

Study on Farm Based Livelihood interventions for Tribal Communities in Nagri Block, Ranchi Jharkhand

By

Reema Kachhap

*Dissertation submitted for the partial fulfillment of the
MBA Rural Management*

Academic year, 2018-2020



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Sanganer, Airport
Jaipur 302029, Rajasthan
Ph: 0141 3924700, Fax: 3924738
Website: www.iihmr.edu.in

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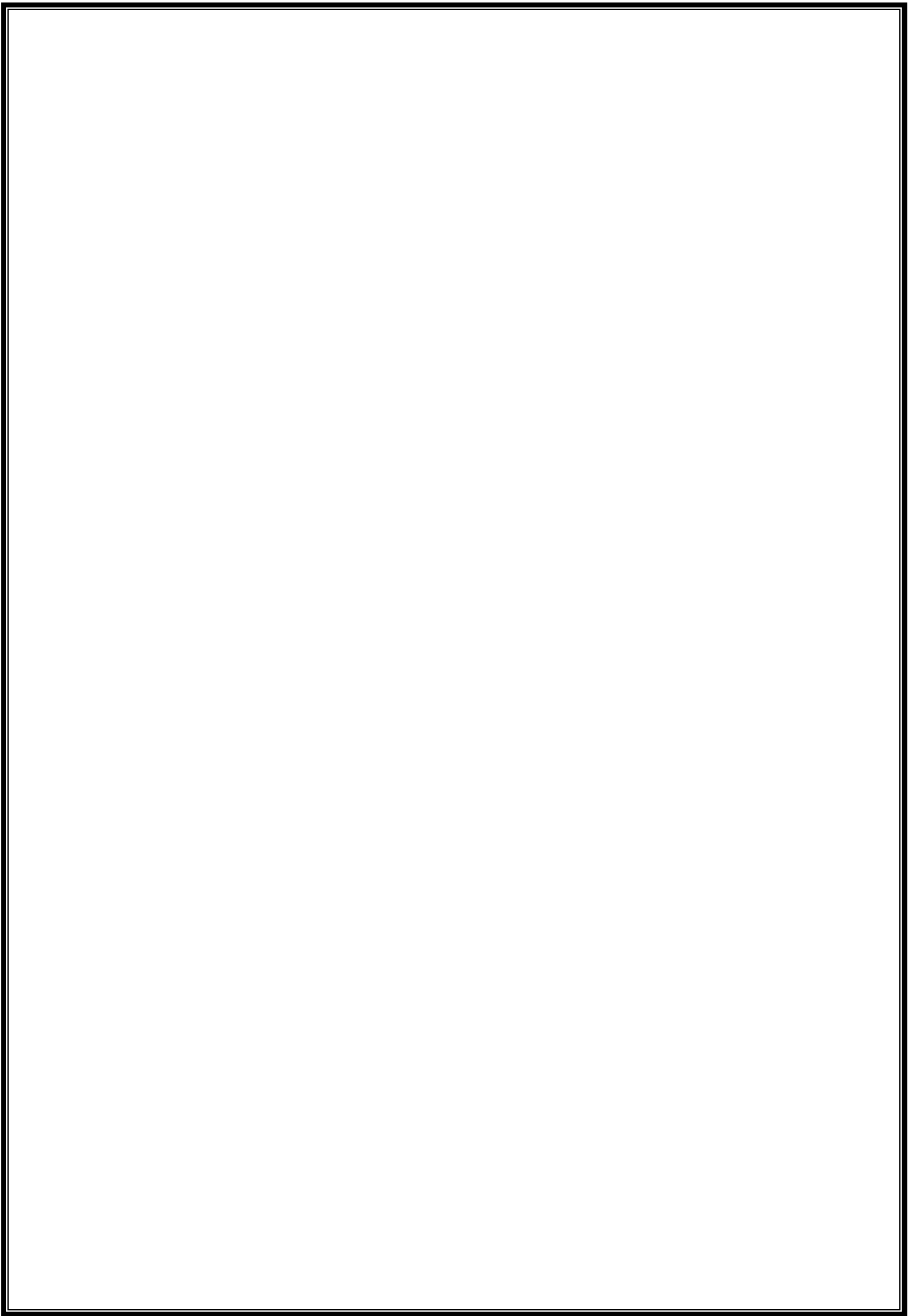
I express my gratitude towards the villagers, panchayat, Anganwadi center, especially SHG members who always welcomes with love and supported me in every possible manner.

Acronyms

CLRPs	Community livelihood Resource Person
AKM	Aajevika Krishi Mitra
APS	Aajevika Pashu Sakhi
NGOs	Non-Profit Organizations
CBOs	Community based Organizations
VO	Village Organization
SHG	Self-Help Groups
GB	General Body
EC	Executive Committee
CEO	Chief Operating Officer
SRLM	State Rural Livelihood Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
SMMU	State Mission Management Unit
DMMU	District Mission Management Unit
MKSP	Mahila Kisan Sashkatikaran Pariyojna
MDI	Micro Drip Irrigation
JSLPS	Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society
BMMU	Block Mission Management Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
JOHAR	Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth
CSPs	Community service Professionals
JHIMDI	Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation
JICA	Japan international Corporation Agencies

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1. Abstract

The study was undertaken for identifying and understanding livelihood interventions done by Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society for the promotion of sustainable livelihood through formation of community- based organizations. Agriculture, minor forest produces and livestock which play important role in tribal farmers of the Jharkhand. These provide not only social and economic benefit to them, but this help them to supplement their family and society. They play pivotal role in contribution of rich cultural and livelihood security. In this paper it was tried to identify different type of livelihood activities done by tribal in village Kesaro and Naro. in this paper the existing intervention which has been done for the farmers to accelerate their livelihood activity. This study is focused on the role of community professionals such as Aajevika Krishi Mitra and Aajevika Pashu Sakhi towards facilitating farmers and helping for adopting sustainable farming practices. There are many sets of challenges that community cadres face while implementation of those intervention. The data collected will be helpful to analyze present situation of farmers to enhance their productivity by improvement in current practices. This study is done to understand those challenges and gaps which hurdles are to empower them and make them self-reliant. So that there should be proper steps can be taken.

