



सत्यमेव जयते

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Amrit Mahotsav

Module
on
One Day Farmers Training and Demonstration on
Natural Farming



जीवामृत



बीजामृत



वाफसा



आच्छादन

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One Day Farmers Training and Demonstration on Natural Farming

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Disclaimer

The training module is designed to provide information and motivation to our readers for understanding and practicing different aspects of Natural Farming.

Details of Training Programme

Training and awareness on Natural Farming: Natural Farming systems are knowledge based, new entrants and transitional producers must become familiar with sound and sustainable agricultural practices. Transitional producers should be prepared to read appropriate information, conduct their own trials and participate in training programmes and seminars etc. Natural Farming system relies on sound practices focused on preventive strategies. Since there are often few natural remedies available to natural farming producers for certain problems, prevention is the key element in natural farming.

Name of course: One Day Farmers Training on different aspects of natural farming and certification systems.

Implementing Agencies: National/Regional Centre for Organic & Natural Farming will organise the training programme as per annual action plan approved by the DA&FW.

Objectives: To create awareness at village level about natural farming, its need, principles, practices, benefits and to provide brief knowledge about certification systems, branding and marketing etc. at farm levels. Farmers will be trained by giving live demonstrations of on-farm resource management throughout the country.

Programme Duration: One Day training course will be organized in collaboration with State Agriculture Departments, RC/SPs working across the country.

No. of participants: 50 Nos.

Eligibility for participation: Open to all farmers.

Course Content for training programme

Introduction and Background of Natural farming, Principles and Components of Natural Farming,

Steps for conversion of conventional farming to natural farming,

Practices to be followed in natural farming at farmers field for nutrient management such as maintaining of biodiversity, crop rotations, intercropping, mulching and practicing whapsa etc,

Preparation of on farms inputs such as Beejamrit, Jeevamrit and Ghanjeevamrit etc for maintaining and enhancing soil fertility

Methods of Weed Management practices in Natural Farms

Preparation of on farm botanical extracts and concoctions for pest and disease management in natural farming,

Benefits of natural farming,

Brief introduction of Natural Farming Certification System and marketing strategies at field level.

Overview of Current Government schemes promoting natural farming in the country

Field Visits for demonstration

Farmers will be taken to fields of progressive and champion farmers or to model demonstration plots of KVKs/SAU/NRCONFs etc for covering practical aspects.

Guest Speakers

- Two guest speakers will be invited for delivering lectures from expert panel of the country working on natural farming. Experts will be invited from State Govt./SAUs/SUs/CUs/KVKs/ natural farming progressive/champion farmers and entrepreneur or from various ICAR institutes etc.

Introduction to Natural Farming:

Natural Farming is a chemical-free alias traditional Indian farming practices. It is considered as agroecology based diversified farming system which integrates crops, trees and livestock with functional biodiversity that largely depends on use of on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching, on-farm production of cow dung-urine based formulations for maintaining soil fertility as well as crop protection etc. Natural farming is a system where the laws of nature are applied to agricultural practices. This method works along with the natural biodiversity of each farmed area, encouraging the complexity of living organisms, both plants, and animals that shape each particular ecosystem to thrive along with food plants. Natural Farming builds on natural or ecological processes that exist in or around farms.

Major Objectives of Natural Farming:

- Preservation of natural flora and fauna
- Restoration of Soil fertility through promotion of nutrient recycling
- Maintaining diversity of crop production
- Efficient utilization of natural resources (Soil, air, water)
- Promotion of local breeds of Livestock integration
- Use of on farm produced Natural inputs
- Reduce input cost of agricultural production
- Improve economy of farmers

Principles of Natural Farming:

- ❖ A healthy soil microbiome is critical for optimal soil health and plant health, and thereby animal health and human health.
- ❖ Soil may be covered with crops for maximum period of the year.
- ❖ The soil across a farm or larger field/collection of fields should have diverse crops, a minimum of 8 crops over the year. The greater the diversity, the better.
- ❖ Minimal disturbance of soils is critical, hence no till farming or shallow tillage is recommended.
- ❖ Animals should be incorporated into farming. Integrated farming systems are critical for promoting Natural farming.
- ❖ Healthy soil microbiome is the key to retaining and enhancing soil organic matter. Bio stimulants are necessary to promote the process of nutrient recycling in soil. There are different ways of making bio stimulants. In India, the most popular bio-stimulants are based on fermentation of animal dung and urine, and uncontaminated soil.



