

प्राण
pran

Preservation and Proliferation of
Rural Resources and Nature



3rd Annual Report 2014-15



Enhancing Agriculture of Women & Marginal Families

विकास के मूल सिद्धान्त

(Principles of Development)

“पंच स” जिन्दगानी के लिए ।

“पंच ज” जीवन चलाने के लिए ॥

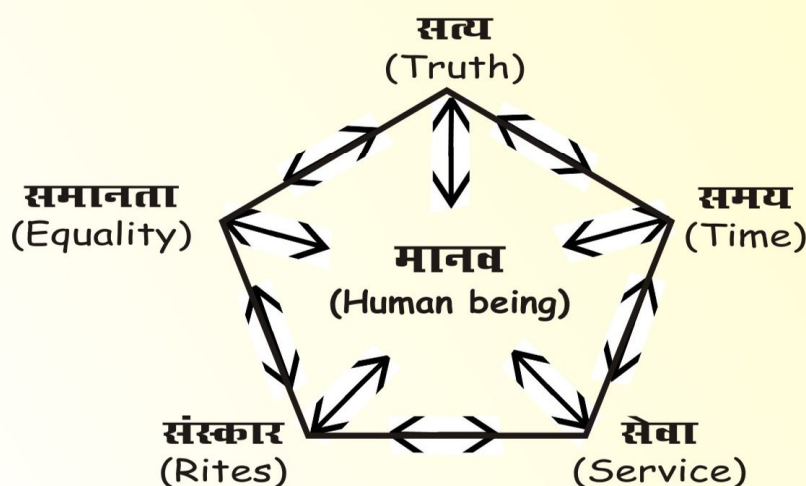
(Five S: To achieve the goals of life; Five J: To run the life)

पंच स (Five S):

1. सत्य (Truth) 2. समय (Time) 3. सेवा (Service) 4. संस्कार (Rites) 5. समानता (Equality)

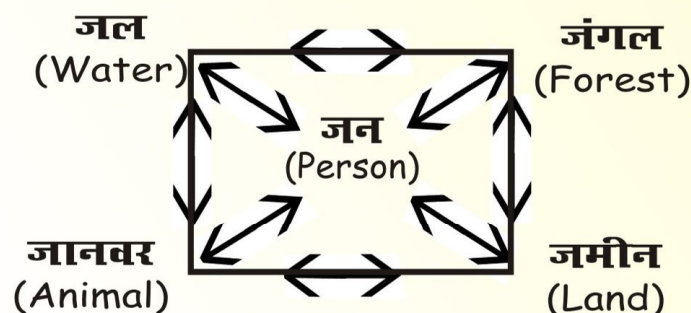
जिस जन्तु के व्यवहारिक जीवन में सत्य, समय, सेवा, संस्कार एवं समानता का समावेश हो उसे मानव कहा जाता है। विकासकर्मी के लिये मानव बनना प्रथम शर्त है।

(A living creature having truth, timeliness, service, rites and equality in its practical life is called a human being. For development work a man has to become a human being first.)



पंच ज (Five J):

1. जल (Water) 2. जंगल (Forest) 3. जमीन (Land) 4. जानवर (Animal) 5. जन (Person)



सृष्टि/प्रकृति के विधि अनुरूप प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का स्थायी एवं टिकाऊ विकास करना ही श्री विधि विकास कहलाता है।

(Sustainable development of natural resources including human resource based on law of nature/God is called SRI method of development)

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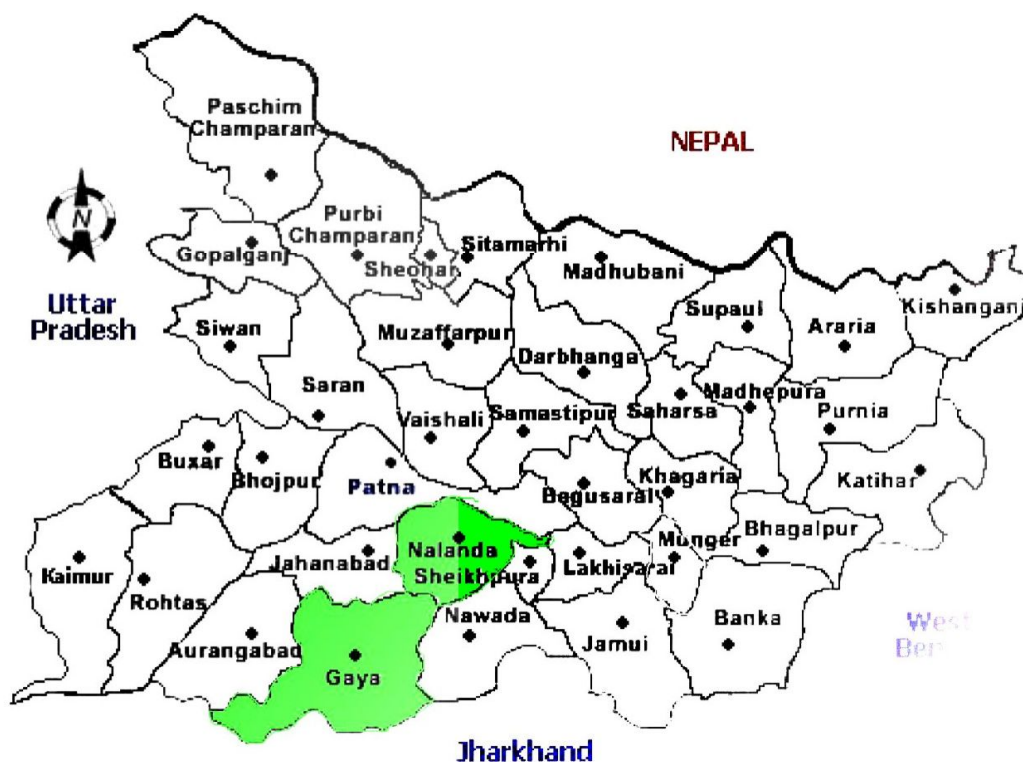
PRAN Programme Area Profile

