



**PRAGATI GRAMIN VIKAS SAMITI (PGVS)**

# **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.**

## **(FY-2024-25)**



• PRAGATI BHAWAN, KOTHWAN ROAD, ARPANA BANK COLONY,  
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# Acknowledgements

Dear Friends

I am very happy to present you this annual progress report of PGVS FY 2024-25. As you know that PGVS has started journey in 1985 and after 40 years of journey we find that we have archived so many idea and transformation of technology to rural people. PGVS started work with Musahar community in Naubatpur Block of Patna District in 1985 for their socio-economic and educational development. Musahar community belong in most backward community in scheduled cast. They were live in bottom of the society, and they have no any identity ,dignity in the society. Rhey were landless agriculture labor and depended on landlord.

Now in some area they have changed their identity and behavior. They doing sharecropping, construction labor and woman engaged in income generating activities through JIVIKA and SHG, Goat rerating, collective farming and vegetable farming.

Currently we working in Muzaffarpur, Banka and Patna on land and Livelihoods, Agriculture, FRA, SHG and social security schemes with woman, dalit and tribal. Goat rearing, collective farming, MHM, Education, Forest rights act.

**PRADEEP PRIYADARSHI**  
Secretary, PGVS

## About PGVS

Pragati Garmin Vikas Samiti (PGVS) has been established in 1985 as a society. And it was registered under society registration act 21/1860 on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1988.

- Registration number- 394/1988-89 IG Registration, Govt of Bihar , Patna
- Head& Regd office - Pragati Bhawan, Kothwan Road, Arpna Bank Colony  
West Bailey Road, Patna ( BIHAR) -801503
- Unique ID of Darpan- BR/2017/0155671
- FCRA registration no- 031170056(1991-92 ) Renewed in 2022 from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2027
  
- ITR (12A) URN - AAAAP1971CE19914
- 80G(URN) - AAAAP1971CF19888
- PAN No - AAAAP1971C
- CSR Registration - CSR00048679

## List of current Governing Body members: -

SN	NAME	Gender	Designation
1	Sindhu Sinha	Female	President
2	Pradeep Priyadarshi	Male	Secretary
3	Manjula Dung Dung	Female	Treasurer

4	Umesh	Male	Member
5	Swati Kashyap	Female	Member
6	Biteshwar Manjhi	Male	Member
7	Babu Lal	Male	Member

### Our Bank: -

- For local donation- Canara Bank Moti Chowk Khagaul, Patna- 801105 Bihar
- For FC grant - State Bank of India,11- Sansad Marg , New Delhi-110001

**Our Auditor** - Arun Kumar Bal Krishna Prasad & CO.

### Vision, mission of PGVS

- **Vision:** To work for the most marginalized and venerable section of the society.
- **Mission & Goals:** Socio- economic progress which is best achieved through active participation of the people so as to ascertain dignity, equality, right and justice.

### Our donor during current financial year

- Heifer Project International, - FC
- SLCW, Switzerland - FC
- AZIMPREMJI FOUNDATION - LOCAL

### Our intervention area during the year

**Project base district-** Patna , Muzaffarpur and BANKA

Number of block- 05, Panchayat -29, Revenue Village- 134

## 1. Bihar sustainable livelihood program, Kurhani Block Muzaffarpur

**Objective:** - To Make the community aware about in increase their livelihood by developing then Socially, Economically, Educationally and Mentally.

**Tools:** - SHG, By Providing trainings, by making Habbit of Doing Regular Savings, by doing SHG Meetings Regularly.

### Challenges: -

1. Illiteracy
2. Poverty
3. Landless
4. Mahad alit
5. Awareness
6. Knowledge about Govt. schemes
7. Health Facilities

After Completing four years of BSLD Project in 74 villages of 13 Panchayat under Kudhani Block of Muzaffarpur District, we have achieved some goals and Target:-

1. 209 SHG's are functional with 4000 members
2. Having Personal bank account of each SHG's.
3. Grasps knowledge from Several Trainings( SHG management training, Corn stone training , Gender training ,Kitchen garden training, Improved animal management training, CMDRR training, FLBP training, and shrividhi training
4. 1000 family doing goat rearing with support from BSLD

These are the major achievements which motivate us to do more for the marginal community. Regarding this we have make different strategy and plans for the beneficiaries. Community is now more aware about their rights as well as duties.