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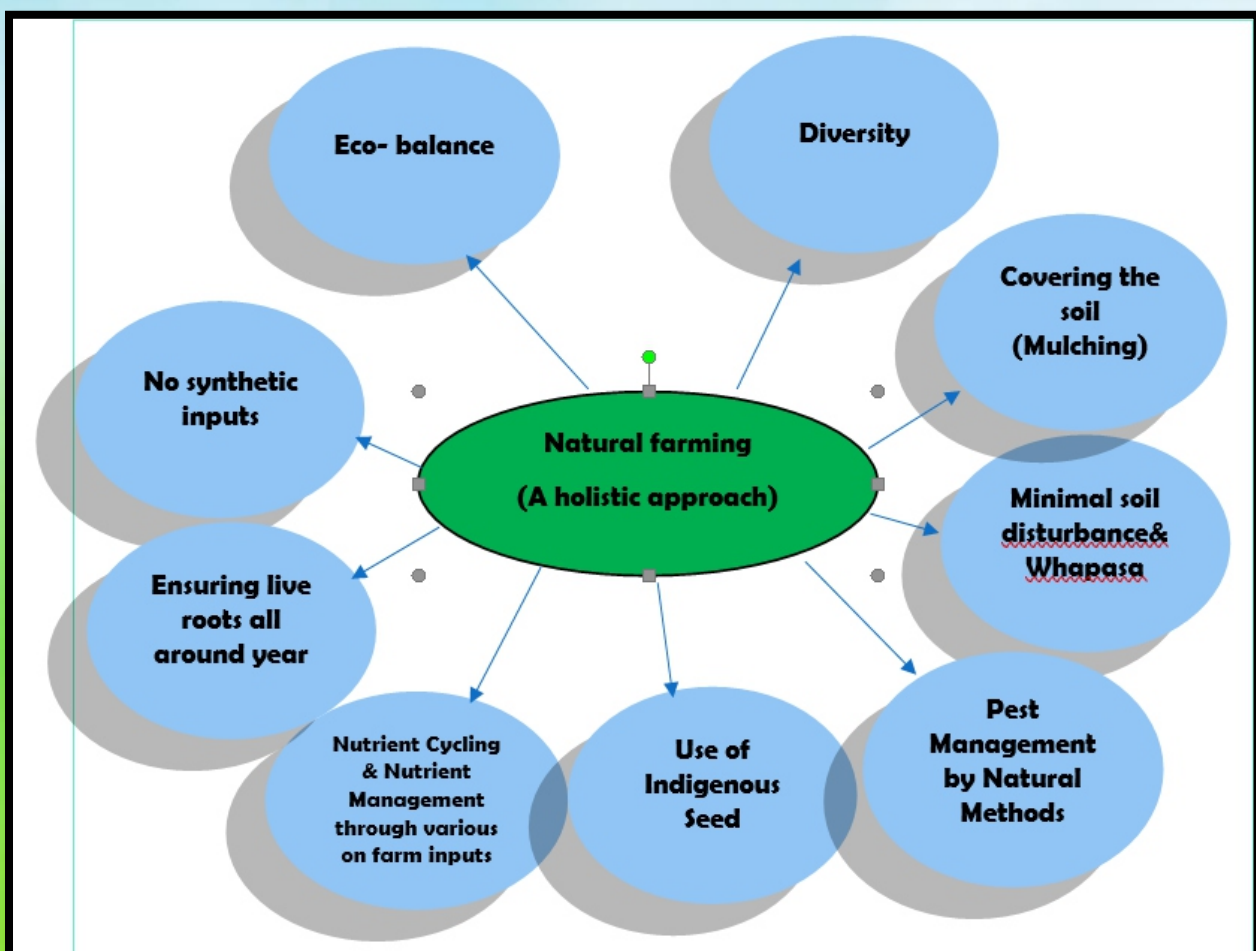
वाफसा

