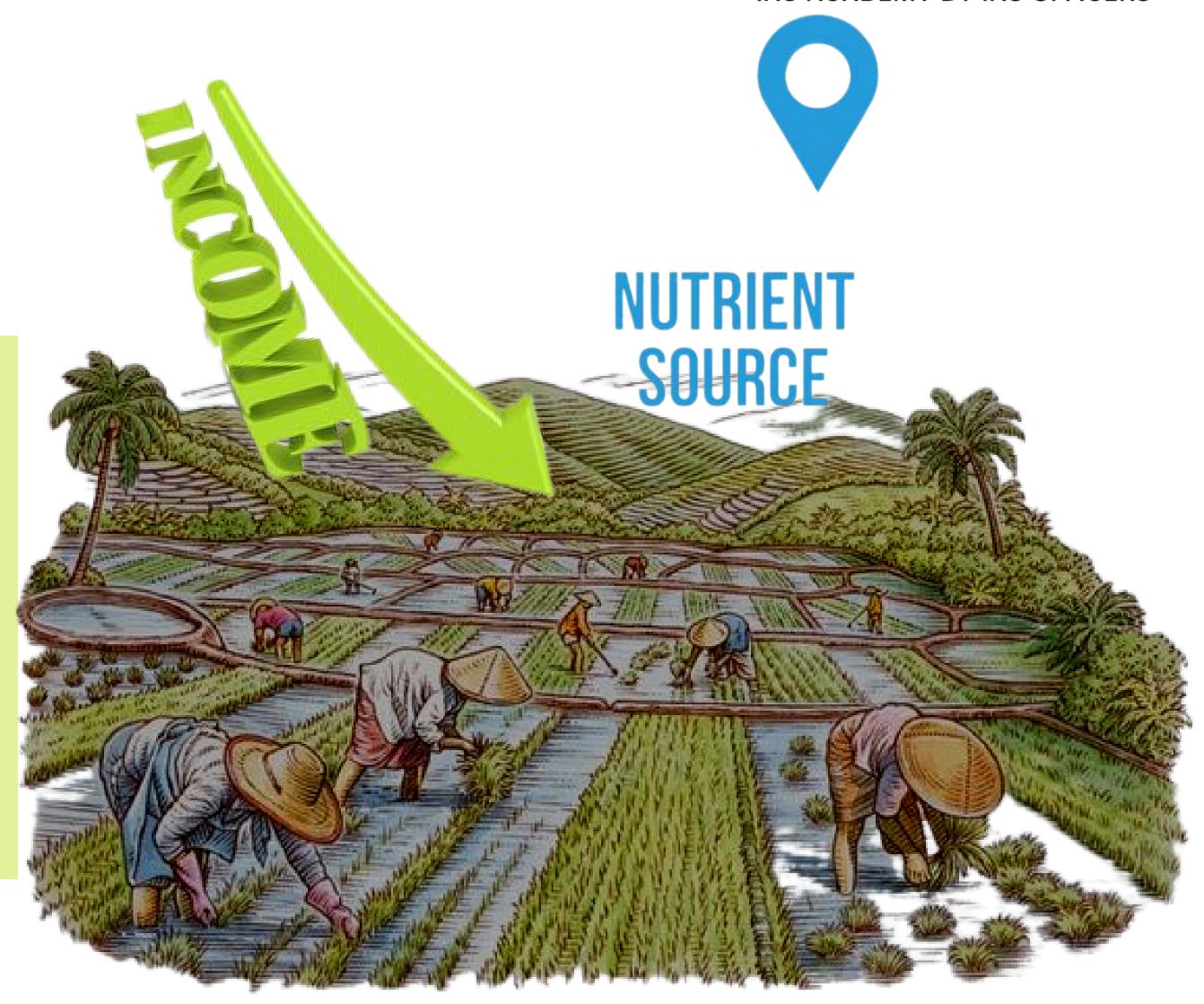


ZBNF farms were able to withstand drought and flooding.

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The planting of multiple crops and border crops on the same field provide varied income and nutrient sources.





There is reduced usage of water and electricity, improved health of farmers, flourishing of local ecosystems and biodiversity and no toxic chemical residues in the environment.



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## States with implementation plans for ZBNF

The Centre has sanctioned the proposals of **eight States** for support under the **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana** scheme this year.



