

Study on Finding Output of Producers Group in
Strengthening Livelihoods of Rural Poor HH
Participating in Mahila Kisaan Sashaktikaran
Pariyojana in Latehar Districts in Barwadih Block of
Jharkhand

By

Monika Dodray

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

Academic year, 2017-2019



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

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

Study on Finding Output of Producers Group in
Strengthening Livelihoods of Rural Poor HH
Participating in Mahila Kisaan Sashaktikaran
Pariyojana in Latehar Districts in Barwadih Block of
Jharkhand

By

Monika Dodray

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

Academic year, 2017-2019

Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society,
Jharkhand



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

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

THE IIHMR UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

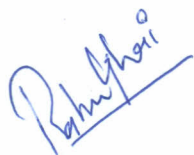
TO WHOM SO EVER MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Monika Dodray**, student to **MBA Rural Management** form **The IIHMR University, Jaipur** has undergone dissertation training at Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society in Latehar district (Jharkhand) from 25th February 2019 to 03rd May 2019.

The candidate has successfully completed the study assigned to her "**Study on finding output of Producers Group in strengthening livelihoods of rural poor HH Participating in Mahila Kisaan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana in Latehar District of Jharkhand**" during her dissertation training and approach to the study has found sincere, scientific and analytical.

The dissertation is for fulfilment of the course requirements.

I wish her all success in all her future endeavours.

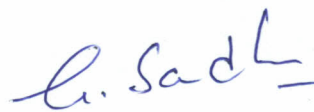


Prof. Rahul Ghai

Dean-in-charge

School of Development Studies

The IIHMR University, Jaipur



Dr. Goutam Sadhu

Professor

The IIHMR University, Jaipur



Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society

(Rural Development Department, Govt. of Jharkhand)

3rd Floor, Shantideep Tower, Radium Road, Ranchi - 834001

✉ jslps.ranchi@gmail.com, 🌐 www.jslps.org, 📞 Phone No. : 0651 - 2360142

Certificate of Internship

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. Monika Dadray..... student of

IIMMR University, Jaipur..... has successfully completed internship, under

MKSP

..... theme of National Rural Livelihood Mission. The area /
topic of internship was "Study on finding impact of producers group in strengthening livelihoods of rural poor HH participating in MKSP in Latehar district in Barwadih block of Jharkhand" under the

guidance of Mr. / Ms. Arif M. Akhtar - SPM (MKSP).....

We wish all the best for future endeavors.

Effective Date : 25 / 02 / 2019

Relieving Date : 03 / 05 / 2019


Chief Operating Officer

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that the dissertation **“Study on finding output of Producers Group in strengthening livelihoods of rural poor HH Participating in Mahila Kisaan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana”** submitted by Monika Dodray Enrolment No – **IIHMR – U/03/2017 – 19/0024** under the supervision of **Dr. Goutam Sadhu (Professor)** for award of MBA in Rural Management of the University carried out during the period from **25th February 2019 to 03rd May 2019** embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship. Fellowship, titles in this or any other institute or other similar institution of higher learning.


Signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is the part of our MBA-Rural Management course, the dissertation project has been a lot of experience. This project has enhanced our knowledge into practice and helped us analysing the concept. An understanding that is study like never the outcome of the efforts of a single person. So, we acknowledge the contribution of all those who motivated us, use information our training period and educative and informative one and guided us. In carrying out this academic Endeavour.

First and pre-eminent, we would like to thank the God almighty the support & blessing given by him to complete project successfully for Dissertation.

We would like to express my college mentor deepest thanks to DR. Goutam Sadhu, Professor at IIHMR University and for giving me necessary advice and guidance to make this study easier. This moment to acknowledge their contribution gratefully.

We would like to explicit our sincere gratitude to Mr. Alif M. Akhtar (State Program Manager MKSP) and Hitendra Singh (HR head for State level).

JSLPS, Latehar, Jharkhand, for providing us the opportunity to do Dissertation in Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society, Barwadih Block

We would like to expand our organisation mentor sincere thanks to Miss Pallawi Pardiya (State Programme executive MKSP Project). Mahila Kishan Sashaktikarn Priyोजना for their orderly supervision & sparing their valuable time out of their busy schedules n discussions and kind cooperation.

Lastly, we would like to thank all the supporting staff Mamta didi (MKSP FTC), Surender sir (Johar FTC), Shiv Kumar, Rajender sir, 6 villages CRPs Active women and all villagers, team members & everyone who have helped us directly or indirectly for the support given b them to complete this internship project successfully and making this a distinct learning experience.

Monika Dodray
Jaipur

Content

S.no.	Chapter
1.	Introduction
2.	Literature review
3.	Objective of the study
4.	Methodology
5.	Findings and Analysis
6.	Case Story
7.	finding
8.	Challenges
9.	Suggestions
10.	Conclusion
11.	References

Introduction

Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) is supporting the rural poor to enhance the livelihood activity since 17th July 2009. This is Community Based, Producers Group (PG) was formed of rural poor farmers, which function in like with some other institutions like supportive cooperative, SHGs, produces company and others. The Producers Group start a business group is meant to be execution some function in order to commendation the allied institutions.

“Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society” (JSLPS) a registered under Society Registration Act, 1860 from July 2010 under the aegis of Rural Development Department. It is working the rural community in the state for the disadvantage section of promoting livelihoods. It is work on implementing women empowerment and livelihood Programme in the state. Here two important projects are Sanjeevani and is the nodal agency for implementation of National Rural Livelihood Mission in the State.

In JSLPS working on two Major Project. One is Johar and other one is MKSP. In Barwadih block Formation of Producer Group in 19 Villages and working on MKSP 15 Villages. This block is running the Project of Day NRLM, SSM, JOHAR, MKSP, DDUGKY. Here Total staff members are 14 and Resource person are 8. The cluster are 3 Barwadih, Chipadohar, Betla. Livestock Service Centre (LSC) for Johar Project and Rural Service Centre (RSC) for MKSP Project.

Socialization of producers, small and marginal farmers, into producer organisations has come out as one of the most impressive routes to address the many defiance of agriculture but most crucial, renovate access to investments, technology and inputs and markets. The institutional form around which to mobilize farmers and build their capacity to socialization levitation their production and marketing strength. The available resource taken are inclusive agriculture development and sustainable.

The Aim of community led organization according to National Rural Livelihood Mission, is to promote and supporting member-owned Producer Groups by sustainable agriculture sector. that empower farmers to increase creativeness through accomplished, cost-effective and sustainable resource use and understand higher returns for their produce.

The Producers Group work in link with some other institution like produces company supportive cooperative. The Producers Group being a business group is contemplating to execution certain work in order to admiration the associated structures or institutions. In the concern of MKSP, the Producer Groups are assigned to the following functions:

- The Producer Group produce to the product according to the demand.
- Concentricity and realisation of produce and inputs.
- Preserve the group moveable and governance.
- Evolutive group activity plans for general problems identified.
- Farmers need evaluation and demand training eventuality.
- Confer platform to smooth the way for actions like FFS for creativeness enlargement.
- Dispensation of inputs, implements etc.
- Important of finances Management the transparency.

These endeavours are mainly to increase the extant economic situation by increase the skill sets of the farmers through scrupulous capacity building plan. Groups are encouraged to take on social or community correction activities only at a later stage.

Jharkhand Society of Livelihood Promotion Services promoted producer groups (PGs) at the village under Livelihood Mission. The one PGs membership is women farmers has minimum 20-25. In this project, 200 producer Groups fetching more than 8000 producers have been.

Literature Review

This chapter is constant to review the studies nearby the present research work. In order to have apparent and in deepness understanding of the research visitation to be carried out and to elect the appropriate analytical methods, work done by the different researchers reasonable to the present study has been reviewed.

The four dimensions, economic, political and institutional, socio culture and environment in tribal areas are explore the impact of the agricultural.

Medicine plant are biodiversity- based livelihood opportunity thought MKSP. Make Medicine highly demand to the medicine plant. Example the cultivated medicine plant business and traditional medicine service from Kottakal in kerala Arya Vaidya Sola (AVS) business and traditional make MKSP project mainly work on the Medicine Plant there are biodiversity- based livelihoods. Highly demand on the make medicine. Farmers economic status enhanced by the medicine plant cultivation. That is the ash crops increase production in the same area. Restore knowledge to the Tradition of protection.

The conversion of socio- cultural traditions knowledge into livelihood means and economic opportunities. The development of medicinal plants based economic incentives is being increasingly applied to enlist greater participation of people in conservation of forest ecosystem.

The interest for therapeutic plant in India to meet both household and fare advertise containing 162 species, is relied upon to increment at around 15 to 16% somewhere in the range of 2002 and 2005 (CRPA, 2001)

To accomplish institutional strengthening around there would require to preparing. The preparation of network-based specialist co-ops is a start of Private area. Advancement for poor administration arrangement yet it would require more unusual intercessions as far as investigation of efficient reasonability of the administrations access to business improvement administrations and expert backstopping.

The work changes in Northwest Bangladesh: example and procedures (LMP 2004) report, which depends on a complete review of real employment changes of family units, discovered proof of positive changes in some benefit esteems, for example, domesticated animals, instruction and social capital that were identified with cooperation NGOs exercises.

The market activity has created expanded learning about business sectors and aptitude in gathering promoting with chosen gathering. Changing sex control relations relies upon long haul social and political change however fabricating ladies' social capital might be the most ideal approach to steadily contribute.

The poor incline toward the network sparing gathering is steady with other increasingly explicit examinations where the sparing gatherings are called pivoting sparing and credit affiliation. (ROSCA) (LMP, 2004).

The NSSO (1999) data assessed a decay of 0.38 percent per annum in CPRS at the all India level.