This paper also tried to find out the gaps in existing interventions in institution building and capacity building of community livelihood professionals to ensure effectiveness and more proficient role towards their output. From 24 districts of Jharkhand state, Ranchi was purposively selected and from that one block Nagri was selected randomly for one month. A total of forty tribal farmers were selected as sample respondents for the study in a month. Data was collected by interview schedule, personal observations, transect walk, focus group discussion. Also, this study is based on the secondary data because of inability to conduct primary research because of COVID-19 pandemic effect on the research process.

It can be concluded from the results that self- help groups under the programmes of JSLPS are being benefitted of Micro drip Irrigation for adopting climate change in agriculture which is 80% in targeted respondents. Community livelihood Resource Person (CLRPs) such as Aajevika Krishi Mitra (AKM) and Aajevika Pashu Sakhi (APS) are selected to ensure all agricultural activities and livestock rearing that should be done in a planned manner. They are appointed to each village according to size and distribution of households. The women are financially supported for installing drip pipes through self - help group by providing bank facility through Bank Sakhi. Beside these many challenges are in the existing interventions such as lack of knowledge for livelihood schemes in farmers. Community livelihood professional should be given capacity building to build up their confidence over their roles and responsibility.

2. Introduction to JSLPS

Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society is an autonomous society formed in 2009 within rural development department, Government of Jharkhand. This society was established as a mission to serve as special purpose vehicle for smooth implementation of poverty reduction strategies, schemes and programmes in Jharkhand for disadvantages groups.

JSLPS works as a nodal agency for livelihood promotion strategies and interventions in the state and it collaborates with various government departments, NGOs/CBOs, technical institutions, and private sector. It functions democratically through its Executive council, and General Body which represent secretaries from Government departments. Policy makers, social makers, and representatives of NGOs. Hon'ble minister, rural development is chairperson of GB while the EC is headed by the Principle Secretary, Rural Department. The EC of the society is empowered to approve the system and policies of the society as well as supervises day to day business.

The JSLPS was designated by the state government to anchor and implement the National Rural Livelihood Mission in Jharkhand in the September 2011. The society was initiated the SLRM activity in the financial year 2012-13. The state level State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) has been established within the society, which is headed by a full time Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CEO is being supported by a full time Chief Operating Officer (COO) and a team of senior level professional and thematic experts. The SMMU has unveiled its independent vertical at district and blocks as District Program Manager and Block Program Manager, respectively.

Jharkhand State Livelihood Mission has focused many interventions related to agriculture and livestock rearing. This intervention has started covering farmers in adopting climate resilient agriculture activities and market value chain by introducing producer groups. community professionals such as AKM and APS are playing major role in creating awareness and helping farmers to become self-sustain in agriculture and livestock rearing.

3. Research Question

What is the impact of farm- based livelihood interventions done for farmers through self-help group in Nagri Block Jharkhand?

4. Objective of the study

- To understand the various means of livelihood activities of tribal communities and understand different interventions in agriculture and livestock rearing around area of tribal communities in Nagri block of Ranchi District.
- To find out current challenges and gaps in the livelihood interventions in agriculture and livestock interventions

5. Methodology:

The descriptive research was done using qualitative and quantitative methods. Both primary and secondary data was collected for research purposes. The primary research was conducted in two villages Kesaro and Naro in Nagri Block of Ranchi District. The duration of this study was one month. The primary data has been taken by conducting household survey, focus group discussion, community meeting and personal interview. The self- help group members were the main targets whom this study was undertaken. The secondary data was collected from books, journals, and government statistics reports. The questionnaire is designed to collect the data to keep in view the objective of the study. It is semi-structured, mostly closed ended and open- ended short questions. Kesaro and Naro Villages were conveniently selected from Nagri block. After that systematic random sampling was done to collect data from self help group members of these two villages.

6. Limitations of the Study:

- Due to pandemic situation, insufficient time for primary research in the study.
- It is limited to specifically on qualitative nature of the study.

7. Introduction

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope from the stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both in now and in the future, while not determining the natural resource base. (Chambers & Conway, 1991). People who engaged in same livelihood activity could be same type of vulnerability and risks. People require various assets to get positive livelihood outcome. Livelihood assets can be human, physical, natural, social, and financial resources. These five assets are interlinked with each other. That is why it is important to build strong network between all these assets.

Livelihood promotion is a very important to ensure opportunity and rights of the poor people by creating assets and ownership for them. This can be done continuous support to them for make it sustainable. Over a period, the people get participated and take ownership of that livelihood activities. This also builds self-confidence and decision-making power which provides them not only steadier income but also economic growth.

Agriculture contributes almost 17% of the GDP and considered the largest sector in India to sustain livelihood and food production in India. Small and marginal farmers usually depend upon traditional farming. They have less knowledge on the introduction of new varieties, modern techniques for preparing nursery to harvesting techniques and irrigation techniques to adopt climate change. Livelihood interventions are conscious efforts by an agency or organization to promote and support livelihood opportunities for many people. There are many projects, schemes and programmes have been implemented by Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission which is adopted by the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) towards holistic approach for institution building and promotion of rural collectives through producer companies or producer groups. This objective of NRLM also highlight the need for credit, market linkage, access to information and technology for various livelihood activities.

The Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Project (JOHAR) is one of the projects funded by the World Bank which is focused on the rural livelihood interventions to enhance and diversify the economic condition of targeted beneficiaries across 68 blocks in 17 districts of Jharkhand. It works upon various components such as diversified and resilient production in which it focuses on rural producer collectives, high value agriculture development, livestock development, fisheries development, and non-timber forest produce. To achieve these sub- components, there is a collectivization approach and capacity building of community institutions platform of self-help groups. This project helps to promote community institutions through different engaging community professional for sustainable production. This includes Ajeevika Krishi Mitra for horticulture and crops, Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi for livestock development, Ajeevika Matsaya Mitra for fisheries and Ajeevika Vanopaj Mitra for non- timber forest produce and other sectors also. Community Services Professionals (CSPs) develop producer groups and producer organizations and provide grassroot and door-step services, facilitate

in linking with market and financial institutions and support in enhancing value chain of their products.

Mahila Kisan Sashkatikaran Pariyojna, a programme for women farmer in India gives opportunity and empower them in agriculture. Women play important role in agriculture because they contribute 80% in economic activities in this sector. Also 33% of women farmer work as agriculture laborer and 48% are only self-employed farmers. They have less access over the seed, water irrigation, credit subsidy but they are not recognized as farmers. Women play a central role in a family, but they do not get opportunity to acquire knowledge in this sector. MKSP was launched to improve status of women farmers by creating an environment for them where they can be provided sustainable agriculture livelihood opportunities. Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture is an active step which is encouraged by MKSP to take ownership in the land for small and marginal farmers through reducing cost of cultivation and enhancing productivity of farmlands.

