ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25

Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature

विकास के मूल सिद्धान्त
(Principles of Development)

"पंच स" जिन्दगानी के लिए ।
"पंच ज" जीवन चलाने के लिए ॥

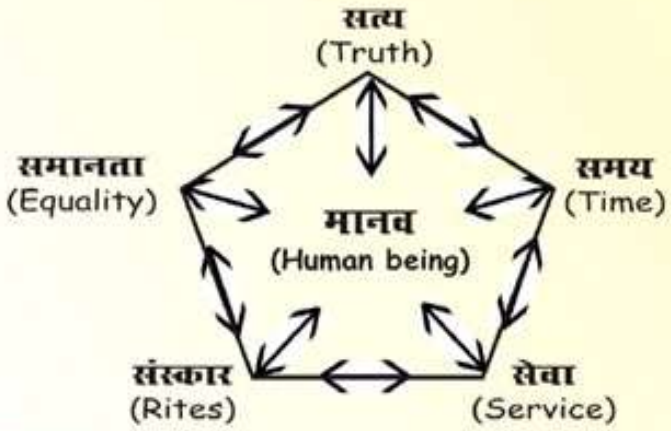
(Five S: To achieve the goals of life; Five J: To run the life)

पंच स (Five S):

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

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

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



पंच ज (Five J):

1. जल (Water) 2. जंगल (Forest) 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 resouroce based on law of nature/God is called SRI method of development)

CHAPTER 1 : Table of Contents

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), Banglore
- Despande Foundation
- IIFL SAMASTA, Banglore
- 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)

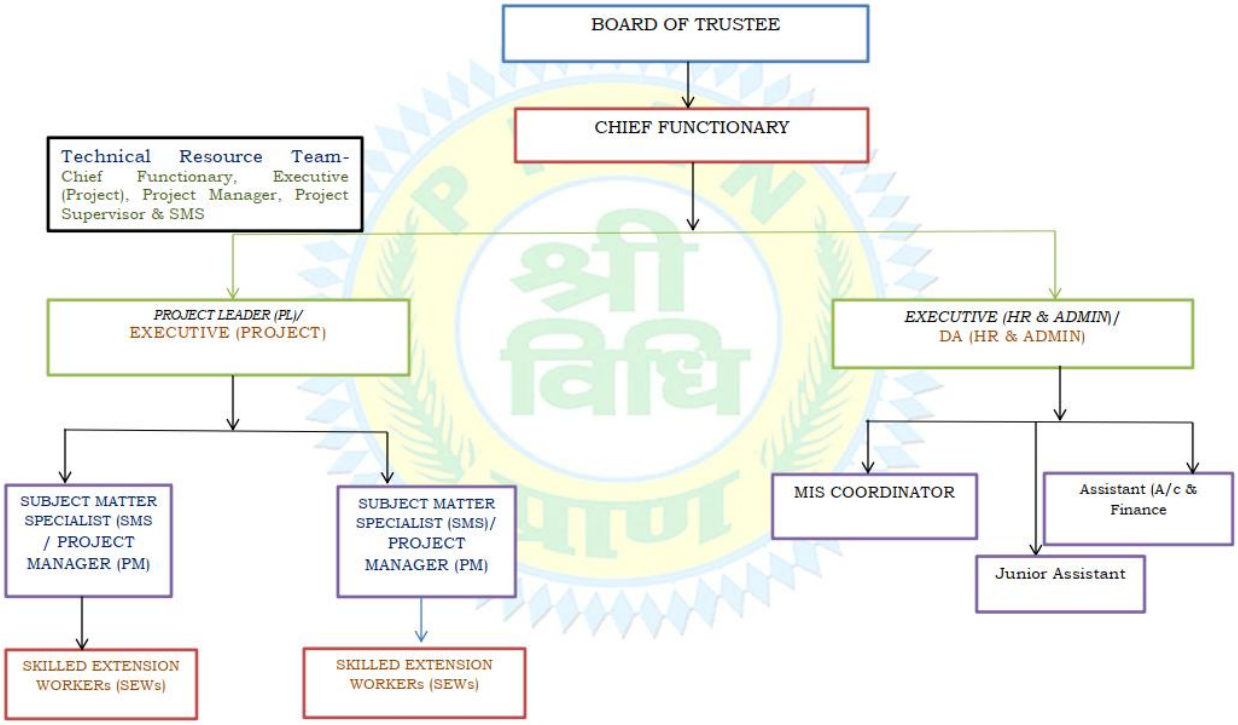
2) Individual Donors

- Alicia Harley, USA
- Sahil Gulati

- Website: 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 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) work 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

