

# Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University

## Sardarkrushinagar

### PUBLICATIONS ON NATURAL FARMING

1. English Article Published on “If Properly Executed, Natural Farming Can Become Secure Part of Indian Agriculture” by Hon. Vice Chancellor of SDAU in Agriculture Today Magazine, Pp 36-37, December-2021.
2. English Article Published on “Low cost natural farming: - A step towards atmanirbhar bharat” in Just Agriculture e-newsletter, Vol.1 issue-9, May-2021.
3. Book Chapter published in vernacular language book “**Sajiv Kheti: Parichay, Bhumika ane Paddhatio**” on “Pak Avshesh vyavsthan, by CNRM, SDAU, S.K. Nagar. (ISBN: 978-93-5382-551-5)

**IF PROPERLY EXECUTED, NATURAL FARMING CAN BECOME SECURE PART OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

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Natural Farming has its own benefits and strengths, although it is properly executed it will become a secure part of Indian agriculture.

Natural Farming is an environment-friendly farming. Savings on cost of seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals have been possible. Conservation of organic residues and replacement of soil fertility helps to maintain the soil health.

Natural product made from farm resources allows for nutrition and plant production, purchase helps the farmers to find other alternative method of natural farming especially for their sub-

institutional level for scientific validation of components. It should be tested on a wider scale and on all soil types.

- Focus attention should be given to reap the guarantee system that will ensure natural quality and other consumer to develop their performance for natural products with testing of soil.
- Government should address the crisis like increased labor cost in natural farming, by providing better production price to the farmers.
- According to Natural Farming principles, crop get 80% of their supply of nutrients from the soil, water, sunlight, and air. Moreover, the remaining 20% can be fulfilled with use of bioactive microorganisms.
- Soil microclimate: The soil always covers organic matter, which forms humus and encourages good microorganisms.
- This farming system requires low use of soil and less drug obtained from

**Low cost natural farming: - A step towards atmanirbhar bharat**

**Shree Acharya Doodraj**  
Hon'ble Governor of Gujarat

One gram of cow dung contains about 1.5 to 2.8 crore of Trichoderma bacteria, and about 1.5 to 2.2 crore of fungi besides many other microbes.

- Application of cow urine and cow dung in soil improves the physico-chemical properties of soil and also increases microbial population, organic carbon and humus content and availability of large number of plant nutrients.
- Soil depending entirely on one agricultural approach is quite risky. Minor effects are needed by the government for sustainable agriculture methods to find alternatives to only a cow-based natural farming.

**GOVERNOR GOVERNOR ACHARYA DOODRAJ'S CONTRIBUTION**

It is important to acknowledge the immense work done by Shree Acharya Doodraj, Hon'ble Governor of Gujarat in the field of low cost natural farming and his untiring efforts for encouraging farmers to adopt low cost natural farming.

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In fact, many multiple cropping systems, such as those identified by small holder and subsistence farmers, show higher yields in terms of total harvest per unit area. These yield advantages have been attributed to more efficient use of nutrients, water and light and a contribution of other factors such as the introduction of new agricultural systems into the farm (e.g. intercrop) and better access to credit and extension.

Natural farming is likely to induce yield benefits for low-input farmers, in high-input systems, crop yields are likely. Further research is needed to be continued and strengthened to 'right' land systems to ensure that mass conversion to NF does not lead India's capacity to feed itself.

## Properly Executed, Natural Farming Can Become Secure Part of Indian Agriculture

**ISBN No. : 978-93-5382-551-5**

**सजिव खेती**

परिसर, भूमिका राने पध्दतियो

कुदरती संसाधन व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र  
सर्दारक्रुशिनगर दान्तीवाडा कृषि युनिवर्सिटी - ३८५ ५०६

**Sajiv Kheti: Parichay, Bhumika ane Paddhatio**

**AGRON 591: LOW COST NATURAL FARMING: - a step towards atmanirbhar bharat**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
S.D. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
SARDARKRUSHINAGAR, GUJARAT

Author: Yash Vaidya  
Editor: Yash Vaidya  
Printer: Yash Vaidya

ISBN: 978-93-5382-551-5

Price: ₹ 120/-

AGRON 591: LOW COST NATURAL FARMING: - A Step Towards Atmanirbhar Bharat

Introduction

From the introduction, the author states that India is a food-deficit state in self-sufficiency during 1970s. The most serious food problem was the dependence on a relatively few countries for high production crops, high input costs for seeds, the relative under-product of crops, the rising costs of 2000-3000% for fertilizers and pesticides. With the advent of modern agricultural systems including research and development to meet the food deficit challenge, the country's capacity of 2000-3000% has been improved for adoption of Low Cost Natural Farming (LCNF) as a step to double the production and to be subsequently adopted by the 100 million people.

The word 'low cost' refers to seeds and pesticides, and the word 'low' refers to minimum tillage, the phrase 'low cost means with the use of minimum or no use of seeds, and without spraying any extra money on production inputs.

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