

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25

AKHIL BHARTIYA SAMAJ SEWA SANSTHAN

BHARAT JANANI PARISAR, RANIPUR BHATT, SITAPUR,
CHOTRAKOOT (UTTAR PRADESH)

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“46 YEARS OF EMPOWERING TRIBAL, DALIT
AND DEPRIVED SECTIONS TO BECOME
LEADERS OF ENDURING CHANGE



अखिल भारतीय समाज सेवा संस्थान, चित्रकूट (उ.प्र.)

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FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

Today, I am very happy to present this annual report of ABSSS to the intellectual people of the society, friends, donors and colleagues. ABSSS has completed its 43 years working among the tribal communities and committed to uplift tribals, dalits and deprived sections in Bundelkhand. Interventions of ABSSS have regenerated self-esteem and confidence of marginalized people, mainly Kols and Dalits. They have started challenging their exploitation and bondage and are increasingly controlling resources to improve their lives.



I am proud that the organization has its dedicated group of social activists, friends and partners who are really putting their maximum effort to serve the deprived sections of the communities.

I hope that in the future; organization will establish new dimensions to ensure its participation in the communities with the support of our partners and you. This annual report is presented to all of you; your suggestions are cordially invited.

Many thanks to all of you and hope that your support will be continued as earlier.

Finally, I would like to conclude my message with a quotation from Swami Vivekananda's saying – "We want that education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded and by which one can stand on one's own feet".

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Founder

Shri Gopal Bhai (Gaya Prasad)

Patron Members

Shri Prakash Agrawal

Shri Rajabhaiya Singh

Shri Chandrika Prasad Awasthi

Governing Board

Name	Designation
Shri Rajesh Sinha	President
Dr. Archana Bharti	Vice-President
Shri Lallu Ram Shukla	Secretary
Shri Raja Bhaiya Singh	Joint Secretary
Shri Rashradeep	Director
Shri Rambahori Vidyarthi	Treasurer
Shri Ramrup Singh	Member
Shri Ashok Kumar Singh	Member
Shri Rahul Sharma	Member
Dr. Rajshree Deepak Gohadkar	Member
Shri Irshad Ahamad	Member
Shri Jagpat Ram	Member
Smt. Madhura Fadnish	Member
Shri Bhim Sen Urf Bhim Kol	Member
Shri Shivsaran	Member

Our Donors

Indians For Collective Action (ICA)

The Agarwal Foundation

Uttar Pradesh Mandal of America (UPMA)

SAMARTHAN

NABARD

SRIJAN

Our Core Team

Mr. Vijay Singh

Mr. Dheerendra Pandey

Mr. Vishwadeep

Mr. Arvind Kumar

Mr. Manoj Kumar Shrivastava

Mr. Guru Dayal

Mr. Deshraj

Ms. Bharti Varma

Mr. Sanjay Shukla

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Mission:

To empower and enable the marginalized communities—those who have lived lives marked by fear, exploitation, oppression, and bonded labor; who, despite being nurtured, settled, and thriving in the lap of nature, remain deprived of forest resources; who are neglected in terms of access to education, healthcare, and welfare schemes; who live outside the ambit of human rights and suffer from severe social and economic disparities—to live a life of dignity by creating appropriate opportunities for them.

Vision:

'Antyodaya', meaning the rise of the last person, is our guiding philosophy. Our vision is to see a prosperous society where everyone has equality, access to social justice, and improved livelihood opportunities.

Geographical Outreach

Apart from Chitrakoot and Banda districts, we have also worked in other parts of Uttar Pradesh's Bundelkhand region, including the districts of Hamirpur, Mahoba, Jhansi, and Lalitpur. The organization's work has also reached certain areas of Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad) and Sonbhadra districts that share similar characteristics with the Bundelkhand region. Additionally, we have worked in Tikamgarh district and Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh.

Currently, we are working in 9 districts of Uttar Pradesh—Banda, Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kasganj, and Deoria. However, our primary focus remains on Chitrakoot district, where we are running community-based programs in 40 villages. Since February 2024, we have also been implementing programs in 40 villages of Majhgawan block in Satna district (Madhya Pradesh).