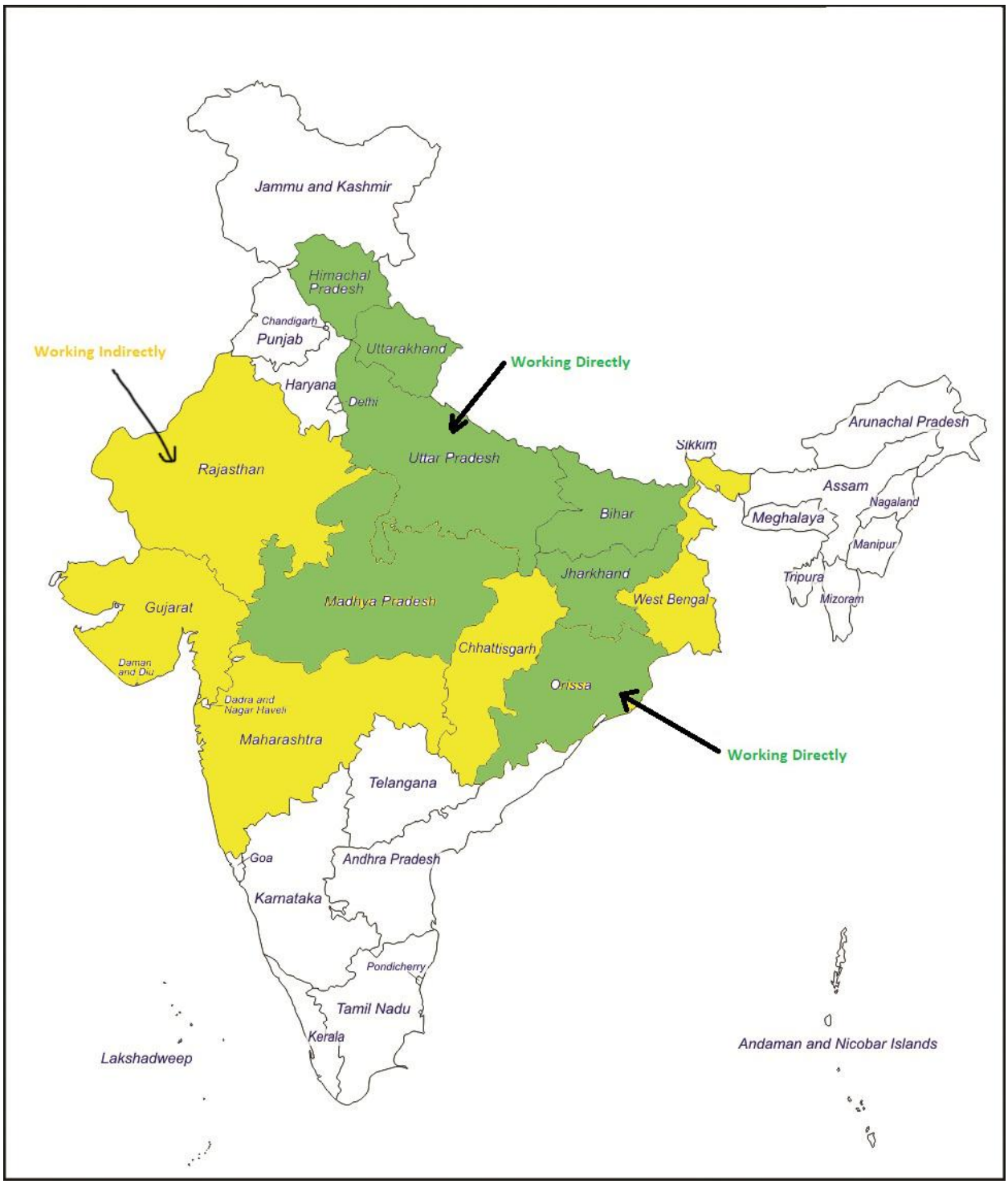
PRAN works with socio-economically disadvantaged communities, such as Schedule Tribes, Schedule Castes, women, landless, backward communities and marginal and small cultivators. Grassroots action involving innovative and sustainable agriculture including Agri-horticulture to enhance livelihoods and other 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 4 blocks of Gaya district, Bihar: Tankupa, Manpur, 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 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.



Map showing PRAN's journey since its inception in 2012

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	20
Training to common farmers on agriculture SRI cum natural farming	20973 trainee days
SRI Paddy	6583 households
SRI Wheat Cultivation	1252 households
Kitchen garden	1048 households
Mushroom Cultivation	696 households
Horticulture	356 Households
Improved Goat shed	40 Models
Multilayer Farming Model	120 Numbers
Entrepreneurship training	1521 Number
Improved Goat Farming	2603 households
Formal Education	310 Women candidates
Employment	300 Women candidates
Enterprise	687 Women candidates
Water Harvesting Structures	39 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	2,54,837	APPI/SAMASTA/GGF/SCE/Begusarai/Gumla/Simdega/Groundswell
2024-25	32,250	2,87,087	APPI/SAMASTA/GGF/ /Begusarai/Gumla /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 Brahamastra, among others.

This year, we have successfully provided 20,973 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 2024-25. 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 6583 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 1252 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 1048 kitchen gardens.


10.6 Zero Tillage Potato Cultivation

Potato is widely recognized as the “king of vegetables” and serves as an important cash crop for farmers. Traditional potato farming involves deep ploughing, bed preparation, and repeated weeding, which increases production costs and reduces soil fertility.

Under **Zero Tillage (ZT) technology**, potatoes are sown directly in the field without ploughing, utilizing the straw/stubble left after paddy harvest. This method is especially beneficial for small and marginal farmers as it reduces cost, saves time, conserves water, and maintains soil health.

Comparison B/W Chemical Farming and Parali Integrated Potato Farming			
Particulars	**Chemical Farming**	**Parali Integrated Farming**	**Difference (Parali vs. Chemical)**
Total Cost of Cultivation (₹/acre)	₹ 1,09,080	₹ 75,330	**₹33,750 less in Parali**
Cost of Cultivation per Kg (₹)	₹ 16.16	₹ 9	**₹7.16 lower in Parali**
Selling Price per Kg (₹)	₹15 (sold at loss)	₹15 (sold at profit)	**Profit ₹6 per kg in Parali**
Total Production (Kg per acre)	6750	8100	**1350 kg higher in Parali**
Income from Potato Selling (₹)	₹ 1,01,250	₹ 1,21,500	**₹20,250 higher in Parali**
Profit from Lower Input Costs (₹)	0	₹ 33,750	**Additional savings in Parali**
Total Profit (₹)	₹ 1,01,250	₹ 1,55,250	**₹54,000 higher in Parali**

Pic: Farmer in her Zero till potato field and Farmer showing the potato germinated in one plant

10.7 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. We demonstrate with 696 households.

Pic: Mushroom Cultivation

10.8 Horticulture

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 356 farmers in in different locations. Under this model, we promoted Litchi, Jackfruit and mango as the main plant, papaya & lemon as filler lower plant and timber as fence plant. We ensured the field-level technical support of each farmer form pit digging to pit filling, plant transplantation, plant management and plant protection.

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.

Fig: -Horticulture plot and capacity building of plantation farmers and MGNAREGA officials

Fig: -Mango Plantation in chhaurahi & garhpura block by Horticulture department

10.9 Drip Irrigation

This year, 12 drip irrigation systems were established across Gharhpura and Chhaurahi blocks to promote efficient water use and enhance agricultural productivity. The initiative has been implemented in convergence with the Horticulture Department, ensuring strong linkages between farmers and government schemes for long-term sustainability.

