

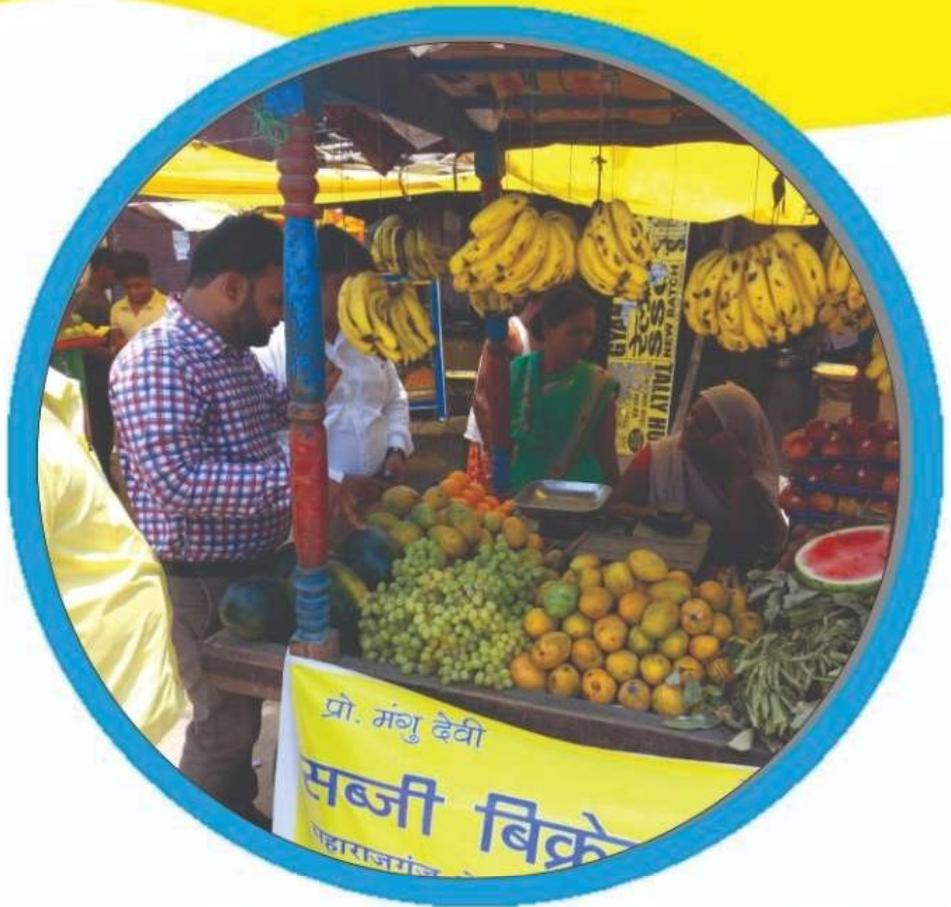


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Preservation and Proliferation
of Rural Resources and Nature

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2023-24

Enhancing Agriculture of Women & Marginal Families

विकास के मूल सिद्धान्त (Principles of Development)

“पंच स” जिन्दगानी के लिए ।
“पंच ज” जीवन चलाने के लिए ॥

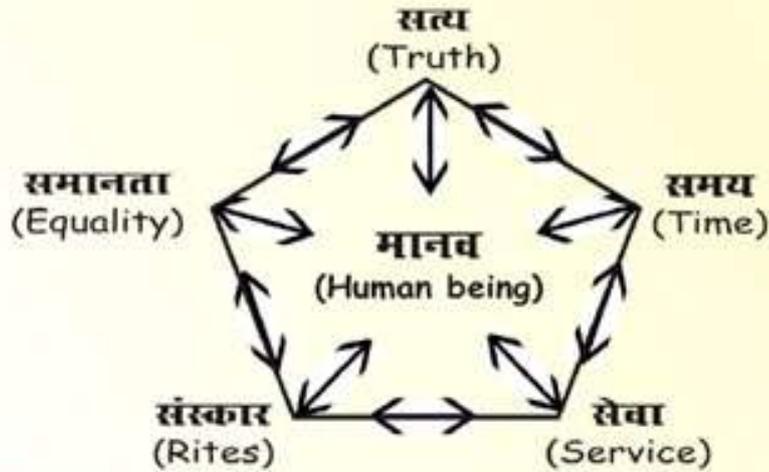
(Five S: To achieve the goals of life; Five J: To run the life)

पंच स (Five S):

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

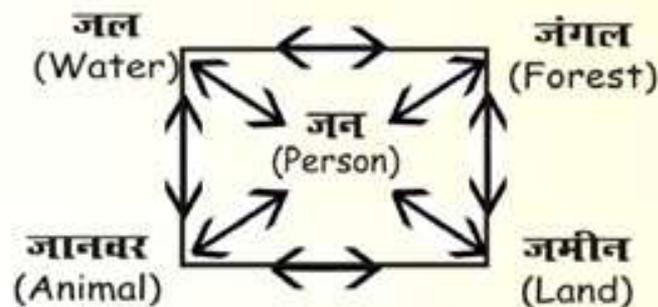
जिस जन्तु के व्यवहारिक जीवन में सत्य, समय, सेवा, संस्कार एवं समानता का समावेश हो उसे मानव कहा जाता है। विकासकर्मों के लिये मानव बनना प्रथम शर्त है।