- Degraded natural resource base, undulating topography, poor soil depth and poor vegetative cover.
- High Population growth rate and low literacy rates poorly developed infrastructures.
- Widespread poverty, with high concentration of Scheduled caste and other backward castes.
- Exploitative practices including money-lending.
- Extremely limited role of women in community activities.
- Agriculture the primary livelihood sources, with small holdings, less than 15 percent of the cultivable areas under irrigation, providing 3-5 months of food security.



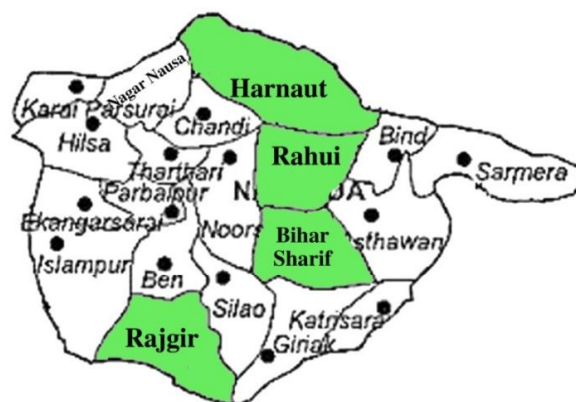
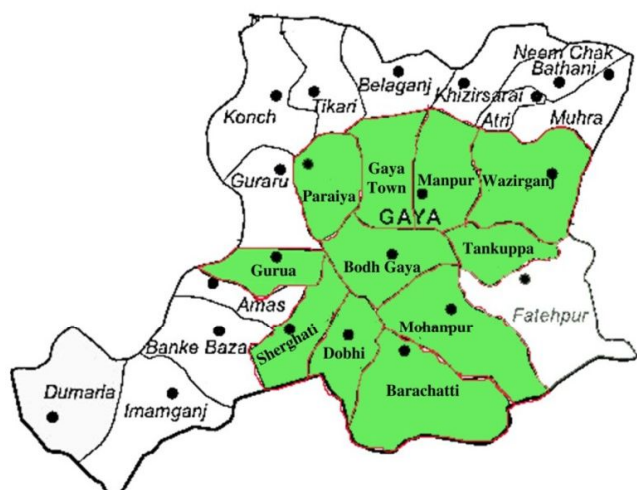
PRAN's Operational Districts In Bihar

(As on 31.03.2015)



PRAN works with socio-economically disadvantaged communities, such as Schedule Castes, women, landless, backward communities and marginal and small cultivators. Grassroots action involving innovative and sustainable agriculture to enhance livelihoods is PRAN's primary focus. Improving the husbandry of natural resources is the broad avenue PRAN follows to enhance livelihoods. Average productivity of major food grain and other crops in general is very low in Bihar. Small and marginal rural households face food grain insecurity; poor and bad monsoon aggravate the situation. Distress migration to distant places in search of work is a common phenomenon.

Despite accelerating growth rates in food grain as well as non-food grain production, the status of agriculture in Bihar is not comparable to agriculturally developed states or even all-India average. With similar area, West Bengal produced more than double of paddy output in Bihar. Similarly, Haryana with half of the area produced almost equal of wheat output to Bihar. The case of other crops such as maize, arhar, gram, sugarcane, rapeseed/mustard, potato, etc. was no different. Moreover, the yield gap between the potential and the actual was large at 50-70% in the state, depending upon the crop and irrigation condition.



Our Mission

“Enhancing Agriculture of women and marginal families _ preservation and proliferation of rural resources and nature”

Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature (PRAN) works with poor and marginal communities at the grassroots to enhance their food security, fulfilling their Nutritional requirement through traditional crops, by securing of quality nutrition requirements-Natural Farming and cash income through climate resilience technology such as System of Root Intensification (SRI) method of crop cultivation. It also builds capacity of Government functionaries, grassroots organizations and various other actors of rural development in sustainable agriculture. The primary operational area of PRAN is Bihar State.

PRAN is an offshoot of PRADAN. It was formed in 2012. It is registered in the holy city of Gaya as a Public Charitable Trust under The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

PRAN engages spirited youth – both from local areas as well as those who have earned higher academic qualifications elsewhere – to work closely with people and promote livelihoods based on natural resources through application of SRI principles in life and livelihoods. PRAN builds capacity of local and educated people through its principles of development: *Panch S (Satya, Samay, Seva, Sanskar and Samanata) and Panch J (jal, Jungle, Jameen, Janawar and Jan).*

Our Approach to Grassroots Action

Our approach to development is firmly founded upon participatory action at the community level. At the heart of the organisation is the aim of developing livelihood security, which is facilitated by an intensive participatory process of natural resources development and local institutional development. Particular emphasis is placed upon the poor and women.