- ❖ Increasing the amount and diversity of organic residues returned to the soil is very important. These include crop residues, cow-dung, compost, etc.
- ❖ Pest management should be done through better agronomic practices (as enshrined in Integrated Pest management) and through botanical pesticides (only when necessary).
- ❖ Use of synthetic fertilizers and other biocides is harmful to this process of regeneration and is not allowed.

Can be achieved through following specific practices:

1. Adoption of diversified cropping system-based agriculture
2. Recycling of naturally available nutrients in fields
3. Recycling of on-farm generated biomass
4. Use of locally developed and refined practices based on plant, animal and microbial source as raw materials
5. Innovative practices continuously evolve on the field of farmers based on the cropping pattern, local climatic conditions, altitude, soil quality, severity and variability of insects and pests etc.

Components of Natural Farming



Steps for conversion of Conventional Farming to Natural Farming



Preparation of On Farm Inputs for Maintaining and Enhancing Soil Fertility

a. Beejamrit:

Beejamrit is an ancient, sustainable agriculture technique. It is used for treatments of seeds, seedlings or any planting material. It is effective in protecting young roots from fungus. Beejamrit is a fermented microbial solution, with loads of plant-beneficial microbes, and is applied as seed treatment. It is expected that the beneficial microbes would colonize the roots and leaves of the germinating seeds and help in healthy emergence of the plants.

Inputs needed: 5 kg cow dung, 5 litre cow urine, 50 gram lime, rhizospheric soil-50g or handful, 20 litre water (for 100 kg seed or depending on seed size)



Preparation of Beejamrit:

- ✓ Take 5 kg desi Cow dung and wrap it in a cotton cloth
- ✓ Take 20 litre water in bucket and dip the above 5 kg cow dung wrapped in cloth into it.
- ✓ Leave it for 12 to 16 hours so that the cow dung extract may come into the water
- ✓ Take 50gm lime in another container having 1 litre water
- ✓ Now mix the above two preparations and into it add 50gm rhizospheric soil
- ✓ Add 5 litre of cow urine into it and leave the solution prepared for 8-12 hours
- ✓ Now the Beejamrit is ready for seed treatment

Method of Application for seed treatment: Add Beejamrit to the seeds of any crop; coat them, mixing by hand; dry them well and use them for sowing. For leguminous and other plant seeds which have thin seed coats, always use bamboo baskets for placing the seeds and just dip them in beejamrit solution and allow the treated seeds for drying in shade.

b. Jeevamrit:

Jeevamrit acts as a biostimulant by re-establishing and promoting the activity of existing farmers' friendly soil microbes which in turn helps in efficient recycling of nutrients present in the soil and makes them available to plants.

Inputs needed: 10 kg of fresh cow dung, 10 litre cow urine, 2 kg jaggery, 2 kg of any pulse flour preferably besan, handful of rhizospheric soil and 200 litre water



Preparation of Jeevamrit:

- ✓ Take 200 litre water in a barrel for one acre farmland.
- ✓ Add 10 litre cow urine preferably desi cow urine in the above barrel filled with water.
- ✓ Add 10 kg Cow dung in the above solution.
- ✓ Add 2kg Jaggery into the above solution.
- ✓ Add 2kg any Pulse flour preferably besan in the above solution.
- ✓ Add handful of rhizospheric soil in the above solution.
- ✓ Stir all the above ingredients well using a wooden stick by rotating in clockwise direction.
- ✓ Keep the barrel covered with jute bag.
- ✓ Keep this solution quite stable for 48 hours for fermentation under shade.

