



प्राण  
pran

Preservation and Proliferation  
of Rural Resources and Nature

# ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23



சங்கரா கண் மருத்துவமனை  
SANKARA EYE HOSPITAL



*Enhancing Agriculture of Women & Marginal Families*



# विकास के मूल सिद्धान्त

(Principles of Development)

“पंच स” जिन्दगानी के लिए ।

“पंच ज” जीवन चलाने के लिए ॥

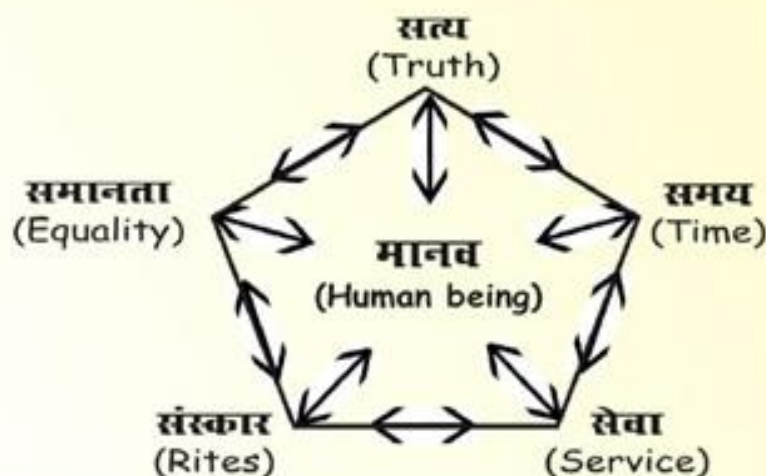
(Five S: To achieve the goals of life; Five J: To run the life)

## पंच स (Five S):

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

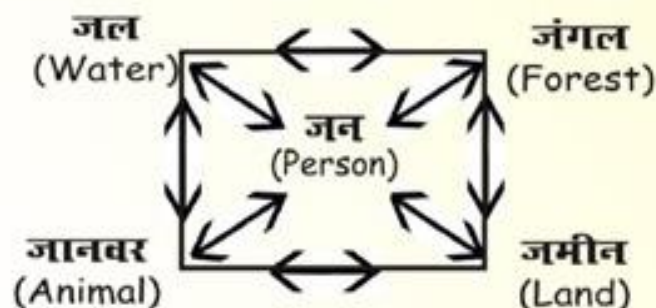
जिस जन्तु के व्यवहारिक जीवन में सत्य, समय, सेवा, संस्कार एवं समानता का समावेश हो उसे मानव कहा जाता है। विकासकर्मों के लिये मानव बनना प्रथम शर्त है।

(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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## CHAPTER 1 : DONORS

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### INDIAN DONORS

#### **A. Government Agencies:**

- Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF)
- Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (BRLPS)
- Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Simdega, Jharkhand
- Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Gaya, Bihar
- Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Nalanda, Bihar
- Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Luckeesarai, Bihar
- District Agriculture Department, Gaya, Bihar
- District Agriculture Department, Nalanda, Bihar
- District Planning Office, Gumla, Jharkhand

#### **B. Corporate Agencies**

- Azim Prem Ji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI), Bangalore
- Despande Foundation
- IIFL SAMASTA, Bangalore
- United Way, Bengaluru
- Harvest Plus
- Livolink Research

#### **C. NGOs:**

- Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)
- SMT. Suwatidevi Devidutta Ladsariya Charitable Foundation
- Samaj Pragati Sahyog
- Seven Sisters Development Assistance (SeSTA)

#### **D. Individual Donors**

- Shyamsundar Bhagirathji Laddha, Maharsatra

### FOREIGN DONORS

#### **1) International Agencies**

- Ashoka Innovators for The Public
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Patna, Bihar
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS), New Delhi
- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

#### **2) Individual Donors**

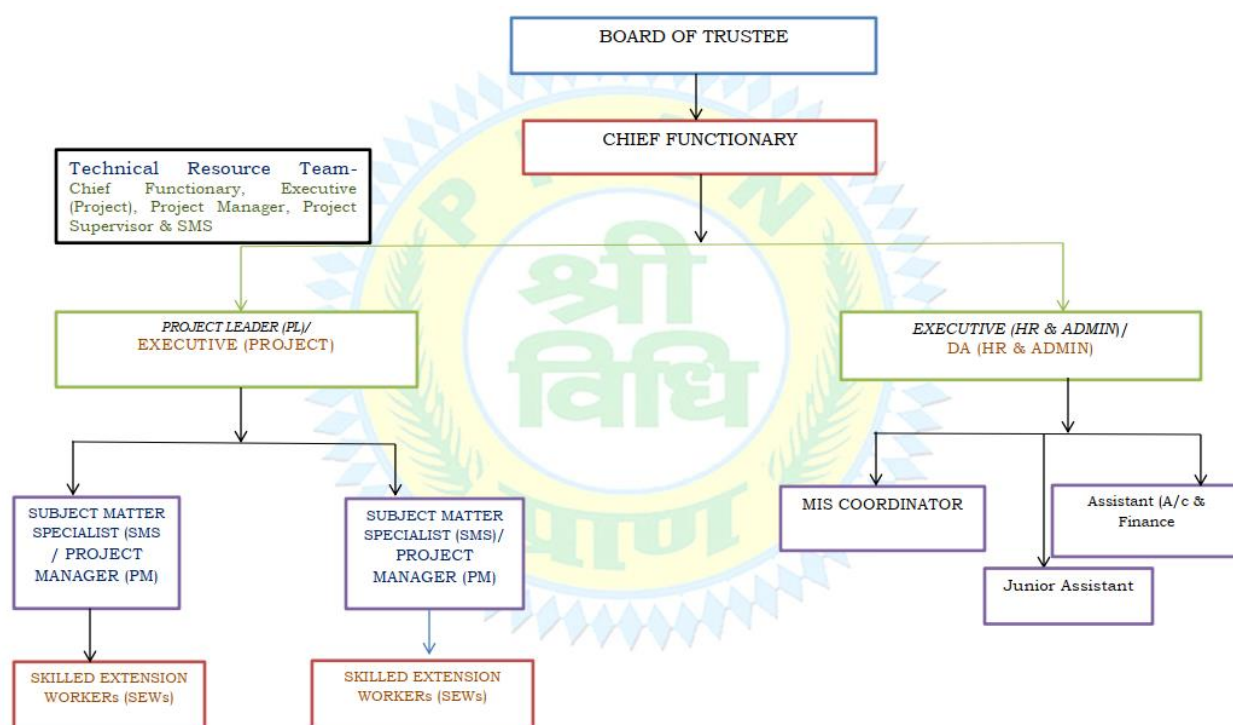
- Alicia Harley, USA
- Sahil Gulati

## CHAPTER 2 : Legal Aspects

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- Website: [www.ngopran.org](http://www.ngopran.org)
- PRAN is a charitable trust registered under Indian trust act 1882. It is registered in the holy city of Gaya, Bihar on date 30<sup>th</sup> November 2012 with its Registration No. as 22544/2012.
- PRAN is registered under Income-Tax with its PAN number as AACTP2597D.
- PRAN is registered with 12A & 80G of the Income-Tax law  
12 A Unique Registration Number: AACTP2597DE20180  
80G Unique Registration Number: AACTP2597DF20212
- PRAN is registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. FCRA Registration Number is 031090129.
- PRAN is registered as Entities for undertaking CSR activities with its registration No.: CSR00005178.
- PRAN is ISO certified and registered with MSME, Govt. of India, New-Delhi and has Udyog Aadhaar Number: BR12D0019970.
- PRAN is registered with NITI-Ayog on its portal and has UNIQUE DARPAN ID: BR/2016/0109373.
- PRAN is enrolled in E-Anudan under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with ID as: BR/00032658
- PRAN is registered under Section 5 of the Bihar Tax on Professional, Trades, Calling and Employments Act, 2011.
- PRAN is registered with EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION (EPFO) with its Provident Fund Code Number as: 1297486708BHPAT.
- PRAN is registered with EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION (ESIC) with its ESIC Code No.: 42001539640000999
- Chief-Functionary of PRAN:  
Name: Anil Kumar Verma  
Education: M.Sc. (Ag) with Agronomy (RPCAU-PUSA, Samastipur)  
Working experience: 27 Years in various states including Bihar.  
Contact No.: +91-9934259579  
Email ID: [anilvermaprangaya@gmail.com](mailto:anilvermaprangaya@gmail.com)

## CHAPTER 3 : ORGANOGRAM



## CHAPTER 4 : RECOGNITION AND AWARDS

1. Ashoka Fellowship 2022
2. Outstanding social worker among 22 Indian social workers, 2018 by Vikash Anweshan Foundation, Mumbai.
3. Skoch Award for The Role & Governance of Agro- ecological Innovation for Food Security and Rural Development
4. Certificate by Bihar Innovation Forum for innovation of Rabi Weeder under District Innovation Forum.
5. Certificate by Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)& The Agriculture Science and Institute (ICTA) for Research.
6. Certificate by Bihar Agriculture University for National Seminar on Rural Youth In Family Farming
7. Appreciation certificate from IARI, New Delhi.
8. Best Stall from Bihar Agriculture University, Sabour
9. Certificate from Harvard University, Boston, USA.