PRAN believes that SRI way of life and livelihood beginning with crop cultivation has great potential positively impact the community and the environment. Strengthening farming systems integrated with Climate change adaptation for women and marginal households in particular is main area of our intervention. The major focus of PRAN is to form SRI women groups to sustain the activities of SRI method of crop cultivation. PRAN also works with existing women collectives in villages formed by various organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other social bodies. Facilitating women collectives to identify and nurture local cadres through phased training of village women and men farmers enable our interventions reach out to large number of small and marginal families.

Focus Area

- Field level interventions in community based natural resources management, including community mobilization; implementation of land and water resources development, participatory irrigation management, agriculture productivity enhancement for small & marginal farmers and capacity building and institutional development.
- Development support to NGOs, Government departments /projects and donor organization in the above areas.
- Action Research and policy advocacy through documentation and dissemination.

Working with local Rural Communities

We are partnering with PRADAN to implement SRI Scaling up project in Bihar. We focused our attention in two districts Gaya and Nalanda.

Parameters	Unit	Plan during 2014-15	Achievement during 2014-15
Number of districts	No.	2	2
Number of blocks	No.	15	15
Agriculture Productivity Enhancement			
Number of SRI-Paddy Farmers	No.	20000 households in 8000 acres	24809 in 8333.01acres
SRI-Wheat including Zero tillage	No.	SRI-other crops- 10000 households in 2000 acres	8013 households in 1214.6acres
Kharif SRI-Vegetables			2378 households in 170.29 acres
Rabi SRI- vegetables			3140 households in 297.05 acres
SRI-rapeseed			1651households in 182.09 acres
Altogether SRI-Other crops 15626 cumulative households in 1899.33 acres			
Security of Quality Nutrition Requirement			
Ongoing Low cost vermicomposting	No.	0	1200 households
Farmers using ITK preparations(Sri Pranamrit and others)	No.	300 old and 400 new households	1663 families
No of Common Interest Groups (CIGs)	No.	75 old and 75 new women groups	75 old nurtured and 58 new CIGs formed
Number of Solar project installed and in operation	No.	0	1
Community Training			
Training to common farmers on SRI-Paddy & Other Crops	Events	25000 Participants	782
	Male/Female		(18948/5751) Total 24699 participants



1. Major Interventions

1.1 Agriculture Productivity Enhancement

a.SRI method of Paddy cultivation

This year there was normal rainfall though it came little late but overall monsoon was alright and farmers practiced SRI method of Paddy in their fields.

The yield estimation of Kharif Paddy

The crop cutting and yield estimations took lot of time and entire team was involved in that including the government officials.



Of 21589 Paddy survived out of 24809 transplanted due to flood, we collected random yield of farmers from the project. Among 21589 families we collected data of 8076. Every 5th farmer data on yield from a village was collected.

Parameters	No of SRI- paddy farmers
Total number of farmer participated	24809
No of farmers plots survived after heavy flood in Nalanda	21589
sample data Analyzed	8076
< 5ton/hec. (6.3%)	512
5-6 ton/hec (18.75%)	1515
6-7 ton/hec (33.8%)	2733
7-8 ton/hec (20.85%)	1684
8-9 ton/hec (14.27%)	1153
9-10ton/hec (4%)	329
>10ton/hec (1.85%)	150
Average yield 6.88 ton/hec	

> 70% of the farmers used lower to lower medium duration Paddy varieties having experience of drought regularly

>74.77% of families got more than 6 ton/hec

> 20% of families got yield more than 8 ton/hec

>5% of families got yield more than 9 ton/hec

b. SRI other Crops(Wheat, Rapeseed and vegetables)

As there was normal rainfall during kharif large number of small and marginal farmers turned out for SRI-Wheat and other crops. Along with food-grain crops we focused on kharif and rabi vegetables in Gaya.

Achievement during 2014-15

S. N	District	Name of the crop	Number of families
1	Gaya	SRI-Wheat	6211 in 905.55 acres
		SRI-rapeseed	1227 households in 152.14 acres
		Kharif SRI-Vegetables	2378 households in 170.29 acres
		Rabi SRI-vegetables	2784 households in 250.8 acres
2	Nalanda	SRI-Wheat and Wheat with seed drill (using zero Till machine and manually drawn SRI-seed drill)	1802 in 309.15 acres
		SRI-Rapeseed	424 households in 31.4 acres
		Rabi SRI-vegetables	800 households in 80 acres
Total(2) as of now		SRI-Wheat	8013 households in 1214.7 acres
		SRI-Rapeseed	1651 households in 183.5 acres
		SRI-Vegetables	5962 cumulative households in 501.09 acres
		Thus SRI-other crops(Cu.no)	15626 households in 1899.29 acres



Yield obtained under SRI-Wheat(13-14)