Key Efforts for 'ANTYODAYA'

5J (Jal – Water, Jamin – Land, Jungle – Forest, Jan – People, Janwar – Animals)

- 1. Acquiring knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits through Sanskar Kendras**
(10 centers, 324 children, 232 families, 10 villages)
- 2. Support Program to Connect Tribal Girls with Higher Education**
(35 girls, 32 families, 18 villages)
- 3. Linking Migrant Workers to Various Government Schemes**
(1,805 members from 368 families, 9 districts, 183 villages)
- 4. Protection, Conservation, and Breed Improvement of Indigenous Cows through a Gaushala**
(1 gaushala, 42 indigenous cattle)
- 5. Promotion of Cow-Based Natural Farming**
 - Primary Agricultural Centers (25)
 - Multi-layered Vegetable Production (145)
 - Crop Demonstrations
 - Conservation and Promotion of Indigenous Seeds (15 seed banks)
- 6. Repair and Management of Natural Resources**
(8 check dams, 18 concrete/stone water drainage systems)
- 7. Contour Bunding, Pond Renovation, and Doha Model Implementation**

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- Contour bunding: 25 hectares
- Pond renovation: 3 ponds
- Doha model: 160 units

8. Puvraj Tapovan – 3 Models

(4,645 plants),

Horticulture Models – 150

(7,500 plants)

9. Medicinal Garden Model – 1 Unit

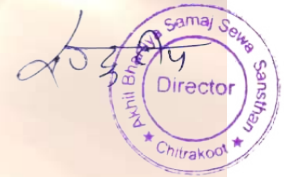
(310 plants),

Individual and Community Tree Plantation – 24,052 plants

10. Formation of Community-Based Organizations

11. Providing a Platform to Tribal Girls through Folk Songs

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Key Intervention- Promoting Holistic Development through Sanskar Kendras

(10 Centers | 324 Children | 232 Families | 10 Villages)

A key initiative undertaken by ABSSS to nurture the overall development of children in remote and marginalized communities is the operation of Sanskar Kendras across 10 villages. These centers aim to provide an environment that supports the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and positive habits in a culturally rooted and child-friendly manner.

Currently, 10 Sanskar Kendras are functioning effectively, reaching out to a total of 324 children from 232 families.



The Kendras focus not only on academic learning, but also emphasize:

- Moral and value education rooted in local traditions and culture
- Daily learning support and guidance to improve school performance
- Health, hygiene, and nutrition awareness through interactive sessions
- Creative and recreational activities including music, storytelling, drawing, and group games
- Life skills and behavior shaping through structured routines and mentorship
- Parental engagement through periodic meetings to align home and center-based learning

These Kendras act as supplementary learning spaces where children build self-confidence, discipline, and community consciousness. Over the reporting year, improvements have been observed in children's attendance in formal schools, regular study habits, communication skills, and personal hygiene.

Through these Sanskar Kendras, ABSSS is not just supporting the education of rural and tribal children but also laying a strong foundation for responsible citizenship and long-term community empowerment.

Key Intervention – Support for Higher Education of Vanvasi Girls

(35 Girls | 32 Families | 18 Villages)

This initiative began on April 1, 2023, with the objective of supporting tribal girls in pursuing higher education. In the first year, 24 girls were provided educational support. This year, with the inclusion of additional beneficiaries, a total of 34 girls is now part of the program.

Major Activities:

1. Summer Residential Training Camp – “Jyoti Shivar”
2. Online Skill Development through TEJU Learning Pvt. Ltd.
3. Monthly Follow-up and Guidance Meetings
4. Provision of Learning Materials
5. Educational Financial Assistance
6. Special Skill Training through RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute)
7. Convergence with GIZ for linking girls with entrepreneurship opportunities

Key Outcomes and Impact:

1. During Jyoti Shivar, with the support of the Department of Culture (Government of Uttar Pradesh), stage performances such as “Vanvasi Ram”, Kathak dance, and other folk arts were conducted. These experiences significantly boosted the girls' self-confidence in public expression. As a result, many girls are now regularly invited by the department for performances and receive honorariums for their participation.
2. Four skill development trainings have been organized, which enhanced the interest of girls in acquiring new skills.
3. 25 follow-up meetings have been conducted, resulting in increased engagement of girls in program activities.
4. Girls are regularly attending online skill development classes through TEJU Learning Pvt. Ltd.
5. Some girls have started working with social organizations, such as the VIGYAN Foundation.

