Pranic Agriculture

Can an ancient science and art of healing help to enhance agricultural productivity?

Conference Stream: Sustainable Agriculture

Dr. Bianca Dunker^A and Christin Dunker^B

^AThe University of Adelaide, SA 5005, Australia, ^BprayOveda, Germany Email address: bianca.dunker@adelaide.edu.au

Background

Pranic agriculture is based on an ancient science and an art of healing known as Pranic Healing which works with subtle energy also called Prana¹.

Pranic Healing was founded by Master Choa Kok Sui. It is built on the knowledge that every object including man, animals and plants are surrounded by an energy field called bioplasmic body which was discovered by scientists through the Kirlian photography². The theory is that this energy body is important for keeping man, animals, and plants healthy and alive.



Kirlian photograph of a Coleus leaf source: mons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=38632806

Objectives

Earlier publications on the application of pranic healing on plants have indicated that pranic treatment can lead to enhanced seed germination, greater plant growth and increased yield and quality of the produce^{3,4}. Our study intends to provide further insights into the effectiveness and applicability of pranic agriculture with regards to agricultural productivity by looking at the effects of pranic healing on carrots and rocket.

Methods

The study was carried out at a site in Nieklitz, Germany. We compared germination rates and final yield for carrots and rocket plants with and without pranic treatment. Plants were grown under the same conditions except that one plot received a weekly pranic healing. Plant seeds where sow on the 23.03. 2019 in two adjacent garden beds. All plants were harvested and measured on the 30.07.2019. We used the Mann-Whitney U Test in R⁵ to compare final root weight of carrots and maximum leaf length of rocket plants.

Results

Fig.1 Carrot seedlings after ca. 6 week





No prana

a Prana





Fig.2 Carrot and rocket seedlings after ca. 11 weeks



Total number of sprouted carrots with "prana" was 226 compared to 82 "no prana" carrots and 31 "prana" rocket plants compared to 30 "no prana" plants. The mean final root weight was 42.8g ±25.6 for "prana" and 42g ±31.8 for "no prana" carrots. The mean max. leaf length was 101.8mm ±18 for "prana" and 95.9 ±20.7 for "no prana" rocket.In both cases the Mann-Whitney U Test showed no Fig.3 Carrots final harvest







significant differences between the "prana" and the "no prana" group (Carrot root weight W = 6394, p-value = 0.3704, Rocket leaf length W = 238, p-value = 0.473).

Conclusion

Our results showed that seed germination was three times greater in carrot plants treated with prana. However, there was no significant difference in the final weight of carrots and leaf length of rocket with or without pranic healing. Still our results suggest a positive effect of pranic treatment on overall productivity.

References

¹ Sui, C.K., (1992). The Ancient Science and Art of Pranic Healing. Institute of Inner Studies Publishing Foundation India Private Ltd., India.

² Kirlian, S.D., (1949). Method for receiving photographic pictures of different types of objects. Patent, N106401, USSR

³ Srikanth N. Jois, K. Nagendra Prasad and Lancy D'Souza, (2017). Morphology of cucumber plants as influenced by pranic agriculture. Asian J. Agric. Res., 11: 33-35.

⁴Jois, Srikanth N., et al. (2016) "Physio-chemical qualities of tomato fruits as influenced by pranic treatment-an ancient technique for enhanced crop development." Indian Journal of Science and Technology 9.46: 1-6.

⁵ R Core Team (2021). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL https://www.R-project.org/.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank all the people involved in this study including Christopher Billings, Stefan Riebesell, Christoph Enz, Sai Abhishek, Kunal Das, Anabel Kübler and Mathias Rojahn.