Fact Check- During fermentation, the poisonous gases like Ammonia, Methane, Carbon -monoxide, Carbon dioxide, are emitted through the holes of jute bag these gases are evacuated in the atmosphere which facilitates aerobic fermentation process at high speed.

Stir this solution with thick wooden stick twice a day.

Precautions:

Prepare and keep the barrel of Jeevamrit in shade or shadow. Do not expose Jeevamrit to direct sunlight or rain.

Now *Jeevamrit* is ready for utilization.

Application of Jeevamrit: Use the above prepared Jeevamrit solution within 14 days of its preparation. Use 200 litre of Jeevamrit at the time of irrigation for one acre land.

This mixture should be applied every fortnight by farmers starting from 15 days after sowing.

Foliar Spray: Jeevamrit may also be used as foliar spray in the following manner:

Use Jeevamrit as Foliar spray after one month of seed sowing at the rate of 100 litre water mixed with strained 5 litre Jeevamrit. The second foliar spray will be done after 21 days of first foliar spray at the rate of 150 litre water mixed with strained 10 litre of Jeevamrit. The third foliar spray will be done after 21 days of second foliar spray at the rate of 200 litre water mixed with strained 20 litre Jeevamrit.

c. Ghanjeevamrit

- ✓ Take 100kg of well dried cow dung and spread it uniformly on ground in the form of a thin layer.
- ✓ Sprinkle the already prepared Jeevamrit (at the rate of 10% of dry cow dung) around 10 litre over the thin layer of 100 kg cow dung uniformly spread over the ground
- ✓ Mix the sprinkled Jeevamrit with dried cow dung with the help of spade.
- ✓ Now, make a heap of treated cow dung and cover it using a jute bag and allow it to dry for 16 hours in the sunlight.
- ✓ After drying is completed, make powder of the dried cow dung with the help of thick wooden stick and store it in jute bags in the room.



Ghanjeevamrit can be stored for 6 months.

Method of Application:

Use 200kg Ghanjeevamrit per acre either by broadcasting during field preparation or at the time of seed sowing. At the time of flowering, add 50 kg of Ghanjeevamrit on the soil in between two crop lines.

Fact Check:

Natural Farming argues that the dung of indigenous cows/livestock and undisturbed soil from the field has a huge number of diverse microorganisms which help in increasing the bioavailability of nutrients to the plants. Soil is a complex ecosystem hosting bacteria, fungi, plants, and animals. Soil microbes metabolise recalcitrant forms of soil-borne nutrients to liberate these elements for plant nutrition. In natural ecosystems, most nutrients such as N, P, and S are bound in organic molecules and are therefore minimally bioavailable for plants. To access these nutrients, plants are dependent on the growth of soil microbes such as bacteria and fungi, which possess the metabolic machinery to depolymerize and mineralize organic forms of N, P, and S.

d. Mulching:

Mulching is the process of covering the topsoil with plant material such as leaves, grass, twigs, crop residues and straw etc. In natural farming, the term mulching refers to the use of organic and biodegradable plant materials. However, mulching may also include covering the soil surface using live crops with fast growth and short life spans. Mulching has multiple benefits such as decomposition of mulch material helps in increasing the organic matter content of the soil, conserves moisture in the soil through lowering of soil temperature, prevents soil erosion and also weed growth.



Straw Mulch



Live Mulch

Major Advantages of Mulching:

- ⦿ Reduces Soil temperature
- ⦿ Reduces crusting of soil
- ⦿ Reduces surface evaporation
- ⦿ Reduces weed emergence
- ⦿ Reduces soil erosion
- ⦿ Reduces crop failure as a result of drought

Types of mulching:

Crop Residue Mulch: This comprises any dried vegetation, farm stubble, such as dried biomass waste etc. It is used to cover the soil against severe sunlight, cold, rain etc. Residue mulching also saves seeds from birds, insects, and animals.