Through drip irrigation, farmers are able to:

Optimize water use and reduce wastage, particularly in vegetable and fruit cultivation.

Improve crop yield and quality by providing water directly to the root zone.

Diversify into horticultural crops, thereby increasing income opportunities.

The convergence approach has also created a platform for farmers to access government technical support, subsidies, and future scheme benefits, strengthening institutional linkages and ensuring scalability beyond the project period.

By integrating drip irrigation with horticultural practices and government partnerships, this intervention is laying the foundation for sustainable agriculture, improved livelihoods, and climate-resilient farming systems in the region.

10.10 Multilayer Farming Model - (10 Decimal - 25 Decimal)

During this year, the project introduced the Multilayer Farming Model in Garhpura, engaging 120 farmers in adopting this innovative approach. Out of these, around 50% successfully established a 5-layer crop system, while the remaining farmers adopted a 4-layer system.
The support provided to farmers included crop planning, seed priming, bed preparation, and transplantation, ensuring that they had the necessary technical guidance and resources to adopt the model effectively. Regular field visits by the project team further assisted farmers in crop management and natural pest control practices.
A key emphasis was placed on natural farming techniques, where farmers were trained and supported in the preparation and use of bio-inputs such as Sreejivamrit, Sreepranamrit, Sreeagneyastra, and Sreenimastra. A structured plan for weekly application of Agneyastra was implemented to control pest attacks, reducing reliance on chemical pesticides and promoting eco-friendly practices.
Key Outcomes:

- 120 farmers adopted multilayer farming practices on plots ranging from 10 to 25 decimals.
- 50% farmers demonstrated success with the 5-layer model, diversifying crops for year-round food and income security.
- Use of natural pest control methods reduced chemical dependency, lowering input costs and protecting soil health.
- Farmers reported improved resilience and productivity, along with enhanced knowledge of sustainable agriculture.

The multilayer farming model has not only increased food and income security for small and marginal farmers but also promoted climate-resilient and eco-conscious agriculture. This initiative stands as a replicable model of innovation, sustainability, and farmer empowerment.

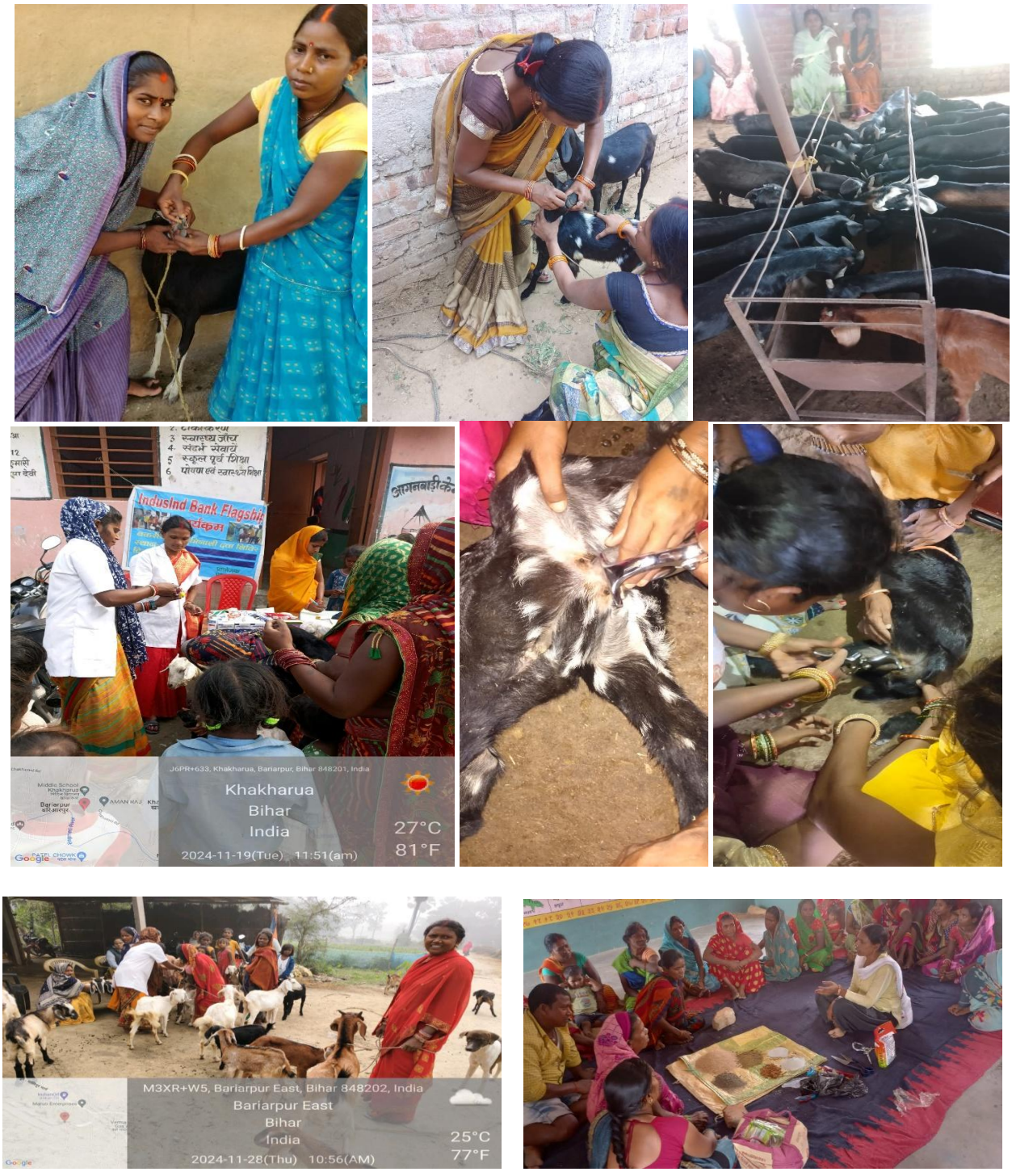
10.11 Improved Goat Rearing

During the past year, PRAN significantly scaled its commitment to transforming the lives of landless Scheduled Caste (SC) farmers in Bihar through our holistic Improved Goat Rearing Initiative. Recognizing that goats are a vital source of income, our focused interventions are designed to create sustainable economic growth, ultimately reaching 2,603 households across our operational areas this financial year.