Turki is a Village in Kurhani Block in Muzaffarpur District of Bihar State, India. It belongs to Tirhut Division. It is located 10 KM towards South from District headquarters Muzaffarpur. 5 KM from Kurhani. 61 KM from State capital Patna, Turki Pin code is 844112 and postal head office is Baghi (Muzaffarpur). This Place is in the border of the Muzaffarpur District and Vaishali District. Vaishali District Goraul is South towards this place. Turki Local Language is Maithili.

At the initial stage of project we have a lot of difficulties now a day our SHG is more active and ready to work with us and giving their full support. It is all about BSLD project and effort of PGVS staff who is dedicated and making the community more effective.

We have introduces some new activities in this year like FPO, FFS (Goat), Wall paintings, Awareness campaign, Support from Animal husbandry department, Support from KVK, Turki etc. These activities help us motivate the community. We have started FPO namely Swayam Samarth Mahila Farmer Producer Company Limited in January-2024 but it is more effective from April-2024 and now a day we have did several business through FPO and ready to serve the community more and more by giving benefits from FPO.

In FFS Goat we have try to make the community aware about Improved Animal management. In this activity we are doing

comparison study of Improved goat and tradition Goat Rearing.

We are conducting five class of SHG members in five months regularly which help us to make the community more aware about doing Improved Animal Management activity.

We have conducted awareness campaign through milking and through wall painting

which is more impactful and visible. This activity helps us to make other community a better understanding about the BSLD project.





We are making a good relation with govt. department like Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Animal husbandry department. Through these institution we are helping to our SHG members by getting training and orientation from KVK on Improved and scientific agriculture. KVK is giving support to our SHG through distributing

good seeds for the agriculture purposes. We have also conducted Animal Health camps through Animal husbandry department Turki, Kudhani and Regional office



Muzaffarpur. These Animal husbandry department organize Health camps at different SHG's and provide them free consultation as well as free medicine on their door step.

Members are now doing Kitchen



Garden for fresh vegetables, Sending their children to schools and Aanganwadi. PGVS has VBLP centers to make the members of Ganga SHG more educate and literate and more sustainable. We have distributed Goat Feed those family who has taken Goat support fund from our organization.

We have organized PRI facilitation ceremony at FPO office to motivate the community. During this ceremony we hear the



experience from PRI members who are the part of our SHG group Honorable Minister Govt. of Bihar Sri Sravan Kumar appreciate our BSLD project and given memento and appreciation certificate to our Progressive farmers at BAMETI, Patna. KVK Turki also appreciates our BSLD project and he has also given certificate to our progressive on occasion of Kisan Mela in the presence of Honorable Minister Govt. of India Dr. Raj Bhushan Nishad and Honorable Minister Govt. of Bihar Sri Kedar Prasad Gupta.

## 2. Securing forest rights and enhance income through goat rearing and access to govt welfare schemes in Banka district, Bihar

PGVS started work with most marginalized community tribes in Chanan block oh Banka district Bihar for ensuring their forest rights individual and community forest rights with enhance income through goat rearing and access to govt welfare schemes in 3400 household under 20 villages.

We started the work in August 24 for selection of staff and orientation. We also done baseline survey in 20 project village for finding major issue and need assessment

### Following major issues that emerged from the baseline survey: -

- Little knowledge about the Forest Rights Act and people are indifferent towards it.
- Forest Rights Committee is not active at the local level.
- Being cheated by some people.
- Problem of residential land.
- Lack of awareness about community forest lease.
- Traditional goat rearing.
- High mortality rate of goats.
- Not getting a fair price even in the sale of goats.
- There is a lack of information about goat vaccination and anti-worm medicine.
- Not everyone is able to get the benefits of social security scheme.
- Migration of men in search of work.
- Out of 2230 families, 1211 male persons work outside.
- Lack of education among women.
- 732 tribal families are doing agriculture on forest land.
- None of the selected villages have a community lease (patta) for forest land. Only 14 families possess individual leases for forest land.
- All **2,230 households** depend on **forest produce** to meet their daily needs. These forest resources play a crucial role in sustaining their **livelihoods, food security, and traditional practices**.
- A total of **2,230 families** is engaged in livestock-related activities. These families are rearing a total of **19,786 animals**. The details of the livestock are as follows: **Goats:** 5,937, **Cows:** 2,957, **Buffaloes:** 43. **Chickens:** 3,187. **Other animals** (including pigs, sheep, pigeons, etc.): 7,662
- Goat Population Details: Out of the total goats (5,937), 4,168 are adult goats, while 1,769 are young goats (below 4 months of age).