Among 5257 families, the data of 4847 families were analysed

The existing yield of wheat in project area varies between 1.2-2.4t/hect

Under SRI method the project average yield is 4.13t/hect

More than 5t/hect-21.5%

Between 4-5 t/hect-33.8%

Between 3-4 t/hect-38%

Less than 3t/hect-6.6%



Result of SRI-Vegetables

Of 2212 families involved in SRI-vegetables

- ♦ 111(about 5%) families lost the crop due to scorching sunlight. They had no irrigation availability. The farmers who assured irrigation support did not provide support on credit. Among these in summer 30 families had grazing problems in their field.
- ♦ 112 (about 5%) farmers had their production just above their traditional method as they were not able to adhere to all the package of practices but they realized their mistake.
- ♦ 1989(about 90%) got better yields and were fully satisfied with SRI-Vegetables.
- ♦ Four vegetables were done under SRI-Brinjal, Cauliflower, Chill and Tomato.

Those who followed the principles experienced as follows.

As experienced by the farmers the yield enhancement in tomato, Brinjal, Chilly and cauliflowers were 85%,81.8%,63.2% and 50% respectively when done through SRI method.

Result of Rapeseed (2013-14)

As previous year the enhancement in yield of rapeseed particularly of RP-09 variety continued to provide higher yields. 1559 farmers cultivated SRI-Rapeseed in 171.75 acres. As against 10-12 quintals average yield per hectare the SRI yield was 28 quintals per hectare. The variety R.P-09 is transplant tolerant and is of longer duration. There are varieties which are transplant non tolerant and based upon various varietal trials we revised the manual earlier prepared. The farmers are using rapeseed for home consumption and at times also sell in the local market at Rs 40-50/- per kg. They also use the threshed plant in making brooms which last long as compared with local brooms.

65 % farmers got yield more than 2.5 t/hect.

3% farmers had poor harvest. Failure of Irrigation

32% got yield more than 3 ton/hect

The average yield obtained was 2.8t/hect against existing yield of 1-1.2 t/hect.

Weakness of R.P-09 as experienced by farmers

- ♦ It is a long duration variety
- ♦ It requires irrigation
- ♦ In rain fed and dry area farmers have less liking. Also farmers involved in SRI-Vegetables want to go for vegetable crops.



1.2 Innovation : Development and validation of SRI implements

The trained local blacksmith is now manufacturing Mandawa Weeder, Sri Vidhi Weeder, markers, sugarcane eye extractor and seed drill. PRAN has helped this blacksmith to obtain legal documents like license, TAN, PAN so that they are able to sell to other agencies promoting SRI method of crop cultivation. This blacksmith is supplying Sri Vidhi Weeder to government of Madhya Pradesh and several organisations. There is a limitation with blacksmith to improve the efficiency of wheat seed drill. Further a firm called **Agro Vision** with our inputs has successfully demonstrated 5th generation SRI-Wheat seed drill which helped us in scaling up SRI-Wheat in 2014-15. There has been an effort to develop two rows seed drill by Agro-vision. A large number of changes have been made which are expected to make this machine suitable for many crops including SRI-DSR. The Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission also purchased Mandawa weeders from this blacksmith.



1.3 Solar cum drip Irrigation Project

The solar project implemented in village Rajapur is running smoothly. The DC submersible pumps are sophisticated and farmers find that hard to repair locally. With support from Jain Irrigation Systems and Alicia Harley of Harvard University, PRAN implemented community managed solar irrigation project integrated with drip among 7 marginal farmers. The group charges Rs 20 per hour to members using solar water. Earlier the farmers were using diesel pump sets which cost Rs 100 per irrigation in small plot of 200 square metre whereas after installation of solar irrigation integrated with drip the cost for the same area came down to Rs 50 for same piece of land when we irrigate at interval of 7 days. In drip water is required daily even then it is cost effective in case of vegetables. The two SRI-women groups received 30 drip kits from ATMA, Gaya. Mulching integrated bitter gourd crop supported by solar project in Rajapur village at Gaya



In hot summer farmers took SRI-vegetables and practiced mulching using solar irrigation project
In case of plastic mulching/mulching farmers experienced positive learning similar to last year.

- The frequency of irrigation is reduced by 20- 25% and saving of water takes place in hot summer as the mulch trapped moisture from atmosphere which has 30% moisture during summer. Also it reduced the evaporate-transpiration from the soil due to burning sunlight.
- The fruits are fresh and damage is less as the fruits do not get in touch with the soil.
- The leaves of cucurbits remained green while in case of non-mulching the leaves wilted after 2-3 days of irrigation. Due to heat generated in soil, this was happening in areas without mulch.
- The weeds emerged in non-mulching area while it did not appear in mulched area. In non-mulched area farmer had to remove the weeds.



Focus and agro-ecological and sustainable practices

Local fertilisers and pesticides including low cost vermin-composts are being prepared by farmers in villages. Among various preparations Sripranamrit, Srimathhastra, Srineemastra are becoming famous among farmers. As of now nearly 3500 farmers have started using these preparations and have been sharing positive experiences of these products. With few farmers in Wazirganj, Tankuppa and Bodhgaya blocks we are piloting plastic mulching. The experience of farmers using plastic mulching is encouraging us to integrate in our project. We are also integrating feromen traps and yellow and white sticky plates with few farmers.



