

READING NEWSPAPERS

This exploration of the benefits of reading newspapers as a student is thorough and insightful. It effectively highlights how this traditional form of media consumption can still hold significant value in the digital age, especially for academic and personal growth. By covering various aspects such as diverse knowledge acquisition, vocabulary enhancement, staying updated on current affairs, critical thinking development, relaxation, inspiration, networking, time management, cultural insights, and digital detox, the piece provides a comprehensive overview of the advantages. Students were encouraged to consider integrating newspapers reading into their daily routines, emphasizing the multifaceted benefits it can offer beyond just information consumption.

Food Security and Climate Change: Perspectives and Prospect

■ DR. RAJKUMAR SINGH

Food security and climate change are deeply interconnected issues that pose significant challenges to global sustainability and human well-being. a. Impact on Agriculture: Climate change affects agricultural productivity through changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events. Heatwaves, droughts, floods, and storms can damage crops, reduce yields, and disrupt food supply chains. b. Shifts in Growing Conditions: Climate change alters the suitability of land for different crops, leading to shifts in growing conditions. Some regions may experience benefits, such as longer growing seasons or increased rainfall, while others face decreased productivity or even crop failures. c. Rising Food Prices: Climate-related disruptions in food production can lead to price volatility and increased food prices. d. Extreme Events: Extreme weather events linked to climate change, such as hurricanes, floods, and wildfires, can destroy crops, livestock, and infrastructure, leading to food shortages and humanitarian crises. e. Adaptation Challenges: Farmers and food systems must adapt to changing climate conditions, requiring investments in resilient agricultural practices, improved infrastructure, and access to climate information and technologies. f. Food Distribution and Trade: Climate change can disrupt food distribution networks and international trade routes, affecting food access and availability globally. Vulnerable regions may become increasingly reliant on food imports, heightening food security risks. g. Nutritional Impacts: Changes in agricultural productivity and food availability can affect dietary diversity and nutritional quality, potentially exacerbating malnutrition and related health problems. h. Policy Responses: Addressing the complex interplay between food security and climate change requires coordinated efforts at local, national, and international levels. Strategies may include promoting sustainable agriculture, investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, improving social safety nets, and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions to limit further climate change impacts. Food security in the context of climate change requires comprehensive approaches that consider the interdependencies between agriculture, the environment, and socio-economic factors, with a focus on building resilience and ensuring equitable access to food resources for all populations.

Need of food: Food security is crucial for several reasons: a. Basic Human Need: Food is a fundamental human need. Access to an adequate, nutritious diet is essential for maintaining health, supporting growth and development, and ensuring overall well-being. b. Poverty Alleviation: Food security plays a central role in poverty alleviation efforts. c. Health and Nutrition: Adequate food security is essential for good health and nutrition. Malnutrition, including both undernutrition and overnutrition, can have severe consequences for physical and mental health, as well as cognitive development, particularly in children. d. Economic Stability: Food security contributes to economic stability at both the individual and national levels. Access to sufficient food enables people to engage in productive activities, pursue education and training, and contribute to economic growth. e. Social Stability: Food security is closely linked to social stability and resilience. f. Environmental Sustainability: Achieving food security in a sustainable manner is essential for preserving natural resources and mitigating environmental degradation. g. Resilience to Shocks: Food security promotes resilience to shocks and stresses, including natural disasters, economic downturns, and conflicts. h. Human Rights: Food security is recognized as a basic human right. i. Global Stability: Ensuring food security is essential for global stability and peace. Addressing food insecurity can help prevent conflicts over scarce resources and promote cooperation among nations to address common challenges. j. Sustainable Development Goals: Food security is integral to achieving several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including those related to poverty eradication, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, and climate action. In summary, food security is not only a matter of fulfilling basic needs but also a critical component of sustainable development, human rights, and global stability.