(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 resources based on law of nature/God is called SRI method of development)

CHAPTER 1 : Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1 : DONORS.....	5
CHAPTER 2 : LEGAL ASPECTS	6
CHAPTER 3 : ORGANOGRAM.....	7
CHAPTER 4 : RECOGNITION AND AWARDS	7
CHAPTER 5 : INTRODUCTION.....	8
CHAPTER 6 : OUR MISSION AND APPROACH	8
CHAPTER 7 : AREA PROFILE AND OUTREACH.....	9
CHAPTER 8 : WORKING WITH LOCAL RURAL COMMUNITIES.....	12
CHAPTER 9 : HOUSEHOLD COVERAGE IN PREVIOUS YEAR (2007-2022)	13
CHAPTER 10 : MAJOR INTERVENTIONS.....	14
10.1 Farmers Training on Natural Farming.....	14
10.2 SRI Paddy.....	15
10.3 Wheat.....	16
10.4 Vegetables	17
10.5 Kitchen Garden	18
10.6 Mushroom	19
10.7 Horticulture	20
10.8 50:50 Agri-fisheries Model and Bio-Flock	22
10.9 Net shed Intensive Vegetable Model.....	23
10.10 Multilayer Farming Model - (40- 50 Decimal).....	24
10.11 Solar Lift Irrigation	25
10.12 Improved Goat Rearing	26
10.13 Model Anganwadi	28
10.14 Second Chance Education and Vocational learning programme	28

10.15	Farm and Off-Farm Enterprise	31
CHAPTER 11 : DISSEMINATION OF SRI KNOWLEDGE		34
11.1	Sri Vidhi Jhanki on Republic Day	34
11.2	Women’s Day Celebration	35
CHAPTER 12 : CASE STUDY		37
CHAPTER 13 : VISITORS		39
CHAPTER 14 : REVIEW, MONITORING & CHALLENGES FACED		39
CHAPTER 15 : IMPACT OF OUR INTERVENTIONS.....		40
CHAPTER 16 : BOARD OF TRUSTEES.....		42
CHAPTER 17 : AUDIT REPORT FY 2023-24.....		43

CHAPTER 1 : DONORS

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

- Groundswell International
- Global Green Grants Fund/Bharat Agroecology Fund
- 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

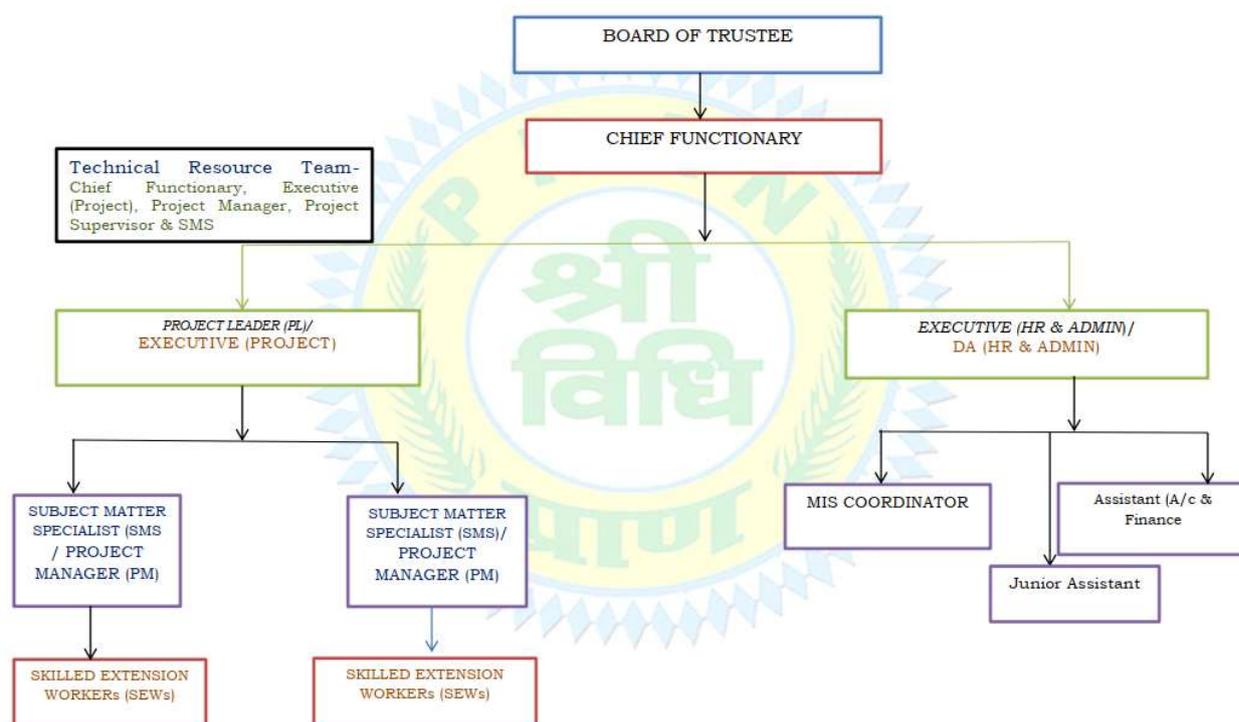
- Alicia Harley, USA
- Sahil Gulati

CHAPTER 2 : Legal Aspects

- Website: www.ngoprان.org
- PRAN is a charitable trust registered under Indian trust act 1882. It is registered in the holy city of Gaya, Bihar on date 30th 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

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

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

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

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.