Capacity Building of farmers and Local Resource Persons

We organised various training events for farmers and Village Resource persons in all our 15 project blocks of Gaya and Nalanda.

Working on theme of SRI Dissemination of SRI knowledge

PRAN participates in various kisan melas organised by department of agriculture and agricultural universities. It sends various materials on SRI in Hindi and English to various stakeholders including government and civil societies in state of Bihar and elsewhere. In villages and block headquarters PRAN distributes various pamphlets relating to SRI method of crop cultivation and fertiliser and pesticides preparation. Various research institutes also get in touch with us and ask for SRI package of practices.



Awareness Events

This year we were extensively engaged in capacity building of farmers through various events. First of all we spread awareness among farmers in new villages so that they can start SRI. In awareness events a group of 3-4 women in yellow sari go to a hamlet with big fur and pamphlets of SRI. The villagers are informed beforehand. The women of the hamlet gather. These yellow Sari SRI farmers hang the fur on a wall or tree, sit below and start singing SRI-song. They start singing with a few but after listening to the songs the other women also join the SRI cultural event. After one song these yellow sari women discuss on experience and principles of SRI. Again they sing a different SRI song there after they share the SRI methods in other crops. The women sitting and men watching and listening to these women feel excited and ask for help from them in the coming season. The SRI Vidhi songs which are the majorly used tools for campaigning are actually the step wise PoP of various crops and benefits from them. Therefore the awareness spreading events are in themselves capacity building measures for farmers. Another kind of awareness building event is Jhanki on Republic Day parade in District Head Quarters.



3. Work shops & Adhivesan

State Level Workshop

The state level workshop was organised on September 4, 2014 by PRAN in Patna which was inaugurated by the then chief minister Hon. Mr Jitan Ram Manjhi.

A large number of government officials from department and research stations, Civil society organisations participated in the workshop.

Dr B.C. Barah from National Consortium of SRI along with Mr Vijay Prakash, the then Principal secretary , Planning and Development and present Agriculture Production Commissioner, government of Bihar and representatives from Livolink Foundation, Bhubaneswar and women farmers also participated in the workshop. Various SRI-implements, local fertilisers and pesticides were displayed.



District Level workshop

We organised two district level workshops - one each in Gaya and Nalanda. - To sensitize the local officials. In these 1 district level workshops Project Director, ATMA, District Agriculture Officer, KVK scientists along with block level officials and civil society organisations participated. The farmers shared the experiences on growing SRI method of crops cultivation. The experiences on various SRI implements and local fertilisers and pesticides were also shared by participating farmers.



SRI cluster Adhivesan

We organised 20 SRI Vidhi cluster Adhivesan in two districts. Public representatives, SRI farmers and officials participated in these events. Between 200 and 500 women farmers participated in each Adhivesan.



SRI Vidhi Jhanki on Republic Day

On every Republic Day farmers, VRPs display innovations in agriculture in Gandhi Maidan, Gaya. Every year we have been ranked among first three Jhanki. Jhanki display of all of our innovations in agriculture draws attention of minister, higher officials and public in general. All SRI implements, fertilisers, pesticides, solar irrigation model, low cost vermicomposting are part of our Jhanki.



Impact of our interventions

The small and marginal households involved in SRI method of Paddy and Wheat cultivation are getting food grain security while families cultivating Paddy Wheat, Rapeseed and vegetables through SRI method are also getting cash income in addition to food security.

Getting influenced by our interventions Government of Bihar is spreading SRI method of Paddy and wheat in all 38 districts through its agriculture department. The promotion of SWI through agriculture department has started taking back seat as there are no suitable implements developed for sowing of wheat. By 2017 the government of Bihar plans to cover 50% of Paddy area under SRI. The average productivity of Paddy in state of Bihar has gone up after introduction of SRI.

4. Awards/Seminars

PRAN was awarded by Bihar Agricultural University for live displaying of innovative and sustainable Agriculture practices.

PRAN got a national level Skoch award in September 2014 for enhancing food security among small and marginal farmers through innovative and sustainable agriculture improving ecology. PRAN received award at Indian Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

PRAN was invited to share its experience on innovative and sustainable agriculture in Global conference on Development Dialogue. This was organised by Desandey Foundation at Hubli, Karnataka.



PRAN participated in an international conference organised by Harvard University at Boston, USA on access to climate resilience agriculture for vulnerable farmers. PRAN also shared its experience on Scaling up of SRI/SCI in Bihar in Cornell University at Ithaca, USA where large number of rice scientists and students participated.

PRAN presented its experience on a Food Policy workshop organised of Indian association of Rome in New Delhi. Important stakeholders from various sectors participated in the workshop.

PRAN along with Mrs Alicia Harley from Sustainability Science Programme of Harvard University, USA participated in an international workshop on Solar Project organised by ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Visitors to SRI Fields

- * Mrs Alicia Harley, a Ph.D. Scholar from Harvard University, USA
- * Two students (One agriculture graduate and another Animal Husbandry graduate from France
- * Dr S.K. Singh, Principal Scientist, ICAR, Patna
- * Dr Erika Styger from Cornell University
- * Mr Gassauo from World Bank in Mali
- * District Agriculture Officer, Gaya
- * Deputy Project Director, ATMA, Gaya

Human Resource Development

PRAN proposes to have a HR manual for its staffs. A rough Human Resource Manual is prepared for the purpose.