Agriculture is mostly influenced by variation in rainfall patterns and temperature. Therefore, it has become the greatest threat to food security for the poor people and consequently in their socio-economic life. The climate change has adverse effect on country gross domestic value as well as consumption pattern of vulnerable people and further it leads to deterioration of households. Developing countries like India faces more challenges in agriculture-based economy due to frequent exposure to extreme weather events and lack of adoption methods to mitigate it. Climate smart agriculture is envisaged to enhance food production, adaption, and resilience to climate change. To address this issue and concern, Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation (JHIMDI) is a project of Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) which is financed by Japan international Corporation Agencies (JICA). It aims at improving livelihood of small and marginal farmers and social participation of women in the state Jharkhand through promotion of micro drip irrigation (MDI) systems and intensive technical support for enhancement of productivity and marketability of horticulture products. Currently it targets nine districts of Jharkhand and 30000 families.

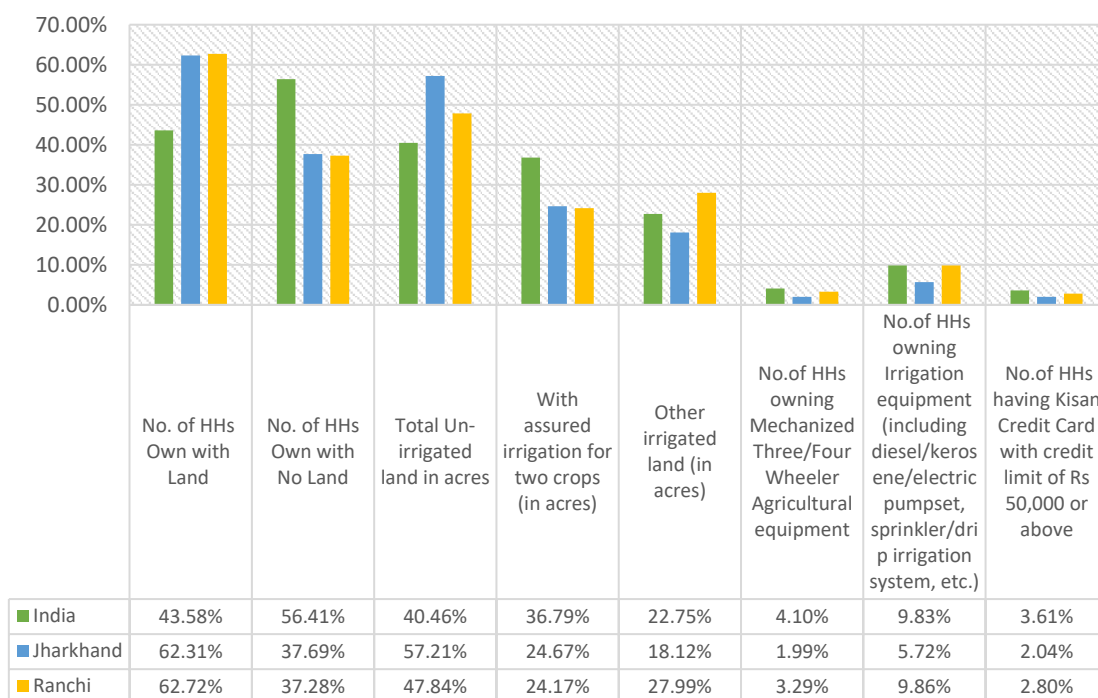
8. Background

Jharkhand is a state which is called “the land of forest” situated in the northeastern part of India. It is between 23 45’ N and 85 30 E. It was previously a part of southern Bihar and formed in year 2000. The state shares its boundary with Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh to the northwest, Odisha to the south, Chhattisgarh to the west and West Bengal to the east. According to the census 2011, the total population of Jharkhand was around 32, 988,134 and it forms 2.72 percent of India. 83.49% households reside in rural areas of Jharkhand while 16.51% people live in urban areas. The total population growth of this decade was 22.42 percent while it was 23.19 in previous decade. The sex ratio of the state is 948. Overall literacy rate in Jharkhand is 66.41 percent in which male has 78.84 percent while female has 55.42 percent.

The Scheduled Tribe population of state as per census is 8645,042. Around, 75.95 percent population in villages of rural areas in Jharkhand. In rural area, only 49.75 percent females are literate as compared to male which has 74.57 percent. There are 32 tribes live in Jharkhand such as Santhal, Oraon, Ho, Munda, Kharia, Gond, Chero, etc. The state is spread over an area of 79,714 square kilometers of which 18,423 kilometers is forest land and 38 lakh hectares are total cultivable land.

The people are involved in agriculture and allied activities for their livelihoods. The major crops grown in the state are paddy, wheat, maize, pulses, oilseeds, and horticulture crops. There are many challenges and bottlenecks due to which agriculture activities in rural areas are being affected such as lack of irrigation facility. Kharif season crops like paddy requires more water and it heavily depends on rain. According to Central ground water board Ranchi district, only 4% Kharif crops are irrigated and 89% are unirrigated. 2% of summer crops get water in the district which is highly irregular. Ranchi district receives 90% of the rainfall only in monsoon season. This shows that there is huge water scarcity in district when there is no rain. The other horticulture crops in Rabi season like vegetables are grown in large quantity in Jharkhand. But due to climate change, insufficient and irregular distribution of water affects its production and farmers get no profit out of their investment. Increase in poverty makes poor people leaving agriculture sector and forced to migrate other states to earn money as a daily wage laborer. Small and marginal farmer consists about 83 percent in which 1 percent of land holding are above 10 hectares. Small and marginal farmers have little knowledge about value addition, good quality of seeds. They face difficulties in organizing marketing facilities also.