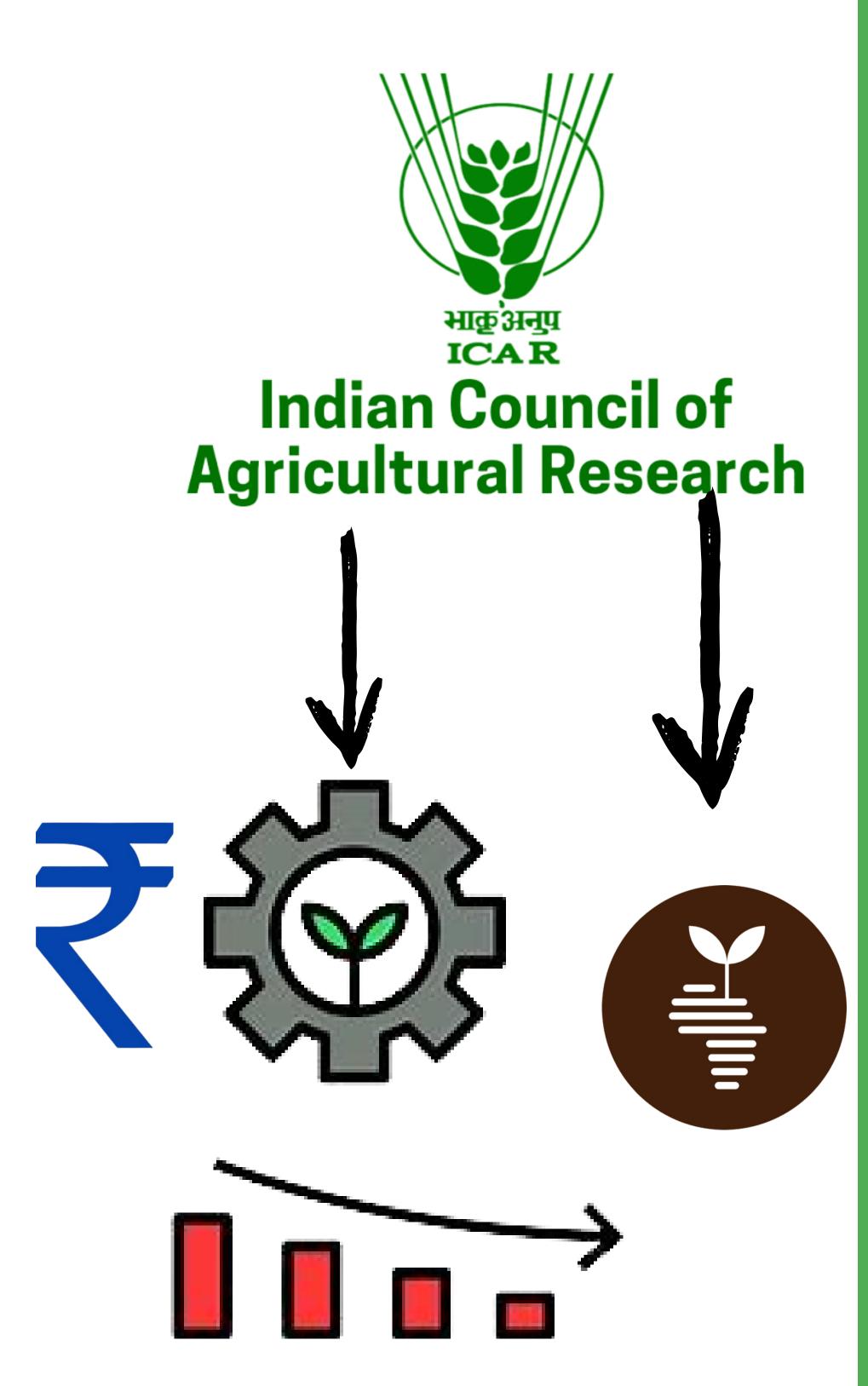
Andhra
Pradesh

Chhattisgarh
Gujarat

Andhra Pradesh has the biggest ambition to bring one lakh additional hectares of land under ZBNF under the scheme, followed by Chhattisgarh, with 85,000 additional hectares and Gujarat, with 71,000 additional hectares.

The Indian Council of Agricultural
Research, which is conducting studies
on the ZBNF methods practised by
basmati and wheat farmers in
Modipuram (Uttar Pradesh), Ludhiana
(Punjab), Pantnagar (Uttarakhand) and
Kurukshetra (Haryana), evaluating the
impact on productivity, economics and
soil health including soil organic
carbon and soil fertility.











The Prime Minister is set to promote the ZBNF'S benefits and provide more details on the strategies to implement it at a national conclave in Anand, Gujarat.



#### Reference

https://www.thehindu.com/scitech/agriculture/the-push-for-zero-budget-naturalfarming/article37964198.ece