## CHAPTER 5 : INTRODUCTION

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Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature (PRAN) works with poor and marginal communities at the grassroots to enhance their food security and cash income through 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 SRI. PRAN is also working in rural area to enhance the income of rural poor women through entrepreneurship development in non-Farm activities like Agarbatti making, Tea pot making, Grocery Shop, Stationery shop, Sewing and Stitching shop and training centre, Mushroom cultivation and Goat rearing etc. We work with rural poor women and provide gender training to them for bringing gender equality in the society and we motivate them to study and qualify the Secondary and Senior Secondary examination through Second Chance Education (SCE) Program and after that we do skill training and facilitate for placement in different companies for employment.

PRAN was formed in 2012 with a view to address food security and income of small and marginal farmers. 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).*

## CHAPTER 6 : OUR MISSION AND APPROACH

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### Our Mission

*“Enhancing Agriculture and well-being of women and marginal families through preservation and proliferation of rural resources and nature”*

### Our Approach to Grassroots Action

PRAN believes that SRI way of life and livelihood beginning with crop cultivation has great potential and positively impact the community and the environment. Strengthening farming systems integrated with Climate change adaptation and other well-being issues like education, health, gender equality, enterprise and employability 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 organisations, Gram Panchayat 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 farmers and other marginal households.

## CHAPTER 7 : Area Profile and Outreach

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### Area Profile

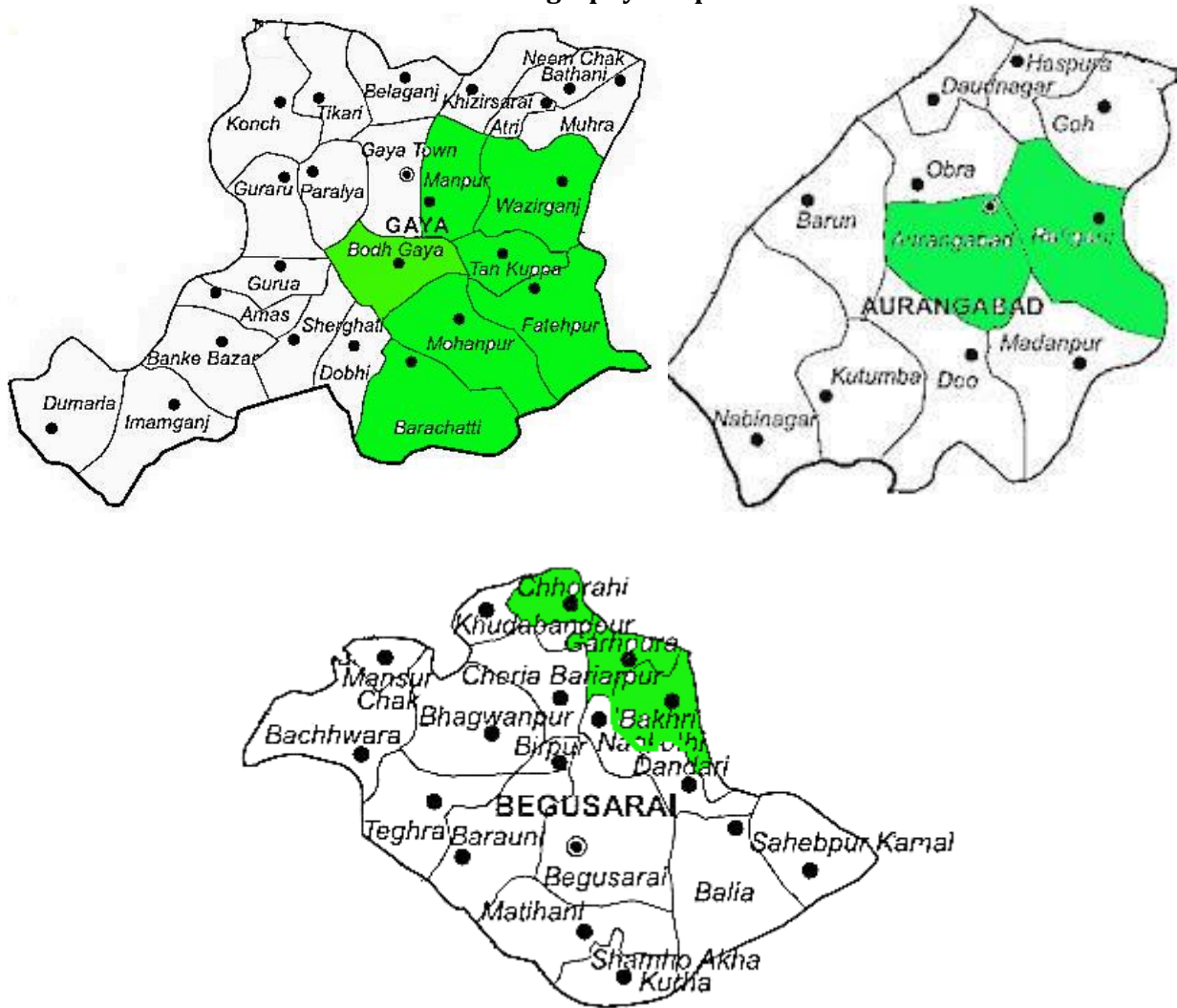
PRAN works with socio-economically disadvantaged communities, such as Schedule Tribes, Schedule Castes, women, landless, backward communities and marginal and small cultivators. Grassroots action involving innovative and sustainable agriculture including Agri-horticulture to enhance livelihoods and other well-being issues like education, health, gender equality, enterprise and employability for women 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. The women from the disadvantaged community because of poor resources and social problems don't get chance for education which devoid them in enhancing non-agricultural livelihoods. We educate these women through enrolment in NIOS, BBOSE and BSEB boards of Secondary and Higher Secondary education. These are also helped in further training and placements in various companies. These women are also helped in establishing off-farm rural enterprises for enhancing livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

Despite accelerating growth rates in food grain as well as non-food grain production, the status of agriculture and other livelihoods for rural, poor and marginal communities in Bihar is not comparable to agriculturally and socially 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.

### Outreach

PRAN's current grassroots operations are in 07 blocks of Gaya district of Bihar viz. Fatehpur, Tankupa, Manpur, Wazirganj, Bodhgaya, Barachatti, Mohanpur and 02 blocks of Aurangabad district of Bihar viz. Rafaganj and Aurangabad Nagar Block and 03 Blocks of Begusarai district of Bihar viz. Garhpura, Bakhri, Chaurahi. In Jharkhand we are working in 08 blocks of district Simdega i.e., Bansjore, Bolba, Kersai, Kolebira, Kurdeg, Pakartanr, Simdega, Thethaitangar and 06 blocks of district Gumla i.e. Basia, Kamdara, Bharno, Sisai, Ghaghra, Gumla. As PRAN works on two aspects **working with local rural communities** and **working on thema of SRI**, we focused our work accordingly. However, for training of personnel and grassroots workers of other organisations, including Government, the resource persons associated with PRAN go to all districts of Bihar and elsewhere in the country.