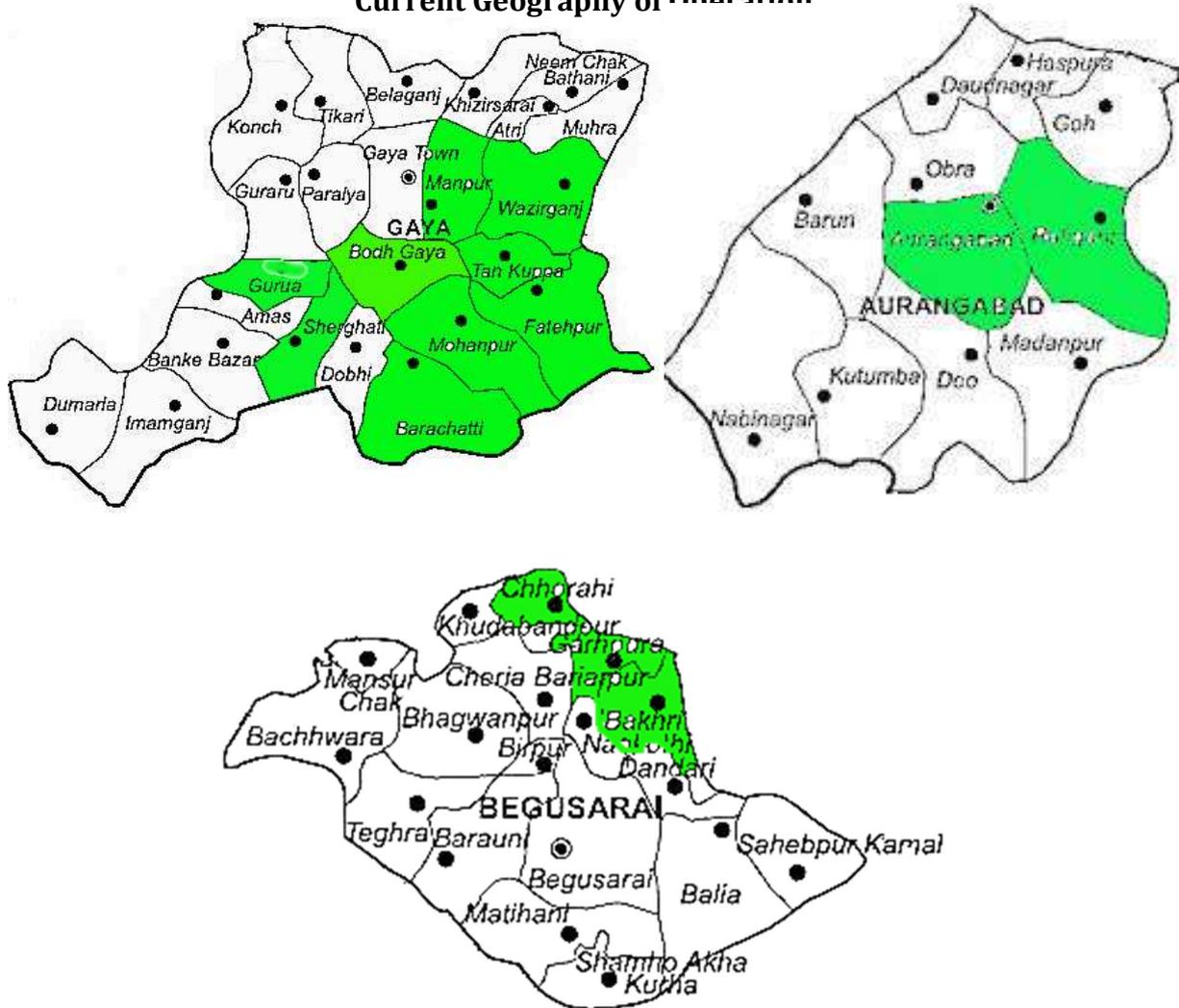
Outreach

PRAN's current grassroots operations are active in 9 blocks of Gaya district, Bihar: Fatehpur, Tankupa, Manpur, Wazirganj, Bodhgaya, Barachatti, Mohanpur, Sherghati, and Gurua. Additionally, we operate in 2 blocks of Aurangabad district, Bihar: Rafaganj and Aurangabad Nagar Block, and 3 blocks of Begusarai district, Bihar: Garhpura, Bakhri, and Chaurahi. In Jharkhand, our work extends to 8 blocks in Simdega district: Bansjore, Bolba, Kersai, Kolebira, Kurdeg, Pakartanr, Simdega, and Thethaitangar, and 6 blocks in Gumla district: Basia, Kamdara, Bharno, Sisai, Ghaghra, and Gumla, as well as in Ramgarh. Furthermore, we are active in Solan (Himachal Pradesh), Bageshwar (Uttarakhand), Panna (Madhya Pradesh), and Koraput (Odisha).

PRAN's work is focused on two main aspects: collaborating with local rural communities and advancing the System of Root Intensification (SRI). In alignment with these priorities, we

concentrate our efforts accordingly. Additionally, PRAN's resource persons provide training to personnel and grassroots workers from other organizations, including government agencies, across all districts of Bihar and various regions across the country.