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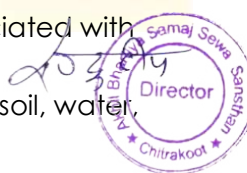
6. Under the GLZ project, efforts are underway to develop 10 girls as agri-entrepreneurs.
7. Employment-oriented training received through GLZ has inspired girls like Sadhana and Meenu (Jamunihai), Preeti (Unchadeeh), and Roshni (Garhwa) to assist their parents in farming and establish home gardens, leading to better health and nutrition.
8. Girls such as Preeti and Aanchal (Unchadeeh), Chandrama and Rachna (Mangawa), Meenu (Jamunihai), and Kanyawati (Tikaria) have undergone tailoring training at RSETI and are now engaged in home-based tailoring work.
9. Girls like Gauri, Komal, Manisha, Ruchi, who already had an interest in tailoring, received advanced training through a one-month intensive camp, improving the quality of their tailoring work.
10. ABSSS facilitated the application and registration of 15 girls for scholarships from the Azim Premji Foundation, of which three girls – Aarti, Pooja, and Kanchan – have been selected



Key Intervention – Climate-Resilient Agriculture

- Enhancing Agricultural Production – To increase food production by adopting climate-resilient techniques.
- Mitigating the Impacts of Climate Change – To reduce the risks associated with rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and other climate-related effects.
- Conservation of Natural Resources – To ensure the sustainable use of soil, water, and biodiversity.

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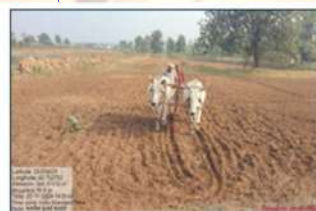


- Securing Farmers' Livelihoods – To stabilize farmers' incomes through innovative and climate-friendly farming practices.
- Reducing Carbon Emissions – To positively impact the environment by promoting natural farming, tree plantation, and sustainable agricultural methods.



Progress by Area – Climate-Resilient Agriculture (April 2024 to March 2025)

ACTIVITY	MAJHGAWAN	MANIKPUR	TOTAL
OUTREACH TO LEAD FARMERS IN KHARIF 2024-25	80	147	227
OUTREACH TO ASSOCIATE FARMERS IN KHARIF 2024-25	150	600	750
AREA COVERED UNDER CLIMATE-RESILIENT FARMING IN KHARIF 2024-25 (IN ACRES)	82.5	135	217.5
OUTREACH TO LEAD FARMERS IN RABI 2024-25	178	432	610
OUTREACH TO ASSOCIATE FARMERS IN RABI 2024-25	800	700	1500
AREA COVERED UNDER CLIMATE-RESILIENT FARMING IN RABI 2024-25 (IN ACRES)	348	350	698



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Key Intervention – Natural Farming Center (Bio-Input Resource Center / BRC)

The Natural Farming Center (Bio-Resource Center) is a community-based resource hub where local natural resources—such as plants, livestock, organic fertilizers, and traditional medicines—are conserved, developed, and sustainably utilized. The center plays a vital role in enhancing rural livelihoods, promoting environmental conservation, and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices.