### Current Geography of Operation

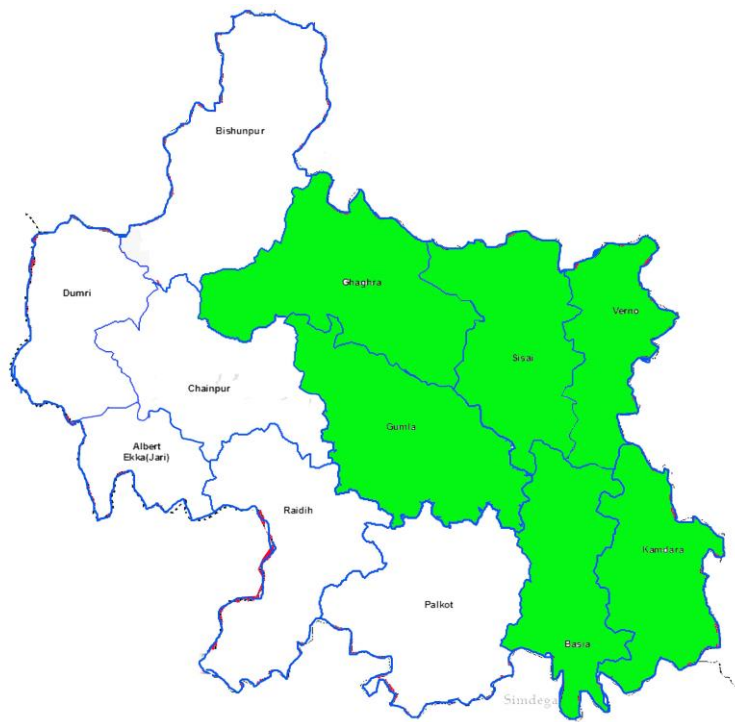


Pic: Current area of Operation in Bihar

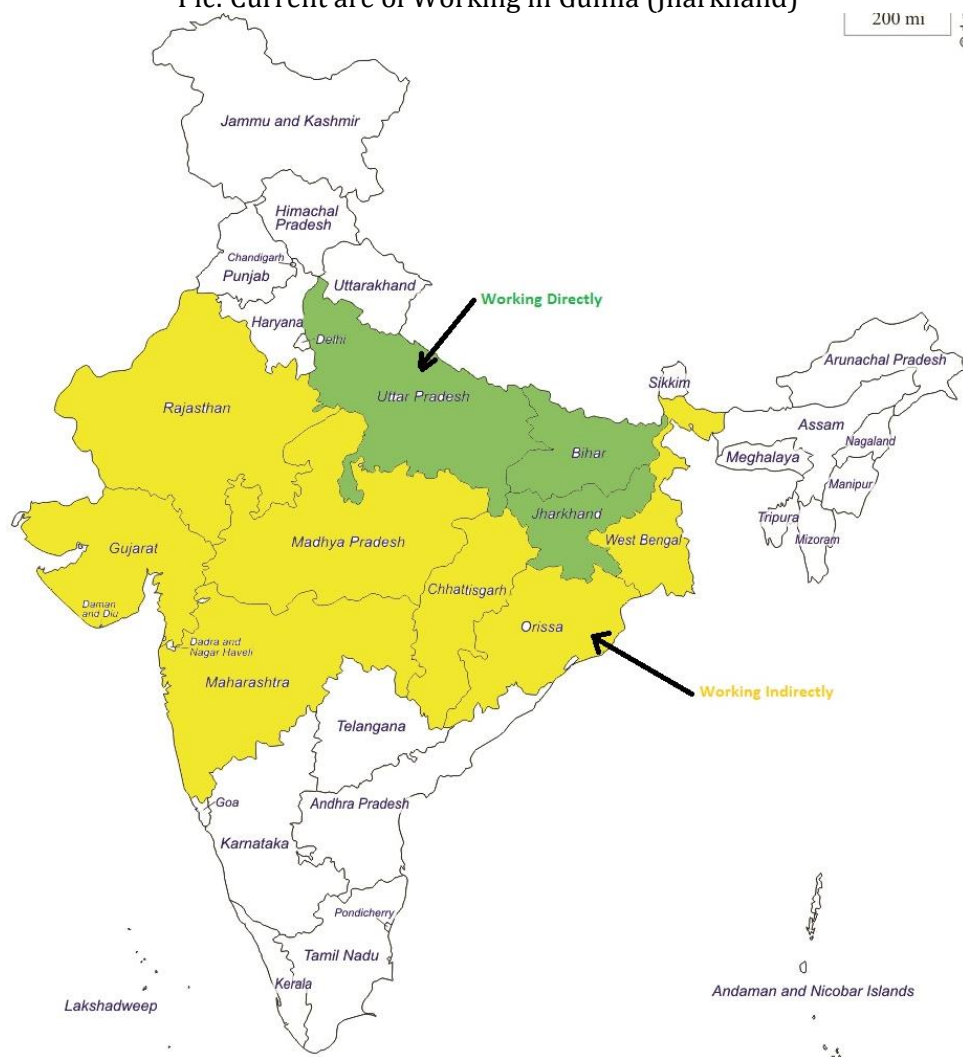


Pic: Current are of Working in Simdega (Jharkhand)





Pic: Current are of Working in Gumla (Jharkhand)



Overall geography of working till now

## CHAPTER 8 : Working with local Rural Communities

We are partnering with different donor agencies to implement Education, Enterprise, Skill & Employment and SRI Scaling up project in Bihar and Jharkhand. We focused our attention in 07 blocks of Gaya district of Bihar viz. Fatehpur, Tankupa, Manpur, Wazirganj, Bodhgaya, Barachatti, Mohanpur and 02 blocks of Aurangabad district of Bihar viz. Rafaganj and Aurangabad Nagar Block and 03 Blocks of Begusarai district of Bihar viz. Garhpura, Bakhri, Chaurahi. In Jharkhand we focussed our work in 08 blocks of district Simdega i.e., Bansjore, Bolba, Kersai, Kalebira, Kurdeg, Pakartanr, Simdega, Thethaitangar and 06 blocks of district Gumla i.e. Basia, Kamdara, Bharno, Sisai, Ghaghra, Gumla. PRAN is also giving training to officials and farmer from different organizations like Jeevika, BRLPS, ATMA Gaya, BRLF partner organization and others organizations who are promoting SRI and sustainable agriculture.

| Particulars   | Achievement          |
|---|----------------------|
| Number of districts   | 5                    |
| Number of blocks  | 18                   |
| Training to common farmers on agriculture SRI cum natural farming | 13703 trainee days   |
| SRI Paddy   | 1943 households      |
| SRI Wheat Cultivation   | 992 households       |
| Kitchen garden  | 516 households       |
| Mushroom Cultivation  | 154 households       |
| Horticulture  | 14 Households        |
| 50:50 Agri-fisheries Model  | 02 Models            |
| Net shed intensive vegetable model                                | 5 Numbers            |
| Multilayer Farming Model  | 18 Numbers           |
| Solar Lift Irrigation   | 1 Number             |
| Bio-Resource Centre   | 2 Number             |
| Soil-Less Nursery   | 5 Number             |
| Improved Goat Farming   | 1078 households      |
| Formal Education  | 310 Women candidates |
| Employment  | 287 Women candidates |
| Enterprise  | 344 Women candidates |

## CHAPTER 9 :     HOUSEHOLD COVERAGE IN PREVIOUS YEAR (2007-2022)

| Year      | Household Coverage | Cumulative No | Partners   |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------|--|
| 2007-2008 | 128                | 128           | PRADAN/BRLPS   |
| 2008-2009 | 5,146              | 5,274         | PRADAN/BRLPS   |
| 2009-2010 | 5,994              | 11,268        | PRADAN/BRLPS/ATMA  |
| 2010-2011 | 8,864              | 20,132        | PRADAN/BRLPS/ATMA  |
| 2011-2012 | 24,134             | 44,266        | Tata Trust/PRADAN/ATMA   |
| 2012-2013 | 31,522             | 75,788        | Tata Trust/PRADAN/ATMA   |
| 2013-2014 | 17,662             | 93,450        | Tata Trust/PRADAN/ATMA   |
| 2014-2015 | 36,356             | 129,806       | Tata Trust/PRADAN/ATMA   |
| 2015-2016 | 38,948             | 168,754       | Tata Trust/PRADAN/ATMA   |
| 2016-2017 | 19,579             | 188,333       | PRAN/ATMA/BRLF/  |
| 2017-2018 | 2,812              | 191,145       | PRAN/APPI/DF   |
| 2018-2019 | 3,125              | 194,270       | PRAN/APPI/DF/ATMA/BRLPS  |
| 2019-2020 | 6,645              | 200,915       | PRAN/APPI/PRADAN/ATMA/BRLPS  |
| 2020-2021 | 20,785             | 221,700       | PRAN/UNICEF/PRADAN/UNITED WAY/APPI/Gov. of Bihar/Buddha Fellow/Banks/Other Organisations |
| 2021-2022 | 8,316              | 230,016       | UNICEF/Ashoka/PRADAN/Govt. of Bihar/SAMASTA/Govt. of Jharkhand                           |
| 2022-23   | 16,817             | 2,46,833      | APPI/SAMASTA/Ashoka/SCE/Begusarai/Gumla/Simdega/DAO                                      |



## CHAPTER 10 : MAJOR INTERVENTIONS

---

### 10.1 Farmers Training on Natural Farming

The "Green Revolution" of the 1970s marked a significant period in agriculture, especially in India, where it led to a substantial increase in food grain production. Chemical fertilizers played a crucial role in this transformation. At the time, India faced severe food shortages, making the adoption of this new agricultural approach a lifeline. Through the widespread use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and increased irrigation, agricultural yields soared.

However, as time passed, it became evident that the Green Revolution, while offering immediate relief, also came with long-term challenges. These challenges included:

- **Environmental Degradation:** The heavy reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides led to soil degradation and water pollution, posing a significant threat to the environment.
- **Financial Burden:** The cost of chemical inputs placed a considerable financial burden on small and marginal farmers, often pushing them into debt.
- **Water Intensity and Pollution:** Water-intensive farming practices associated with the Green Revolution strained water resources and contributed to pollution.
- **Ecological Harm:** The use of chemical pesticides harmed ecosystems and biodiversity, disrupting natural balances with potentially harmful consequences.
- **Debt Cycles:** A significant portion of India's farmers, consisting of smallholders, faced ongoing debt due to the high cost of chemical inputs and fluctuating crop prices.