Capacity Building of staffs

During the financial year 2014-15 the following trainings were organized for development of staffs of different category.

- ♦ Training on Group building/ Participatory Approaches
- ♦ Training on Non Pesticides Management practices
- ♦ Training on Package of Practices of SRI method of crop cultivation
- ♦ Orientation and training on principles of Development and System of Root Intensification(SRI)



B. Finance

We are getting support of PRADAN and Sir Dorab Ji Tata Trust, Mumbai to implement the SRI project in Bihar. As PRAN has not completed three years raising resources independently has been a concern for the organization. The government and the non-government donors including CSR require three years old registration and three years audit reports to extend direct support to PRAN. Now with 12 A and 80 G certificate, PRAN is getting in to Partnership with PRADAN for SDTT, Mumbai SRI project.

Our Donors/Partners

- ◆ Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)
- ◆ Sir Dorab Ji Tata Trust, Mumbai
- ◆ LivoLink Foundation, Bhubaneswar
- ◆ Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) & District Agriculture Office (DAO) Gaya and Nalanda (Bihar), Simdega (Jharkhand)
- ◆ Jain Irrigation Systems, Jalgaon and Ms Alicia Harley, Sustainability Science Programme, Harvard University, USA
- ◆ Assefa through ITC, Munger

Board of Trustees (As on 31.03.2015)

Name	Designation	Profile
Dr. Ravi Chopra	Chairperson	Dr. Ravi Chopra is the founder of People's Science Institute, Dehradun and Managing Trustee of Himalaya Foundation, New Delhi.
Dr. B.C. Barah	Trustee	Dr. B. C. Barah is Ex. NABARD Chair Professor at I.A.R.I., New Delhi.
Ms R. V. Jayapadma	Trustee	Ms R. V. Jayapadma is currently the Learning Facilitator at the Local Governance Initiative and Network (LOGIN).
Mr. Niraj Kumar Verma	Trustee	Mr. Niraj Kumar Verma is associated with ATMA, Gaya as Deputy Project Director
Sister Rosita	Trustee	Sister Rosita is a rural development professional associated with CHABIS Ranchi, as Director.
Mr. Anil Kumar Verma	Managing Trustee	Executive Director of PRAN
Mr. Devesh Kumar Srivastav	Staff Nominee	Executive, PRAN
Mr. Pramodh Gorain	Staff Nominee	Project Manager, PRAN, Gaya

Statutory Auditor	M/s S.M. VARMA & Co., New Delhi.
Bank	Axis Bank, Gandhi Maidan, Gaya

S.M. VARMA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

B-57, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi – 110 060

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FORM NO.10B

(See rule 17B)

Audit report under section 12-A (b) of the Income Tax 1961, in the case of charitable or religious trusts or institutions

We have examined the Balance Sheet of **Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources And Nature** as at 31st March, 2015 and the Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March, 2015, which are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the said institution.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the above named institution, so far as appears from our examination.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the information given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view:

- i) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the State of Affairs of the above named institution as at 31st March, 2015 and
- ii) In the case of the Income and Expenditure account of the income for the year ended 31st March, 2015.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

For S.M. VARMA & CO.
Chartered Accountants



SUDHIR VARMA
FCA; CIA (USA)

Dated : 30.06.2015
Place : NEW DELHI

**PRESERVATION AND PROLIFERATION OF RURAL RESOURCES AND NATURE
SHASTRI NAGAR SIKARIYA MORE RAMPUR GAYA (BIHAR)**

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2015

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2015	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2014
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>			
Corpus Fund		25,000.00	25,000.00
General fund	1	9,27,099.54	3,48,307.14
Unutilized Grant	2	22,02,968.95	4,04,472.51
TOTAL		31,55,068.49	7,77,779.65
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
1) Fixed Assets:			
Gross Block		22,880.00	18,950.00
Less: Depreciation		5,554.00	2,843.00
Net Block		17,326.00	16,107.00
2) Current assets, loan & advances :			
Cash & Bank Balances	3	30,09,337.37	6,19,400.65
Receivables		-	14,014.00
TDS		1,69,360.00	1,69,360.00
		31,78,697.37	8,02,774.65
3) Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions:			
Expenses Payable		40,954.88	41,102.00
		40,954.88	41,102.00
Net Current Assets		31,37,742.49	7,61,672.65
Notes to Accounts			
TOTAL		31,55,068.49	7,77,779.65

As per our report of even date

- -

For S.M. VARMA & Co.