Our program is structured around three core pillars of support. Firstly, we prioritized the health of the farmers' herds. This year, we successfully conducted multiple essential vaccination and deworming drives, a proactive healthcare approach that dramatically lowered the mortality rate among young goats. Secondly, we addressed infrastructure and nutrition by providing targeted assistance for the construction of pashu sheds and introducing high-quality feed options like dana mishran and pashu chat. These nutritional inputs directly correlate with better growth, weight, and reproductive capacity, maximizing the market value of the animals for our beneficiary families.

A cornerstone of our success and sustainability is the Pashu Sakhi model. We have continued to train and empower village-level women to become community-based animal health entrepreneurs. This year, we have seen a major transition in the model: the Pashu Sakhis now operate independently with initial guidance from PRAN, delivering all essential services and charging a nominal fee. This entrepreneurial transition is highly successful, with Sakhis typically earning between ₹3,000 to ₹4,000 per month. This shift not only ensures the long-term viability of the services in the community but also creates a direct pathway out of poverty for these skilled women.

Through these combined efforts, we have empowered landless SC farmers to generate a reliable and sustainable income stream from their livestock, directly contributing to family security and local economic resilience. PRAN remains dedicated to breaking the cycle of poverty and creating a brighter future for the marginalized agricultural community in Bihar.



Pic: - Livestock camp trough pashusakhi and capacity building of preparation of pashu chat and other growth regulators

10.12 Model Anganwadi

This year, PRAN focused on deepening the quality and sustainability of our Anganwadi initiative, building upon the foundation of seven model centers established previously. Our primary achievement was an intensive, focused training program for all Anganwadi Sevikas and Sahayikas. This capacity-building effort equipped workers with new skills and creative learning tools to enhance their focus on the holistic development of children and improved care for pregnant women. This qualitative intervention yielded tangible results: the average daily attendance has surged from approximately 18–20 children to 30–35 children, and retention throughout the entire three-hour session is now significantly higher, showcasing the success of our efforts in creating a more engaging and enriching environment for young learners.

Crucially, we also prioritized enhancing community health and nutrition. We supported the preparation of best practice kitchen gardens at the centers, ensuring a practical and sustainable source of fresh produce to directly improve the supplementary nutrition provided to both children and expecting mothers. This training and resource provision has helped Anganwadi workers hone their skills to better support maternal and child well-being. This positive shift in worker competence, combined with increased child engagement and better nutrition, underscores PRAN's commitment to creating a healthier and brighter future for the community's most vulnerable members.

Pic: - Training of women & Anganwadi workers and presenting nutrition awareness through Nukkar Natak

10.13 Scaling Skill & Employment programme

This year, PRAN significantly expanded its skill development initiatives within Begusarai district, successfully mobilizing and training a total of 1,279 youth and women. This broad mobilization is foundational to the subsequent training, technical certification, and employment achievements detailed below, directly addressing the need for a skilled workforce in the region.
It commits for delivering the following key results:

A. **Soft Skills and basic gender training: -** PRAN initiates the trainee journey by ensuring a strong foundational mindset. A total of 784 youth and women of soft skill and gender training workshops. This crucial intervention helped set their mindset for the long-term goal of achieving economic stability and served as a guide to move them along their professional pathway. The gender training specifically helped to improve various aspects of their personal and professional lives.

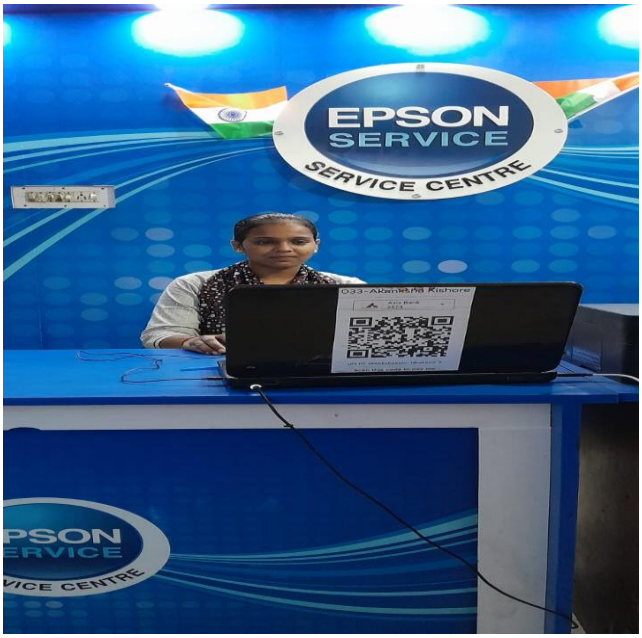
Pic: -Gender Sensitization training of participants and cadres

B. **Technical Certification and Vocational Training: -** Our core efforts focused on delivering certified technical skills for rural economies. A total number of 316 youth and women received sector-specific vocational training and certification in trades, including stitching, fast-food stall, first aid care, mobile repairing, and goat rearing. This practical instruction was conducted through a collaborative model utilizing both our own skill centres and the RSETI Centre.

Additionally, to meet the growing need for digital literacy, 117 youth trained at our PRAN Skill Centres in Garhpura, Bakhri, and Chhaurahi were certified in computer application courses, ensuring our trainees are equipped with essential modern skills.

Pic: - Training on Sector wise certification course, computer certification course and Navgurukul BCA course

C. **Employment Outcomes: -** The success of our training model is validated by strong placement outcomes. This year, a total of 300 trained youth secured placements in various formal sector companies, both within Bihar and in other states. This placement success validates the quality of our training-to-placement model, offering trainees viable career pathways and contributing directly to local economic stability. Crucially, we continue to support these youth regularly after placement to ensure smooth transition, address any challenges, and promote long-term career retention.