Small farmers are grappling with the challenges of making a sustainable living and preserving their way of life while contending with the multitude of drawbacks stemming from the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. In India, a significant 86% of farmers fall into the category of small or marginal farmers. Unfortunately, the practice of chemical farming often leads these farmers into debt, while fertilizer companies reap substantial profits. The extensive fertilizer subsidy, intended to support farmers, often falls short of benefiting the small-scale farmers it was designed to assist, with the primary beneficiaries being the manufacturers.

To address the challenges associated with chemical farming and enhance food security, we actively promote System of Root Intensification (SRI) and natural farming. We conducted extensive training programs for farmers on SRI and natural farming practices on a regular basis. During these training sessions, we educate farmers about various types of natural fertilizers such as Sri Pranamrit, Sri Jeevamrit, Sri Ghanjeevamrit, and natural insecticides like Sri Agneyastra, Sri Neemastra, and Sri Brahamastra, among others.

This year, we have successfully provided 13703 trainee days of natural farming and SRI. By adopting SRI and natural farming methods, farmers can effectively reduce the cost of cultivation, ultimately leading to an increase in their income.



Pic: Farmers Training

## 10.2 SRI Paddy

With great enthusiasm we entered in to Kharif of FY 2022-23. As we promote SRI method of crop cultivation incorporated with natural method of farming. We talked with the farmers and understood the present scenario of the method of crop cultivation and their cost of cultivation and profit they were earning. As, we come to understood that farmers were cultivation using traditional method using chemical fertilisers and insecticides which caused high input cost with low profit. Their market dependency for the agricultural input was high.

We talked with farmers and then we fixed trainings among SHG members with the help of BRLPS officials and did planning of schedule of training on SRI method of cultivation using natural method of crop cultivation. We did vigorous training on SRI cum natural farming



and made farmers ready and capable to demonstrate cultivation of paddy by SRI cum natural method in villages. And, we demonstrated 1943 plots of paddy with different households as:

| <b>Table: Area of Kharif Crop (Paddy) Demonstration</b> |                       |  |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Name of Block / District</b>                         | <b>No. of Farmers</b> | <b>Area of plot of SRI Paddy (in Acre)</b> |
| Gurua, Gaya, Bihar                                      | 48                    | 13.43                                      |
| Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar                                  | 50                    | 18.53                                      |
| Simdega, Jharkhand                                      | 1845                  | 767.51                                     |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1943</b>           | <b>799.47</b>                              |

In general farmers have experienced higher production with less cost of cultivation.



Fig. Paddy field growing



### 10.3 Wheat

Following the successful results of yield enhancement in the Kharif season, we continued to motivate and support farmers for the upcoming Rabi crop. We conducted demonstrations for Rabi crops, introducing various interventions aimed at further increasing crop yields.

One of the key solutions we promoted was the integration of Parali (crop residue) into wheat cultivation. This innovative approach not only addresses the issue of Parali burning in the fields, which is a common practice leading to environmental problems, but also offers several additional benefits.

By incorporating Parali into the soil, we mitigate the loss of organic material, enriching the soil's fertility. Furthermore, this method helps conserve water, a precious resource in agriculture. It's a win-win solution, as it not only contributes to sustainable farming practices but also enhances crop yields, ultimately improving the livelihoods of farmers. Our commitment is to continually explore and promote such eco-friendly and productivity-enhancing techniques for the betterment of agriculture and the environment.

We demonstrated among 992 households in 316.26 acres of wheat with different households as:

| Table: Area of Rabi Crop (Wheat) Demonstration |                |                                     |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of Block / District                       | No. of Farmers | Area of plot of SRI Paddy (in Acre) |
| Gaya, Bihar                                    | 841            | 254.65                              |
| Simdega, Jharkhand                             | 97             | 34.61                               |
| Gumla, Jharkhand                               | 54             | 27                                  |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>992</b>     | <b>316.26</b>                       |





## 10.4 Vegetables

Vegetables are a vital component of our diet, offering essential nutrients. Unfortunately, the pursuit of quick yields has led many to rely heavily on chemical fertilizers, which not only deplete the nutritional value of vegetables but also pose health risks. PRAN workers are committed to transforming this trend by educating and guiding farmers towards chemical-free cultivation methods. Through our efforts, farmers learn to craft natural fertilizers and insecticides from locally available resources, ensuring the safety of both consumers and the environment.

The benefits of this approach extend beyond health. Vegetables cultivated without chemical fertilizers have a longer shelf life, reducing food waste and benefiting the environment. Moreover, this sustainable farming practice cuts down on cultivation costs, bolstering farmers' profit margins.

In promoting natural farming, PRAN workers champion a holistic approach that nourishes both people and the planet. It's a path toward healthier, more sustainable agriculture that ensures the long-term well-being of all.







Pic: Vegetable Cultivation

## 10.5 Kitchen Garden

A kitchen garden, often referred to as a home or vegetable garden, is a small plot of land near a residence where a variety of fruits, vegetables, herbs, and sometimes even small fruit trees are grown. For marginal farmers, kitchen gardens hold immense value, offering numerous benefits:



- **Nutrition:** Kitchen gardens provide a consistent source of fresh, nutritious produce, improving the dietary diversity and overall health of the farmer's family.
- **Income Generation:** Surplus produce can be sold in local markets, providing an additional source of income for the farmer.
- **Food Security:** These gardens act as a buffer during lean times, ensuring that the farmer's family has access to food.
- **Reduced Expenses:** Growing their own food reduces the need for purchasing costly vegetables, ultimately saving money.
- **Sustainable Farming:** It promotes sustainable agricultural practices, reduces the carbon footprint, and conserves natural resources.
- **Skill Development:** Engaging in kitchen gardening enhances agricultural knowledge and skills, which can be applied to larger farming operations.

In conclusion, kitchen gardens are a valuable asset for marginal farmers, contributing to better nutrition, financial stability, and sustainable agriculture. They empower farmers to take control of their food supply, improve their overall well-being, and serve as a stepping stone to a more secure and prosperous future.

This year we have demonstrated 516 kitchen gardens.



## 10.6 Mushroom

Mushrooms are not only a nutritional powerhouse but also hold significant economic potential. Recognizing this, we actively encourage mushroom cultivation, especially among off-farm and landless farmers, to enhance their livelihoods. By doing so, we not only empower these marginalized groups but also bolster the economy.

Our approach involves linking these farmers to markets, ensuring they receive fair compensation for their produce. Additionally, we are taking steps to establish mushroom drying facilities, which not only prolong the shelf life of mushrooms but also increase their market availability, offering a consistent income source for farmers.

We adapt our recommendations to the local climate, promoting the cultivation of both button and oyster mushrooms as suitable. This flexibility ensures that farmers can thrive regardless of their geographical location.

In this way, we are not only addressing nutritional needs but also contributing to economic growth by harnessing the potential of mushroom cultivation. It's a win-win situation for farmers, consumers, and the broader community.



Pic: Mushroom Cultivation



## 10.7 Horticulture

Fruit plant horticulture, with a focus on lemon and papaya cultivation, stands as a beacon of hope for marginal women farmers. This practice not only promises them additional income but also champions environmentally friendly farming.

*Additional Income for Marginal Women Farmers:*

**Consistent Income:** These fruit trees bear fruit year-round, ensuring a steady and reliable source of income, reducing financial vulnerability.

**Market Demand:** The high demand for lemons and papayas due to their versatile use in cooking and their health benefits ensures a consistent market, guaranteeing sales and profits.

**Value Addition:** Women farmers can process these fruits into value-added products, such as juices, jams, and dried snacks, multiplying their earnings.

*Environmentally Friendly Practices:*

**Reduced Carbon Footprint:** Local cultivation reduces the need for long-distance transportation, minimizing carbon emissions and pollution.

**Biodiversity Promotion:** These trees attract pollinators and foster diverse ecosystems, reducing the need for chemical pesticides.

**Water Efficiency:** Lemon and papaya trees often require less water than traditional crops, contributing to responsible water use in regions facing scarcity.

**Soil Health:** They improve soil quality, prevent erosion, and enhance fertility, reducing the reliance on chemical fertilizers.

Fruit plant horticulture, particularly lemon and papaya cultivation, empowers marginal women farmers by providing a consistent income source while promoting eco-friendly farming practices. It's a symbiotic relationship where economic prosperity and environmental preservation go hand in hand.

This year we initiated this activity with 14 farmers in Garhpura block covering approx. 7 acres of land. Under this model, we promoted mango, Litchi, Jackfruit and apple as the main plant, papaya as filler lower plant and timber as fence plant. We ensured the field-level technical support of each farmer from pit digging to pit filling, plant transplantation, plant management and plant protection.