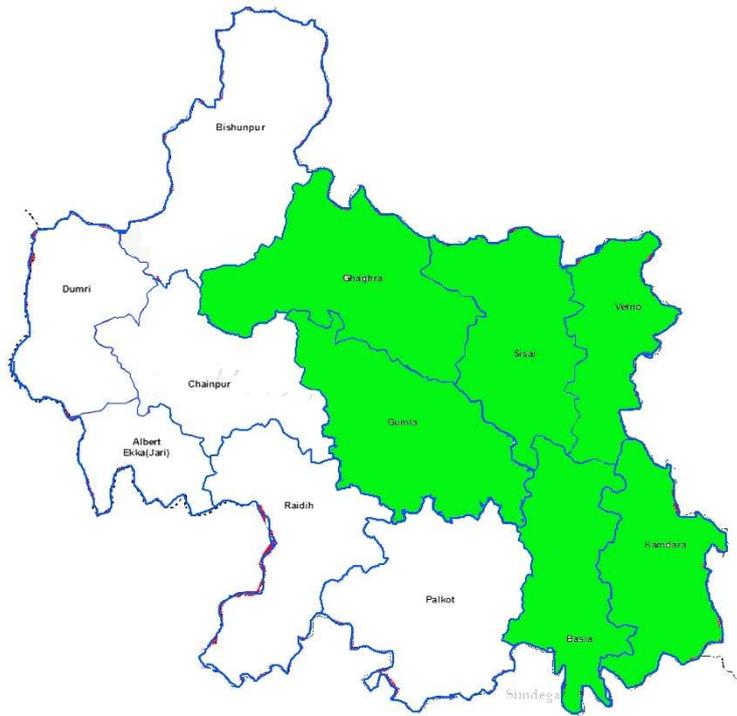
Current Geography of Operation



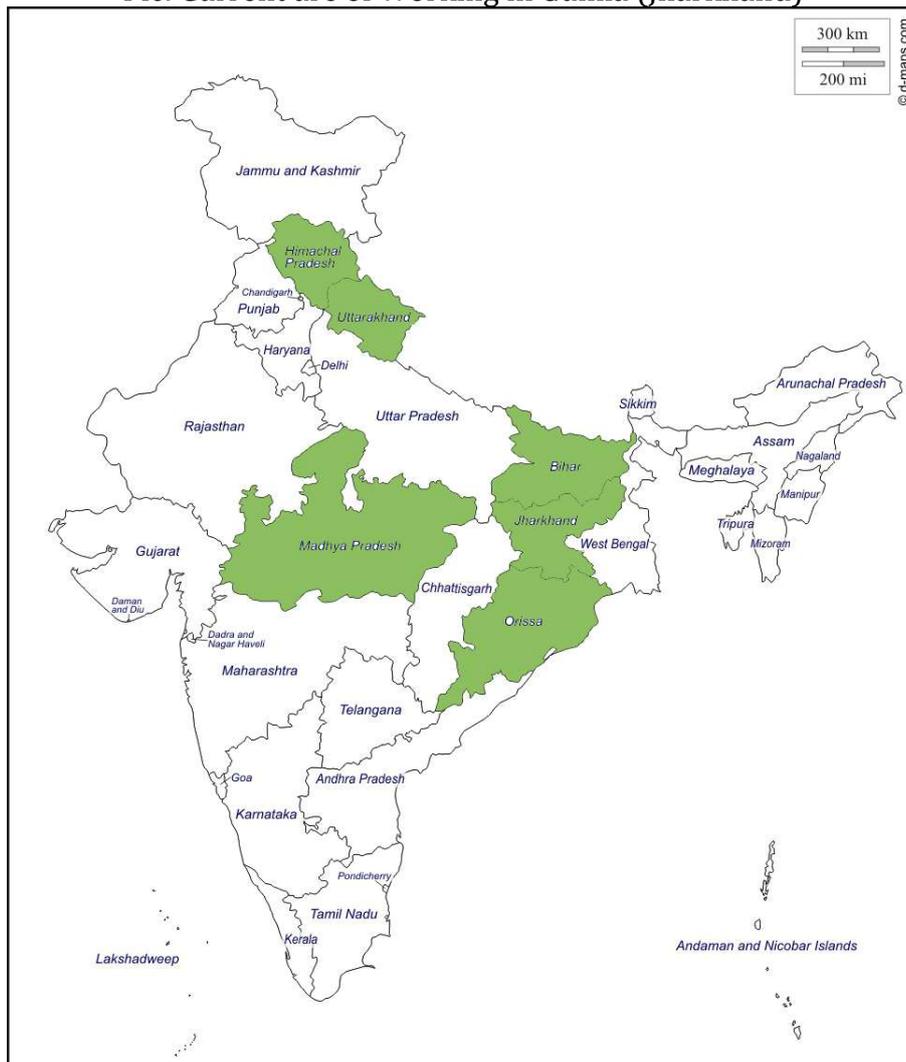
Pic: Current area of Operation in Bihar



Pic: Current are of Working in Simdega (Jharkhand)



Pic: Current are of Working in Gumla (Jharkhand)



Overall geography

CHAPTER 8 : Working with local Rural Communities

PRAN is partnering with various donor agencies to implement projects focused on Livelihood, Education, Enterprise, Skill & Employment, and SRI Scaling up across Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand. Additionally, PRAN provides training to officials and farmers from different organizations, such as Jeevika, BRLPS, ATMA Gaya, BRLF partner organizations, and others that are involved in promoting SRI and sustainable agriculture.