- **Goat Ownership among Households:** -Out of the total **2,230 households, 1,184 household's own goats**, while **1,046 households do not rear goats**.
- **Traditional Goat Rearing and Veterinary Access Challenges:** -All these tribal livestock-rearing families follow **traditional methods of goat rearing**. The **goat mortality rate is alarmingly high, ranging between 45% to 50%**. Although a **veterinary center is located at the block headquarters**, it remains **inaccessible to most tribal villages due to long distances and poor connectivity**. Moreover, the **mobile veterinary services operated by the center do not adequately reach these remote tribal areas**, limiting access to timely and essential animal healthcare.
- **Dependence on Forest Resources:**  
In addition to cultivating forest land, the tribal communities rely heavily on non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for their livelihood and daily needs. Key forest produce collected includes:
  - Fuelwood for cooking and heating
  - Sal leaves for making leaf plates
  - Mahua flowers, jackfruit, and medicinal herbs
  - Kendu fruits, Kanuda fruits, Payar fruits
  - Koinar leaves, Kokri (Khakhsi)
  - Tender shoots of wild bamboo
  - Wild mushrooms, Phutka, Amra
  - Silk cotton (Simar)
  - Honey, Indian gooseberry (Amla)
  - Dates (fruit and leaves), among others.

These resources not only contribute to household consumption but also serve as a source of supplementary income, especially during lean agricultural periods.

#### **Access to Government Welfare Schemes:**

- 410 households do not possess a ration card, which limits their access to subsidized food under the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- 1,027 households are without a MGNREGA job card, thereby unable to benefit from guaranteed wage employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).
- **Senior Citizens and Pension Coverage:**
- There is a total of 497 individuals above 60 years of age, comprising:
  - 277 women
  - 220 men

Out of these:

- 122 women and 92 men receive old-age pensions
- 31 widows receive widow pensions
- 44 persons with disabilities are covered under the disability pension scheme
- Despite the presence of several eligible individuals, a significant number remain excluded from key social protection schemes, indicating gaps in awareness, access, or documentation.

A total of 2,230 tribal households from 55 hamlets across 20 revenue villages were included in the survey/intervention. The total population covered is 10,112 individuals, comprising:

- 4,804 women
- 5,308 men

This data provides a clear demographic baseline for planning, implementing, and monitoring development interventions in the region.

**Village Visit:** - 20 villages in the project area were visited through field Coordinator to prepare village profile and to familiarize the villagers with the project.

**Selection of Forest Rights Leaders:** 40 leaders were selected to follow up on individual and community claims on forest land at the village level.

**Training of leaders:**

During the project period, two units of training were completed for 40 leaders on individual forest land claims, community claims and Forest Rights Act. Leaders are very helpful in filling up applications for individual and community forest land claims at the local level.

**Forest Rights Committees:**

In the 20 villages of the project area, a total of 8 Forest Rights Committees had previously been formed at the panchayat level by the concerned government department. However, there had been no recent updates regarding their functioning, and all committees were found to be inactive. Under the project, new Forest Rights Committees were reconstituted through Gram Sabhas conducted at the village and hamlet levels. Applications were submitted to the relevant government department through the Gram Sabhas to obtain official recognition and approval for these newly formed committees.

**Village Committees:** -

A total of 20 Village Committees was formed. Meetings were conducted to discuss the roles of the Gram Sabha and the provisions of the Forest Rights Act. Special focus was given to discussions on individual and community claims. The responsibilities of the Gram Sabha and the tenure of the committee were also explained. It was shared that the Gram Sabha has the authority to change the committee through a resolution every 3 to 5 years.

**Individual Claims:**

A target was set to submit 500 individual claims under the Forest Rights Act. Out of this, 152 families have submitted their individual claim applications to the Block (Anchal) Office. Caste and residential certificates have been issued for 170 families to support their individual claims. The process of preparing trace maps for the claimed forest land is currently underway. Additionally, online applications for caste and residential certificates have been submitted for 178 families to facilitate their individual claim submissions.

**Community Claims:** - The community claim application for Aakakura village has been submitted to the SLDC. For Belharia village, the trace map of the village is currently being prepared to support the submission of the community claim application.

