

HOMA ORGANIC FARMING - A VEDIC WONDER

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Abstract

Agnihotra is a basic form of yajnya tuned to the bio-rhythm of sunrise and sunset. Yajnya is a process of purification of the atmosphere through the agency of fire. It is stated that by inducing change in the atmosphere you bring about change in the functioning of life energy. It is scientific process given to mankind by Vedas.

Agnihotra yajnya has been renamed by its foreign followers as Homa since home means yajnya in Indian languages and hence its practice in agriculture farming sector has been called as Homa Farming. It is a simple technique of fumigation which is a very low cost technology. Anybody rich or poor from any caste, religion, country can perform this yajnya. Ladies, senior citizen and children too can perform this simple yajnya.

Agnihotra can be performed individually in a farm houses if the land holding is less like people perform in their individual houses along with Vyhruti Homa and Om Tryambakam Homa.

Scientists may desire to check the efficacy of Homa i.e. Yajnya. To begin with they may start with Rainmaking Yajnya (It has been experienced at Sutagatti village of Belgaum district of Karnataka) to see the immediate physical results and to test the quality of rain water and the effects of rain and other related effects.

Bharateeya life style involves a five fold approach. It expects from a man daily **yajnya**, for purification of the atmosphere which automatically leads to purification of mind; **daan**, for sharing of assets in the spirit of humanity to reduce attachment to wordly possessions; **tapa**, to become better managers of our energy expenditure by training the body and mind to react to all circumstances in life with total love; **karma**, to live with every action for self purification only and with no expectations which could bind us to the materialistic world and **swadhyaya**, to conduct self study to learn to react with total love with each opportunity that we get. Generally yajnya is performed not individually but collectively and particular communities should only perform yajnya on special occasions is a strong belief in our society. In these modern days, performing yajnya daily has been an uphill task. However, when Shri Gajanan Maharaj of Shivapuri, Akkalkot, Maharashtra rejuvenated "Agnihotra Yajnya" in 1944 and nearly 6 countries have adopted it so far. This yajnya involves very less expenditure but needs to be done daily at sunrise and sunset. Not only to human

beings, it is helpful to animals, plants, insects, and microscopic creatures. Today, pollution of mind has assumed greater proportion in our society than environmental pollution. Due to indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and weedicides, fruits and vegetables and all the agricultural produce has been suffering heavy losses. Drinking water too is polluted. Diseases like diabetes, blood pressure, psoriasis, eczema are on the rise. Internal organs ulcers and cancers have recorded an alarming upward trend. Although it is possible to reduce the intensity of these diseases with the modern medicines, it has not been possible to root them out. In the agricultural sector too, after having reached a particular peak stage, the progress has been almost next to nil. No scientific solution to these problems has emerged to far.

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functioning of life energy. It is scientific process given to mankind by Vedas.

Agnihotra entertains no barriers, either geographical or cultural. It has vocered areas from Andes mountain in south America, most modern and technologically advanced, countries like Poland, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Peru contingents of Australia, Europe, Africa and so on.

Agnihotra yajnya has been renamed by its foreign followers as Homa since home means yajnya in Indian languages and hence its practice in agriculture farming sector has been called as Homa Farming. It is a simple technique of fumigation which is a very low cost technology. Anybody rich or poor from any caste, religion, country can perform this yajnya. Ladies, senior citizen and children too can perform this simple yajnya.

Let it be clear at the outset that this is not a religious ceremony but a scientific process. In those countries where this yajnya is being performed, it has become a part of their routine daily life. No doubt agnihotra has positive effects on human beings and other living forms, efficacy of agnihotra in agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry will only be dealt here.

The present scenario in Agriculture

The traditional farming paractices, have registered many changes. Due to the advent of modern technology and chemical fertilizers, food-grain production has exhibited an upward trend. However, the entire plant kingdom is suffering from toxic effects of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and weedicides. Soil is the lifeline of agriculture and the soul of any civilization/culture. It is dying slowly since it has long-lasting effects and the process is very slow and hardly noticeable. The rate of soil depletion is worst than any hurricane. It's rate per acre is about 5-9 tons. To stop this soil depletion, more and more chemicals are being used. Due to this trend, man seems to have been risking his very existence by consuming poisonous food.