Prospects in India: India faces both challenges and opportunities in achieving food security: a. Challenges: Population Pressure: India has a large and growing population, putting immense pressure on food resources. Climate Vulnerability: The country is highly vulnerable to climate change, with erratic rainfall patterns, extreme weather events, and increasing temperatures affecting agricultural productivity. Water Scarcity: Many regions in India face water scarcity, impacting irrigation and agricultural production. Land Degradation: Soil erosion, depletion of nutrients, and urbanization contribute to land degradation, reducing agricultural productivity. Food Distribution: Despite adequate food production, challenges in distribution and logistics result in food insecurity for certain populations, particularly in remote or marginalized areas. Malnutrition: India continues to grapple with high levels of malnutrition, including both undernutrition and overnutrition, leading to health issues and hindering human development. b. Opportunities: Diverse Agricultural Potential: India has diverse agro-climatic zones, allowing for the cultivation of a wide variety of crops, including cereals, fruits, vegetables, and spices. Technological Advancements: The country has made significant strides in agricultural research and technology adoption, including the use of high-yielding crop varieties, precision farming techniques, and mechanization. Government Initiatives: Various government initiatives, such as the National Food Security Mission, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), aim to enhance agricultural productivity, improve water management, and promote sustainable farming practices. Market Reforms: Recent agricultural reforms, such as the introduction of electronic trading platforms and contract farming laws, have the potential to modernize the agricultural sector, improve market access for farmers, and increase income opportunities. Climate Adaptation: Investments in climate-resilient agriculture, including drought-tolerant crops, water-efficient irrigation systems, and climate-smart farming practices, can help mitigate the impacts of climate change on food production. Nutrition Programs: Government schemes like the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and the National Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyan) aim to address malnutrition by improving maternal and child health, promoting breastfeeding, and providing nutritious food supplements. Partnerships and Collaboration: Collaboration between government agencies, research institutions, NGOs, and the private sector can foster innovation, knowledge sharing, and capacity building in the agriculture and food sectors. Achieving food security in India requires a multi-dimensional approach that addresses challenges related to production, distribution, and nutrition while leveraging the country's agricultural potential, technological advancements, and policy initiatives.

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■ GL KHAJURIA

The Webster encyclopedic dictionary annotates climate as a composite prevailing weather condition of a region pertaining to temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine and cloudiness throughout the year and the averaged condition over a period of years. There is a wide-arrayed combination of factors responsible for the ever exaggerating climate changes. It is unequivocally the biggest challenge of the current century being faced by all the nations across the globe directly or indirectly with variable frequencies.

The earth's atmosphere changes dramatically owing to the emissions induced through various anthropogenic activities. And these, therefore, in combination result into an increase in the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) and water vapors. The increase in CO₂ concentration is due to fossil fuel use whereas increase in CH₄ and N₂O concentration is as a result of expansion of agriculture activities. However, the impact of climate change is indicative of various environmental factors evidenced through regional manifestation which, of course, are formed throughout the globe. The mountainous regions all over the world constitute 20% of terrestrial surface area which provide direct life support system for nearing 10% of world population. These also sustain many important activities viz forestry, agriculture and other energy resources. In addition, these are active elements of terrestrial environment which play a pivotal role in various global systems and of which climate change forms predominantly an important component. The contemporary research insights spare no room any more for scepticism so far as general rise in mean surface temperature at global, regional and local level is concerned. Though strange it may sound, but too true that global warming in its complex form is predominantly responsible for the climate change in long term effects. It has, however, been scientifically proved that human action effects six out of seven climate factors viz. CO₂, methane, N₂O, ozone, CFC's and water vapors. Apart from, halocarbons which are of the human origin occurring from cooling agents and other compound pollutants. All the halocarbons are more hazardous and responsible for atmospheric warming and some species of halocarbons are formed over 10,000 times more powerful in trapping heat compared to CO₂. The environmental scientists have established that halocarbons are long lived, persisting for hundreds and thousands of years when once released into the atmosphere. And one amongst these halocarbons is virtually immortal persisting over a period of 50,000 years or so. Whereas carbon dioxide is measured in parts per million compared to methane which is