**Selection and Training of Pashu Sakhis:** -Under the project, 5 Pashu Sakhis were selected at the local level. All selected Pashu Sakhis were provided with training on advanced goat-rearing practices. They were introduced to the model for constructing goat shelters, and a demonstration of the goat shelter was also conducted. Training covered common goat diseases and basic first aid treatment. They were also trained in the castration of male goats. Detailed information was provided on the symptoms and vaccination methods for diseases such as PPR, ET, and FMD, including the appropriate vaccination schedule. As a result of this training and service delivery, each Pashu Sakhi is now earning an average monthly income of ₹3,000 to ₹4,000.

**Goat Rearing Groups:** -A total of 80 goat-rearing groups have been formed, comprising 1,619 women members. Out of these, 26 groups have initiated monthly savings. The total savings accumulated so far is ₹57,323. Forms have been submitted to banks for the opening of savings accounts for 20 goat-rearing groups. Six members have taken loans total ₹15,000 from their group savings to undertake paddy cultivation. Support of ₹10,000 each was provided by the organization to 150 women for initiating goat rearing. Of these, 138 women have constructed goat shelters, and 150 women have purchased two goats each — totalling 300 goats. Monthly meetings are regularly held within the goat-rearing groups. So far, a total of 864 meetings has been conducted.

**Goat Rearing Members Training:** -A total of 200 training sessions were conducted in the community on advanced methods of goat rearing, vaccination, and related practices, through which 1,508 women have been trained. As a result of this capacity building:

- Women are constructing raised goat shelters (machans) approximately 3 feet high to ensure better hygiene and protection for the goats.
- Trained women are regularly practicing proper goat care, including timely vaccination and deworming.
- A total of 798 goats has been vaccinated against PPR a highly contagious viral disease.

This intervention has strengthened the knowledge and skills of rural women, enabling them to adopt improved livestock management practices and contribute to their household income through sustainable goat rearing.

**Meeting with Block and District Level Officials:** -Under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), dialogues were held with Forest Department officials and Welfare Officers regarding Individual Forest Rights (IFR) and Community Forest Rights (CFR) claims. The discussions focused on key provisions and processes under the FRA. However, it was observed that many government department officials are not adequately sensitized or proactive on IFR and CFR issues.

Key outcomes and actions include:

- Revenue and forest land maps of 20 villages were obtained from the Forest Department office to support the claims process.
- A dialogue was held with the Block Development Officer (BDO) to ensure the activation and functionality of Forest Rights Committees (FRCs).
- Formation of village- and hamlet-level Forest Rights Committees was completed, and claim applications have been submitted. The issuance of certificates for accepted claims was also discussed.

In addition, a dialogue was held with the Block Veterinary Officer regarding challenges in goat healthcare services. It was highlighted that mobile veterinary units are often unable to reach remote and hilly areas. In response, the officer committed to deploying mobile veterinary vehicles to these underserved regions, enabling the treatment of goats and other livestock at the community level.

**Exposure Visit for Capacity Building under Forest Rights Act:** -

An exposure visit was conducted to Badlao Foundation, Godda (Jharkhand) with the participation of 20 Forest Rights Committee (FRC) leaders and 7 project staff members. The visit aimed at enhancing their capacity and understanding regarding the application process for both Individual and Community Forest Rights under the Forest Rights Act (FRA).

Key outcomes of the exposure visit:

- Participants gained a clearer and deeper understanding of the procedural aspects of filing IFR and CFR claims.
- The confidence and enthusiasm of the FRC leaders in initiating forest land claims has significantly increased.
- Inspired by the leadership, community members have also started preparing to submit their own claims.
- The exposure visit has strengthened the trust of local leaders in the project and its long-term goals.

This initiative has proven to be an effective step in mobilizing grassroots leadership for advancing forest rights at the village level.

**Exposure Visit for Capacity Building of Goat Rearing Groups:** -As part of the BSLD project in Kudhani Block, Muzaffarpur, an exposure visit was organized for 20 goat-rearing group leaders and project team members to the BSLD project site implemented by Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti, Muzaffarpur. The objective of the visit was to strengthen knowledge and skills in advanced goat rearing practices.