Particulars	Achievement
Number of districts	9
Number of blocks	33
Training to common farmers on agriculture SRI cum natural farming	17977 trainee days
SRI Paddy	9908 households
SRI Wheat Cultivation	2646 households
Kitchen garden	1081 households
Mushroom Cultivation	394 households
Horticulture	135 Households
50:50 Agri-fisheries Model	33 Models
Net shed intensive vegetable model	13 Numbers
Multilayer Farming Model	18 Numbers
Solar Lift Irrigation	2 Number
Improved Goat Farming	1073 households
Formal Education	310 Women candidates
Employment	250 Women candidates
Enterprise	382 Women candidates
Water Harvesting Structures	35 Structures

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
2023-24	8004	254837	APPI/SAMASTA/GGF/SCE/Begusarai/Gumla/Simdega/Groundswell

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 Brahmastra, among others.

This year, we have successfully provided 17977 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 & Meeting

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 9908 plots of paddy with different households. 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 SRI wheat among 2646 households.



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 1081 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 135 farmers in in different locations. 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 33 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 13 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.

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 18 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, Sreepnamrit, Sreeagnyastra, and Sreenimastra.

A well-structured plan for the application of Agnyastra 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 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.



10.13 Model Aaganwadi

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.



10.14 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.

- This year total 99 candidates have passed in all subject in secondary and senior secondary
- Total 84 candidates passed in Secondary Examination
- 15 candidates passed in Senior Secondary Examination.



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 229 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.



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.



Women participants studying Hindi chapter on computer in women



Gender Sensitization training of SCE participants and cadres

10.15 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 382 women were engaged in different enterprises.





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 26th January 2024 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 Women's Day Celebration

On March 15, 2024, a workshop was organized on the occasion of International Women's Day, attended by officials from BRLPS, senior scientists from Aurangabad KVK, and high-ranking officers from IIFL SAMASTA and PRAN, along with our Chief Functionary Anil Kumar Verma, and approximately 200 to 250 aspiring women entrepreneurs. During the workshop, deserving women who showed proficiency in their respective trades were felicitated by the officials present. They were encouraged to continue excelling in their enterprise and were motivated to scale up their efforts. Additionally, they were offered financial assistance in the form of loans facilitated by SAMASTA to support their enterprise further.

In both the Aurangabad and Rafiganj blocks, 200 women were invited from ongoing programs. They were advised to leverage their experiences and skills in their respective fields. Furthermore, they were encouraged to overcome any obstacles hindering their work and were assured of support in their enterprise.

Overall, the workshop served as a platform to recognize and empower women entrepreneurs, providing them with encouragement, guidance, and financial support to thrive in their enterprise.



वार्षिक कार्यशाला सह महिला दिवस समारोह का आयोजन

निज संवाददाता

औरंगाबाद। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस पखवारा के तहत स्वयंसेवी संस्था 'प्राण' द्वारा शहर के एक होटल के सभागार में वार्षिक कार्यशाला सह महिला दिवस समारोह का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यशाला का उद्घाटन आईआइएफएल समस्ता फाइनंस लिमिटेड के सीनियर जोनल हेड अभिषेक सिंह भागव ने दीप प्रज्वलित कर किया। इस मौके पर उन्होंने कहा कि आईआइएफएल समस्ता फाइनंस बिहार-झारखंड समेत देश के 22 राज्यों में स्मॉल एंड माइक्रो फाइनंस के क्षेत्र में काम कर रही है। कंपनी की देशभर में 200 से अधिक शाखाएं हैं और औरंगाबाद, रफीगंज तथा दाउदनगर में भी हमारी शाखा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की गरीब महिलाओं को माइक्रो फाइनंस के माध्यम से स्वावलंबी बना रही है। कहा कि कंपनी कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) निर्वहन में भी अग्रणी है। इसके तहत कंपनी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की गरीब महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार के लिए



रोजगारपरक प्रशिक्षण दिलाती है। इसके तहत औरंगाबाद और रफीगंज प्रखंड के ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी स्वयंसेवी संस्था 'प्राण' द्वारा गरीब महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार के लिए बकरी पालन, सिलाई, मशरूम उत्पादन एवं अन्य तरह का रोजगारपरक प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। प्रशिक्षण के बाद महिलाओं को रोजगार करने के लिए उनकी कंपनी द्वारा माइक्रो फाइनंस के तहत ऋण भी उपलब्ध कराया गया है। ऋण लेकर इस क्षेत्र की सैकड़ों महिलारों स्वरोजगार कर स्वावलंबी बन रही हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि कंपनी उन्हीं जरूरतमंद महिलाओं को ऋण देती है, जो स्वरोजगार की इच्छुक होती हैं। ऋण की चुकोती के लिए लोनी महिलाओं को कंपनी के ऑफिस में नहीं आना पड़ता है बल्कि कंपनी के कार्यकर्ता हर महीने में 15-15 दिन पर लाभुक के घर पर पहुंचकर लोन की किश्त का भुगतान लिया करते हैं।