Live Mulch: Live mulching is practiced by developing multi-cropping/inter cropping patterns of short durational crops in the rows of a main crop. It is suggested that the pattern should be of monocotyledons and dicotyledons in the same field, in order to provide all the essential nutrients. Monocots, like wheat and rice, supply nutrients such as potash, phosphate and sulphur, while dicots are capable of nitrogen-fixation in fields. Such practices reduces the demand for some essential plant nutrients required for their optimal growth.

Criteria for Selection of Live Mulching Crops:

- ✓ If main crops have long root system, the intercrop used in live mulching should have short root system.
- ✓ Intercrops should be fast growing and should have life span of either one third or half to the main crops. For example if the main crop is harvested in 180 days then intercrop must be harvested in between 60 to 90 days.
- ✓ Inter-crops should be shorter in height in comparison to the main crops which otherwise may affect the process of photosynthesis in main crops.



e. Whapasa:

Whapasa means the mixture of 50% air and 50% water vapour in the empty space between two soil particles. It is the soil's microclimate on which soil organisms and roots depend for most of their moisture and some of their nutrients. It increases water availability, enhances water-use efficiency and helps crop growth in drought conditions. The basic principle for Whapasa formation is irrigation should be done six inches outside the shadow circumference of any plant/tree formed at 12 noon during the day time.



Pest and Disease Management in Natural Farming

a. Neemastra

Neemastra is used to prevent or cure diseases, and kill insects or larvae that eat plant foliage and suck plant sap. This also helps in controlling the reproduction of harmful insects. Neemastra is very easy to prepare and is an effective pest repellent and bioinsecticide for Natural Farming.

Inputs needed: 200 litre water, 2 kg cow dung, 10 litre cow urine, 10 kg fine paste of neem leaves along with short branches.



Preparation of Neemastra:

- ✓ Take 200 litre of water into a drum and add 10 litre of cow urine
- ✓ Then add 2 kg of desi cow dung
- ✓ Next, add 10 kg of crushed neem leaves along with its short stems or branches
- ✓ Stir all the above contents in clockwise direction with a thick wooden stick
- ✓ Cover the drum with a gunny bag
- ✓ Prepare and keep Neemastra in shade to prevent sunlight and rainfall exposure.
- ✓ Stir the above solution every morning and evening in clockwise direction for one minute.
- ✓ After 48 hours, filter the solution and store it for use.

Method of Application:

Use the above prepared and filtered Neemastra without dilution with water. Neemastra so prepared may be stored for use up to 6 months.

Controls: All the sucking pests, jassids, aphids, white fly and small caterpillars are controlled by Neemastra.

b. Brahmastra:

This is a natural insecticide prepared from leaves which have specific alkaloids to repel pests. It controls all sucking pests and hidden caterpillars that are present in pods and fruits.

Inputs needed: 20 litre Cow Urine, 2 kg Neem leaves along with short stems or branches, 2 kg Karanj leaves, 2 kg Custard Apple leaves, 2 kg Datura leaves, 2 kg Castor leaves, 2 kg Mango leaves and 2 kg Lantana leaves.

Preparation of Brahmastra:

- ✓ Take 20 litre of cow urine in a suitable vessel
- ✓ Add into it paste of any five leaves as described above in the ingredients
- ✓ Boil the above contents on slow flame,
- ✓ Allow the above contents to cool for 48 hours in shade.
- ✓ Stir the contents in clockwise direction twice a day for one minute
- ✓ After 48 hours, filter the solution and store it in earthen pot for future use
- ✓ Brahmastra can be stored for six months



Method of Application: Use 6 litre of Brahmastra diluted with 200 litre of water as foliar spray on the standing crop in one acre field.

c. Agniastra:

It is used to control all sucking pests and caterpillars.