Households Land Ownership Pattern (Rural)

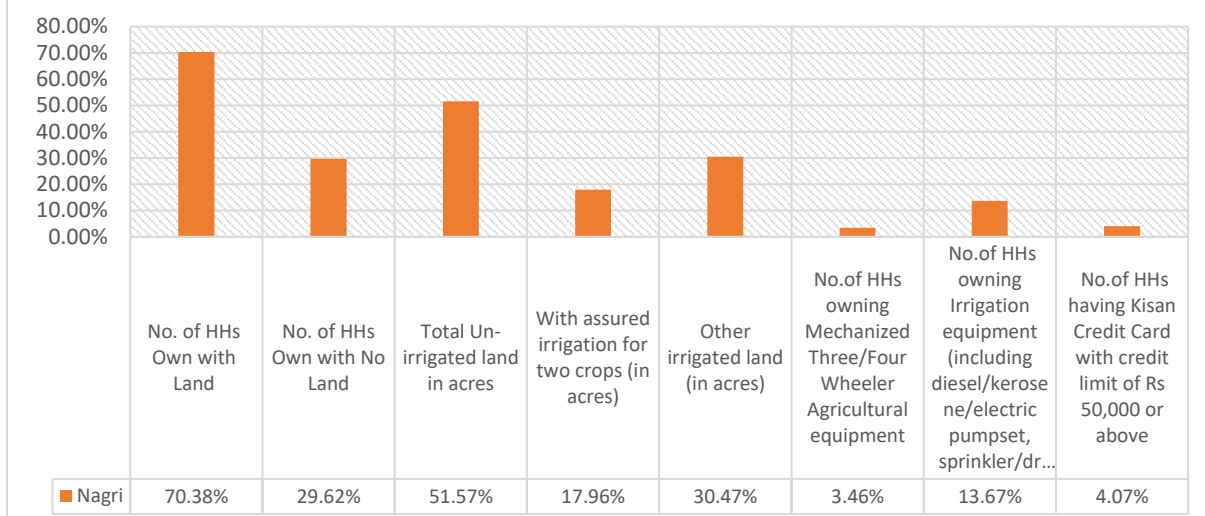


Sources: Socio-economic caste census 2011

Study area: Nagri block in Ranchi



Households Land Ownership Pattern (Rural) Nagri block, Ranchi



Sources: Socio-economic caste census 2011

Kesaro is situated in Edchoro panchayat in Nagri block in Ranchi district. While Naro is situated under Naro Panchayat is another village of Nagri block which is quite large and heterogenous in comparison to Kesaro village. Nagri block consists of two cluster Naro Ajeevika Cluster Federation and Nagri Ajeevika Cluster Federation in which total 49 village organizations are in present. Kesaro village comes under Kesaro Aajevika Mahila village organization and Nagri cluster while Naro village comes under Naro Cluster. JSLPS has created livelihood intervention for agriculture activities through formation of Aajevika Krishi Mitra and Aajevika Pashu Sakhi in this village. There are two SHG women have been selected for this purpose.



S. No.	Details	Kesaro village	Naro village
1.	Household	276	658
2.	Population	1574	3264
3.	Geographical Area in Hectares	262.07	173.05
4.	Male	817	1649
5.	Female	757	1615
6.	Children with age (0-6)	202	480
7.	Sex Ratio	927	979
8.	Literacy Rate	72.96%	80.10%
9.	Scheduled Tribe	401	702

Source: Census 2011

9. Profile of the Respondents

The results from the survey reported that out of the 40 members of the self-Help Groups. There were 63% between 25 and 40 years followed by 33% between 40 and 55 years while only 5% were over 55 years. The respondents were primary school educated. All members were involved in farming activities with small sized farms up to 5-acre land. Respondents had joint family while some family consisted of small family. They belonged to no other organizations in their area regarding livelihood generation except government organization JSLPS.

Caste Distribution among SHG members in village

Kesaro



Caste Distribution among SHG members in village

Naro

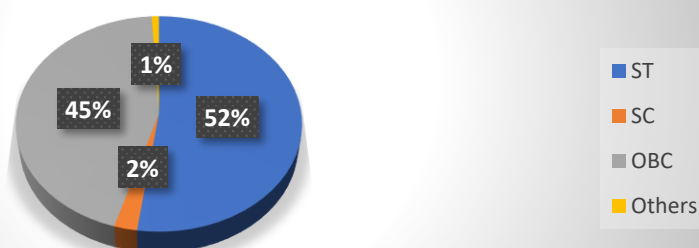


Table: Important livelihood Activities of Women SHG members N=40

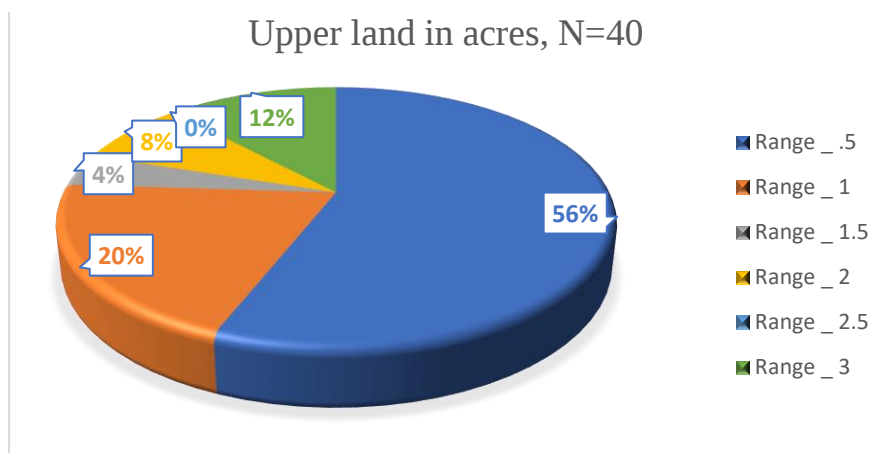
Source of Income	Percentage of SHG members
Agriculture	80%
Agriculture +Livestock	62.5%
Agriculture + Farm labor	35%
Non-Farm labor+ Livestock	50%
Agriculture + Small shops	2.5%