measured in parts per billion but astonishing halocarbons are still too far ahead being measured in parts per billion. According to intergovernmental panel on climate changes (IPCC), temperature recorded at ground base measuring stations revealed a mean warming trend ranging from 0.3 C to 0.6 C since the year 1850 and from 0.2 C to 0.30 C since mid-seventies. And this recorded temperature is not way uniform either in time or distribution. More of the climate change occurs more on land than overseas and water bodies. The complexity and complications off-shooting from climate change and its potential affect over environmental and social consequences pose a drastic challenge for the environmental policy planners and decision making apparatus across the globe. It is, therefore, unrealistic to expect from the public, policy makers to understand the full body of climate change contraption. As a consequence, therefore, the scientific community has long back known that greenhouse effect applies not only to greenhouses but also to the glass itself in its entirety. Forests are both directly and indirectly impacted by the climate change. The direct impact is, however, owing to warming temperature and correspondingly changes in precipitation pattern or extreme weather events on forests. Even otherwise, notional pattern in temperature can have very significant effects on forest growth and survival, particularly those in the threshold areas. Higher temperature increases vapor-transpiration resultantly off-shooting drier conditions and decreases plants efficiency of water absorption. The rise in temperature dramatically give birth to the implication for timing of flowering and fruits formation which in turn affects growth rates and other physiological factors off-shooting will compelling the species either to migrate or face extinction. There shall, therefore, be an overall impact over the forests threatened by seasonality of precipitation and exaggeration in weather conditions which would in turn tantamount to wind-storms, lightning, thunders, floods, landslides and unaccountable episodes of environmental degradation. In industrialized countries, environmentally sound carbon sequestration activities in the existing forests can be facilitated by encouraging longer relations and inculcating other sensitive forest management practices. Carbon sequestration should under no circumstances include inappropriate inclusion of exotic species which would have a negative impact on the ecosystem integrity and would rather degrade ecosystem goods and services beyond retrieval and biodiversity obliteration. Much water has flown down the Brahmaputra in the east and the 'Indus' to the west over Indian sub-continental landscape, so is the situation across the globe. But lamentably, it is ironic to say that this precious plant is still facing serious onslaught emanating from the

human activities in pursuit of headlong development at the cost of destruction, irrespective of replenishment or compensation. All such human activities in turn are giving birth to environmental degradation and resultantly off-shooting the biggest challenge of current century ---the crises of climate change.

Over the years, lot of worldwide summits and conferences have been deliberated upon right from Stockholm on human development in 1972 followed by earth summit in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and the earth summit in Johannesburg but in the ultimate analysis, all have proved to be unyielding. And in the ongoing process of such summits and conferences, year 1995 unfolded another convention held in Berlin (COP1) wherein it was categorically emphasized that Rio was not enough and even its aftermath, the results were quite unyielding. This was sequenced by a protocol on climate change convention adopted in 1997 known as Kyoto Protocol. The targeted motto was emphatically aimed at to bring down global CFC's emission to a level of 5.2% during the period 2008-12 which period of commitment expired year ending 2015.

And now recently, a landmark framework arrangement on climate change was enunciated in Paris in 2015 to keep and ensure global temperature's slow down and this remarkable agreement followed as a sequel to united nations Intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC) in association with world health organization (WHO) and united nation environment programme (UNEP), scientific, technical and socio-economic information concerning climate areas changes, its potential affects and opinion for adaptation and mitigation. This framework was laid down on the occasion of World Earth Day (WED) on 22nd April, 2016, where apart from US and China, around 120 countries across the globe participated. And this framework agreement was more important and relevant as a follow up for enforcement of draft treaty adapted and followed earlier by 195 countries across globe present at United Nations conference on climate change. This is expected that this conference shall provide the required push in reducing global emission to the extent of 55% by the most populated 55 countries across the globe.

Concluding, therefore, the signing of the dynamic agreement on climate change, particularly at the point of time when the most powerful and leading countries viz the USA and China are in the forefront is beyond all ambiguities going to have a far reaching universal impact. This will undoubtedly, change the gloomy picture of the global environmental degradation and much of the current crises on climate change at large.