Progress by Area – Bio Input Resource Center (April 2024 to March 2025)

Activity Details	Majhgawan	Manikpur	Cumulative Total
Number of Bio Input Resource Center Operational	15	20	35
Farmers Reached through Natural Farming Centers in 2024–25 (in numbers)	510	633	3,865
Quantity of Ghan Jeevamrit Produced in 2024–25 (in quintals)	650	585	4,835
Quantity of Jeevamrit Produced in 2024–25 (in liters)	20,000	22,760	105,810
Quantity of Bio-Pesticides Produced in 2024–25 (in liters)	1,020	4,080	16,785
Sale of Ghan Jeevamrit (in quintals)	–	274	2,474
Sale of Liquid Jeevamrit (in liters)	–	15,950	53,500
Sale of Bio-Pesticides (in liters)	–	1,320	3,870
Revenue Generated from Sale of Natural Inputs (Ghan Jeevamrit, Jeevamrit, Neemastr) (in INR)	–	₹225,400	₹1,683,600

Key Intervention – Community-Based Seed Bank and Seed Production

The Community-Based Seed Bank is a local, farmer-led initiative aimed at the conservation, production, storage, and distribution of both traditional and improved seed varieties. These seed banks ensure that farmers have access to high-quality seeds at affordable prices, thereby contributing to improved agricultural productivity and enhanced livelihoods. Seed Production is a systematic process involving the production, preservation, and processing of high-quality, pure, and healthy seeds. The objective is to provide farmers with high-yielding, disease-free, and locally adapted seed varieties, promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.

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Progress by Area – Community-Based Seed Banks and Seed Production

Activity Details	Majhgawan	Manikpur	Total
Total Number of Operational Seed Banks	5	10	15
Farmers Reached through Seed Banks (in numbers)	1,000	432	1,432
Seed-Producing Farmers Reached (in numbers)	–	10	30
Area Covered under Seed Production (in hectares)	–	1.70	5



Key Features of Community-Managed Indigenous Seed Banks

1. Preservation of Indigenous Seed Varieties
These seed banks play a crucial role in conserving traditional and region-specific seed varieties that are often better adapted to local climatic and soil conditions.
2. Farmer-Led and Community-Owned
The seed banks are managed and operated by local farmers, ensuring community ownership, sustainability, and relevance to local agricultural needs.
3. Promotion of Seed Sovereignty
By enabling farmers to save, exchange, and reuse seeds, these banks reduce dependency on commercial seed companies and promote self-reliance in agriculture.

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4. **Adaptation to Climate Change**
Indigenous seeds are often more resilient to pests, diseases, drought, and extreme weather conditions, making them a valuable asset in climate-resilient farming systems.
5. **Knowledge Exchange and Local Innovation**
Seed banks become hubs for sharing traditional knowledge, farming practices, and innovations among farmers, enhancing collective learning.
6. **Improved Access and Affordability**
Farmers get timely access to quality seeds at low or no cost, which helps reduce input costs and improve profitability.
7. **Strengthening Local Food Systems**
Cultivating indigenous crops contributes to food diversity, nutrition, and the preservation of local food traditions and culture.
8. **Support for Agroecology and Natural Farming**
The indigenous seeds are often better suited for natural or low-input farming systems, promoting environmental sustainability.

Key Intervention – Multi-Layer and Open Vegetable Cultivation

- **Economic Benefit and Livelihood Generation** – To increase income by maximizing production from small landholdings.
- **Efficient Use of Resources** – To optimize the use of land, water, and nutrients.
- **Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Protection** – To promote biodiversity and maintain soil fertility.
- **Food Security** – To ensure year-round availability of diverse vegetables for better nutrition and food security.
- **Rural Employment** – To create livelihood opportunities for smallholder farmers, unemployed youth, and urban gardeners.
- **Climate-Resilient Agriculture** – To maintain consistent production despite changing weather patterns.

Progress in Multi-Layer and Open Vegetable Cultivation (April 2024 to March 2025)

Activity Details	Majhgawan	Manikpur	Cumulative Total
Total Farmers Practicing Multi-Tier Vegetable Cultivation	20	0	170
Area under Multi-Tier Vegetable Cultivation (in hectares)	0.40	3.01	3.41
Total Farmers Practicing Open Field Vegetable Cultivation	20	0	20
Area under Open Field Vegetable Cultivation (in hectares)	3.33	0	3.33

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Key Intervention – Farmer Training and Exposure/Field Visits

To raise awareness and build the capacity of farmers, the organization conducted targeted training sessions and on-site exposure visits (field days). Through these, farmers were given practical demonstrations of agricultural activities.