Inputs needed: 20 litre cow urine, 2 kg neem leaves paste, 500 gm tobacco powder, 500 gm green chilli paste, 250 gm garlic paste

Preparation of Agniastra:

- ✓ Take 20 litre cow urine in a suitable vessel.
- ✓ Add into it paste of 2 kg neem leaves, 500 gram tobacco powder, 500 gram green chilli paste, 250 gram garlic paste.
- ✓ Boil the above contents on slow flame
- ✓ Allow the above contents to cool for 48 hours in shade
- ✓ Stir the contents in clockwise direction twice a day for one minute
- ✓ Filter the solution and store it in earthen pot for future use
- ✓ Agniastra can be stored for three months



Method of Application: Use 6 litre of Agniastra diluted with 200 litre of water on standing crop in one acre field.

d. Fungicide

Fungicide prepared with cow milk and curd is found to be very effective in controlling the fungus.

Method of Preparation:

- ✓ Take 3 litre milk and prepare curd from it.
- ✓ Remove the creamy layer and leave for 3 to 5 days till the formation of a grey layer of fungus.
- ✓ Churn it well, mix it with water and spray on infected crops after filtering.

A Quick Overview of Some Good Agricultural Practices in Natural Farming

- ✓ **Crop rotation:** Planting different crop species at different times and locations on the same field which helps in improving the structure of the soil, reduces soil erosion and chances of pest build up as well as increases soil microbial activity and thus soil fertility
- ✓ **Planting Cover Crops:** Any crop grown to provide a cover to the soil are called cover crops. They can be annual, biennial or perennial herbaceous plants grown in pure or mixed stand during all or part of the year
- ✓ **Follow multiple cropping:** Entire farm should have at least 8-10 types of crops at all the times and each field/plot should have at least 2-4 types of crops out of which one should be legume.
- ✓ **Disease and Pest Management:** Variety of botanical concoctions and natural preparations such as neem based products, dashparni extracts, fermented curd water, chilli-garlic extract and other cow urine-cow dung based preparations can be used systematically to keep pest and diseases under control in natural farming
- ✓ **Integration of Allied Agriculture** activities such as bee keeping and forestry which may have the potential to enhance farmers' income

Brief Introduction of Certification System For Naturally Grown Produce

Natural Farming Recognition System (NFRS)

Natural Farming Recognition System (NFRS) shall be voluntary and non-binding and is based on stakeholder's cooperative participation and trust using social and local institutional verification while eliminating the need for third party or any other external verification agency. Under NFRS producers join the recognition system through an app/ on-line registration process, commit themselves to natural farming standards adoption, open the farm and processes to social and local institutional verification, submission of compliance verification on-line or off-line and get access to recognition certificate digitally through automatic process. The scope of Natural Farming Recognition System will be limited to crop production, livestock including honey production, wild harvest and primary

processing by individual farmers / group of farmers/ large contiguous area /on-farm and/or off-farm processing by the individual and group of producers.

Although, NFRS will be a decentralized recognition system for natural farming processes and products, but to maintain the national identity, adoption of uniform standards across different geographies, transparency and end-to-end traceability, the NFRS will be documented, monitored and operated through an on-line digital portal accessible through computers, internet and mobile apps and controlled and managed by the NCONF. The NFRS programme shall be operated under the overall control and guidance of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India with Secretary, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare as the apex decision making and appellate authority. NFRS Executive Body will be the execution authority followed by National Secretariat (NCONF) and Regional Secretariats (RCONFs). State Director of Agriculture/ Horticulture Department or any other authority and Department designated by the state shall constitute a state level NFRS coordination committee (NFRS- SLCC) comprising of members from concerned RCONF and other state line Departments. NFRS-SLCC shall be responsible for identification and authorization of district level QCAs and LECs. **Quality Control Authority (QCA)** can identify and authorize **Local Executive Committee (LEC)** for verification of NFRS at village and GP level. **LEC** can be a two to three- member committee located at block and/ or GP level. For LEC, members can be drawn from local state or local Government persons, selected Farmer Producer Organizations or Farmer Producer Companies/well established organization like SHGs/Rural youth organizations/persons from locally functioning NGOs. LEC will be a facilitation agency and its prime role is to handhold and guide farmer/Groups/Processor as the case may be, for facilitating NFRS and verify the compliance on being approached by the farmers/ groups.