Sources: SHG members interview

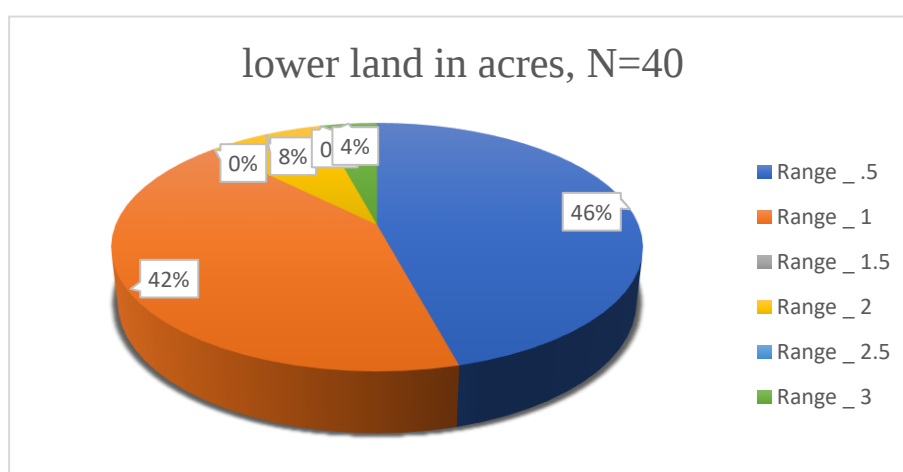
The self- help group members involved in agriculture are 80%. This shows that agriculture is major sources of income in both villages. Beside this, SHG women are involved in livestock as secondary sources. Livestock is additional source of income for them. The table given below shows that it has practiced by 62.5% women members. This is because Women get profit by Goat rearing and milk production from cow and Goat. Duck and Hen are kept in large amount because they are easily sold in market and for consuming purposes. Self-help women get Goat, Hen, Duck and Cow in Grant and subsidized price from livestock programmes under Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society. They also earn money by doing labor in farm and non-farm sector also. About 50% of SHG women are engaged in non-farm labor like house construction, road construction, and brick making in these two villages. SHG members are also doing as wage laborer because they have not much land for farming and their land is not productive enough to grow vegetables and crops. There are also small shops have been opened by self-help member.

10. Land Pattern of Farmers

Cultivable land in Nagri block are mainly divided into two parts called upper land and lower land. The land which is usually barren and needs huge amount of irrigation and fertilization for cultivation is called upper land. It is called “taand” in rural areas of Jharkhand. People generally grows kharif crops like maize here. lower land is called “Doon” and it is fertile as it is situated near bank of the rivers. The soil of the Nagri block is red and it consists of pebbles, gravels and sand, silt, and clays. This soil lacks important nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and humus.



Source: SHG members interview



Source: SHG members interview

The above graph shows the land distribution of upper land and lower land of target respondents. 56% land is below five acres while 46% land is below five acre which is low for good production. This is the reason why SHG women have been forced to do as a wage laborer.

11. Agriculture Production

Crops and Vegetables Pattern of Women SHG Farmers

S.No.	Seasons	Major Crops
1.	Kharif	Paddy
		Maize
		Ginger
2.	Rabi	Wheat
		Mustard
		Gram

		Peas
3.	Zaid	Vegetables

11.1 Preparation of Bichda by traditional methods and tray method

Agriculture activity		Percentage of Women
1.	Traditional Bichda Preparation	60%
2.	Nursery bed Preparation	20%
3.	Implementing Micro Drip Irrigation	12.5%
4.	Vermi Composting	25%

11.2 Agricultural Equipment and Irrigation Pattern followed by SHG women

Percentage of SHG women	
Tractor	80%
Buffaloes, Ox	20%
Well	48%
Tube well or boring	12%

11.3 Market for vegetables

Farmers supply their agriculture product nearby market called Nagri market. This market is held on every Wednesday and Friday. People from both villages go to this market to sell their production and customers and vendors who purchase their production are in large amount. This market is available for locally rural products.



11.4 Farm Labor and Bamboo Crafting



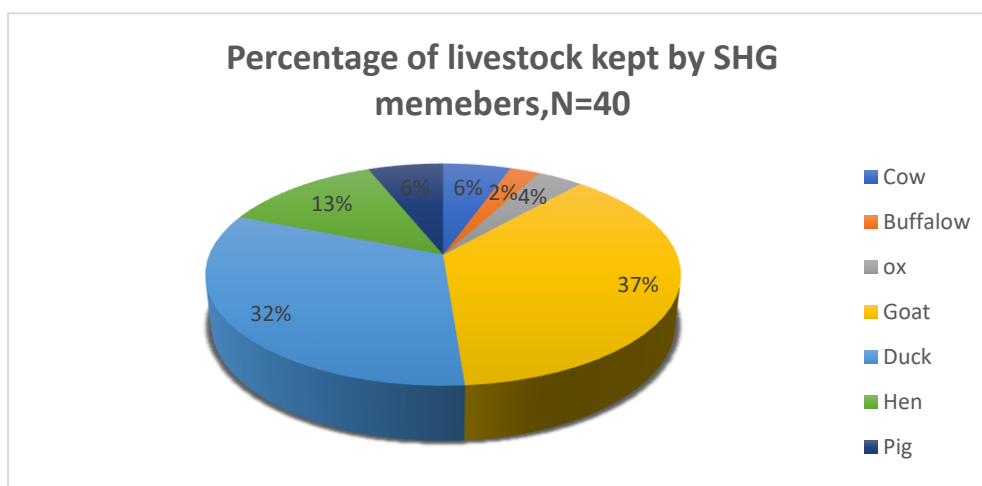
Farmers are also work as labor in other farm to earn money because they do not have much land to produce crops and vegetables. They get daily wages of almost Rs. 150-250 according to the work they get in the farm. They have only this job in the season of kharif when they are called for paddy cultivation and in Rabi Season for vegetables growing period. Few tribal households earn by bamboo crafting. They do it traditionally because their ancestors are doing this job since years. This is the livelihood for their family because they are less members in a family and nobody is there to earn income.

11.5 Income Generation of tribal households

Livelihood Activity	Income in Rs per month
Agriculture	5000-25000
Farm Labor	Up to 5000
Bamboo Crafting	500-1000
Non- Farm Labor	5000-20000

12. Livestock

livestock play pivotal role of contribution in agriculture as well as in contributing rural economy. Farmers keep animals for not only income but for nutrition of the family. Livestock rearing is traditionally practiced in tribal areas since years. It keeps going parallel with poultry farming and agriculture. In India, livestock rearing contributes 3.7 percent in an agricultural household according to 70th NSSO survey data. livestock is a supplementary source of livelihood activities for rainfed areas. The livestock population in India is 512.1 million while Jharkhand shows following trend as given in the Gra



Source: SHG members interview

The type of livestock state that Goat rearing are main practices in Nagri block followed by Duck, Hen, Pig, Cow, Ox and Buffaloes. From the above graph, percentage of animals are kept by farmers and they adopt traditional practices for feeding. The small playground, farmland which is not in use or near home are the places for their grazing.