हमारी कंपनी की लोन रि-पेमेंट प्रक्रिया बेहद सूगम और सरल है। इस कारण ऋण लेने के बाद इसे चुकाने में ऋणी महिलाओं को कोई परेशानी नहीं होती है। कार्यक्रम में प्राण संस्था के मुख्य कार्यकर्ता अनिल कुमार वर्मा ने कहा कि आईआइएफएल समस्ता के वित्तीय सहयोग से संस्था ने रफीगंज, औरंगाबाद और दाउदनगर प्रखंड के विभिन्न गांवों में लगभग 400 महिलाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण देकर स्वरोजगार से जोड़कर आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का कार्य किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि संस्था ने ग्रामीण गरीब महिलाओं को मशरूम की खेती, बकरी पालन, किराना दुकान, सब्जी टेला, सिलाई-कढ़ाई एवं अन्य स्वरोजगार से जोड़कर आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का काम किया है। कार्यशाला में संस्था से सिलाई का प्रशिक्षण पूरा करनेवाली महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान किया गया।

LIVE
INDIA
News 18

HOME BREAKING NEWS NATIONAL ELECTION LOCAL NEWS ENTERTAINMENT SPORTS TRENDING

Home / Local News / सुक्ष्म ऋण लेकर स्वरोजगार करने वाली महिलाओं ने कार्यशाला में योग दिए अनुभव, कहा-लोन का सही इस्तेमाल कर बने आत्मनिर्भर

LOCAL NEWS TRENDING

सुक्ष्म ऋण लेकर स्वरोजगार करने वाली महिलाओं ने कार्यशाला में शेर किए अनुभव, कहा-लोन का सही इस्तेमाल कर बने आत्मनिर्भर

March 15, 2024 / State Desk

औरंगाबाद(लाइव इंडिया न्यूज 18 ब्यूरो)। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस पखवारा के तहत स्वयंसेवी संस्था 'प्राण' द्वारा शहर के एक होटल के सभागार में वार्षिक कार्यशाला सह महिला दिवस समारोह का आयोजन किया गया।

कार्यशाला का उद्घाटन आईआइएफएल समस्ता फाइनंस लिमिटेड के सीनियर जोनल हेड अभिषेक सिंह भागव ने दीप प्रज्वलित कर किया। इस मौके पर उन्होंने कहा कि आईआइएफएल समस्ता फाइनंस बिहार-झारखंड समेत देश के 22 राज्यों में स्मॉल एंड माइक्रो फाइनंस के क्षेत्र में काम कर रही है। कंपनी की देशभर में 200 से अधिक शाखाएं हैं और औरंगाबाद, रफीगंज तथा दाउदनगर में भी हमारी शाखा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की गरीब महिलाओं को माइक्रो फाइनंस के माध्यम से स्वावलंबी बना रही है।

Pic: Womens' Day Workshop

From Struggle to Success: Rina Devi Journey in Goat Farming

Introduction:

Rina Devi, wife of Manoj Vishwakarma, is a resident of Village Dhibra in Gurua Block, GAYA district, Bihar (824205). With a maximum educational qualification of 10th grade, Rina Devi faced financial challenges as her husband a farmer with limited earnings. Their financial constraints led them to rely on loans and left them struggling to meet their daily needs. However, a turning point came when Rina encountered PRAN officials who facilitated her access to financial support for her entrepreneurial aspirations in goat farming.



Entrepreneurial Journey:

Motivated by the opportunity, Rina Devi used the loan to purchase five goats and initiated goat farming. Despite her efforts, she lacked the necessary training in goat rearing, resulting in losses as her goats fell ill and died. It was during one of PRAN's vaccination drives, led by SEW, that Rina Devi shared her struggles. Recognizing her potential, SEW encouraged Rina Devi to undergo training provided by PRAN and resume goat farming.

Training and Resurgence:

After completing the training, Rina Devi re-invested in five goats and diligently applied the techniques and practices learned during the training. Implementing proper vaccination and care protocols, Rina Devi goat farm flourished. Over time, her flock grew to twelve goats, and her annual income surged from Rs. 52,000 to Rs. 61,000. Rina Devi success not only transformed her financial situation but also empowered her to support her husband and advocate for goat farming among other women in her community.

Since April, Rina Didi has been going to the village to train people in goat farming. This training has significantly increased the villagers' knowledge about goat farming. They have learned how to care for goats, how to breed them at home, how to vaccinate them, and how to treat diseases. Rina Didi's income has increased since she started this training, and the income of the other Pashu Sakhi Didi has also risen. Rina Didi regularly visits every village to vaccinate goats. Since joining Pran NGO, both knowledge and income in the village have increased significantly.



Pic: Rina Devi in Goat Training and providing medication by PRAN staff respectively

Impact and Legacy:

Rina Devi journey exemplifies the transformative power of training and support in rural entrepreneurship. Her success story serves as an inspiration for other women, encouraging them to pursue entrepreneurship and seek training before venturing into new endeavours. Through her newfound financial stability, Rina Devi has become a pillar of support for her family and a beacon of hope for women in her community.

Conclusion:

Rina Devi journey from financial struggles to success in goat farming highlights the importance of access to training and support in rural entrepreneurship. Through perseverance and determination, Rina Devi overcame challenges and transformed her life. Her story underscores the potential for economic empowerment and self-reliance through skill development and entrepreneurship in rural communities. Rina Devi success serves as a testament to the resilience and resourcefulness of women in overcoming adversity and realizing their aspirations.