Key Learnings and Outcomes:

- Participants developed a clear understanding of:
  - Scientific methods of goat rearing
  - Goat care and feeding practices
  - Housing structures for goats
  - Income generation through goat-based enterprises
  - Integration of vegetable cultivation and the concept of FPOs (Farmer Producer Organizations)
- After returning, the group leaders have begun sharing their learnings within their own goat-rearing groups, especially on:
  - Quality standards for goat shelters
  - Improved fodder management practices

Participants also brought back Azolla seeds from Muzaffarpur, initiated home-based Azolla cultivation, and have started distributing Azolla seeds as gifts to fellow group members.

This exposure visit has contributed significantly to enhancing the technical knowledge and entrepreneurial confidence of the goat-rearing groups, while promoting peer-to-peer learning within the community.

With the support of the Block Development Officer and the implementing organization, camps were organized in 20 villages within the project area to facilitate access to government schemes. The following services were delivered during these camps:

- Ration Cards – 47
- Old Age Pensions – 17
- Widow Pensions – 8
- MGNREGA Job Cards – 242
- Birth Certificates – 396

## Village committee meeting



## Exposure Visit for capacity building under forest rights



## Exposure Visit for capacity building under GRG



## Goat Shed



## Training of forest land rights leaders



## Pashu Sakhi Training



## PPR Vaccination



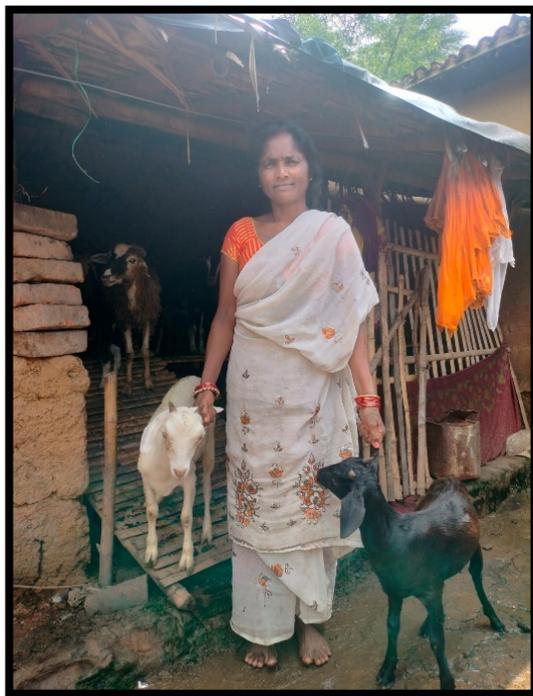
## Success Story

**Name: Parwati Murmu**

**Husband: Late Kamal Marandi**

Village: Lalpur Tola, Bangalgarh Block: Chandan District: Banka, Bihar

**Parwati Murmu**, a tribal woman from the remote village of Lalpur Tola in Bangalgarh, Chandan Block, Banka District, Bihar, represents a shining example of resilience and empowerment. After the untimely demise of her husband several years ago, Parwati was left to shoulder the responsibility of her family alone. With limited landholding and no stable source of income, she struggled to meet even the basic needs of her household, including her children's education and daily sustenance. Recognizing the potential of livestock-based livelihoods, the organization initiated a goat-rearing group in the village. Parwati became an active member of this group. Through the intervention, she received comprehensive training on scientific goat rearing practices, animal health management, pasture management, vaccination schedules, and livelihood planning. As part of the support provided,



Parwati was given two improved breed goats. Additionally, regular veterinary services were made accessible to her. Over time, the number of goats in her flock increased to six, with several of them giving birth to four kids each year. Parwati has now established a regular source of income by selling goats in the local markets. On average, she earns between ₹10,000 to ₹15,000 annually through goat rearing. With this income, she has managed to repair her house, continue her children's education, and fulfill daily household needs — thereby becoming financially self-reliant. Parwati Murmu is not only economically empowered but also serves as a role model within her community. She actively participates in village-level meetings and motivates other women in her group to adopt goat rearing as a sustainable livelihood option. Parwati's journey stands as a testament to the transformative power of proper guidance, access to resources, and skill development. This positive change has been made possible through the organization's sustained efforts and the active participation of the community.

### 3. INCREASE HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF DALIT LANDLESS WOMAN

The Project Area Naubatpur, Masaurhi and Punpun Block of Patna District in Bihar are most backward area where 50% people live in poor condition. 30% of total population belong to Dalit & EBC community and 70% are OBC and general). In this area Musahar (Dalit) stand in the end of the row in development hierarchy in social, economic and political front and deprived of all basic needs. They did not even have homestead land, they were compelled to live on the government land, embankments of rivers/canals and unutilized rayoti (private) on ahars, in rayoti land, Keshar hind, Gair Majurwa- Aam and Khas etc land by constructing small hutments.