Nearly 1000 chemicals are being added every year to about 65,000 chemicals already in use in the farm operations. The food chain is disturbed and acid rain and draught problems have been on the rise. With chemical fertilizers, it becomes essential to increase the dosage and abundant water is required as years pass by. The past 50 years of intensive agro-chemical farming have been identified to proceed through four distinct stages.

1. Stage of Honeymoon

Everything looks rosy and lush green in agro-chemical farming at this stage due to sacred marriage between the farmer and the agrochemical companies. Farmer gets high yields from high yielding varieties and hence wishes to maintain the marriage contract in future too.

2. Stage of Doubtfulness

After some years of marriage, the farmer realizes that more and more fertilizers are needed to get same yields as before. Despite spending more on inputs, farmer's income remains stady and he starts doubting his own decisions and actions.

3. Stage of Despair

A Stage comes when nothing grows in the farmer's field despite use of massive doses of fertilizers and pesticides and insecticides. The farmer's soil, sub-soil and water is ruined. He is at cross roads, totally undecided and confused. He is also in a serious debt-trap owing to heavy losses incurred in previous years. Neither he can go ahead nor get back to this original position.

4. Stage of Total Destruction

Farmer reaches this stage when he offers water to the sown seeds and observes that nothing happens, nothing grows, not even weeds. A land which used to be fertile and very productive has to be abandoned by the farmer. The chemicals which once brought happiness to him finishes him totally. The farmer loses his credibility and nobody believes him in the market. His promises of returning the loan taken earlier after getting good cash-crop next season

become laughing stock. He drinks the same pesticides and insecticides with which he once flourished to leave this world once for all.

5. Approach to solve the problem

To search for alternative sustainable agricultural farming systems.

To search for agricultural technology which will be cohesive and friendly to soil, water, plants, trees, farm animals, man and the environment.

Answer to this tragic story of a farmer is **Agnihotra or Homa farming.**

Agnihotra Technique

Agnihotra has three disciplines :

1. Burning of specific organic substances in a copper semi-pyramid.
2. Chanting of specific mantras at sunrise and sunset.
3. Specific timings corresponding to the circadian rhythm of nature i.e. sunrise and sunset.

Agnihotra is performed in a copper semi-pyramid of specific size and shape (14.5x14.5 cm at the top, 5.25x5.25 cm at the bottom with 6.5 cm height). It is well known that pyramid holds electromagnetic or cosmic waves in it. Dried cow/bullock dung cakes are arranged in the pyramid in such a way that air current is not obstructed. Fire is lit in the center of the pyramid with the help of cow's ghee at sunrise and sunset. Depending on the latitude and longitude of any place sun-rise and sun-set timings can be obtained from a computerized programme. One has to offer unbroken-unpolished rice called askhata smeared with cow's ghee are made into two parts in a smaller copper plate. At sunrise when the first part of ghee-smeared akshatas are offered to the fire lit in the pyramid, the following mantra is chanted.

Sooryaya swaha, sooryaya idam na mama

This is followed by the second offering with a mantra.

Prajapataye swaha, prajapataye idam na mama

After the two offerings, one has to sit quietly watching the flames to subside. The ash formed from the burning of dried cow dung cakes is removed from the pyramid before the sun-set stored in a plastic bag, plastic container or earthen pot.

Dried cow dung cakes are arranged in the same pyramid used performing Agnihotra at sun-rise as usual and fire is lit with the help of cow's ghee 10-15 min prior to sun-set. Akshatas are again smeared with cow's ghee and offered to fire exactly at the sunset time in two installments. While making the first offering the following mantra is chanted:

Agnaye swaha, agnaye idam na mama

While making the second offering, however, **Prajapataye swaha prajapatayae idam na mama** is chanted.