Progress – Farmer Training and Field Visits (April 2024 to March 2025)

Activity Details	Majhgawan	Manikpur	Total
Total Farmer Training Sessions Conducted (2024–25)	220	35	254
Farmers Reached through Trainings	1,000	840	1,840
Total Field Days/Exposure Visits Conducted	30	30	60
Farmers Reached through Exposure Visits	450	485	935



Key Intervention – Tapovan and Horticulture (Fruit & Medicinal Plants) Models

A significant initiative focusing on environmental conservation and livelihood enhancement, implemented through innovative plantation models:

Progress Summary – Tapovan, Horticulture, and Tree Plantation Models

Model Type	No. of Models	No. of Plants	Area Covered	Location
Tapovan Model (Miyawaki Technique)	3	4,645	–	Manikpur
Horticulture Model (Fruit Plants)	150	7,500	18 acres	Manikpur (100), Majhgawan (50)
Medicinal Garden Model	1	310	12 acres	Manikpur
One-Acre Model	7	875	7 Acrs	Manikpur
Individual & Community Tree Plantation	–	24,052	–	Manikpur & Majhgawan

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Key Intervention- Natural Resource Management



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[Signature]
Director
Samaj Seva Sansthan
Chitrakoot

Key Interventions – Check Dam, Drainage, Gully Plug Construction & Repair, Area Treatment

Description	Quantity / Number	
	April 2024 to February 2025	Cumulative Total
Check Dam Construction / Repair	3	8
Farm Ponds	2	13
Permanent Water Drainage	0	4
Stone Gully Plug / Gabion	6	19
Well Repair	2	7
Area Treatment – Field Bunding (in acres)	32	1,483
Families Benefited from Area Treatment	36	486
Additional Water Storage Capacity (crore litres)	1.411	7.815
Total Villages Covered	4	10
Farmers Benefited from Irrigation	62	211
Irrigated Area (in acres)	170	330



Key Intervention – Pond Renovation

Description	Quantity / Number	
	April 2024 onwards	Cumulative Total
Ponds Desilted	2	83
Total Villages Covered	2	80
Total Work Volume (cubic meters)	7,566.00	555,085.61
Farmers Benefited from Silt	117	2,457
Additional Water Storage Capacity (crore litres)	0.76	55.51
Total Irrigated Area (acres)	25	1,330
Farmers Benefited from Irrigation	42	613

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Key Intervention – Doha Model

Description	Quantity / Number	
	April 2024 to March 2025	Cumulative Total
Doha Models Constructed	223	577
Total Villages Covered	12	36
Total Traditional Streams	13	52
Farmers Benefited from Silt	442	798
Additional Water Storage Capacity (crore litres)	2.794	8.514
Total Irrigated Area (acres)	330	662
Farmers Benefited from Irrigation	506	1,075

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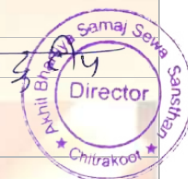




Key Intervention – Drinking Water Sources

Description	Quantity / Number	
	April 2024 to March 2025	Cumulative Total
Handpump Repairs	5	150
Handpump Platform Repairs	–	14
Solar-Powered Water Supply Scheme Repairs	–	2
New Borewells Installed	2	5
Total Beneficiary Households	127	2,118
Total Scheduled Caste Households Benefited	67	1,260
Total Villages Covered	4	30

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Impact / Outcomes – Climate-Based Agriculture & Natural Resource Management