## 10.8 50:50 Agri-fisheries Model and Bio-Flock

This year two significant agri-fisheries structures were established within the Korai panchayat of the Gharhpura block. Our discussions with the farmers had primarily revolved around preparing the ponds for fish stocking, nurturing the fish through their growth phase, and efficiently harvesting them. It is essential to ensure that the ponds are in optimal condition for the upcoming fish cultivation activities. Also we did demonstration of fish farming through bio-flock.

Furthermore, we did horticultural activities around the bund areas. By cultivating vegetation along the pond banks, we aim to fortify the bunds, preventing them from collapsing or eroding into the pond. This approach not only enhances the structural integrity of the ponds but also promotes sustainable practices by utilizing the bunds for productive horticultural activities.

In this collaborative effort, we anticipated achieving both successful fisheries development and the revitalization of the surrounding ecosystem, further enhancing the agricultural and economic prospects of the community.





## 10.9 Net shed Intensive Vegetable Model

In the Garhpura block of three panchayats - Korai, Maujihari Singh, and Dunhi - a transformative initiative was undertaken, establishing 5 net shed intensive vegetable models. This endeavour aimed at empowering local farmers by enhancing their skills and knowledge surrounding intensive vegetable cultivation, with a particular focus on the role of shed nets, their benefits in crop management, and season-wise crop selection.

The Kheyti Team played a pivotal role in facilitating and organizing in-house training sessions for the farmers interested in adopting the shed net model. Through these efforts, farmers quickly grasped the concepts and principles behind this innovative approach.

Out of the 5 units, 3 farmers opted for coriander cultivation, while 2 chose to focus on growing chili and tomatoes. The project provided support throughout the cultivation cycle, including seed priming, nurturing seedlings, bed preparation, and transplantation. Additionally, regular visits were made to each production unit to provide guidance on crop management and effective pest control measures.

This initiative has not only empowered local farmers with valuable skills but has also diversified agricultural practices in the region. The adoption of shed net intensive vegetable cultivation promises to yield higher crop yields, protect crops from adverse

weather conditions and pests, and ultimately improve the livelihoods of the participating farmers. It stands as a successful model of sustainable agriculture, fostering agricultural resilience and boosting the agricultural economy in the Garhpura block.



### 10.10 Multilayer Farming Model - (40- 50 Decimal)

During this year, our dedicated team embarked on an ambitious mission to introduce a multilayer farming model in Garhpura, collaborating with 17 local farmers. Through persistent efforts, approximately 50% of these farmers successfully established a 5-layer crop system, while the others opted for a 4-layer crop system. Our comprehensive support extended from crop planning and seed priming to bed preparation and transplantation, ensuring that farmers had the essential knowledge and resources to thrive in this innovative farming approach.

Regular visits from our team were instrumental in assisting farmers with crop management and effective pest control measures. Our primary focus was on promoting natural farming practices, and we guided farmers in the application of natural products such as Sreejivamrit, Sreepranamrit, Sreeagneyastra, and Sreenimastra.

A well-structured plan for the application of Agneyastra on a weekly basis was devised to combat pest attacks on the crops. This proactive approach to pest control not only minimizes the use of harmful chemicals but also aligns with sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices.

Through these initiatives, our team had not only empowered local farmers with advanced farming techniques but has also promoted eco-conscious and sustainable agricultural practices, paving the way for a more resilient and productive agricultural landscape in Garhpura. The multilayer farming model stands as a testament to the potential of innovation and collaboration in agriculture.





## 10.11 Solar Lift Irrigation

During this quarter, our primary focus centered on the establishment and enhancement of systems for solar lift irrigation in Harakpura village within the Korai panchayat. This year, we took the commendable step of installing a 5 HP solar pump on a bore well in this village. However, due to the presence of standing crops in the fields in initial time, the necessary trench work for connecting the pump to the water distribution pipe had been postponed.

Fortunately, we successfully completed the trench work with the active participation of the local community, which contributed to the cost of this essential infrastructure development. This collaboration not only reduced the financial burden but also fostered a sense of ownership and responsibility among the community members.

To ensure the efficient operation and maintenance of the solar lift irrigation system, we took the initiative to form a community solar user group. This group will play a crucial role in overseeing the day-to-day operations, addressing any maintenance requirements, and equitably distributing the water resources among the beneficiaries.

With approximately 12 acres now covered under the solar pump, we have ushered in a new era of irrigation in Harakpura village. The successful initiation of irrigation activities this quarter marks a significant milestone in enhancing agricultural productivity and improving the livelihoods of the local farming community. The monthly meetings of the user group will further strengthen the sustainability and effectiveness of this vital infrastructure.





## 10.12 Bio-Resource Centre

Bio-Resource Centres (BRCs) are vital hubs where farmers can conveniently access a wide array of natural fertilizers and insecticides. These essential resources are made readily available, sparing farmers the time and effort of manufacturing them themselves. These centres are expertly managed by selected didi. While two BRCs have been established, they are not all at the same stage of development. To ensure their success, a comprehensive plan has been devised, encompassing rigorous training, exposure events, and ongoing support for BRC entrepreneurs. Our commitment extends to promoting these natural products through effective marketing and advertisement strategies, ultimately empowering farmers and fostering sustainable agriculture.



## 10.13 Soil-Less Nursery

Our soilless nursery initiative has significantly expanded, now encompassing a total of five polyhouse units in our operational area. This expansion includes the renovation of two pre-existing units and the installation of two additional ones in March of the financial year. Our primary focus was on cultivating various crops such as papaya, chili, cabbage, and tomatoes within these polyhouses.

In the current phase, we have embarked on a new plan to raise seedlings of cauliflower, sugarcane, and brinjal within these polyhouse structures. To support this initiative, we have initiated discussions with local farmers to gauge their demand for seedlings and to collaboratively plan our nursery activities.

Notably, we employ an innovative soilless cultivation technique using coco pit as a growing medium. This approach offers several advantages, including efficient water and nutrient retention, disease resistance, and sustainable resource use. Our commitment to promoting environmentally-friendly and resource-efficient practices underscores our dedication to advancing agriculture in our region.



#### **10.14 Improved Goat Rearing**

PRAN is dedicated to transforming the lives of landless Scheduled Caste (SC) farmers in Bihar through a holistic approach to improved goat rearing. We understand that goats are a valuable source of income and livelihood for these farmers. To ensure their success, we provide comprehensive support.

First and foremost, we prioritize the health of the goats by offering essential vaccinations, deworming, and medication. This proactive healthcare approach significantly reduces the mortality rate among the herds, ensuring that more goats reach maturity and are available for sale.

Additionally, we assist in the construction of pashu sheds, providing proper shelter for the goats. This not only protects them from harsh weather but also improves their overall well-being, allowing them to thrive.

To enhance goat nutrition, we introduce dana mishran and pashu chat as high-quality feed options. These nutritional supplements boost the goats' growth, weight, and reproductive capacity, ultimately leading to higher market value.

Through our efforts, we empower landless SC farmers to generate a sustainable income from improved goat rearing. These initiatives not only alleviate poverty but also elevate their livelihoods, enabling them to break free from the cycle of poverty and contribute to the economic growth of their communities. PRAN is committed to creating a brighter future for marginalized agricultural population.



All these support to the community is done through village level cadres being developed by us known as Pashu Sakhi. Which also support for the sustainability of the activities.

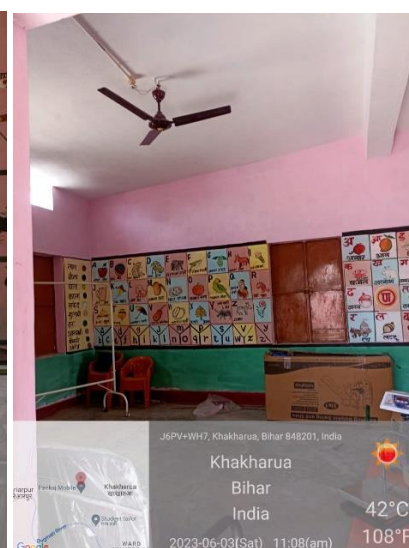
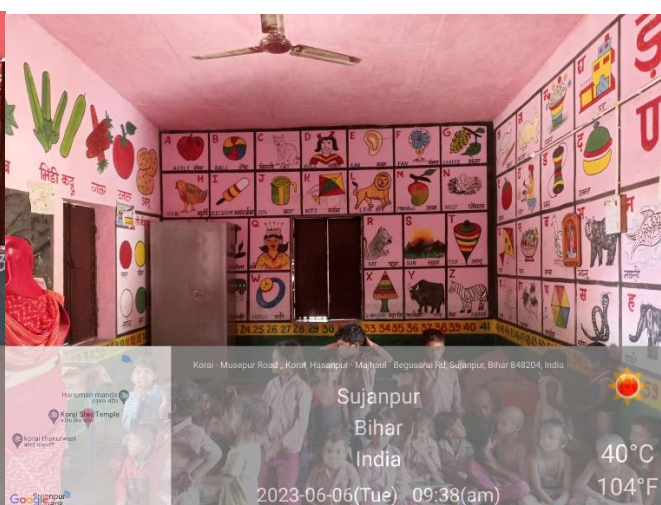
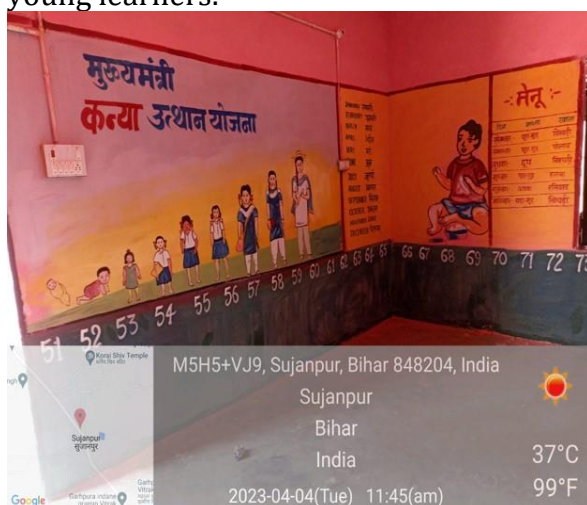