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The Holy Month of Ramadan and its significance

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The month of Ramadan is the pious month in Islamic calendar and it is the month of total fasting and is observed by the Muslims all over the world. This month has special significance for Muslims and it is the month of not only fasting but of self control, self discipline, penance, charity, austerity and remembrance of God and during this holy month Muslims make it sure that they will abstain from doing bad things and do good to the people especially help financially and through austerity. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, observed by Muslims worldwide as a month of fasting prayer, reflection and doing good to the fellow citizens. It teaches us self control, discipline and abstinence from the material pleasures. It is observed as the commemoration of Prophet Muhammad's first revelation. The annual observance of Ramadan is regarded as one of the five pillars of Islam and lasts from 29 to 30 days from one sighting of the crescent moon to the next month. During this holy month complete fast is observed by Muslims from dawn to sun set. The fast from dawn to sun set is -obligatory for all adult Muslims who are not acutely or chronically ill, travelling, elderly, breastfeeding, diabetic or menstruating. The pre dawn meal is referred to as Suhur and nightly feast that breaks the fast is called in Islamic parlance as iftar. Although Fatwas had been issued declaring that Muslims who live in regions with a midnight sun or polar night should follow the timetable of Mecca. It is common practice to follow the timetable of the closest country in which night can be distinguished from the day. The spiritual rewards (thawab) of fasting are believed to multiplied during Ramadan. Accordingly during the hours of fasting Muslims refrain not only from food and drink but also from tobacco products, sexual relations and sinful behavior devoting themselves instead to salat-prayer and study of holy Quran. This year Ramadan begun on Wednesday, 22nd of March 2023, with devotion and faith. It is worth mentioning that the final evening of Ramadan consists of a celebration called Eid al-Fitr with a big feast and the poor and needy people are provided help by the well to do people and this exhibits the spirit of equality in Islam-the religion of peace and benevolence. The significance of the Ramadan in the life of the Muslims cannot be exaggerated and it is in the fitness of things to throw light on the importance of the celebration and observance of the Ramadan. As the blessed month Ramadan draws near; Muslims around the world await anxiously and in joyous anticipation of the opportunity to observe fasting which is the

fourth pillar of the Islamic faith and the Muslims all around the world welcome the coming of the month of Ramadan. The Ramadan each year sparks interest and awareness that raises several questions regarding month long fasting. Is it an aimless exercise of austerity or a religious discipline promising moral, physical, and spiritual development and advancement? Is this the novel practice introduced by Islam? How do various world religions inculcate fasting and what is the true concept of fasting in Islam? What is the significance of Ramadan itself and what are the objectives of the fasting that a Muslim strives to achieve in this month? Fasting can be commonly defined as 'Abstaining from all or some kinds of food or drink especially as a religious observance. The incorporation of fasting in world religions signifies that the scope of fasting reaches well beyond the simplicity of abstinence from food and drink. Observance of fasts is an important part of Hinduism as Hindus all over the world observe fast on the eve of religious festivals. Thus both Islam as well as Islam ordain its followers to observe fasts but in different ways and it is worth mentioning that the Muslim fasting is very strict and hard in observance as a strict formalities and restrictions are followed by the believers during the Ramadan and so fasting is very unique and distinct in religion of Islam and even taking of even water and smoking of all kinds is not allowed in fasting by Muslims and thus fasting in Islam denotes a rigorous discipline and adherence to set rules and formalities by the people. Fasting is regarded by the world religions primarily as a mode of self-reflection, moral conditioning and spiritual advancement. Interestingly, fasting is not a novel practice introduced by Islam. The holy Quran acknowledges this fact and declares 'Oh ye who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you, as it was prescribed for those before you, so that you may become righteous. Thus the practice of fasting in Islam is an extension of the practice found in earlier religions. In Hinduism, fasting is known as Upavasa. It is a common expression of religious commitment and is undertaken as part of an ascetic routine. The fasting has got much importance in sanatana Dharma and many Hindu rituals start with fasting. Upvasa can also refer to an all inclusive -abstinence from all forms of sensual gratification. In Islam fasting is not only a physical exercise but a spiritual one, the ultimate aim of which is the attainment of God's pleasure through regulation of one's life in accordance with His ordinances. If a Muslim merely observes the outward requirements of the fast, they will simply succeed in making themselves hun-