Tribal people generally keep their cows and buffaloes for manure production. Manure production is traditional in these villages. Farmers put manure into their farm for crop and vegetables production. Those farmers who have large numbers of cattle and animals can make large quantity of manure production and sell in the time of kharif season. They also consume milk and sell milk for income.

12.1 Income generation from Livestock

S.no	Animal	General Size in a household	Income from animal in Rs. per animal
1.	Goat	4	6000-12000

2.	Duck	6	300 per unit
3.	Desi Hen	3	400 per unit
4.	Pig	5	10000-15000 per animal

12.2 Challenges in Livestock Rearing

Lack of nutritional fodder and place of grazing are reduced by increasing construction and industrialization. Their animal needs proper vaccination in time which they do not avail at that time. This is a main reason for mortality of livestock. There is less cultivation of crops and trees for fodder. There is a need for grazing land and proper management. The goat rearing is one of the main livelihood assets for the SHG members. They involved in the livestock management for their income generation as well as their own eating purpose. There is a huge opportunity if there would be proper nutrition and health care of livestock. In addition to this goat rearing requires market value chain for the SHG farmers. There is no market for regular supply. The participants stated that they have lack of awareness about the programmes of the livestock rearing. They are also less aware of feedings and the vaccination of the animals.

12.3 Policy and Institutional Support

SHG women are provided goat, hen, duck and cow at grant and subsidized prices through self-help groups by state rural livelihood mission. The animals are giving services for insurance for after registering in the livestock community professional. To benefit small and marginal farmers, small ruminant sector needs to be strengthened by different activities. The key activities under project JOHAR of state rural livelihood mission are:

- Introducing improved and healthy breeds for procurement of high-quality chicks, bucks, pullets etc. from private sector enterprises
- Establishment of composite feed mills
- Providing working capitals to PG to get all healthcare and food facilities
- Supporting vaccination programmes for disease prevention
- Supporting farmers by providing extension services by CSPs
- Supporting construction for livestock housing
- Partnership with NGOs, Tata Trusts, Jharkhand Women's poultry Self Supporting Cooperative Federation and private sector agencies for supply chain management and training of Pashu Sakhis

13. Government Schemes:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, MGNREGA
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna
- Swachh Bharat Mission
- National Assistance pension Scheme

- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Suraksha Bima Yojna
- Deen Dayal Berojgari Yojna
- Baal Vikash Yojna
- Kisan Credit Card
- Mukhya Mantri Ladli Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri cycle distribution Scheme.

14. Livelihood Interventions

The value chain development is an important factor in agriculture-based livelihood intervention. Therefore, community institution SHG and VO federation has been initiated to promote agriculture value chain under DAY-NRLM. Livelihood intervention in agriculture includes vegetables, fruits, SRI in paddy cultivation etc. through Producer Group and producer company. Thus, promotion of higher-level institution and community cadres AKM /APS is being given training and capacity building for the function of aggregation, collectivization and value addition and marketing of agriculture produce. These community cadres are facilitated to update data on MIS system through their own Mobile and disseminate information to community.

In agriculture the foremost need is to focus on yield of production and value chain development. They need to establish a market interface where farmers can be joined to make more income and profit. In the year 2013, livelihood community resource persons as AKM/APS were started identifying in resource block and intensive block of Jharkhand in farm livelihood intervention for the upscaling of agricultural activities. As on December 2019, almost 592,846 households have been covered in Jharkhand under agriculture (Paddy and vegetables) in DAY-NRLM.

CHAPTER:2

15. Link between Village Organization, Self Help Group and Livelihood Community Professional

SHG is formed at village member and it usually has a group of 10-12 members. The members meet at weekly or monthly basis based on their convenience. They follow five rules of Panchsutra and there are three members at governance level i.e. President, Secretary and Treasurer. Beside this community Professionals are selected by internal Community Resources Person from the SHG members in a village. They are selected based on their required roles and responsibility.

Village organizations are formed by self-hep groups. They are primary level federation and about 5-20 SHGs make one village organization. Village Organization is also called Panchayat level federation or Hamlet level federation. Village organization is formed at

initial CRP round where all SHG leader meet informally. After mobilization of SHG leaders, selected office bearers, executive committee take their roles and responsibilities to obtain objectives and activities. Village organization conducts its meeting EC1 and EC2 in a gap of 15 days. One or two representative of all self -help groups formed Executive Committee. It includes members of active women, AKM, APS, Bookkeeper, President, Secretary, Treasurer. Executive committee enroll new members and it has the power to select and deploy community cadres, including Volunteers and resource persons. Grading of SHGs is done by the EC quarterly or annually basis.

S. No	VO EC1 Meeting Agenda	VO EC2 Meeting Agenda
1.	Prayers	Prayers
2.	Oath	Oath
3.	Members Introduction	Members Introduction
4.	Attendance	Attendance
5.	Review of decisions of previous meetings	Review of decisions of previous meetings
6.	Discussion on SHG performance	Principle collected from Members
7.	Review on performance of VO workers	Savings, Installments, and Interest received
8.	MCLP presentation	Discussion on function of existing SHG
9.	New Self- Help Group	New loan sanctioned
10.	Review on performance of Sub committee	Discussion on loan sanction from CLF
11.	Review of community cadre including, resource persons, activists, para- professional	Discussion on loan repaid to CLF
12.	Discussion on Saving and lending books	Discussion on VO Honorarium
13.	Discussion on Government Schemes	Review of Receipts and Payments
14.	Discussion on Social Issues	Discussion on new loans sanctioned and closing cash balance.
15.	Discussion on village development plan like constructing road, drinking water, livelihood etc.	Discussion on Income & Expenditure
16.	Discussion on Gender and human trafficking	Discussion on amount with drawn from bank and deposited in bank
17.	Discussion on health and nutrition	Discussion on VO loan DCB

18.