## 10.15 Model Anganwadi

This year, we embarked on a transformative journey to develop a model Aaganwadi center. Prior to our intervention, approximately 18-20 children used to attend, but now that number has surged to 30-35. The Aaganwadi center, which operates for three hours, previously struggled to retain children for the entire duration, but this has changed significantly. The frequency of child visits has improved noticeably, with children becoming more accustomed to engaging with creative learning tools. Moreover, Aaganwadi workers have honed their skills and acquired new tools to enhance their focus on the holistic development of the children in their care. This positive shift underscores the success of our efforts in nurturing a more enriching and engaging environment for the community's young learners.



## 10.16 Second Chance Education and Vocational learning programme

The Second Chance Education and Vocational Learning Programme is a crucial initiative designed to provide educational opportunities to individuals who may have missed out on formal education. This program aims to empower them with essential knowledge and skills, allowing them to re-enter the educational system or gain vocational training. It targets marginalized groups and especially women who seek to improve their prospects in the job market. By offering a second chance at education and vocational training, this program helps individuals enhance their employability and contributes to their personal growth and societal integration. Ultimately, it serves as a bridge towards a brighter future for those who may have faced educational barriers earlier in life.

It commits for delivering the following key results:

### A. More marginalized women and young women access and benefit from high quality educational content, material and learning pathways.

In the education component of this project, candidates are enrolled under the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) curriculum. Five subjects are selected based on the candidate's preferences, and they are prepared for examinations through comprehensive guidance on the selected course materials. Regular assessments are conducted through assignments and tests to gauge their progress and understanding of the subjects. This structured approach ensures that candidates receive a well-rounded education, empowering them with knowledge and skills to excel in their chosen subjects and ultimately improving their educational and career prospects.

- As of Now total 310 candidates have passed in all subject in secondary and senior secondary
- Total 122 candidates passed in all subject via NIOS
- 188 candidates passed via BSEB board.



Pic: Women with their passing marksheet





Pic: Women studying in class

**B. More marginalized women and young women benefit from increased employment, livelihood and entrepreneurial opportunities.**

In this project, we've actively engaged marginalized women across India in various training centers such as DDUGKY, PMKVY, and MATRIX. These centers offer training in diverse trades, including Sewing Machine Operation, Retail and Sales, and Nursing, each with varying durations. Upon completing their training, candidates are equipped with the skills necessary to either launch their entrepreneurial ventures or secure employment in various private companies. Remarkably, a total of 287 candidates have successfully found placements in different companies spanning these different trades, underscoring the project's significant impact in empowering marginalized women and enhancing their economic prospects.

Total of 287 candidates have been placed in different companies of different trades as given below:

| Placement Sector | Total No. of candidates placed |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Textile          | 54                             |
| Retail & Sales   | 32                             |
| Hospitality      | 12                             |
| Health Care      | 64                             |
| Electronics      | 22                             |
| Automobile       | 30                             |
| Beauty Parlour   | 2                              |
| Garment          | 71                             |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>287</b>                     |



### C. Establishment of women empowerment Hub

Women empowerment hub established with all basic amenities for the development of computer skills and other curricular activity which help the participants for the personal development. We established large number of computers so that they can easily access the computer and learn how to operate computer and Microsoft skill. Kolibari training were organised by United nation team for the implementing partner. In kolibari platform we can access a huge channel in which course material on different component were uploaded. United nation team gave training to our cadres how to access kolibari platform and how to create class. In empowerment



hub all participants who registered in formal education visited once in a week and learn how to access NIOS course material on computer.



Gender Sensitization training of SCE participants and cadres

Women participants studying Hindi chapter on computer in women

### 10.17 Farm and Off-Farm Enterprise

Farm and off-farm enterprises play a pivotal role in transforming the livelihoods of rural women, addressing their economic and social needs. The necessity and benefits of these enterprises are manifold:

- **Diverse Income Sources:** Farm and off-farm enterprises offer rural women diversified income sources, reducing their financial vulnerability. In addition to farming, engaging in off-farm activities such as Agarbatti making, Tea stall, Vegetable Selling, Stitching and Sewing can provide a steady income stream.
- **Empowerment:** These enterprises empower women by offering them economic independence and decision-making roles. They become active participants in family and community affairs, which in turn boosts their self-esteem and confidence.
- **Poverty Alleviation:** Rural women's involvement in such enterprises contributes to poverty reduction within communities, ultimately improving living standards and access to basic amenities.
- **Skill Development:** Women acquire valuable skills in entrepreneurship, management, and various trades, enhancing their employability and long-term career prospects.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Diversifying income sources can lead to more sustainable agricultural practices as women often engage in eco-friendly, small-scale farming techniques.

- **Social Upliftment:** Economic empowerment through farm and off-farm enterprises can also lead to better access to education and healthcare for women and their families.
- **Community Development:** As women gain economic stability, they often invest in community development projects, further benefiting the entire rural area.

In farm and off farm enterprise, marketing of grains and mushroom were planned. For this we leveraged inputs from Krishi vigyan Kendra, Gaya, Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Gaya, Harvest plus, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), and RSETI for demonstration of various crops. For the success of the project various improved technique of farming were incorporated such as System of Root Intensification (SRI) with various crops, non-pesticide management (NPM), Improved Goat Rearing practice and Mushroom cultivation. As of now total 344 women were engaged in different enterprises as below:

| Sl No        | Activities                | No of Entrepreneurs |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1            | Mushroom Cultivation      | 115                 |
| 2            | Sewing & Stitching        | 66                  |
| 3            | Stitching Training Centre | 2                   |
| 4            | Grocery Shop              | 29                  |
| 5            | General Store             | 10                  |
| 6            | Fast food Corner          | 20                  |
| 7            | Teapot Making             | 1                   |
| 8            | Agarbatti Making          | 2                   |
| 9            | Goat Farming              | 74                  |
| 10           | Milk Collection Centre    | 2                   |
| 11           | Vegetable Selling         | 21                  |
| 12           | Tea Stall                 | 2                   |
| <b>Total</b> |                           | <b>344</b>          |







## CHAPTER 11 : 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.

### 11.1 Sri Vidhi Jhanki on Republic Day

Like every year this year also PRAN Jhankee on SRI Vidhi, Second Chance Education, Skill & Employment, Rural Women Entrepreneurship drew attention of PRI members and officials on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2023 in Gandhi Maidan, Gaya. Large number of women Village Resource Persons and PRAN workers along with farmers represented SRI Jhankee.



*PRAN Jhankee on innovations and sustainable practices*

## 11.2 Workshop

On March 22, 2023, PRAN organized a Rural Women Entrepreneurs Workshop at Kedarnath Marriage Hall, Rafiganj. The event was attended by over 200 rural women from various villages of the Rafiganj and Aurangabad blocks. The workshop was a collaborative effort between PRAN and IIFL SAMASTA Microfinance, represented by Senior Zonal Head Abhishek Singh Bhargav, Regional Manager Mukesh Kumar Barnawal, and HR Manager Sunil Kumar Gupta.

PRAN, with financial support from IIFL SAMASTA, has been empowering women in different villages of Rafiganj and Aurangabad districts by providing them with skill training and connecting them to self-employment opportunities. The organization has been actively involved in training rural women in activities such as mushroom cultivation, goat rearing, running grocery stores, tea stalls, fast-food outlets, vegetable vending, and tailoring, thereby enabling rural, economically disadvantaged women to become self-reliant.