In the new project area so many conflicts existing between musahar Dalits landless farmers and landlord, brokers, local Politics, cast conflict, Gender discrimination Child abuse. In Bihar cast factor is major to create conflict and they loss their entitlement due to lack of knowledge.

1. We have supported 20 Musahar woman for Goat rearing (Each woman INR 2500)
2. Training on kitchen garden for access nutrition food and vegetables in 40 villages
3. Support Rs 100 to 200 woman in 40 villages for kitchen garden seeds
4. Training on menstrual hygiene and management training in 40 Adolescent groups
5. School management training in 12<sup>th</sup> schools for quality education and enrollment drive
6. Block level consultation on land and livelihood
7. Block level consultation on homestead land
8. Different day celebration: - woman's day, MHM day, 15<sup>th</sup> August, and 26<sup>th</sup> January.
9. Submission of homestead land applications
10. Sanitation drive and enrollment drive
11. Monthly SHG meeting/village meeting
12. Monthly adolescent group meeting

#### Major activities:

##### Activity 1.1: Goat Rearing for increase



#### income of musahar household:

PGVS provided INR 2500 to 20 woman for goat rearing with support of SLCW. Each member received INR 2500 and some amount contribute their own, because the normal goat with 9 to 11 kg rate is 3000 to 3500. Before selection of beneficiary 5 meetings in musahar SHG group The group meeting committee has decided to take 7 member in first phase and after one year they share gift to other member

one goat . objective of this goat rearing activities to enhance income of HH . all 20 beneficiary have received money by cheque and after withdrawal of amount they purchased goat



**Activity 1.3 & 2.2 : Kitchen garden training and seeds support**

PGVS conducted successfully kitchen garden training in all 40 SHGs, in which 625 members have been participated.

The training given by expert of kitchen garden and after training PGVS provided seeds for demand as per community choice, like ladyfinger, cucumber, chilly, brinjal, onion, Mushroom, Bottle gourd, spinach, cilantro, Drumstick trees. PGVS distributed seeds to 400 woman in 40 SHG. As per community demand we increase members in same budget.

**Activity 3.2 Menstrual hygiene management training**

PGVS organized menstrual hygiene management training at village level in 35 groups and leaders training jointly. The adolescent girls are now freely share the problems of first period and during the period. In some schools there is no any system of waste disposal and stores of sanitary pad. Mother have not proper knowledge to how support their daughter.



After the training the adolescent girls were so happy to get proper knowledge. In 35 adolescent groups total 350 girls have been participated and 45 leaders also participated in leadership training.

**Activity 4.1: Orientation meetings on enrolment and quality education (School management training):**

PGVS conducted SMC training in 12th schools both Primary and middle for quality education and enrollment drive. During the training Teachers, PRI member and guardian of school going children were present. After the training 246 children have been taken admission in class one to five .in 10 village we organized rallies and mobilized children for go to school . The total participation in this training in all 12 SMC are 134 including 76-woman participant.



## PGVS-Success case study -1

45 year old widow Shradha Devi belong to musahar community from village – Biliary Bikram not any knowledge about their own many discrimination as woman joining SHG group formed by and information regarding attending regular meeting. And management , Gender, kitchen consultation. Now she is doing ,bank and other places and livelihood . Currently she is self Help Group. Total saving saving are 1600 . After the SHF formed in their village Mamta SHG. The current saving INR 23520 and Mamta have village INR 74735.

Shradha Devi led key role development. 5 days sanitation leadership of shradha Devi. small piece of land and she is joined SHG in their Village



status in the society . She facing so as widow and as dalit. But after PGVS she increase their knowledge dignity and development from participated training SHG garden and land and livelihood regular saving . She goes to block raise voice for demanding rights of leader of their SHG group as Durga are 27680 INR and the monthly formation of Durga SHG two new Baliaary. Named Lakshmi SHG and of other two group- Lakshmi have INR 23535. The total saving in this

in village and community drive conducted in this village in She is doing kitchen garden in their also doing goat rearing. She happy to formed by PGVS and she has a dream



to access identity and dignity through increase their income and support other SHG member in development process.