The homa is over when fire in the pyramid subsides.

Such a small homa performed daily at sunrise and sunset has produced wonderful results in all the spheres of life. This is a low-cost homa which can be performed by anybody at home, in the field, orchard and at any place of one's choice. In fact 'Agnihotra' is being performed daily in over 60 countries all over the world, prominent among them are America, Poland, Chile and Peru.

The beauty of the whole process is that cow/bullock dung cakes, cow's ghee and unpolished rice are available in all the countries all over the world. The low cost and easy availability of the material required for this yajna and widely observed beneficial effects of Agnihotra has made it popular all over the world.

Among all the yajnyas mentioned in Vedas, 'Agnihotra' in an area, the smoothening energies in that area get strengthened. Anyone who wishes to experience this strengthening effect should perform two more yajnyas in addition to Agnihotra as given below:

1. Vyahruti Homa

This homa can be performed at any time of the day except the periods meant for performing Agnihotra. The fire for this homa is lit using the same material used for agnihotra. There are only four mantras in this homa. At the end of every mantra, for first three the mantras, few drops of cow's ghee is added to the fire in the pyramid. Lastly after chanting fourth mantra, one tea spoonful of cow's ghee is added to the fire. The mantra are as follows:

Bhoo: swaha, agnaye idam na mama

Bhoova: swaha, vayave idam na mama

Suva: swaha, sooryaya idam na mama

Bhoorbhuvassuva: swaha, prajapataye idam na mama

This homa can be performed at the outset of any auspicious function. In the agricultural land, this yajnya can be performed while sowing, thrashing of the crop and while doing any other agriculture-related field operations.

2. Om Tryambakam Homa

Tryambakam homa can be performed as chain reaction by different persons, one after another. This yajnya is generally performed in this fashion for minimum four hours. If someone new to this yajnya performs it for 15 min for the first time, he desires to do it for a longer period. The experience of smoothening power of yajnya makes him to desire so. Those who regularly perform agnihotra, they are benefited by performing tryambakam homa.

The mantras for Om Tryambakam homa are as follows.

Om tryambakam yajamahe sugandhim pustiv
ardhanam

Urvarukamiva bandhanan mrutyormurkshiya
maamrutat swaha

After completing the mantra, one teaspoonful of cow's ghee is added to the fire in the pyramid. With chanting of mantras this procedure is followed continuously.

With the help of all the three homas mentioned above lot of achievements have been recorded in the field of agriculture. Agnihotra can also be performed by an individual in isolation in his field/orchard as done in house-hold agnihotra practice. However, the effect will be pronounced when the following prearrangements are made in the field/orchard.

Resonance Technique

The fundamental and basic homa of 'Homa farming' is 'Agnihotra'. It should be performed at the center of the agricultural field or an orchard at sunrise and sunset only. If the field or orchard is very large in size, a Resonance Technique is used to cover it. This technique is a part of Homa Therapy in which simple practices are used to heal greater area of sick crops in shorter periods of time. It requires the same human effort and same economic investment to heal one acre as to heal 100 acres of land. Thus one resonance point covers 100 acres of land to be healed and it should be ideally constructed at the center of the field of an orchard. At the center, a square pit (30 cm x 30 cm) about 3 feet deep should be dug and with the help of mud bricks and mud, a pillar is constructed, the height of which should be equal to one's chest-height in sitting posture. For this purpose two simple huts are needed, built with available economic and ecological material found in the area like wood, mats, bamboo, stone, cane, straw etc. Nobody lives in these huts but are meant to protect the person performing the healing fires of homa from sun, and to avoid disturbance from animals like cats, hens, dogs, cattle, horses etc.

It is quite inexpensive to build such huts.