10.14 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:** To reduce financial vulnerability and strengthen local economies, PRAN promotes diversified income sources through both farm and off-farm enterprises. In addition to farming, engaging in non-agricultural activities such as operating a Fast-Food Stall, managing a Grocery Shop, Vegetable Selling, and offering Stitching and Sewing services provides a steady and reliable income stream. Crucially, this strategy is designed not only for rural women but also for rural youth who choose to remain in Bihar, offering them viable livelihood alternatives to outward migration. By supporting young people in establishing these local enterprises, PRAN is helping to build a resilient, entrepreneurial ecosystem that retains talent and contributes directly to the economic growth of their home communities.

- **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.

PRAN successfully focused on high-value enterprises this year, engaging a total of 687 women and youth in diverse livelihood ventures, including the marketing of grains and mushrooms. This strategy provides viable alternatives to outward migration for youth.

- For farm-based activities (incorporating improved techniques like SRI and NPM), we leveraged expertise from the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ATMA, HarvestPlus, and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI).

- For off-farm enterprises (such as stitching and fast-food stalls), we partnered with RSETI and Anand Dristi for skill development and certification.

Crucially, PRAN itself provided the essential Entrepreneur Motivation Training (EMT) and gender training, along with direct support for preparing robust business plans, ensuring a holistic approach to sustainable economic empowerment.

The collaborative efforts under the PRAN project, supported by the Global Green Grants Fund (GGF) and partners, have centred on advancing sustainable agriculture, capacity building, and farmer resilience across multiple states. The project consolidated activities, achievements, and challenges in Bageshwar (Uttarakhand), Koraput (Odisha), Solan (Himachal Pradesh), Panna (Madhya Pradesh), Ramgarh (Jharkhand), and Gaya (Bihar). Through farmer- and official-centric training, on-field demonstrations, and strengthening of community institutions, the project promoted practices such as the System of Crop/Root Intensification (SCI/SRI), preparation and use of natural bio-inputs, and localized innovations—including pigeon pea transplantation to combat frost and collective measures for crop protection. These interventions enabled over 4,800 farmers to adopt sustainable methods across 1,900+ hectares, leading to yield improvements of up to 40% in key crops and additional incomes of ₹50,000–₹80,000 from surplus produce. Beyond economic gains, the project significantly enhanced ecological sustainability, community resilience, and farmer leadership, positioning progressive farmers as role models and change agents for wider adoption.

Team member and selective farmer training & Farmers at the bio-input resource center learning about natural farming in solan.

10.15 EK Ped Maa Ke Naam

We organized "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam" campaign aimed to encourage tree planting in honor of mothers, symbolizing their nurturing and enduring nature. The campaign successfully engaged 1,200 households from the Garhpura and Chhaurahi blocks. The initiative fostered community involvement in environmental conservation. Following this campaign, both the MGNREGA and BRLPS departments expressed interest in organizing similar events, indicating a positive impact and potential for future initiatives. The

campaign not only promoted tree planting but also strengthened community bonds through the celebration of motherhood.

10.16 Agrivoltaics Project – Nawada, Gaya

PRAN, in collaboration with the Tata-Cornell Institute (TCI) and Jain Irrigation, has initiated an **Agrivoltaics Project** in Nawada village of Sherghati block, Gaya district, Bihar. This innovative approach combines **solar power generation with agricultural production**, enabling farmers to cultivate crops under solar panels while also generating renewable energy for irrigation and non-farm uses.

The project directly addresses three pressing challenges in rural Bihar: **water scarcity, energy access, and livelihood insecurity.** By linking clean energy with agriculture and rural enterprise, it aims to transform the socio-economic conditions of small and marginal farmers.

The project seeks to:

- Ensure **climate-resilient agriculture** through year-round irrigation powered by solar energy.
- Create **sustainable and diversified livelihoods** by supporting both farm and non-farm income activities.
- Build the capacity of farmers to operate collectively through the **Nawada Agrivoltaics Producer Group**.
- Establish a **replicable model** for agrivoltaics that can be scaled across Bihar and India.

Key Tasks Undertaken

1. **Community Mobilization & Institution Building**
    - Formation of the Nawada Agrivoltaics Producer Group with formal rules, by-laws, and a bank account.
    - Regular group meetings, participatory decision-making, and financial discipline introduced.

2. **Infrastructure Development**
    - Borewell construction and installation of solar-powered pumps.
    - Trenching and laying of PVC pipelines for irrigation.
    - Construction of water retention tank and pump house.
    - Installation of solar panels and wheat mill connected to solar energy.
3. **Capacity Building & Training**
    - Hands-on training in crop cultivation under solar panels, horticulture, and irrigation management.
    - Entrepreneurial and financial literacy workshops (SYB, EMT).
    - Exposure visits to leading institutions (Jain Irrigation, CAZRI Jaisalmer, MASS Ranchi).
4. **Market Linkages & Enterprise Development**
    - Strengthened offline linkages with Sherghati and Gaya vegetable markets.
    - Introduction of collective marketing and price negotiation strategies.
    - Future plans for online/digital marketing and small-scale processing units (oilseed, pulses).
5. **Monitoring & Sustainability Efforts**
    - Regular review meetings, crop monitoring, and bank account updates.
    - Introduction of a cash book system and transparent financial reporting.
    - Linking the group with government renewable energy and agriculture schemes for long-term support.

Pic: Construction of Water Tank and piping system linking to filters under Pump house

Deliverables Achieved

- A **fully functional agrivoltaics system** in Nawada with borewell, tank, pump house, solar panels, and irrigation pipelines.
- **Operational Producer Group** managing finances, resources, and decision-making collectively.
- **Trained farmers** confident in round-the-year cultivation and agribusiness management.
- **Market-linked agricultural produce** ensuring stable incomes.
- A **model demonstration site** attracting farmers, officials, researchers, and schoolchildren for learning and replication.