Chartered Accountants



For Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature

Anil Kumar Verma
(Executive Director)

Niraj Kumar Verma
(Trustee)

Date : 30-06-2015

Place : New Delhi

PRESERVATION & PROLIFERATION OF RURAL RESOURCE AND NATURE
SHASTRI NAGAR, SIKARIYA MOR, GAYA (BIHAR)

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st. March 2015

PARTICULARS	SCHE DULE	Total as on 31.03.15	GENERAL FUND	JTT-PRADAN	ATMA-DAO- Nalanda	ATMA-DAO- GAYA
REVENUE						
Contributions-Indian		164,14,495.00	7,36,844.00	152,14,851.00	2,62,800.00	2,00,000.00
Unutilised fund B/F		4,04,472.51	-	4,04,472.51	-	-
Interest from bank		2,341.00	2,341.00	-	-	-
Other Income		13,313.52	13,313.52	-	-	-
Total(A)		168,34,622.03	7,52,498.52	156,19,323.51	2,62,800.00	2,00,000.00
EXPENDITURE						
Projects -Bihar						
Personnel	I	25,14,986.59	1,12,902.07	24,02,084.52	-	-
Exposure & Training - 1	II	68,03,056.00	46,129.00	65,80,790.00	1,76,137.00	-
Exposure & Training - 2	III	19,55,896.31	10,329.05	19,45,567.26	-	-
Community Assets Distributed	IV	8,85,027.00	-	8,85,027.00	-	-
Awareness & Publicity	V	6,93,950.00	-	6,90,050.00	3,900.00	-
Scientific Assessment and Recording Yields		11,518.00		11,518.00		-
Travel & Local Conveyance		3,37,122.00	5,565.00	3,14,423.00	17,134.00	-
Printing & stationary		1,56,208.00	-	1,56,208.00	-	-
Rent, water & Electricity		2,72,886.00	-	2,72,886.00	-	-
Telephone/Fax/Courier/Posts/Internets		77,631.00	-	77,631.00	-	-
Repair & Maintenance		1,26,675.78	-	1,26,675.78	-	-
Depreciation		2,711.00	2,711.00	-	-	-
System Settings		96,754.00	-	96,754.00	-	-
Miscellaneous		1,18,439.00	-	1,18,439.00	-	-
Total Expenditure(B)		140,52,860.68	1,77,636.12	136,78,053.56	1,97,171.00	-
BALANCE:(A-B)		255,90,734.77	5,74,862.40	19,41,269.95	65,629.00	2,00,000.00
Unutilised Fund		22,02,968.95	-	19,37,339.95	65,629.00	2,00,000.00
Fixed Asset Purchased		3,930.00	-	3,930.00	-	-
Net Surplus (A-B)		5,74,862.40	5,74,862.40	-	-	-


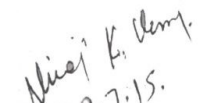
For S. M. VARMA & Co.
Chartered Accountants



SUDIP VARMA
FCA, CMA (USA)

Date : 30-06-2015
Place : New Delhi

For Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature



 Anil Kumar Verma Niraj Kumar Verma
 (Executive Director) (Trustee)

**PRESERVATION AND PROLIFERATION OF RURAL RESOURCES AND NATURE
SHASTRI NAGAR SIKARIYA MORE RAMPUR GAYA (BIHAR)**

Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended 31st. March 2015

PARTICULARS	TOTAL AS AT 31.03.15
Opening Balance	
Cash	-
Bank	6,19,400.65
REVENUE	
Grant Received	164,14,495.00
Interest on Saving account	2,341.00
Other Income	13,313.52
Total(A)	170,49,550.17
EXPENDITURE	
Personnel - Bihar	25,14,986.59
Bihar- Exposure & Training -1	68,03,056.00
Bihar- Exposure & Training - 2	19,55,896.31
Bihar Community Assets	8,85,027.00
Bihar-Publicity & Extension	6,93,950.00
Scientific Assessment and Recording Yields	11,518.00
Programme cost	128,64,433.90
Overhead Cost	
Travel & Local Conveyance	3,37,122.00
Printing & stationary	1,56,208.00
Rent, water & Electricity	2,72,886.00
Telephone/Fax/Courier/Posts/Internets	77,631.00
Repair & Maintenance	1,26,675.78
System Settings	96,754.00
Miscellaneous	1,18,439.00
	11,85,715.78
Total Expenditure	140,50,149.68
Fixed Assets Purchased	3,930.00
Adjustment	
Receivables	(14,014.00)
Expenses Payables	147.12
Total	(13,866.88)
Total(B)	140,40,212.80
Balance (A-B)	30,09,337.37
Cash in Hand	-
Axis Bank -Current A/C	26,67,996.37
Axis Bank -Saving A/C	3,41,341.00
Total	30,09,337.37

For S.M. VARMA & Co.
Chartered Accountants

SUDHAR VARMA
FCA; CMA (USA)

Anil Kumar Verma
(Executive Director)

For Preservation and Proliferation of
Rural Resources and Nature

Niraj Kumar Verma
(Trustee)

Date : 30-06-2015

Place : New Delhi

**RESERVATION AND PROLIFERATION OF RURAL RESOURCES AND NATURE
SHASTRI NAGAR SIKARIYA MORE RAMPUR GAYA (BIHAR)**

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2015	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2014
General Fund	1		
Excess Income over Expenditure			
Opening Balance as per last year		7,52,779.65	4,350.00
Less:-Transfer to unutilised fund		4,04,472.51	-
		3,48,307.14	4,350.00
Add:-Fixed Assets		3,930.00	-
Add: Excess of income over Exp.		5,74,862.40	7,48,429.65
Total		9,27,099.54	7,52,779.65
Unutilised Fund	2		
JTT-PRADAN		19,37,339.95	-
ATMA-DAO-Nalanda		65,629.00	-
ATMA-DAO-Gaya		2,00,000.00	-
Total		22,02,968.95	-


PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2015	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2014
Cash & Bank Balance	3		
Cash in hand		-	-
Axis Bank		26,67,996.37	6,19,400.65
Axis Bank		3,41,341.00	-
Total		30,09,337.37	6,19,400.65


For S.M. VARMA & Co.
Chartered Accountants


SUDHIR VARMA
FCA; CIA(USA)

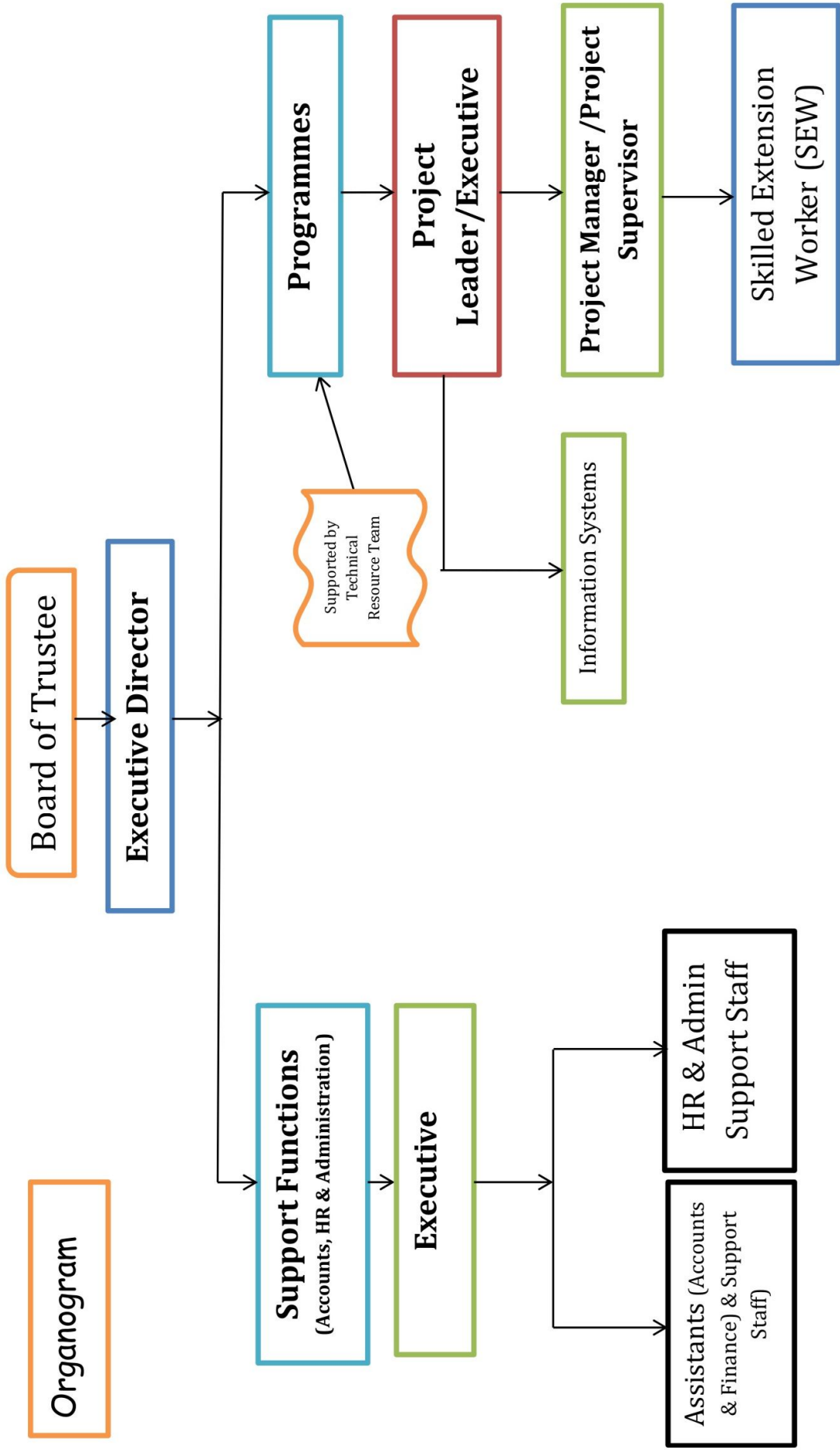
Date : 30-06-2015
Place : New Delhi

**For Preservation and Proliferation of
Rural Resources and Nature**


Anil Kumar Verma
(Executive Director)


Niraj Kumar Verma
(Trustee)

PRESERVATION OF PROLIFERATION AND RURAL RESOURCES AND NATURE (PRAN)







Field Offices

Nalanda Team Office

PRAN

C/o Sahdev Prasad, NH 31

Near Honda Show Room

Mangla Sthan, Biharsharif-803101 (Bihar)

Sherghati Team Office

PRAN

C/o Tirpurari Singh, Garibanpuri,

Opposite Block Pani Tanki

Sherghati, Gaya-824211 (Bihar)

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**Preservation and Proliferation of
Rural Resources and Nature**

**Road No. 01 (West), Shastri Nagar,
Sikariya Mor, Gaya, Bihar-823001**

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