dry as well as thirsty and nothing more. Explaining true essence of fasting in Islam, Hazrat Ghulam Ahmad, the Promised Messiah and founder of the Ahmadiyya Muslim community states, "Fasting is not merely staying hungry and thirsty, rather its reality and its impact can only be gained through experience. It is human nature, that less one eats, the more one's spirit is purified and thus his capacity for spiritual visions increases. The will of God is to decrease one kind of sustenance and to increase the other. A person who is fasting should always be mindful that he is just not required to stay hungry. On the contrary he should remain engaged in remembrance of God so that he can cut asunder the ties of worldly desires and amusements and is wholly devoted to almighty. Hence the significance of fasting is this alone that man gives up one kind of sustenance which only nourishes the body and attains other kind of sustenance which is a source of comfort and gratification of the soul." Indulgence in unbecoming speech and inappropriate actions nullifies the very objective of fasting in Islam. This is why the Holy Prophet of Islam has taught that, "He who does not shun telling a lie by word and deed, should know that God needs not his abstinence from food and drink." It should be noted that fasting in Islam has set strict rules and regulations which a believer has to follow in letter and spirit while observing fasting in Ramadan, otherwise fasting will only imply to be hunger and thirsty. Muslim fasting is not that easy, but the believers observe fasting during Ramadan in true religious spirit by following all the rules, regulations and commandments of the God and his prophet. It should be understood that fasting has special importance in Islam and the devote Muslims observe fasting with their mind fixed on God and this surely bestows the blessings of the almighty on those who observe fasting during the holy month of Ramadan. To conclude one can say that fasting is not merely keeping oneself hungry and thirsty but there is a big scientific philosophy behind fasting during Ramadhan and so all Muslims should observe fasting during Ramadan for obtaining the blessings of the almighty Allah. May this year's fasting purify our body and soul and also bring peace, security, prosperity, happiness and above all contentment and let us all pray to God who is the supreme lord of the universe and all powerful and merciful. May He purify us from all our sins!

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Harvesting Resilience & Sustainability through Natural Farming

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In the present era, as far as agriculture is concerned; all our endeavors are directed towards resilience and sustainability of the sector. The gains in the farm sector have been overshadowed by the adverse effects on our environment largely due to unscientific and crude methods of our cultivation. The post green revolution era in the country witnessed excessive use of chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. That entire chemical ultimately forced its way deeper into the layers of earth or got washed away into the water bodies. All this rendered air, water and soil unfit for breathing, drinking and cultivation. There have been studies which indicate that the increase in concentration of air pollutants result in the increased yield loss in crops like Barley and Soybean. Similarly the water bodies are loaded with contaminants like Arsenic, Lead, Chromium and Nickel. The level of Uranium in the ground water is 50 per cent above the WHO norms. The soil is also getting polluted due to accumulation of gases like Sulphur dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Nitrous oxide which retard the soil health, its fertility and the microbial activity in the soil.

It was only after the Brundtland commission came with the concept of Sustainable development and the world realized that the methods of farming being practiced with heavy use of chemicals were not sustainable. They may have some advantage in the short run in terms of increase in yield, but in the long run they are detrimental to the mankind and life on this planet. Apprehensions are that if urgent steps are not taken to change the course, the situation may go out of our hands. In this regard, Natural Farming is now being promoted as a sustainable and remunerative approach towards farming. Natural Farming is the 'Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)', a technique developed by Subash Palekar, a 66 years old agriculturist from Belora village of Amravati district in Maharashtra's Vidarbha region. The person quit his graduate agriculture degree to do something different. Subash Palekar has also been conferred with India's fourth highest civilian award Padam Shree. He is the pioneer of 'zero-budget natural/spiritual farming'. Palekar is not supporter of the Organic farming or the Japanese philosopher Masanobu Fukuoka's Natural farming. Organic farming, as he says is based on composting and vermi compost techniques that actually pollute the atmosphere as the resultant manures are known to emit huge quantities of greenhouse gases like methane. Similarly, Fukuoka's natural farming that prescribes

sowing and harvesting without any intervention leads to excessive weed growth in farms, affecting crop yields. His concept of Natural Farming/ZBNF relies on the following four basic components: Natural Farming starts with Bijamrita. This is primarily the mixture of cow dung, urine and water. Seeds are treated with the Bijamrita before being sown in the fields. Next at the heart of Natural Farming is Jivamrit. It is a fermented solution containing 200 litres water; 5-10 litres cow urine, 10 kg dung, 1 kg each of Gur (Jaggery) and Besan (gram flour), and a handful of soil from the farm bund for every acre. Jivamrita basically nurtures thousands of bacteria essential for healthy crop growth.