Benefits

Short-Term:

- Reliable irrigation and increased crop yields.
- Reduced cultivation costs and improved nutritional security.
- Immediate income from vegetable sales and wheat mill rental.

Long-Term:

- Diversified income sources (farm + non-farm).
- Affordable renewable energy access reducing dependence on diesel/electric pumps.
- Strengthened farmer-led institution capable of sustaining itself beyond project support.
- A **scalable model of climate-smart agriculture** contributing to national goals of food security, renewable energy, and rural development.

Pic: Solar Panels and shade loving crops in solar plate shades

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 2025 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 **International Women's Day on 8th March 2025**, PRAN was proud to have its women beneficiaries participate in a prestigious national-level celebration in **New Delhi**. The programme was dedicated to recognizing the achievements of women across India who are driving change in the fields of **enterprise, skill development, and employment generation**.

Among the invitees were women leaders nurtured by PRAN through its interventions in **Skill Development, Employment, and rural entrepreneurship**. Their selection to represent Bihar on such a platform was a moment of great pride for their families, their communities, and the entire PRAN network.

During the event, these women shared their inspiring journeys of moving beyond subsistence farming to become **entrepreneurs, trainers, and role models**. In recognition of their contributions, PRAN's women beneficiaries were **felicitated by national dignitaries**, symbolizing how grassroots women—once limited to household

responsibilities—are now taking their rightful place as leaders in India's development journey.

Why It Matters for PRAN

- Showcased **women-led innovation from Bihar** at a national platform.
- Strengthened the confidence of women leaders to mentor and guide other groups.
- Highlighted PRAN's focus on **gender equality and women's economic empowerment** as a cornerstone of its mission.
- Contributed to India's progress towards the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, especially those related to gender equality, poverty reduction, and climate resilience.

Pic: PRAN Beneficiary at International Women's Day

11.3 National Workshop:

The National Workshop organized by PRAN in Bodhgaya on June 14, 2024, marked a significant step towards promoting sustainable agriculture and rural empowerment using the SRI (System of Root Intensification) method of natural farming. Inaugurated by the Honorable Minister of MSMEs, Shri Jeetan Ram Manjhi, the workshop featured participation from various states including Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Himachal Pradesh, as well as special guests from institutions such as ICAR and RSETI.

The workshop focused on equipping small and marginal farmers with techniques for natural farming, enhancing food security, and boosting rural incomes. Engaging discussions addressed topics such as millet cultivation, natural fertilizers, plant growth regulators, and insecticides. Women empowerment was also highlighted with practical training for activities such as tractor driving and entrepreneurship in areas like mushroom farming, tailoring, and agarbatti making.


Pic: National Workshop

11.4 Participation in the Global Conference on Agroecology, Berlin, Germany

In September 2024, PRAN participated in the *Global Conference on Agroecology* organized by **Groundswell International** in Berlin, Germany. The event brought together partners from all five continents, including representatives of 14 NGOs from 10 countries, alongside global allies, researchers, and philanthropic institutions.

The conference focused on advancing farmer-centered agroecological innovation, strengthening women's leadership, improving soil health and water conservation, and building resilient food systems. It also provided a space for reviewing progress under the *Groundswell Strategic Framework 2023–2027* and for enhancing planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation systems across the network.

PRAN's work in Bihar, India was prominently featured during the **Learning Exchange Event**, where our case study was shared alongside those from Burkina Faso and Haiti. We highlighted our initiatives on the **System of Root Intensification (SRI)**, promotion of natural farming practices, and the role of women-led community organizations in sustaining agroecological transitions. The discussions underscored the importance of farmer-to-farmer extension, women's savings and credit groups, and building local market linkages to strengthen food and nutritional security.

Participants also visited community-supported agriculture initiatives in Berlin, gaining insights into European approaches to sustainable farming and food systems.

PRAN's active engagement in this global gathering positioned the organization as part of a worldwide agroecology movement. The experience enabled valuable cross-learning, strengthened collaborations, and reaffirmed PRAN's commitment to promoting agroecology, empowering women farmers, and ensuring sustainable food and nutritional security for small and marginal farming communities in Bihar.

Pic:PRAN's Chief Functionary (front row, fourth from left) at the Global Conference on Agroecology, Berlin, Germany.

CHAPTER 12 : Case Study

Case Study: Ful Kumari – The Inspiring Journey of "Mushroom Didi"

Village: Naudiha, Block: Aurangabad Sadar, Bihar
Age: 35 | **Education:** Intermediate
Enterprise: Mushroom Cultivation

Introduction

Ful Kumari, a humble rural woman, is now widely recognized in her village as **"Mushroom Didi."** Living in Naudiha village with her husband (Raju Kumar, a farmer), three children, and an extended joint family, Ful Kumari once lived in a mud house with no personal income. Her family relied solely on agriculture. Her journey into entrepreneurship began after she connected with the organization **PRAN (Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature)** under the IIFL Samasta-supported livelihood initiative.

Early Challenges and Motivation

With no prior business experience or capital, Ful Kumari's only exposure to financial management was through a Self-Help Group where she contributed ₹10 per month. Her transformation began when PRAN's field team visited the village and introduced her to the potential of mushroom farming. Despite skepticism from neighbors and relatives, her husband supported her decision, and she chose to take the leap.

Training and Institutional Support

Ful Kumari enrolled in a **10-day residential training** at **PNB RSETI**, where she received foundational and technical training on mushroom cultivation. Alongside this, PRAN provided continuous handholding through additional trainings, field visits, home-level demonstrations, and practical guidance.

The training covered:

- Bed preparation, disease control, and harvesting methods
- Marketing strategies and pricing
- Making **value-added mushroom-based products** like pickles, papads, samosas, and biscuits

She availed government support through the **Mushroom Hut Scheme** of cost Rs. and the **100 Kit Scheme**, receiving **2,000 mushroom kits**, and earned about **₹50,000 in her first cycle**.