Marketing of Natural Produce at Farmers Level:

Social media platforms such as Whatsapp, facebook, telegram and Youtube etc. are gaining importance in day to day work. Farmers may use these public platforms to popularize their natural produce by uploading pictures of their natural farming activities and of farm produce to build and gain trust among the customers. This will not only increase farmers visibility among the customers but at the same time may help them in fetching good prices for their agricultural commodities.

Benefits of Natural Farming

- Ensures Better Health
- Environment Conservation
- Increased Farmers' Income
- Employment Generation
- Reduced Water Consumption
- Minimized Cost of Production
- Eliminates Application of Synthetic Chemical Inputs
- Rejuvenates Soil Health
- Livestock Sustainability

Overview of Current Government Schemes for Promotion of Natural Farming in the country

Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) is a sub-mission under the Paramparagat KrishiVikas Yojana (PKVY), which falls within the umbrella of the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). BPKP aims at promoting traditional indigenous practices, which give freedom to farmers from externally purchased inputs. It focuses on on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching; use of cow dung–urine formulations; and exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs either directly or indirectly. The scheme is compliant to PGS-India certification under PGS India programme. Eight states—Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand—have opted for the scheme. This centrally sponsored scheme aims to improve farmers' profitability, availability of quality food and restoration of soil fertility and farmland ecosystem as well as generate employment and contribute to rural development.

National Mission on Natural Farming

National Mission on Natural farming aims at creating institutional capacities for documentation and dissemination of best practices, make practicing farmers as partners in promotion strategy, ensure capacity building and continuous handholding and finally attracting farmers to the natural farming willingly on the merit of the system.

Mission Objectives

- i. To promote alternative system of farming for freedom from externally purchased inputs, cost reduction and thereby increasing income of farmers
- ii. To popularize integrated agriculture-animal husbandry models based on desi cow and local resources.
- iii. To collect, validate and document Natural Farming practices being practiced in various parts of the country and to encourage participatory research with farmers on further up scaling
- iv. To undertake activities for awareness creation, capacity building, promotion and demonstration of Natural Farming.
- v. To create standards, certification procedure and branding for Natural Farming products for national and international markets.

Schedule for One Day Training Programme

Component	Speaker	Timings
Registration and Welcome of Participants	NCONF/RCONF Officers	10:00 to 10:15 am
Introduction and Background of Natural farming, Principles and Components of Natural Farming	NCONF/RCONF Officers	10:15 to 11:15 am
Steps for conversion of conventional farming to natural farming, Nutrient management, Weed, Pest and Disease Management in Natural Farming, Preparation of on farms inputs such as Beejamrit, Jeevamrit and Ghanjeevamrit, Neemastra, Brahmastra etc, Benefits of natural farming	Experts from State Govt./SAUs/SUs/CUs/KVKs or from various ICAR institutes and progressive farmers or entrepreneur.	11:15 to 12:30 am
Discussion and queries		12:30 am to 12:45 pm
Brief introduction of Natural Farming Certification System and marketing strategies at field level and Overview of Current Government schemes promoting natural farming in the country	NCONF/RCONF Officers	12:45 to 01:30 pm
Lunch Break		01:30 pm to 02:30 pm
Visit to model natural farm & demonstration fields of champion farmers/SAU's/KVKs/N&RCONFs etc.	Experts from State Govt./SAUs /SUs/CUs/KVKs/Start ups/Agri-Entrepreneurs or from various ICAR Institutes etc.	02:30 pm to 04:30 pm
Discussion and queries		04:30 to 5:00 pm
Certificate distribution and Valedictory function		5:00 to 5:30 pm

Notes/Pages for Rough Work

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Farmers'/Stakeholders' Feed Back Form

Q.1 How do you rate this one day farmers' training and demonstration on Natural Farming?