With the application of Jeevamrita, one can get 5-6 quintals of cotton and 3-6 quintals of soya bean per acre in non-irrigated patches. On irrigated patches, these can go up to 10 quintals. Jivamrita has also been reported to contribute to soil health and also increasing the plant's capacity to even tolerate inundation from heavy rains or hailstorms. Besides Bijamrita and Jeevamrita, the two other vital components of Natural Farming are Whapasa and Mulching (Aachadana). Mulching is basically a cover of dried materials from farm or green unused materials from farm like grasses. A carpet of harvested crop residue between crop rows helps to absorb moisture from the atmosphere and also prevents emergence of weeds. Plastic sheets can also be used as a mulching material. Whapasa means the mixture of 50% air and 50% water vapour in the cavity between two soil particles. It is the soil's microclimate in 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 builds resilience against drought. Whapasa encourages reducing irrigation, irrigating only at noon as it coincides with peak photosynthesis and in alternate furrows. To overcome the incidence of insect pests, Natural Farming relies on various extracts called as 'Astra'. Agniastra consists of a mixture of locally available resources like Chilli, Garlic, Neem and cow urine. These all are used to control the insects. The Bramhastra is another mixture of locally available plants like Neem, Guava, Custard Apple, Pomegranate etc. with cow urine and is used to spray over the leaves of the plant. The Neemastra is also the mixture of cow dung, urine, neem etc. and is very effective against insects that suck leaves. Dashpami extract is also another effective extract for control of diseases and insect pests.

Gomutra (cow's urine), the golden liquid once overlooked is now

again the talk of farming community and the champions of resilience and sustainability in agriculture. It has been discovered by the farming community as the panacea to most of their field problems related to management and control of insect pest and diseases and maintenance of soil health. Wisdom of the past did not considered it to be merely a waste product; instead considered Gomutra as a treasure trove of nutrients, enzymes and very useful microbes. Cow in the country is considered to be a symbol of motherhood. In Natural farming, this elixir not only nourishes the soil with Nitrogen, but its anti microbial properties also help in keeping away diseases and insect pests from the crops. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are the three major nutrients required for healthy plant growth. Cow urine contains significant amounts of both nitrogen and potassium. Gomutra is indispensable in Natural Farming. The Gomutra to be used in Natural Farming should be only from an indigenous cow and along with cow dung, its formulation does miracles. Gomutra is used for preparations of no. of growth promoters and bio pesticides which are effective in improving soil fertility. Research studies reveal that only 20% of Nitrogen material consumed by cattle is absorbed and 80% is excreted in urine and dung of which 52% of Nitrogen returns in urine and 28% in dung. In 24 hours a cow can give 6 litres of urine and if a farmer has two cows, the farmer will have 4380 litres of urine in one year which equals to 65 kilogram of Nitrogen and that amounts of Nitrogen equals to 136 kilogram of Urea. Besides, the residual effect of Gomutra is also present in next crop. One desi cow can nourish as much as 30 acres. Cow urine works as a purifier while fresh cow dung is an insect repellent and acts as a germicidal. Cow urine has therapeutic aspects, medicinal value as mentioned in Panchehgaya. Cow urine alone is also a good liquid fertilizer and can be used directly for spraying the crop. Dilute 1 lit of cow urine with 100 lit of water and use it as foliar spray. For one acre of crop 200 lit of such dilute suspension will be sufficient. This can be used in any crop in all the seasons. The cow urine can be used as bio-pesticide. It contains 95% water; 2.5% urea, minerals, 24 types of salts, hormones, and 2.5% enzymes. It also contains iron, calcium, phosphorus, carbonic acid, potash, nitrogen, ammonia, manganese, iron, sulfur, phosphates, potassium, urea, all across the amino acids, enzymes, cytokines and lactose. KVK all over the country are on the job of awareness regarding various natural farming practices.

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