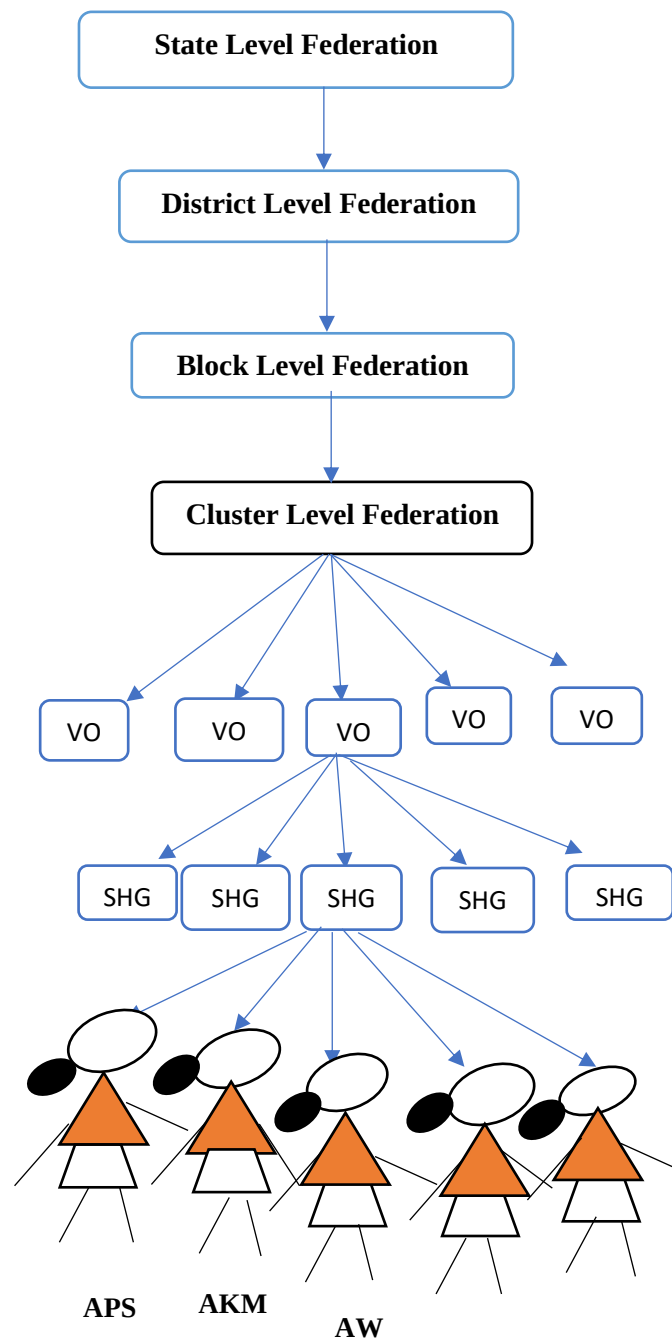
Discussion on other issues

Discussion on bank loan DCB



Cluster level federation is federation of all VOs in the cluster of the villages. Block level federation is formed by VOs and CLFs in the block. Similarly, DLF is District level federation formed by BLFs, CLFs, and VOs. State level federation, SLF is a federation of DLFs, BLFs, CLFs, and VOs.





S. No.	Village Name	VO	SHG Groups	AW	AKM	APS
1.	Kesaro	27	14	1	1	1
2.	Naro	22	34	2	2	2

16. Aajevika Krishi Mitra

Ajeevika Krishi Mitra is a community service professional who grooms producer groups and provides grassroot extension services. One AKM is selected per village according to the population and households of the village. AKM receives several training and exposure in the initial phase of her training under MKSP project by JSLPS. She also gets farmers Kit for various Kharif and Rabi Crops. Her training provide motivation to other farmers in her village to adopt organic farming. She involves in the complete process of nursery plantation to harvest with the farmers. She gives training to the farmers on nursey plantation, vermicomposting, weed and pest control techniques which include preparation of Agni Astra, Brahmastra and Neemastra.

17. Base of Selection of AKM and APS:

- Aajevika Krishi Mitra is selected as a community cadre in each village.
- She should be a member of NRLM compliant self- help group.
- She should be a progressive farmer preferably from a poor household.
- She has been received training on all modules.
- She should be a practitioner of all the best practices for at least 2 years and have demonstrated the practices herself.
- She has willingness to travel and has good inter-personal relations in the group.
- She is persuasive and good communicator.
- She has minimum literacy levels to read and write.

18. Roles and responsibility of AKM:

- Influencing people to adopt sustainable practices by demonstration of all the best practices.
- Working with the poor households to develop a production plan to each household
- Regular visit to the farms of poor households for landholding and troubleshooting
- Monitoring the adoption of the different practices and provide feedback or escalate the issues to the appropriate levels in a time bound manner
- Documenting the best practices/ Case studies in the area.

19. Aajevika Pashu Sakhi

Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi is also a community service professional who gives para veterinary services to the farmers of village. APS observes health status of livestock and provide training on correct nutrition and cleaner rearing environment. She demonstrates and

disseminates knowledge on feedings of the goat and hen to the farmers. For this purpose, Pashu Sakhi is provided training of four days. During this training, she is given training on different type of diseases and their symptoms that are found in the goats. She is also taught for the treatment of goats, appropriate medicine to be given, the techniques for doing vaccination and deworming. There is process which is taught to APS for preparation of Herbal Masala to kill the insect found in the stomach of goats. She is provided training on the preparation of fodder for feeding of the goat.

They are responsible for the following activities and they are paid according to their task assigned

20. Challenges with the Community Professionals

Two AKMs have been interviewed in both villages for study and it was observed that community professional Aajevika Mitra in village Kesaro has better knowledge and understanding about their roles and responsibilities. Also, she is known to more self- help group members in her villages as compared to Naro village. The reason is the village Kesaro has a small population and it is easy to manage and coordinate with farmers group members. The self- help group members when asked about the knowledge about the community professional then most of the member do not recognize about them. The expansion of the area is large for a farm- based community professional where there is a large geographical area. They do not find it useful sometimes to mark their presence in weekly meetings. They are busy in their daily livelihood activities and get absent on that day.

Based on available SHG records, it was discovered that there are inconsistencies in attending weekly group meetings. It was found after discussing with members of the SHG groups that there is internal problem within the group due to lack of transparency in the SHG saving and lending process. The group members also felt difficulties in understanding the passbook of group account.

These community professional get also demotivated because of delay in payment. Their payment is based on the assigned task. They have lack of knowledge regarding smartphone. Therefore, they face difficulties in handling smartphone and updating monthly details about the agriculture activities done by farmers. One of the APS told about her work that she had to visit door to door to explain about her work but villagers do not want to purchase medicine for their goat from her because that is available on other places at cheaper rate.