CHAPTER 13 : Visitors

- 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

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.

पहल • गया के दो किसान सहित प्राण संस्था के अधिकारी ने केरल में हुई बैठक में लिया हिस्सा केरल ने गया की श्रीविधि व प्राकृतिक खेती में दिखाई रुचि

भास्कर न्यूज़ | बोधगया

सिस्टम ऑफ रूट इंटेंसिफिकेशन (एसआरआई) ही श्री कहलाता है। यह पद्धति जड़ की वृद्धि तीव्रीकरण के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है। इसमें जड़ की वृद्धि द्वारा ज्यादा पौधे (कल्ले) निकलते हैं व अधिक उपज होती है। इसमें काफी कम पानी की जरूरत होती है। श्रीविधि खेती से बीज, पानी व श्रम कम लगता है। इससे लागत घटा और फसल या सब्जी उत्पादन सामान्य पद्धति की तुलना में दोगुना से अधिक होता है। इससे आय भी बढ़ती है। दूसरी ओर, प्राकृतिक खेती मिट्टी के भौतिक, रासायनिक एवं जैविक संरचना में सुधार करती है। केरल के एर्नाकुलम जिले में राष्ट्रीय स्तर के जैविक किसानों व उत्पादकों की तीन दिवसीय बैठक के दौरान गया की प्रिजर्वेशन एंड प्रोमोशन ऑफ रूरल रिसोर्सेज एंड नेचर (प्राण) के अधिकारी अनिल कुमार वर्मा व किसानों की टीम ने उक्त जानकारी साझा की। श्री वर्मा ने बताया कि पिछले वर्ष की तरह प्राण की टीम भी बुलाई गई।



कृषि मंत्री ने दिखाई रुचि

श्री वर्मा ने बताया, केरल के कृषि मंत्री पी. प्रसाद इसमें मौजूद थे। मंत्री ने श्रीविधि पर गहरी रुचि ली। प्राकृतिक खेती संबंधित प्राण की नीति आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट देखी। प्राण ने एक स्टॉल लगाया, जहां बड़ी संख्या में आगंतुक आए। विभिन्न प्राकृतिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के बारे में पूछताछ की। मंत्री रिपोर्ट देखने तक इस स्टॉल पर काफी देर तक रुके। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट अपने साथ ले ली। वह प्राण की टीम से बात करके उत्साहित हुए। प्राण की एक कार्यकारी प्रशंसा प्रिया और दो किसान बरसोना, टन्कुरप्पा गया से इश्वर वर्मा और करमोनी, डोभी ब्लॉक से रीता देवी ने इसमें भाग लिया।

खुद के संसाधन से तैयार होता है कीटनाशक

डोभी की रीता देवी ने बताया, स्थानीय संसाधन से प्राकृतिक एवं जैविक खाद, कीटनाशक बनाने से बाजार से खरीदारी की कम आवश्यकता होती है और गांव का पैसा गांव में एवं शहर का पैसा भी गांवों में चरितार्थ होता है। इसके उत्पाद के सेवन से ग्रामीण एवं अन्य लोगों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रहता है। जैविक उत्पाद बेचने से अधिक मुनाफा होता है, क्योंकि जनता भी स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूक हो रही है। इस पद्धति से मिट्टी की भौतिक संरचना में सुधार, उपलब्ध जीवाणुओं की संख्या में वृद्धि, स्वस्थ वातावरण का निर्माण, स्वस्थ कृषि उत्पाद की उपलब्धता व प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संवर्धन होता है।

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Representatives from PRAN participated in a National Level Workshop on Organic farming in Kerala, where the state's Agriculture Minister, P. Prasad, visited stall of PRAN. During his visit to the PRAN stall, the Chief Minister expressed keen interest in the various sustainable agricultural initiatives showcased by PRAN. He was particularly impressed by the organization's work in promoting the System of Root Intensification (SRI) and natural farming techniques, which have been successfully implemented in Gaya and other regions. These practices, aimed at improving crop yields while reducing dependency on chemical inputs, have gained recognition for their effectiveness and sustainability.

The Chief Minister's attention was also drawn to the recent report shared by NITI Aayog, which highlighted the impactful work carried out by PRAN in its project areas. The report detailed the positive outcomes of PRAN's initiatives, including enhanced agricultural productivity, improved soil health, and increased income for farmers. Acknowledging the significance of these achievements, the Chief Minister expressed his desire to further review the report and explore how such practices could be expanded and integrated into broader state agricultural policies.

The Chief Minister's visit to the PRAN stall not only underscored the importance of sustainable farming practices but also highlighted the government's commitment to supporting innovative agricultural solutions that benefit farmers and contribute to long-term food security. His interest in PRAN's work and the NITI Aayog report signals potential future collaborations and greater recognition of the organization's efforts at the state level.