One of the huts referred to as Agnihotra Hut is to perform agnihotra homa daily at sun-rise and sunset. It is called **Main Hut**. It is ideal to build the hut in the center of the farm if possible. It should have preferably a rectangular shape of approximately 3x4 meters, the longer should be the East-West side in other words, one of the sides of this pillar should be parallel to the equator line spotted with the help

of a compass. The entrance to the hut should be from the west and one should sit down looking towards the east to perform Agnihotra. Near the east wall and parallel to it, a hole on approximately half a meter depth and 30 cm x 30 cm size should be dug. All this is kept ready before the Homa. Therapy Expert comes to install and to activate Resonance Point. In 10 copper semi-pyramids fire is lit with the help of dried cow dung cakes and cow's ghee while chanting Purushasukta. After removing the burnt cow dung cakes, one of the pyramids fire is lit with the help of dried cow dung cakes and cow's ghee while chanting Purushasukta. After removing the burnt cow dung cake, one of the pyramids is lowered onto the pit in a manner similar to the grounding effect of electricity. Once this pyramid is buried, a column of bricks and mud is built on the top of it with an approximate height of half a meter, nearly coming up to the chest height of the performer and the brick pillar is filled with soil. Another activated pyramid is placed on top of it. This way, the pyramid on the column is a Heart Chakra level of the person sitting on the floor with his/her legs crossed in front of the column. This is called as Resonance Point. The pyramid kept on the top of the column is not be used for any purpose but acts as a resonance pyramid. This way two pyramids are used and two more are on the floor, one on the right side for performing Vyahruti Homa and another on the left side of the pillar for performing agnihotra daily at sunrise and sunset. Totally we have four copper pyramids in this hut. The agnihotra hut is a place of silence, no other words other than the agnihotra mantra are chanted inside this hut. This way there is no interference with the subtle healing energies generated in the hut.

On the four sides of the central pillar i.e. to the East, West, South and North, approximately at 350 feet distance, four brick-mud pillars are constructed. An activated Agnihotra pyramid is placed on top of every pillar and covered with stone slabs for protection. In many countries all over the world, such Resonance Points have been in use.

Since one of the sides of the central resonance pillar is parallel to the equator line, each side of the four pillars thus constructed will be parallel to one of the sides of the central pillar.

The second hut should be bigger in size (4x5 meters). It is known as the Healing Hut of Om Tryambakam Hut, although healing occurs in any place of the area of the Agnihotra project. It is important that the second hut should also be built with its entrance in the west. In this hut, two activated pyramids are placed on small columns/platforms of mud, one on the left side is for **Agnihotra** and another on the right side is for **Om Tryambakam Homa**. Here, a minimum of four hours of **Om Tryambakam Homa** should be practiced daily, in which people can take part turn by turn. It is ideal to build this second hut near the entrance of the farm so as to enable the people to arrive for healing easily and without disturbing the privacy required for healing. Any observer(s) can sit in the second hut during the fire, whereas in the main hut only the performer is expected to enter.

This way we have four pyramids in the **Agnihotra hut** and two in the **Om Tryambakam Hut**. This makes a total of six pyramids. The other four pyramids are located about 350' away in 40 hectares of land on the cardinal points; North, South, East and West of the farm. In these four directions, columns of bricks and mud are constructed and an activated pyramid is placed on top of each column which has a weight of the heart of a person in standing posture. It is important that no rain and other material should enter these pyramids and hence are generally covered with stone slabs.

Finally the yantras, made up of copper are installed in the soil. It is advisable to bury each yantram at a depth of 30-70 cm in the soil depending on the plants and farming method used, ensuring that the yantrama will not be dug out accidentally.

To heal sick plants, animals, to rejuvenate the earth and to improve the quality of water

agnihotra is performed daily on exact schedule, given by the computer on the basis of the longitude and latitude of the specific farm. Besides a minimum of four hours of Om Tryambakam Homa is performed daily. On full moon or new moon days, 24 hours or the most possible number of hours of Om Tryambakam Homa should be performed. These guidelines are to be followed strictly in order to heal sick plants from fungi, bacteria, harmful insects, nematodes, weevils, viruses etc., to control the weeds and produce abundant and healthy crops.

