



*A step towards
holistic development*

Nurturing Nature



Empowering Lives



*High
Energy*

*More
Profits*








*More
Productivity*









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Agriculture– Overview


-  The objective of agriculture in India has changed from self consumption to earning high profits.
-  Excessive use of chemicals over time may have increased the produce but has depleted the soil's nutrients.
-  Each crop requires sixteen important minerals. The soil needs to be rich in nutrients for the crop to absorb from it directly.
-  Pests infest a particular variety of crop. Therefore, different crops should be sown alternatively.
-  Traditionally, a farmer used to grow multiple crops. Now, only one specialized main crop is grown. However, this practice lowers the quality of soil.


Recommendations

-  Seeds should be sown 5 cm under the soil, neither above it nor under that.
-  One kilogram of seeds should be mixed with two gram of Beta- Vex & thyrim before sowing so that they become disease resistant.
-  The timely sowing of cereals is very important. With each delayed day, the produce goes down by thirty– fifty kg per hectare.
-  Barley, being rich in protein forms good quality fodder for livestock & increases milk production in cattle.
-  Legumes (cowpea, green gram) should be cultivated in between summer & winter crops. They absorb atmospheric nitrogen & replenish the soil nutrients.
-  15—20 kilogram of gypsum should be mixed in one hectare of soil to reduce the salt content.



Theories to Stories

 *“Most of my crops decay while I store them in my storehouse. This camp taught us different ways of storing our produce. We have learnt that we need to keep the humidity levels below 10% in the warehouses so that the pests can not breed & multiply. We will implement all that we have learnt in our fields”*
-Anupam Kumar, Farmer, Tenti village

 *“This workshop taught us the right time to irrigate our crops. Earlier we followed no schedule & irrigated the fields whenever we felt it was the right time. The scientists guided us that the right time to irrigate the fields is after 21 days. Now, I will follow this.”*
-Shanti Swarup, Farmer, Tenti village

The sense of our commitment



For
an
Empowered
Tomorrow

Any cereal being considered for packaging should be:

- Safe & suitable for human consumption
- Free from abnormal flavors, odours, living insects & mites
- Sweet, hard, clean, whole-some
- Uniform size, shape & color
- Free from moulds, weevils, smell, discoloration, admixture of deleterious substances.
- Moisture content should not exceed 12 per cent.