The inauguration of the workshop was marked by a ceremonial lighting of the lamp by Senior Zonal Head Abhishek Singh Bhargav. The workshop aimed to boost the confidence of the participating women and provide them with the necessary skills to excel in their chosen entrepreneurial endeavors. Various sessions during the workshop focused on



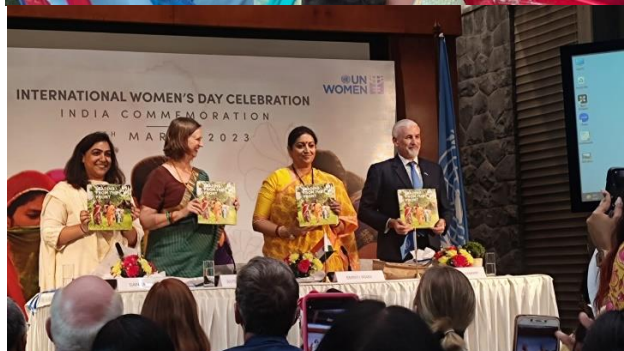
building self-esteem and motivation among the women, equipping them with the knowledge and tools needed for successful entrepreneurship.

PRAN efforts, supported by IIFL SAMASTA Microfinance, underscore the importance of women's economic empowerment and self-reliance. By providing training and support, these initiatives contribute to the upliftment of rural communities in Rafigunj and Aurangabad, paving the way for a brighter, more self-sufficient future for the women involved. Through such workshops and skill-building programs, PRAN continues to make a positive impact on the lives of rural women in Bihar.



### 11.3 Women's Day Celebration

In order to motivate women at work and as beneficiary we celebrate Women's Day and also, we give prize in order to motivate them. We had celebrated women's day at our all project locations. Also our project location didis were invited at Women's Day Celebration program organised at Delhi in Which Union Minister Mrs. Smriti Irani was invited, who praised the work being done by our didi in their area.



Pic: Women's Day Celebration

#### 11.4 Wall writings to bring awareness among communities

PRAN in its operational villages put wall writings on SRI and local fertilizers and pesticides being promoted among them. These wall writings on SRI principles and Indian Traditional Knowledge (ITK) products are drawing attention to rural communities and people passing by.



Fig: Wall Painting



### From Dropout to Healthcare Success: Khusbu Kumari's Inspiring Journey

Khusbu kumari, a 20 years old girl from Dohari Village of Manpur Block, Gaya. She was dropped out from formal education since last 2 years. Basically, there were two reasons of being dropped out from formal education, firstly financial constraints to complete her studies after class 8. Secondly, lack of societal mobilization as far as importance of women's education is concerned in her community.

She belongs to SC social category; her father is community Mobiliser (CM) and her mother is housewife. As she is the eldest among her siblings, there are so much of responsibilities on her shoulders.

When our mentor didi and staff visited the Dohari village for mobilization of such candidates for Enrollment with NIOS to complete their secondary and senior secondary education. She enrolled herself in secondary education and after the regular classes and contact through phone call even in such unprecedented time of Covid 19. She starts writing from NIOS study material and also hard copy provided by PRAN organization and mentors didi, Khushbu started learning very quickly, understanding the books and syllabus pretty well along with proper guidelines of our mentor and staffs engaged in this project. As a result of this multi-dimensional efforts from both sides, i.e. candidates and organization, she completed her secondary education from NIOS, with the help of SCE Programme (UN WOMEN).



#### ❖ Personal Issues: -

Last one year before, Khusbu got marriage but her situation is a complex one, after six month of marriages she faced pressure from her husband to leave her studies and training practices for getting job., furthermore, Khushbu's husband addicted to too much alcohol and smoking which is detrimental effect on her relationship day by day. She starts facing so much arguments, neglect and even violence. At last Khushbu and her husband decided to left each other, finally she get divorced.

#### ❖ Job Ventures: -

After completing Secondary Exam, she Enrolled herself in Senior Secondary Education & she convinced for skill training of GDA (General Duty Assistant) program at Vision Hospitality, Gurgaon.



which is specially designed to equip students with skills in patient care, first aid, and medical assistance. Khushbu was particularly interested in the program because she wanted to pursue a career in the health care industry.

During her training, she worked hard and proved to be a diligent and committed student. she was eager to learn and actively participated in all aspects of the program. Upon completing the program, Khushbu secured a job as a nursing assistant as Home Care in NOIDA (UP). And she started earning a monthly salary amount of 18,000/- INR, which has significantly improved her family's financial situation.

#### ❖ Impact

Khushbu's success is a testament to the power of education and vocational training programs in empowering individuals from underprivileged backgrounds, her dedication and hard work have enables her to pursue a career in the healthcare industry and improve her family's income situation. Her story also highlights the importance of providing access to education and vocational training to all individuals, regardless of their socio-economic background.



#### ❖ Conclusion

Khushbu's story is an inspiring example of the power of women empowerment and determination. Despite facing challenges like financial, cultural & social. She was able to achieve her goals and build a better life for herself and her family. Her success is a testament to the value of programs like second chance education and GDA training, which provide opportunities for women individuals to improve their education and job prospects.





## **CHAPTER 13 : Visitors**

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- IIFL SAMASTA officials
- National Food Security Mission official from Gaya
- PRADAN Representatives
- NIOS, Gaya officials
- ATMA, Simdega officials
- Deputy Commissioner, Gumla
- District Planning Officer, Gumla

## **CHAPTER 14 : Review, Monitoring & Challenges faced**

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### **Review and Monitoring of the Ongoing SRI Project**

In all the clusters of PRAN project areas weekly or bi-weekly review and planning meetings are held on regular basis. In these meetings the respective skilled extension worker and village Resource Persons collectively review the ongoing projects. The weekly meeting in all cluster starts with a prayer and close with a Song. The contents which are discussed are

- Respective project interventions status in the field
- interventions to improve the poorer status
- Diseases, pests and other interventions problems at individual participant household level
- Strengthening the existing women groups
- Other issues concerning Village Resource persons, Entrepreneurs, Cadres, Business Sakhi, Mentors and the households they are accountable for

## CHAPTER 15 : 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. The households involved in skill and employment; enterprise have started earning.

| Sl No | Activities                | Average additional income (INR) to household |
|-------|---------------------------|--|
| 1     | Mushroom Cultivation      | 6000-42000 per season                        |
| 2     | Stitching                 | 350-8200 per month                           |
| 3     | Stitching Training Centre | 1500-3900 per month                          |
| 4     | Grocery Shop              | 2200-6250 per month                          |
| 5     | General Store             | 1200-4210 per month                          |
| 6     | Fast food Corner          | 750-6500 per month                           |
| 7     | Tea pot Making            | 3200 per month                               |
| 8     | Agarbatti Making          | 8000-10000 per month                         |
| 9     | Goat Farming              | 1500-2000 per month                          |
| 10    | Milk Collection center    | 1800 – 3300 per month                        |
| 11    | Farm Enterprise           | 50000 per annum                              |
| 12    | Job placement             | 100000 per annum                             |

Apart from generating income we have created impact on gender equality and women literacy which are addressing well-being issues of self and households.



Agriculture Minister, Bihar, Mr. Kumar Sharabjit and Officials visiting PRAN stall and asking about SRI of natural farming.





NITI Aayog, New Delhi invited PRAN to share experiences on SRI of natural farming in various crops. Five chief ministers, Agriculture Minister, Vice Chairman-Niti Aayog, CEO-Niti Aayog, Senior Agriculture Advisor-Niti Ayog, ICAR-DDG, Agricultural Scientists from IARI, New Delhi and Medical Scientists from ICMR and Govt. Officials participated and listened to PRAN, s innovations in agriculture.



In December 2022 all 7 SRI Farmers were facilitated at International Conference on System of Crop Intensification organised by Indian Rice Research Institute, Hyderabad under ICAR, New Delhi.