- Through ponds, Doha models, and check dams, an additional 5 crore litres of water storage capacity have been created in the year 2024–25, and a total of 72 crore litres cumulatively.
- This additional water has enabled irrigation of 525 acres of land in 2024–25 and a total of 2,330 acres till date.
- The water table in 65 wells has risen by 1.5 to 4 feet due to ponds and Doha models.
- 30 Natural Farming Centres in villages are functioning as resource hubs for agriculture. In 2024–25, these centres produced and sold 1,275 quintals of solid “Jeevamrit”, 16,000 litres of liquid “Jeevamrit”, and 1,300 litres of bio-pesticides, generating a revenue of ₹2,25,400.
- 15 Community Seed Banks have been established for the preservation of indigenous seeds.
- The organisation has facilitated small-scale orchards of guava, amla, lemon, and mango for 150 farmers, which will become sustainable livelihood sources after three years.
- Till date, 10,000 farmers have been directly or indirectly linked with natural farming.
- Through government convergence, works worth ₹2.07 crore in 2024–25 and ₹15 crore cumulatively have been implemented in project villages for field bunding, well construction, and farm pond development

Success Story: Restoring Water Security through Check Dam Repair in Jahara Nala

Background

The Jahara Nala check dam, located in the villages of Kelhoara and Mudukoha, had been in a dilapidated state for years, resulting in negligible water storage and a heavy dependency on rainfall for irrigation. Local farmers, particularly from the tribal community, faced challenges in sustaining agriculture due to limited water availability.

Intervention

Under a water conservation initiative, the Jahara Nala check dam was repaired, significantly enhancing water storage and retention capacity.

Impact Before and After Implementation

Parameter	Before	After
Water Storage Capacity	0 liters	1.417 million liters
Beneficiary Families	0	16
Irrigated Land	20 bigha	75 bigha
Water Retention Period	1–2 months	3–4 months

Key Outcomes

- Increased Irrigation Capacity: 75 bighas of tribal farmland, including 33 acres, now receives irrigation water up to three times a year.
- Reduced Rainfall Dependency: Beneficiary families have access to additional water for irrigation twice in a season, reducing vulnerability to erratic rainfall.
- Enhanced Groundwater Recharge: Water stored in the check dam has raised the water table in nearby wells.
- Multi-Purpose Water Use: Stored water is now available for daily household needs and livestock.

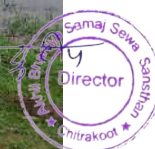


- Community Participation: The project witnessed active involvement from the community through voluntary labor (shramdaan).
- Rainwater Harvesting: Rainwater that previously flowed away through streams to rivers is now captured and utilized locally.

The repair of the Jahara Nala check dam has transformed agricultural prospects in Kelhoara and Mudukoha. With improved water availability, the local tribal community has secured not only their crops but also their livelihoods, marking a significant step towards climate-resilient farming and sustainable natural resource management.



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From Struggle to Success – Four Young Girls Breaking Barriers

In the heart of rural communities, where opportunities are scarce and challenges are many, four young girls—**Rachna, Aarti, Khushboo, and Gauri**—have risen above their struggles to shape a brighter future for themselves and inspire others.

Rachna – From a Quiet Learner to a Community Leader

Hailing from Sukhrampur village, Rachna's journey to complete her intermediate education was filled with hardships. After coming in contact with the organisation, she not only developed essential skills in reading, writing, public speaking, singing, and dancing but also pursued higher education, earning her degree. Today, inspired by the ABSSS, she works as a **Community Resource Girl** with the Vigyan Foundation, giving her life a new direction.

Aarti – Turning Adversity into Strength

Aarti from Harijanpur grew up in extreme poverty with parents suffering from serious illnesses. Despite these odds, she completed her higher secondary education. With the organisation's support, she enrolled in a graduation course and completed a one-month Computer Accounting program through RSETI. By actively participating in trainings and meetings, she honed her skills in leadership, singing, and dancing. Today, Aarti works with **Srijan** in the field of livelihoods, playing a vital role among farmers and women in her community.

Khushboo – Learning, Growing, and Giving Back

Khushboo from Jaro Mafi faced severe financial constraints and initially struggled with reading and speaking fluent Hindi. With her hard work and the organisation's support, she took admission in graduation and began rapidly developing her skills. Currently, she teaches children aged 3–6 under the **Early Childhood Care Education Centre** while continuing her own studies—steadily building her path towards sustainable livelihood.