Economic and Social Transformation

- With zero income before, she now earns **₹40,000–₹50,000 per mushroom cycle** (approx. 2.5–3 months)
- Her income has enabled her to support her children's education, upgrade her home, and reinvest in her business

- She feels empowered, respected, and financially independent

"*Earlier, I had to depend on others. Now I manage things myself, and my self-respect has grown.*"

In her village, she is affectionately called **"Mushroom Didi"**, and she enjoys a newfound status among local women.

Learning, Growth & Future Plans

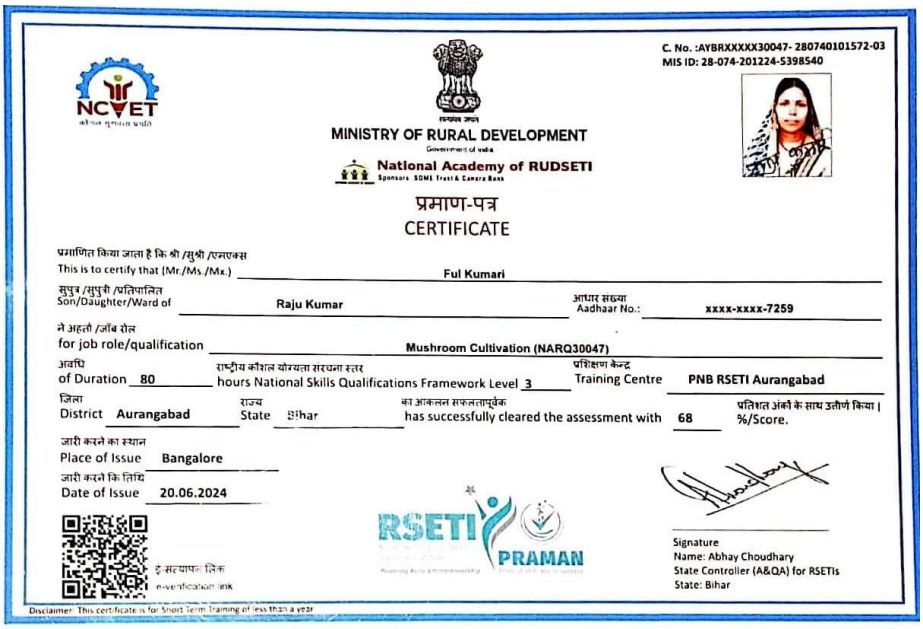
Through this journey, Ful Kumari has learned both farming and product diversification skills. She has **trained women in 3–4 nearby villages** in mushroom cultivation. **Her future plans include:**

- Producing and selling her own mushroom kits
- Expanding to **5,000 mushroom bags** using rack systems and even **AC-controlled production units**
- Exploring vegetable farming, organic fertilizer sales, and dairy-based income streams
- She seeks additional **training and loan support** for scaling up

Her Message

"There are difficulties in the beginning, but with determination, you can earn from home. I feel confident now. I thank PRAN, the trainers, and Business Sakhis who helped me stand on my own feet."

Ful Kumari's story is not just about personal growth but stands as a **beacon of inspiration** for hundreds of rural women aspiring to become entrepreneurs. Her journey proves that with the right support and self-belief, even a village woman can grow into a confident business owner.


C. No. :AYBRXXXXX30047- 280740101572-03
MIS ID: 28-074-201224-5398540

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Government of India
National Academy of RUDSETI
Sponsors: SDMI Trust & Canara Bank

प्रमाण-पत्र
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that (Mr./Ms./Mx.) Ful Kumari
Son/Daughter/Ward of Raju Kumar
Aadhaar No.: xxxx-xxxx-7259
for job role/qualification Mushroom Cultivation (NARQ30047)
of Duration 80 hours National Skills Qualifications Framework Level 3
Training Centre PNB RSETI Aurangabad
District Aurangabad State Bihar
has successfully cleared the assessment with 68 %/Score.

Place of Issue Bangalore
Date of Issue 20.06.2024

RSETI PRAMAN

Signature
Name: Abhay Choudhary
State Controller (A&QA) for RSETIs
State: Bihar

Disclaimer: This certificate is for Short Term Training of less than a year

Pic: Certificate of Mushroom Training

CHAPTER 13 : Visitors

- IIFL SAMASTA officials
- TATA Trust Officials
- TATA Cornell Officials
- Azim Premji Foundation Officials
- Groundswell International Officials
- Deputy Commissioner, Gumla
- District Planning Officer, Gumla

CHAPTER 14 : 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

PRESERVATION AND PROLIFERATION OF RURAL RESOURCES AND NATURE
SHASTRI SAGAR, SIKARIYA MORE, RAMPUR, GAYA (BIHAR)
Income & Expenditure as at 31st March 2025