The ash collected from Agnihotra Vyhruti and Tryambakam homas is stored separately in polythene bags, plastic containers of earthen pots.

Aims of Homa Farming

To improve the health of the soil that we use in agriculture to get good quality crops by avoiding chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, weedicides, fungicides and nematocides.

To protect water-land resources and strengthen and promote quality producing agricultural activities.

To protect and heal the environment.

Mode of Action

Agnihotra creates clean and medicinal quality possessing atmosphere. When at the sun-rise and sun-set organically produced matter is offered to fire in a semi-pyramid shaped copper vessel, specific vibrations are produced which relieve plants, animals and human beings of various stresses and strains.

The disinfections of air is not only useful to animal life but it also helps plant life. The aromatic substances, which get diffused in the air through agnihotra offer protection to plant life against harmful organisms.

It is a holistic concept of growing plants in pure and healthy atmosphere and balancing the ecological cycles by performing agnihotra in the middle of the farm and using the homa-ash as a fertilizer.

While offering specific matter to the pyre in copper pyramid, if specific mantras are chanted, resonance is created.

Vedic science reveals that when resonance is created in the copper pyramid, plant cells get strength and their life cycle works efficiently.

The person who performs agnihotra becomes a conductor of energy since fire is known as special state of matter.

Energy has different forms. Internal changes in these energy levels produce beneficial effects on man and the environment.

Due to use of cow's ghee and cow dung in Agnihotra, the electrically charged smoke emerging out of copper pyramid gives internal energy to the plants. This internal energy holds pollution stand still at Agnihotra timings.

The smoke emerging out of agnihotra fire released medicinal quality substances and gases which ascend high in the sky and return to the earth with rains.

Agnihotra regulates 'Rain Cycle' and bring rain in kharif and rabi seasons which is known as 'Yajnya Chakra'.

Beneficial Effectss of Agnihotras

When Agnihotra is performed in vicinity of plants and trees, its protective and conductive atmosphere helps grow and developement.

Since Agnihotra provides love and care to the plants and crops then produce good quality grains and fruits.

In Agnihotra atmosphere, the metabolism of plants and crops increases. The cow's ghee, gases coming out of the pyramid, unpolished rice and specific mantras enhance these metabolic processes.

Water holding capacity of the root zones of the plants increases due to agnihotra atmosphere. It also increases the ingredients, absorbing capacity and phosphorus releasing capacity of the soil.

Agnihotra helps in maintaining the balance

of nutrients between soil and plants.

The disinfections of air is not only useful to animal life but it also helps plant life. The aromatic substances, which get diffused in the air through Agnihotra offer protection to plant life against harmful organisms. This ensures healthy plant growth.

Agnihotra's atmosphere and ash can be used as adjuvant in the natural farming methods-also known as the Agnihotra Farming methods.

It is a holistic concept of growing plants in pure and healthy atmosphere and balancing the ecological cycles by performing agnihtora in the center of the farm and using the homa ash as a fertilizer.

Several experiments have been conducted in the East European countries on the use of homa ash in soil treatment. These, too, have shown positive effects and potential applications in agriculture.

Increment in grain yield, improvement in the quality of seeds, increment in the germinating capacity and protection of the seeds and grains is achieved though agnihotra.

Agnihotra improves the health of the soil and earthworms. Due to this fact, it has become popular in forestry and horticulture.

Internal resistance power of the crops increases due to agnihotra and it also protects crops from the harmful effects of chemicals.

Due to agnihotra, it is possible to enjoy Veda-directed Bio-psychological rhythmic life style.

In the human health sector too, performance of daily and use of agnihotra ash and smoke plays a vital role in alleviating impossible and complicated diseases.

Due to use of agnihotra smoke and ash, agricultural sector has documented surprising and miraculous results.

Homa Treatment

Homa treatment is a four-fold management involving use of Homa ash as such, ash in water, ash

with cow's dung and cow's urine and the agnihotra smoke.