Gauri – Nurturing the Young and Her Own Aspirations

From Jhari village, Gauri also overcame personal struggles to join the organisation's **Early Childhood Care Education Centre Programme** as a caregiver and teacher for children aged 3–6. Alongside, she continues her education, taking her first steps into livelihood generation while shaping young minds in her village.

Impact at a Glance

- **4 young girls** empowered through education, skill development, and livelihood opportunities.
- Engagement in **teaching, community leadership, and livelihood promotion** roles.
- Development of **confidence, leadership, and communication skills** through continuous training and exposure.
- Contribution to **community development**, especially in empowering women and supporting rural education.

These stories are a testament to how timely support, guidance, and opportunities can transform lives—turning struggle into strength and dreams into reality.



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Success Story: Anita Devi - A Pioneering ST Female Farmer and Bio-Input Resource Centre Operator

Anita Devi wife of Shiv Kumar lives in the village of Sahpur, baraundha, Block-Majhgawan, District-Satna of Madhya Pradesh, a remarkable tribal (ST) female farmer who has become a beacon of hope for sustainable agricultural practices in her community and her village. With her deep-rooted commitment to natural farming, she has transformed not only her own life but also the lives of many other farmers around her. She and her husband were doing natural farming first time in this khareef and Rabi season at her 3 acer of land in a traditional way with desi plough.

Early Struggles



Anita was born and married into a family of farmers, where traditional farming methods were the norm. Like many women in her community, she faced numerous challenges, including societal expectations and limited resources. The increasing costs of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, coupled with erratic weather patterns, led to dwindling crop yields and rising debts.

However, Anita was determined to change her circumstances. She learned about the principles of natural farming during a farmer

training organized by Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sanstha, Chitrakoot in her own village focused on sustainable agriculture. Inspired by the benefits of organic practices, she decided to take the plunge after her counseling with the ABSSS team. She also motivated to established Prakratik krishi Kendra (Bio-input resource centre) and established. She also earn around 10,000 rupees in her fist year from her PKK.

Becoming a Bio-Input Resource Centre Operator and trained farmer

In 2024, with support from the ABSSS, Anita Devi established a Prakrtik krishi kendra (Bio-Input Resource Centre) in her village. This center aimed to provide local farmers with access to bio stimulate, bio-pesticides, and other natural farming resources. She sourced materials from local and her own and trained herself in various bio-input preparations, such as ghanjeevamrit, dravjeevamrit, neemastra, dasparni ark and composting techniques.

Through hard work and dedication, the PKK flourished. Anita Devi began to participate in farmer training like the model farmer and tell other farmers the benefit of organic farmers. She shared her own experiences and



demonstrated how natural farming can enhance soil health, reduce input costs, and improve yields without harming the environment.

Impact on the Community

Financial year- 2024-25 is the second year of her PKK and first year of her natural farming. As word spread about the success of Anita devi natural farming practices, more farmers in Sahpur showed interest in transitioning from conventional to organic methods. Anita's PKK became a hub of knowledge and support. She empowered local women farmers, encouraging them to participate in farming decisions and take charge of their livelihoods. Not only did the adoption of natural farming methods lead to healthier crops and improved soil quality, but it also fostered a sense of community among the farmers. They began working together to share resources, knowledge, and experiences.



In her own plots, the production of mustard in one beegha is 176 Kg, chick pea in one beegha is 184 kg and barley in one beegha is 500 kg without using chemical fertilizer and pesticides. As per her statement, the cost of the farming has decreased this year as compared to the last year and there was no significant change in the production. Seeing the natural farming of Anita Devi ji, 15 to 20 farmers around her resolved to do natural farming this year.

Motivation for Future Farmers

Anita devi serves as an inspiring role model for aspiring young farmers, especially girls and women in her community. Her journey demonstrates that with resilience, education, and community support, it is possible to overcome barriers and make a significant impact.

Key Takeaways

1. Empowerment Through Education- Anita's commitment to learning and sharing knowledge has fostered a culture of continuous improvement among her peers.
2. Success in Adversity- Anita's story illustrates that challenges can be transformed into opportunities through innovation and determination.

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