## CHAPTER 16 : Board of Trustees

| Name                  | Designation      | Profile  |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Mr. Vijoy Prakash     | Chairperson      | Ex Agriculture Production Commissioner, Government of Bihar, Patna. Vast experience of managing government department as various capacities. He leads the formation of Child labour act in Bihar.                              |
| Dr. B. C. Barah       | Trustee          | Dr. B. C. Barah is NABARD Chair Professor at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. He was a principal scientist (economics) at NCAP, India leading the theme area of Agricultural Growth, Adjustment and Outlook. |
| Mr. Niraj Kumar Verma | Trustee          | Mr Niraj Kumar Verma is associated with ATMA, Gaya as Deputy Project Director  |
| Mr. Anil Kumar Verma  | Managing Trustee | Mr. Anil Kumar Verma is the Chief Functionary of PRAN. He set up the Gaya project of PRADAN, which later was spun off from PRADAN and has founded the new organisation PRAN.   |
| Mr Pramodh Gorain     | Staff Nominee    | Mr Pramodh Gorain is Project Manager in PRAN   |



# CHAPTER 17 : Audit Report FY 2022-23

## PRESERVATION AND PROLIFERATION OF RURAL RESOURCES AND NATURE SHASTRI NAGAR, SIKARIYA MORE, RAMPUR GAYA (BIHAR) Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

| PARTICULARS                 | SCHE<br>DULE | PRAN             | Pradan         | APPI             | ATMA             | Samasta       | GUMILA           | BEGUSARAI        | FCRA           | TOTAL AS AT<br>31-03-2023 | TOTAL AS AT<br>31-03-2022 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>     |              |                  |                |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |                |                           |                           |
| Corpus Fund                 |              | 334,000          | -              | -                | 1,830,000        | -             | -                | -                | -              | 2,164,000                 | 2,164,000                 |
| Reserves & Surplus          | 1            | 1,635,748        | 427,512        | 4,695,769        | 1,461,879        | 29,961        | 7,943,547        | 1,292,533        | 656,054        | 18,143,002                | 5,066,631                 |
| Current Liabilities         | 2            | 172,349          | -              | -                | -                | -             | 226,192          | -                | -              | 398,541                   | 60,000                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                |              | <b>2,142,097</b> | <b>427,512</b> | <b>4,695,769</b> | <b>3,291,879</b> | <b>29,961</b> | <b>8,169,739</b> | <b>1,292,533</b> | <b>656,054</b> | <b>20,705,543</b>         | <b>7,290,632</b>          |
| <b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b> |              |                  |                |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |                |                           |                           |
| <b>1) Fixed Assets:</b>     |              |                  |                |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |                |                           |                           |
| Fixed Assets                |              | 1,153,746        | 458,136        | 81,250           | 124,250          | -             | 184,114          | 1,421,181        | -              | 3,422,677                 | 1,736,132                 |
| Less: Depreciation          |              | 766,680          | 312,040        | 16,250           | 75,065           | -             | 17,764           | 179,349          | -              | 1,367,148                 | 1,012,169                 |
| <b>Net Block</b>            | <b>3</b>     | <b>387,066</b>   | <b>146,096</b> | <b>65,000</b>    | <b>49,185</b>    | <b>-</b>      | <b>166,350</b>   | <b>1,241,832</b> | <b>-</b>       | <b>2,055,529</b>          | <b>723,963</b>            |
| <b>2) Investments</b>       |              |                  |                |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |                |                           |                           |
| Investments                 |              | 768,098          | -              | -                | 1,935,361        | -             | -                | -                | -              | 2,703,459                 | 2,561,344                 |
| <b>3) Current assets</b>    |              |                  |                |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |                |                           |                           |
| Advances                    | 5            | 40,557           | -              | 3,122            | 216,390          | -             | 8,000,000        | -                | -              | 8,260,069                 | 85,597                    |
| Cash & Bank Balances        | 4            | 922,488          | 281,416        | 4,627,647        | 1,079,236        | 29,961        | 3,389            | 50,700           | 656,054        | 7,650,890                 | 3,899,922                 |
| TDS Reclaimables            |              | 23,889           | -              | -                | 11,707           | -             | -                | -                | -              | 35,596                    | 19,805                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                |              | <b>2,142,098</b> | <b>427,512</b> | <b>4,695,769</b> | <b>3,291,879</b> | <b>29,961</b> | <b>8,169,739</b> | <b>1,292,532</b> | <b>656,054</b> | <b>20,705,543</b>         | <b>7,290,632</b>          |

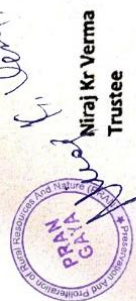
As per our report of even date

For Rajeev K Sahu & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN-028429C



Rajeev Kumar Sahu  
Prop.  
M. No-531600  
Date : 14-08-2023  
Place : Patna

For Preservation And Proliferation Of Rural Resources And Nature (PRAN)



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

Income & Expenditure as at 31st March 2023

| PARTICULARS  | TOTAL AS AT<br>31-03-2023 | APPI             | ATMA Simdega     | Samasta          | Begusarai         | Pradan           | Gumla            | PRAN Fund      | FCRA             |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| <b>REVENUE</b>   |                           |                  |                  |                  |                   |                  |                  |                |                  |
| Contributions  | 40,657,660                | 7,535,000        | 6,500,000        | 1,690,000        | 10,893,800        | 2,163,652        | 9,928,561        | 207,200        | 1,739,447        |
| Interest From Banks  | 481,787                   | 94,685           | 234,966          | 25,471           | 50,700            | 4,225            | -                | 52,483         | 19,257           |
| Other Income   | -                         | -                | -                | -                | -                 | -                | -                | -              | -                |
| <b>Total(A)</b>  | <b>41,139,447</b>         | <b>7,629,685</b> | <b>6,734,966</b> | <b>1,715,471</b> | <b>10,944,500</b> | <b>2,167,877</b> | <b>9,928,561</b> | <b>259,683</b> | <b>1,758,704</b> |
| <b>EXPENDITURE</b>   |                           |                  |                  |                  |                   |                  |                  |                |                  |
| Refreshment Exp  | 574,865                   | 62,173           | 205,663          | 142,403          | 5,746             | -                | 74,838           | 275            | 83,767           |
| Transportation exp   | 917,358                   | 38,808           | 552,436          | 300              | 97,359            | -                | 214,380          | -              | 14,075           |
| Professional fees  | 3,137,402                 | 756,047          | 570,144          | 637,862          | 681,064           | -                | 395,950          | -              | 96,335           |
| Repairs and Maintenance                                    | 172,997                   | -                | 150,000          | 4,672            | 18,325            | -                | -                | -              | -                |
| Lodging and Boarding exp                                   | 52,122                    | -                | 22,848           | 4,702            | -                 | -                | 24,572           | -              | -                |
| Travel Expenses  | 1,086,936                 | 107,439          | 1,200            | 291,957          | 452,604           | 54,456           | 22,465           | 325            | 156,490          |
| Personnel Cost   | 5,799,308                 | 626,540          | 2,039,150        | 745,564          | 1,009,703         | 234,900          | 658,786          | -              | 484,665          |
| Printing and stationery                                    | 198,670                   | 6,640            | 12,795           | 12,640           | 64,547            | -                | 95,832           | 4,776          | 1,440            |
| Material Cost  | 1,652,204                 | -                | 1,231,474        | 252,621          | 159,309           | -                | -                | 8,800          | -                |
| Training Expenses  | 6,639,929                 | 53,591           | 371,101          | 268,003          | 5,272,143         | 82,579           | 80,990           | -              | 511,522          |
| Program Costs  | 889,357                   | 134,778          | 243,945          | 176,192          | 83,316            | 70,489           | 121,348          | 47,304         | 11,985           |
| Miscellaneous  | 4,292,417                 | 879,750          | -                | 32,249           | 1,557,360         | 1,449,802        | -                | -              | 373,256          |
| Village Resource Persons                                   | 129,675                   | 6,771            | 3,712            | 1,290            | 71,142            | -                | 38,560           | -              | 8,200            |
| Bank charges   | 2,192,515                 | 244,982          | 1,648,113        | -                | -                 | -                | 239,420          | -              | 60,000           |
| Depreciation   | 32,345                    | 147              | 110              | -                | -                 | -                | 110              | 28,510         | 3,468            |
|  | 354,980                   | 16,250           | 28,515           | -                | 179,349           | 45,416           | 17,764           | 67,687         | -                |
| <b>Total(B)</b>  | <b>28,123,079</b>         | <b>2,933,916</b> | <b>7,081,206</b> | <b>2,570,454</b> | <b>9,651,967</b>  | <b>1,937,642</b> | <b>1,985,015</b> | <b>157,676</b> | <b>1,805,203</b> |
| <b>Net Surplus (A-B) transfer to reserve &amp; surplus</b> | <b>13,016,368</b>         | <b>4,695,769</b> | <b>(346,240)</b> | <b>(854,983)</b> | <b>1,292,533</b>  | <b>230,235</b>   | <b>7,943,546</b> | <b>102,007</b> | <b>(46,499)</b>  |

As per our report of even date

For Rajeev K Sahu & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN-028429C



Rajeev Kumar Sahu  
M. No-531600

Date : 14-08-2023

Place : Patna

For Preservation And Proliferation Of Rural Resources And Nature (PRAN)



Anil Verma

Chief Functionary

Niraj Kr Verma

Trustee



भारत के आकांक्षी जिलों से

महिला-नीत विकास गाथा

प्रदर्शनी

क चुने हुए आकांक्षी जिलों की वि  
गाओं के जीवन में आशा एवं प  
चित्र प्रदर्शनी में आग  
ों की आकांक्ष  
न, महिलाओं व  
नक्ष्यों को स्थ  
में भारत सर



HAPPY  
ANNIVERSARY



10<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY  
CEREMONY

**PRAN, GAYA**

**NOVEMBER 30, 2022**

*Enhancing Agriculture of Women & Marginal Families*