Seed Treatment and Sowing

In Homa-Farming, seeds grown on cow dung and other natural composts are only used.

Seeds to be sown are dipped in cow's urine for 2-3 minutes, mixed with cow dung and agnihotra ash slurry, dried on paper of polythene sheets.

The best day for sowing is full moon day since the growing moon and crop growth are positively correlated.

While sowing, agnihotra ash should be put into the furrows.

While sowing rice seeds, agnihotra ash should be sprinkled around the root-zones.

With love affection sowing operation should be performed. To create such lovely atmosphere, Om Tryambakam Homa should be performed or at least Gayatri Mantras should be chanted. Folk songs can also be sung.

Ladies with on-going menstrual cycle should not participate in any form of homa or field operations.

The dried cow dung powder mixed with agnihotra ash serves as best food for the plants.

Mulching is an important operation the field and is used to improve the water holding capacity of the soil. The mulching mixture contains dried leaves, chips of the bark of the trees, perishable farm produce, discarded organic wastes, cow dung and agnihotra ash.

Role of CO₂ generated in Homa

Buring of the wood and fossil in the atmosphere is always controversial because of the generation of carbon monoxide (CO₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) and consequent increase in the 'green house' effect. On this basis it can be argued on this basis that homa produces CO and CO₂. It should be noted here that the way in which the samidha's are burnt in yajnya is a process of slow combustion. It is

not comparable to the burning of coal in the factories or household fire or running of steam engines etc, where oxygen is sucked in large quantities and CO₂ is generated. In the slow combustion process that takes place in homa, a small quantity of O₂ is utilized and CO₂ is emitted in a quantity readily absorbed by the surrounding plant life and vegetation and thus the CO₂ cycle is strengthened.

Another important fact to be noted here is that CO₂ produced in homa is not free CO₂. It is mixed with the vapors of other aromatic oils and antiseptic products. It acts as a vehicle in transporting such products to the surroundings which ensures a healthy plant growth. Agnihotra's atmosphere and ash can be used as adjuvant in the natural farming methods-also known as **Ahnihotra Farming Methods**. Several experiments have been conducted in the East European countries on the use of homa ash in soil treatment. These, too, have shown positive effects and potential applications in agriculture.

Results of some Homa Farming Experiments

Indian Results

At the Chandrashekhar Azad Agricultural University, Kanpur experiments on mustard seeds gave 30% increased yield. Prior to sowing, the seeds were treated with cow dung, cow urine and agnihotra ash.

Shri Dhanalal from Rajasthan had a problem of tomato borer in his field. In two months of Homa treatment, 70% improvement was observed. In the same field when tomato seedlings were next planted, the borer problem was not seen. Highly infected seedlings were given homa treatment individually, which responded by giving highest yield.

Shri Bhagwan Singh of Jhajhar from Navalgarh district of Rajasthan reported highest yield of wheat and barli and observed excellent grain filling with homa treatment.

During 1999-2000 Shri Abhay Mutalik Desai of Sutagatti Village in Belgaum district of Karnataka got highest Vanilla yield of 2.91% as compared to

2.56 and 2.71% obtained at Emaculum and Myladumpara in Kerala due to homa farming.

The sugarcane Woolly aphid problem of South Indian farmers was devastating during 1999. The predators like dipha and micromus appeared naturally and controlled aphid problem to a great extent. In some pockets of Belgaum district of Karnataka even the homa farms had this problem. However, in homa farms the problems was 100% solved with the aid of natural predators, whereas in non-homa farms the problem still persists.

During Woolly aphid problem on sugarcane, Sutagatti village experienced severe draught. Even though Shri Mutalik Desai could not irrigate his field, he got 35 tons of sugarcane per hectare.

Shri Kartikeyan of Pollachi village in Coimbatore district could control the leaf disease of turmeric by applying only one water spray of homa ash.

Shri Sundaram of the same village got disease free rice crop and highest yield due to application of homa treatment one month after transplanting the rice seedlings.