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

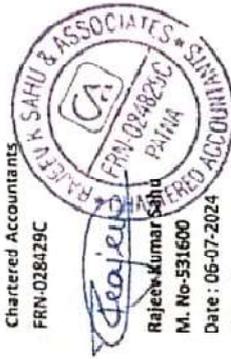
CHAPTER 17 : Audit Report FY 2023-24

PRESERVATION & PROLIFERATION OF RURAL RESOURCE AND NATURE
SHASTRI NAGAR, SIKARIYA MORE, RAMPUR GAYA (BIHAR)
 Income & Expenditure as at 31st March 2024

PARTICULARS	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2024	APPI	ATMA Simdega	Samsata	Begusarai	Pradhan	Gumla	PRAN Fund	FCRA
REVENUE									
Contributions	37,661,982	6,862,000	-	2,585,154	13,802,000	2,360,970	6,354,279	50,260	5,647,319
Interest From Banks	682,544	268,223	192,631	41,210	54,115	6,160	24,863	66,732	28,610
Total(A)	38,344,526	7,130,223	192,631	2,626,364	13,856,115	2,367,130	6,379,142	116,992	5,675,929
EXPENDITURE									
Refreshment/Meeting Exp	1,436,799	345,411	20,086	99,534	580,161	169,027	83,253	-	139,328
Transportation exp	883,910	137,582	-	165,226	473,367	-	25,015	-	82,720
Consultancy fees	6,044,217	1,239,665	98,658	769,078	744,940	1,143,149	796,210	-	1,257,316
Repairs and Maintenance	12,645	-	-	7,305	-	3,490	-	-	1,850
Lodging and Boarding exp	467,648	30,403	-	67,420	366,201	-	-	-	3,624
Travelling Expenses	2,522,529	422,365	124,071	233,999	693,041	439,364	358,235	-	251,453
Personnel Cost	8,983,288	2,099,911	637,891	513,637	3,414,435	366,087	1,348,283	-	603,044
Printing and stationery	551,449	118,149	5,300	143,344	188,431	57,639	-	-	38,586
Material Cost	16,980,038	1,190,944	6,459	121,832	3,768,377	114,500	11,340,597	-	435,929
Training Expenses	719,419	-	6,000	102,601	491,227	61,847	-	9,628	57,744
Office/Admin. Costs	1,427,352	278,100	101,225	175,769	428,560	109,785	226,659	25,000	97,626
Program Costs	2,291,459	122,150	-	-	2,074,945	-	53,000	25,000	16,364
Miscellaneous	101,779	-	1	-	14,815	47,085	12,653	499	26,726
Incentive	3,915,250	774,780	383,300	-	331,170	-	2,292,700	-	132,300
Bank charges	11,777	755	186	253	142	1,073	1,512	-	7,857
Depreciation	576,972	27,209	34,267	39,914	337,096	31,450	50,739	56,297	-
Total(B)	46,926,529	6,787,624	1,417,444	2,439,913	13,907,906	2,544,496	16,589,256	91,425	3,148,466
Net Surplus (A-B) transfer to reserve & surplus	(8,582,003)	342,599	(1,224,813)	186,451	(51,791)	(177,366)	(1,021,014)	25,567	2,527,463

As per our report of even date
 For Rajeev K Sahu & Associates

Chartered Accountants
 FRN-028429C



Rajeev Kumar Sahu
 M. No-531600
 Date: 06-07-2024
 Place: Patna

UDIN-24531600BKHVJUG4709

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

Anil Verma
 Chief Functionary
 For Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature (PRAN)

Niraj K Verma
 Trustee



PRESERVATION AND PROLIFERATION OF RURAL RESOURCES AND NATURE
SHASTRI NAGAR, SIKARIYA MORE, RAMPUR GAYA (BIHAR)
 Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

PARTICULARS	SCHE DULE	PRAN	Pradan	APPI	ATMA	Semasta	GUMIA	BEGUSARAI	FCBA	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2024	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2023
SOURCES OF FUNDS											
Corpus Fund		334,000	-	-	1,830,000	-	-	-	-	2,164,000	2,164,000
Reserves & Surplus	1	1,66,317	250,146	5,038,368	237,066	216,412	(2,266,568)	1,135,925	3,183,517	9,456,183	18,143,002
Current Liabilities	2	261,077	-	-	341,654	-	2,515,287	-	-	3,118,018	398,541
TOTAL		2,256,394	250,146	5,038,368	2,408,720	216,412	248,719	1,135,925	3,183,517	14,738,201	20,705,543
APPLICATION OF FUNDS											
1) Fixed Assets:											
Fixed Assets		1,153,746	458,136	93,338	236,925	185,155	291,042	1,652,371	-	4,079,713	3,421,677
Less: Depreciation		822,978	343,490	43,459	109,332	39,914	68,503	516,445	-	1,944,120	1,367,148
Net Block	3	330,768	114,646	49,879	127,593	145,241	222,539	1,135,925	-	2,125,593	2,054,529
2) Investments											
Investments		814,562	-	-	2,047,014	-	-	-	-	2,861,576	2,703,459
3) Current assets											
Advances	5	509,482	-	4,479	210,000	550	-	-	9,601	734,112	8,160,069
Cash & Bank Balances	4	572,530	135,500	4,984,009	-	70,621	23,180	-	3,173,916	8,959,755	7,650,890
TDS Receivables		29,052	-	-	24,113	-	-	-	-	53,165	35,596
TOTAL		2,256,394	250,146	5,038,368	2,408,720	216,412	248,719	1,135,925	3,183,517	14,738,201	20,705,543

As per our report of even date

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

Rajeev Kumar Sahu
 Prop.
 M. No-5316090
 Date : 06-07-2024
 Place : Patna



UDIN-245316008KHVUG4709

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

(Signature)

Niraj K Verma
 Trustee





WOMEN EMPOWERMENT