Reply:

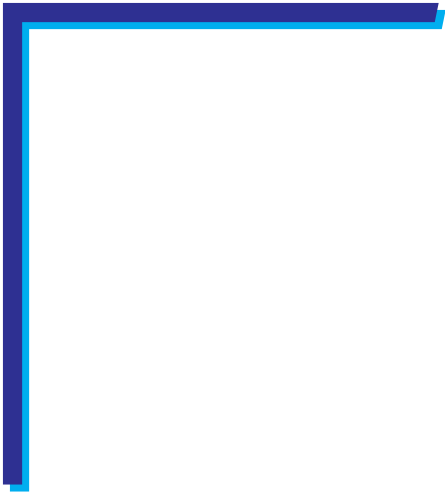
- a) Excellent**
- b) Very Good**
- c) Good**
- d) Average**
- e) Poor**

Q.2 Please share your learnings from this training program?

Reply:-

Q.3 Are you a practitioner of natural farming, if yes what is your plan and in how much area you are practicing it?

Reply:-





शाश्वतम्, प्रकृति. मानव.सङ्गतम्।सङ्गतं खलु शाश्वतम्।
तत्त्व.सर्वं धारकंसत्त्व.पालन.कारकंवारि.वायु.व्योम.वह्नि.ज्या.गतम्।
शाश्वतम्, प्रकृति.मानव.सङ्गतम्।। (ध्रुवम्)
प्रकृति और मनुष्य के बीच का संबंध शाश्वत है। रिश्ता शाश्वत है।
जल, वायु, आकाश के सभी तत्व, अग्नि और
पृथ्वी वास्तव में धारक हैं और जीवों के पालनहार।
दश कूप समा वापी, दशवापी समोहद्रः। दशहृद समः पुत्रों, दशपुत्रो समो द्रुमुः।।
एक पेड़ दस कुओं के बराबर, एक तालाब दस सीढ़ी के कुएं के
बराबर, एक बेटा दस तालाब के बराबर, एक पेड़
दस बेटों के बराबर।
सन्ति निरतं जीव.जगतां प्राण.दाने, तरु.लतानां विविध.वर्गाः शं दधाने।
वन.गिरि.नदी.पशु.विहङ्गाः रात्रि.दिन.ऋतु.शशि.पतङ्गाः,
सर्वमास्ते जन.हितार्थं संहतम्।
रक्षति प्रकृतिः सतीसौख्य.राशिं तन्वतीवन्य.सम्पद् रक्षणीया सन्ततम्।
शाश्वतम्, प्रकृति. मानव.सङ्गतम्।। रिश्ता शाश्वत है
विभिन्न प्रकार के पेड़ और लता हमेशा जीवन देने में व्यस्त और
कल्याण की पेशकश करने वाले मामलों में चेतन
प्राणियों की दुनिया के लिए। जंगल, पहाड़, नदियाँ, पशु और पक्षी, अगला
रातें, दिनए ऋतुएँ, चाँद और सूरज, सब एक साथ लगे लोगों की
भलाई के लिए। प्रकृति अच्छी तरह से रक्षा करती
है और सभी प्रकार के सुखों को प्रदान करता है। तो सभी प्राणी जो धन हैं
वन क्षेत्र होना चाहिए हमेशा ठीक से संरक्षित।
रिश्ता शाश्वत है प्रकृति और मनुष्य के बीच।

यया सर्वमिदं व्याप्तं जगत् स्थावरजङ्गमम्।
तां धेनुं शिरसा वन्दे भूतभव्यस्य मातरम्॥

जिसने समस्त चराचर जगत् को व्याप्त कर रखा है।
उस भूत और भविष्य की जननी गौ माता को मैं मस्तक झुका कर
प्रणाम करता हूँ॥

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