Case Study:

Pashu Sakhi Maya Minz is a resident of Naro village in Nagri Block Ranchi Jharkhand. She was selected as APS and started gradually working as a Senior APS in the past three years. She was asked about her experience and knowledge about her work as a livestock community professional. She told “I go and meet villagers when they called me to see their animals. I used to register and update details of hen, duck, goats, and cows in register. I attend village organization meetings and demonstrate about vaccination and feeding of the animal. I was Senior and collected medicine from block for distribution. For that I purchased refrigerator to store medicine for vaccination by lending a loan of 10,000 from self- help group. I supported and trained other Pashu Sakhi about disease of animals and process of vaccination. I did not get any profit from that because people did not want to avail it in that price.

21. Results and Conclusion

Agriculture and livestock have its major contribution in tribal households of Kesaro and Naro Villages. People are dependent on traditional practices for agriculture. JHIMDI and JOHAR projects are on going projects which have positive impacts in agriculture. Some households are adopting drip irrigation and tray method in nursery. There are major constraints like market value chain in agriculture and livestock. People depend upon the local market for selling their production. More awareness programmes are needed to give information about fodder and vaccination of livestock.

Livelihood intervention in Jharkhand has its positive outcome in activities like vegetables, paddy cultivation and irrigation. The community mobilization needs to be continuous to reach its outcome. SHG members are becoming aware about Package of Practice in Agriculture which are provided by Aajevika Krishi Mitra. They are adopting new methods in farming techniques like Nursery bed plantation, Vermicomposting. Farmers are taking advantage by lending loan for agriculture activities which are helping to do different activities. But due to erratic rainfall and unexpected climate change their condition becomes worse. They are not able to overcome from that situation. Livestock development is extended by CSP Pashu Sakhi by providing vaccination and deworming facility for animals. Insurance facility is being provided to livestock farmers for their animals through APS in this intervention. Goat rearing has huge opportunity to generate income for tribal families which are given subsidized. But there are challenges regarding health tracking and value chain of livestock. Initially the livelihood community resource persons were given training for upscaling of livelihood activities. But it should be expanded in terms of their knowledge and adopting technology in current situation to make them more viable in their activities towards community. There should be regular incentive and follow-up for them so that they maintain their roles and responsibilities in effective way.

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25. Questionnaire

Study on Farm based Livelihood interventions for tribal communities in Nagri
Block, Ranchi

INTRODUCTION

The nature and purpose of the study is purely for research purpose and will not be revealed at any point of time to anybody. You have complete right to participate on your own will and move out of the session as and when you feel like to. You will not be denied your right to ask clarification at any point of time during interview. The confidentiality and privacy of the information will be maintained, and this data will be solely used for study and research purpose.

CONCENT

I have been well explained and communicated about
the study up to my satisfaction and hence I am ready to participate in study.

Date

Signature.....

1. Basic Information

1.1	Name of Respondent	
1.2	Gender	1. Male 2. Female
1.3	Age	
1.4	Category	1. SC/ST 2. OBC 3. General
1.5	Economic Benchmark	1. APL 2. BPL
1.6	Village	Panchayat
1.7	Block	District
1.8	Name of SHG	Joining year

1.9	Name of Village Organization	
2.0	Name of Cluster federation	

2.	Household Status		
2.1	Family members	1. Males (2.1_A)	
		2. Females (2.1_B)	
		3. Children (2.1_C)	

3.	Available resources		Area
	1. land	1. Yes 2. No	
	i. Upper Lands		
	ii. Middle Land		
	iii. Lower Land		
4.	Sources of Irrigation	1. Yes 2. No	
	i.		
	ii.		
	iii.		
	iv. Others		

5	Agriculture Tools and Equipment	1. Yes 2. No
	i. _____ ii. _____ iii. _____	
	iv. Others _____ —	

6.	Livestock availability	1. Yes	2. No
		i. Cow	ii. Bull
		iv. Sheep	v. Buffaloes
			iii. Goat

7.	Livelihood activity Summary			
	Activity engagement	Cropping time	Harvesting time	Cash income
	Kharif			
	i.			
	ii.			
	iii.			
	iv.			
	Rabi			
	i.			
	ii.			
	iii.			
	iv.			
	v.			
	Zaid			
	i.			
	ii.			
	iii.			
	iv.			

8. How did you know about SHG/ Sakhi Mandal?

.....

9. What is the purpose of joining SHG?

.....

10.	Details of loan	Small Loan	Big Loan	
	Purpose	Amount	Purpose	Amount

11. Do you know about Aajevika Krishak Mitra in your area?

a. Yes b. No

If yes then how, if no why

.....

12. Do you know about Aajevika Pashu Sakhi in your area?

- a. Yes b. No

If yes then how, if no why

.....

13. How do you select AKM/APS?

.....

14. What are the criteria for selection of AKM?

.....

15. What type of things are discussed by AKM/APS?

.....

16.	About Aajevika Kriskak Mitra	Name:	
		i.	
		ii.	
	i. Provide knowledge about SRI/ crop planning / Micro drip irrigation		
	ii. Meeting with farmers		
	iii. Facilitate linkage with markets and financial institutions		
	iv. Provide knowledge about Vermi bed/community based agricultural support services?		
	v. Work update through mobile app		
	vi. Regularly Filling up farmers land details		

	vii. Cadre Bhugtan Seva Registration		
	viii. Payment		
17.	i. Situation before agriculture intervention		
	ii. Current Situation		

19.	Pashu Sakhi/APS	Name	
	i. Provide knowledge on scientific aspects of goat rearing		
	ii. Give practical demonstration for the goat rearing process		
	iii. Encourage for azolla moringa and minerals for the goat feeding		
	iv. Provide information about vaccination deworming of goats		
	v. Meeting with farmers		
	vi. Work update through mobile app		
	vii. Cadre Bhugtan Seva Registration		
	viii. Payment		
20.	i. Before livestock intervention		
	ii. Changes After intervention		

21. Do you know about current government schemes for livelihood in your area?

- a. Yes b. No

If yes, which livelihood schemes you are involved with?

.....
.....
.....

22. How do you know about these schemes?

- a. Newspaper b. Television c. Sakhi Mandal d. AKM/APS e. Others

23. what changes do you find after getting these schemes?

.....
.....
.....