PARTICULARS	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2025	APPI	ATMA Simdega	SAMASTA	BEGUSARAI	PRADAN	GUMLA	PRAN Fund	FCRA
REVENUE									
Contributions	2,49,84,242	77,84,000	-	31,53,480	1,17,46,066	6,12,779	-	-	16,87,917
Interest From Banks	8,43,370	3,83,467	3,34,380	20,734	66,283	1,922	-	6,333	30,251
TOTAL(A)	**2,58,27,612**	**81,67,467**	**3,34,380**	**31,74,214**	**1,18,12,349**	**6,14,701**	**-**	**6,333**	**17,18,168**
EXPENDITURE									
Refreshment/Meeting Expenses	12,75,237	4,12,615	-	1,85,311	4,77,214	55,973	-	12,605	1,31,518
Transportation Expenses	20,42,517	4,67,910	-	5,29,737	8,66,957	41,619	77,500	-	58,794
Consultancy Fees	49,68,140	12,07,188	-	9,51,617	12,91,057	2,92,911	3,05,098	-	9,20,269
Repairs and Maintenance	74,178	-	-	4,345	69,833	-	-	-	-
Lodging & Boarding Expenses	5,13,644	12,460	-	29,436	4,71,748	-	-	-	-
Travelling Expenses	15,38,883	5,17,100	-	1,16,080	5,04,656	73,914	1,19,144	15,200	1,92,790
Personnel Cost	83,65,751	29,10,056	-	7,84,200	33,36,767	2,62,372	5,42,500	10,600	5,19,256
Printing & Stationery	5,54,239	40,172	-	40,311	1,89,658	132	-	-	2,83,966
Material Cost	25,95,508	4,44,252	-	1,04,422	11,67,050	-	-	-	8,79,784
Training Expenses	6,10,161	52,049	-	97,451	3,10,546	-	-	11,855	1,38,260
Office/Administration Costs	11,92,361	3,92,828	-	1,32,251	3,69,887	16,168	56,028	12,500	2,12,698
Program Costs	29,15,739	1,01,773	-	1,37,045	22,62,322	-	32,800	-	3,81,799
Miscellaneous	3,02,260	2,500	-	19,808	-	6,956	-	-	2,72,996
V.I.P Incentive	14,22,307	8,46,298	-	-	4,41,500	-	-	-	1,34,509
Bank Charges	21,281	854	-	1,362	-	52	-	11,388	7,625
Audit Fees	45,000	-	-	-	16,500	-	-	28,500	-
Depreciation	4,78,489	17,455	25,016	53,327	2,66,135	22,488	40,285	53,783	-
TOTAL(B)	**2,89,15,694**	**74,25,509**	**25,016**	**31,86,703**	**1,20,41,832**	**7,72,584**	**11,73,355**	**1,56,431**	**41,34,264**
Net Surplus (A-B) transfer to Reseves & Surplus	**(30,88,082)**	**7,41,958**	**3,09,364**	**(12,489)**	**(2,29,483)**	**(1,57,883)**	**(11,73,355)**	**(1,50,098)**	**(24,16,096)**

As per our report of even date

For WDK & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 016389N

CA Sanjeev Kumar Sinha
Partner
M. No.- 515408

Date- 04/10/2025
Place- Gaya

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

Anil Verma
Chief Functionary

Niraj Kr Verma
Trustee

PRESERVATION AND PROLIFERATION OF RURAL RESOURCES AND NATURE
SHASTRI SAGAR, SIKARIYA MORE, RAMPUR, GAYA (BIHAR)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	PRAN	PRADAN	APPI	ATMA	SAMASTA	GUMLA	BEGUSARAI	FCRA	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2025	TOTAL AS AT 31-03-2024
SOURCES OF FUND											
Corpus Fund		3,34,000	-	-	18,30,000	-	-	-	-	21,64,000	21,64,000
Reserves & Surplus	1	15,11,219	92,263	57,80,325	5,46,430	2,03,923	(34,39,923)	9,06,442	7,67,420	63,68,098	94,56,183
Current Liabilities	2	2,34,278	-	-	3,20,728	-	36,49,507	-	-	42,04,513	31,18,018
TOTAL		**20,79,496**	**92,263**	**57,80,325**	**26,97,158**	**2,03,923**	**2,09,584**	**9,06,442**	**7,67,420**	**1,27,36,612**	**1,47,38,201**
APPLICATION OF FUNDS											
1) Fixed Assets:											
Fixed Assets (Gross)		11,71,549	4,58,137	95,638	2,36,925	2,05,259	2,94,042	16,71,773	-	41,33,323	40,73,713
Less: Depreciation		8,76,761	3,65,978	60,914	1,34,348	93,241	1,08,788	7,82,580	-	24,22,610	19,44,120
Net Block	3	**2,94,788**	**92,159**	**34,724**	**1,02,577**	**1,12,018**	**1,85,254**	**8,89,193**	-	**17,10,713**	**21,29,593**
2) Investments		-	-	-	20,47,014	-		-	-	20,47,014	28,61,576
3) Current Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans & Advances	5	13,53,279	-	1,600	2,34,113	-	1,150	-	-	15,90,142	7,34,112
Cash & Bank Balances	4	4,18,372	104	57,44,001	3,13,454	91,905	23,180	17,249	7,67,420	73,75,685	89,59,755
TDS Receivable		13,058								13,058	53,165
TOTAL		**20,79,496**	**92,263**	**57,80,325**	**26,97,158**	**2,03,923**	**2,09,584**	**9,06,442**	**7,67,420**	**1,27,36,612**	**1,47,38,201**

As per our report of even date

For WDK & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 016389N

CA Sanjeev Kumar Sinha
Partner
M. No.- 515408

Date- 04/10/2025
Place- Gaya

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

Anil Verma
Chief Functionary

Niraj Kr Verma
Trustee

श्री विधि सिद्धांत

1. बीज शोधन एवं बीज उपचार करना।
2. कम दिन का बिचड़ा या अंकुरित बीज का व्यवहार में लाना।
3. सतही रोपाई/बुआई करना।
4. उचित संख्या में बीज/बिचड़ा प्रति हील रोपाई करना।
5. अधिक जगह यानि कतार से कतार एवं पौध/बीज से पौध/बीज की उचित दूरी रखना।
6. जड़ को अपने क्षमतानुसार बढ़ने हेतु उचित जगह एवं प्राकृतिक वातावरण।
7. श्री विधि प्राकृतिक खाद, रोग एवं कीट प्रबंधन करना।
8. मिट्टी को नमी एवं हवादार बनाये रखना।
9. मानव का पेड़ एवं पौधों से जैविक संबंध बनाये रखना।
10. उचित अन्तराल पर पौधों के बीच वीडर एवं अन्य उपकरण से अंतरकर्षण करना।
11. जड़ की आच्छादन, खाद एवं मिट्टी की जैव सुरक्षा।
12. स्वास्थ्यवर्धक एवं पर्यावरण अनुकूल बहुस्तरीय एवं बहुफसलीय खेती।
13. किसान/संस्था/सरकार का फसलों एवं पौधों के विकास के विभिन्न चरणों से भावनात्मक लगाव।

श्री विधि से खेती = फसलों की खाद एवं पोषण सुरक्षा + फसलों एवं पौधों में लगने वाले रोग एवं कीट का भौतिक औषधीय एवं कल्चरल नियंत्रण

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