Shri Chinnaswamy of Devansapudur, Pollachi in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu got rid of eriophyd mite problem in six months period due to application of homa treatment. His coconut trees which used to give extremely small fruits with immature nut fall are doing very well now.

Shri Tiwari of Badawah in Madhya Pradesh had 70% cotton crop lost due to pest attack. Due to homa treatment, boll weevil destroyed the original crop destroyer and saved the cotton crop.

At the farm of Prestige Foods pvt ltd in Dewas town of Madhya Pradesh soybean production of 350 kg per hectare in 2000 rose to 2100 kg per hectare in the year 2001. Other farms in the area averaged 700-800 kg per hectare of production. The roots of the soybean plants in the Prestige farm bore twice the number of nitrogen-fixing nodules as compared to non-homa raised plants.

In food grain preservation to agnihotra ash produced excellent results. The homa ash treatment (1%) was reported to be superior over 1% BHC treatment when studied at Pune jowar, pearl millet, green gram and husked rice. It also avoided obnoxious smell of the chemical and its side effects.

Generally 300 days are required for grape seeds and cuttings to germinate with the use of modern technology like use of hormones, scarification, stratification etc. Agnihotra treatment reduced this period drastically to 21 days when studies were conducted at M.J.P. Agricultural University, Pune.

In the growth and development of earthworms, agnihotra plays an important role. The quality of soil improves due to homa treated earthworms.

Results from other countries

In USA, release of higher amount of soluble phosphorous from different soils has been reported due to agnihotra ash treatment.

A plant named Albert was abandoned on the terrace of the house when it died by Mr. Rafael Eduardo Diaz in Miami, Florida, USA. The plant was totally neglected for almost 8 months and was not at all watered and nourished. Only after three weeks of homa treatment, Albert came alive to the delight of the family.

Results from Chile, South America

Only due to agnihotra smoke treatment, Canadéal Barba Negra variety grew very high and gave double yield. No homa ash was used.

Lima beans generally are 0.8 meters long. Due to agnihotra treatment its length increased almost double.

A vegetable, Zuchint from South America grew tremendously in size (40 cm long and 15 cm in diameter) and had very good taste on receiving homa treatment.

Lettuce generally grows only near the coast.

However, with homa treatment it could grow at an altitude of 2000 meters above sea level. The crop turned to be large and nourishing.

A report from Baltimore, USA revealed that Gypsy Moth which defoliates large area of forest could be controlled due to homa treatment. In Maryland, USA agnihotra ash could serve as an adjunct but chemical spraying did not control Gypsy Moth on trees in that area.

Tison bacteria used to attack tomato plants. Sulfur treatment could not control it. However, agnihotra ash could not only control it but also produced good quality tomatoes.

Pears were attacked by Grapholita insects in Chile, South America. The infection was successfully controlled by homa therapy which yielded good quality, tasty and bigger size fruits.

Termites on grapes were reported. Phosphorous with insecticides killed adult termites but larvae continued burrowing into the plants. Agnihotra ash solution was used for disinfections. Termites disappeared totally.

Results from the Republic of Peru, South America

Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Peru. The approximate yield of a mango variety, Haden without agrochemical was 10,000 kg per hectare, it was 30,000 kg per hectare with agrochemicals and with homa treatment alone, it was 84,000 per hectare.

A lemon variety Sutil gave approx. 7,000 kg per hectare fruit yield without agrochemicals, 15,000 kg per hectare with agrochemicals and 17,200 kg per hectare with homa farming alone.

Potato had a disease called Rancha. The crop was 70-100% affected by Rancha, which dries the plants and if the potatoes are not harvested immediately, they rot. Due to homa therapy Rancha dried up, turned into powder, fell on to the ground and plants recovered their full health and vigor.

Agrochemically treated flowers once

harvested have 1-2 day vase life. However, homa treated flowers had one week life span with permanent fragrance.

Ministry of Presidency of the Republic of Peru

Generally, coffee produces fruits only after one and half years. With homa treatment it started flowering in the eighth month and produced fruits within one year. Moreover, the subsequent flowering appeared after 14 months of the flowering.

Fifth generation of Isla variety of Banana had 70% infection from fungi *Fusarium* and 40% from *moco Pseudomona solanace*. Generally, this variety has small bunches, lowest yield, 6-7 off springs and requirement of 8.5 months for harvest. With homa therapy, it produced disease-free 120 bananas per bunch, 12-13 off springs, fruits of bigger size and only six months for the harvest. This variety was found to heavily infected with *Sigatoka Negra* and *Sigatoka Amrilla* at many places in the republic.

The conventional cocoa farming in 10 hectares of land was destroyed by motiniasis and withches broom. The few remaining plants hardly showed signs of flowering and fruition. After the homa treatment, those few remaining plants rejuvenated, no plagues and diseases were observed, leaves were very healthy and shiny with throughout the year harvest of big and healthy fruits. The yield rose to unbelievable 400%.

The tomato crop of variety Marglobe was affected 90% by *Oidium* sp. and 95% by *Bernissta Taact* even after using agrochemicals and the physical appearance of the fruits was very poor. However, with homa therapy the tomato fruits increased in size from 7 cm to 10 cm and the fruit weight increased from 85 g to 120 g. Its thickness changed from 13 to 20 cm and yield rose to 3-4 kg from 1-2 kg per plant.

Cucumbers are generally, harvested in 80 days with different diseases despite the use of agrochemicals. With homa therapy not only this period came down to only 40 days but also the harvest was disease free. The yield was 17 fruits per creeper

with each fruit 25-30 cm long and 20-25 cm in girth.

Cabbage is generally harvested in 90 days and without agrochemicals the yield is very poor. With homa therapy the harvesting period came down to 60 days and no plagues and diseases were spotted.

Papaya takes generally 8-9 months for harvest. Attack by various organisms is very common reducing the yield to about 75 metric tons per year. With homa treatment, plague and disease free fruits could be harvested in just 6 months and the yield was recorded 150 metric tons per year.

Orange plants were raised on extremely poisoned soil due to serial spray of strong chemicals to eradicate cocoa plants. Due to homa treatment, the plants registered 1 cm growth per day. The plants were lush green and were free from any plagues and diseases.

The coconut plants were attacked by ants and ngi. Immature fruit drop was rampant and the yield was 5 coconuts per bunch. With homa therapy, the ants and fungi problem was controlled 100% and round the year yield was obtained with 25-35 coconuts per bunch.

Observations on farm animals from the Republic of Peru

Mr. Mate Uranga from Lima, Peru reports that his cow had uncontrollable warts. The vet recommended that the cow be put down. However, he tried homa therapy. After 30 days of agnihotra ash treatment, the warts started disappearing and health of the cow improved indicated by shiny fur on the animal.

A pedigree bull named 'Nene' valued \$ US 50,000.00 was infected with a lethal virus called *piroplasmosis* contracted from soil. Nene was healed with agnihotra ash and homa therapy over night reports Mr. Dueno Sr. Americo Perez from Toccache, Peru.

Agnihotra can be performed individually in a farm houses if the land holding is less like people

perform in their individual houses along with Vyhruti Homa and Om Tryambakam Homa.

Any member of the family or even servants can perform agnihotra at the specific sun rise and sun set timings.

It is better to take the help of a computer to find out local sun rise and sun set timings based on the latitude and longitude of the place rather than going for the timings printed by some local calendar or news paper.

Even though agnihotra is a scientific practice and is not a religious ceremony, it should be practiced with full devotion to get complete benefit.

Any type organically grown compost is allowed in the homa field. For best results organically grown seeds and organically produced compost is used in homa farming.

Scientists may desire to check the efficacy of Homa i.e. Yajnya. To begin with they may start with Rainmaking Yajnya (It has been experienced at Sutagatti village of Belgaum district of Karnataka) to see the immediate physical results and to test the quality of rain water and the effects of rain and other

related effects.

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