The indicator of biodiversity achievement was nearness of market system and maintainable fund.

This nation has encountered noteworthy changes inside the two its economy and its general public. In any case, regardless of the diminishing commitment of farming to the Indian monetarily dynamic populace was utilized inside the agribusiness area in 2009 (FAO, 2010). India's rancher's rural division is the discontinuity of land possessions around 80% of India's ranchers develop little and negligible property of up to 2ha. For vegetable yields the offer of little and minor property increments to around 90% (Datanet India, 2010). In 1995-96 and 2005-06, the quantity of peripheral property expanded by around 17.6%, while the all-out territory developed under minimal possessions expanded by just 13.9%. In 2005-06, 83.3% of all possessions were little and negligible, and secured 41.1% of India's arable land. (source: Government of India, 2010)

They engage smallholder ranchers while allowing them the chance to manage contemporary imprint on-screen characters and to enter high – esteem showcases inside the Indian economy and abroad.

Improvement in status of the rancher is conceivable just through enhancement and commercialization of their farming exercises. Maker Group is a way to unite the little and minor ranchers and other little makers in the nearby networks to construct their very own business endeavour that will be oversee by experts.

The significance of ladies in agribusiness has been expanding. The offer of rustic females in horticulture was around 83 percent in 2004-05 when contrasted with 67% among country men, demonstrating the significance of ladies in agribusiness in provincial zones. Level of ladies among minimal ranchers (38.7%) is higher than that for huge ranchers (34.5%) in 2004-05 (GOI, 2007)

The rancher organization was excessively subject to the gathering credit program to create benefits as over 33% of the all-out benefit originated from this program. 55% of the individuals were dynamic (engaged with some business action with the organization) and 42% took an interest in yearly gathering. Familiarity with administrations gave like credits and sources of info was 100% yet lower on different business and most (94%) thought of it as a specialist organization and did not anticipate profits (87%). The comprehension of the job of the organization was poor (35%) as was fulfilment with business exercises (29%) however fulfilment with water system the board was high (74%) (Esham and Usami, 2007).

The Indian Government has started new authoritative examples in horticultural generation and promoting to coordinate enormous firms and empowered the gatherings of little and peripheral ranchers who are the principle makers of rural yield and connected with the corporate purchasers (Sawairam, 2015)

Level of ladies among peripheral ranchers (38.7%) is higher than that for huge ranchers (34.5%) in 2004-05. Advertising, absence of capital, issues of being ladies and specialized insufficiency have been accounted for as the serious issues for ladies' businesspeople.

Rural enumeration information demonstrates that there were around 121 million agribusiness possessions in India in 2000-01. Around 99 million were little and peripheral ranchers.

Peripheral landowners represent about 67% of all land possessed in 2011-12 among little and minimal ranchers, the offer of landholdings is 85% amid a similar period, which has gone up from 70% in 1970-71.

Rationale

India has enormous individual from ladies as minor ranchers. The debilitations of smallholder ranchers particularly ladies are aftereffect of essential generation by huge private undertakings and their predominant nearness in the market. Advertising, absence of capital, issues of being ladies and specialized insufficiency have been accounted for as the serious issues for lady's business visionaries. Maker organizations can help smallholder rancher take part in rising high esteem markets, for example, the fare showcase and the unfurling present-day retail area in India. Advancement of PG in a mission mode is a functioning methodology being trailed by JSLPS Jharkhand to engage poor and underestimated ladies' ranchers. Along these lines, the investigation is understanding the effect of PGs in reinforcing employment of rustic poor families.

Objective

- Objective 1: To find out the output of producer's group in strengthening livelihoods of rural poor households, participating in Mahila Kissan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna.
- Objective 2: To understand the defiance faced by the Producers Groups and to propose necessary commendation to enhance their income their income and better livelihood.

My Learning: to understand the income enhance the villagers thought the JSLPS helps to the farers in the formers in the forest produce and medicinal plant.

Methodology

Study Area

Jharkhand State of 24 districts, our selected for study was block Barawadih in latehar district. this block was formed Rural Service Center (RSC) before one year.

Sampling and Study Design Study

In Barawadih block of the farmers the understand on the livelihood pattern. Two types of method were adopted the sampling.

The Barawadih block of latehar district random selected 19 Producer Group formed in selection 6 Producers Group this is the first stage.

The 6 PGs have been selected for study of 10 members of each PG. The sample size of study was 60 members. But 1 PG members the not approved the interview then 4 members were less. Therefore, total sample size was 56. In the second stage, 10 members of each of the 6 PGs have been selected for study.

Development Tool

The focus on study research tools developed for quantitative and quantitative. Following research tools were developed for quantitative for quantitative and quantitative study keeping the focus on the following aspects. The JSLPS and PG members were approved before interview.

- The primary data collection for interview schedule.
- Check list for FGDs.
- Two case study develop and personal interview.

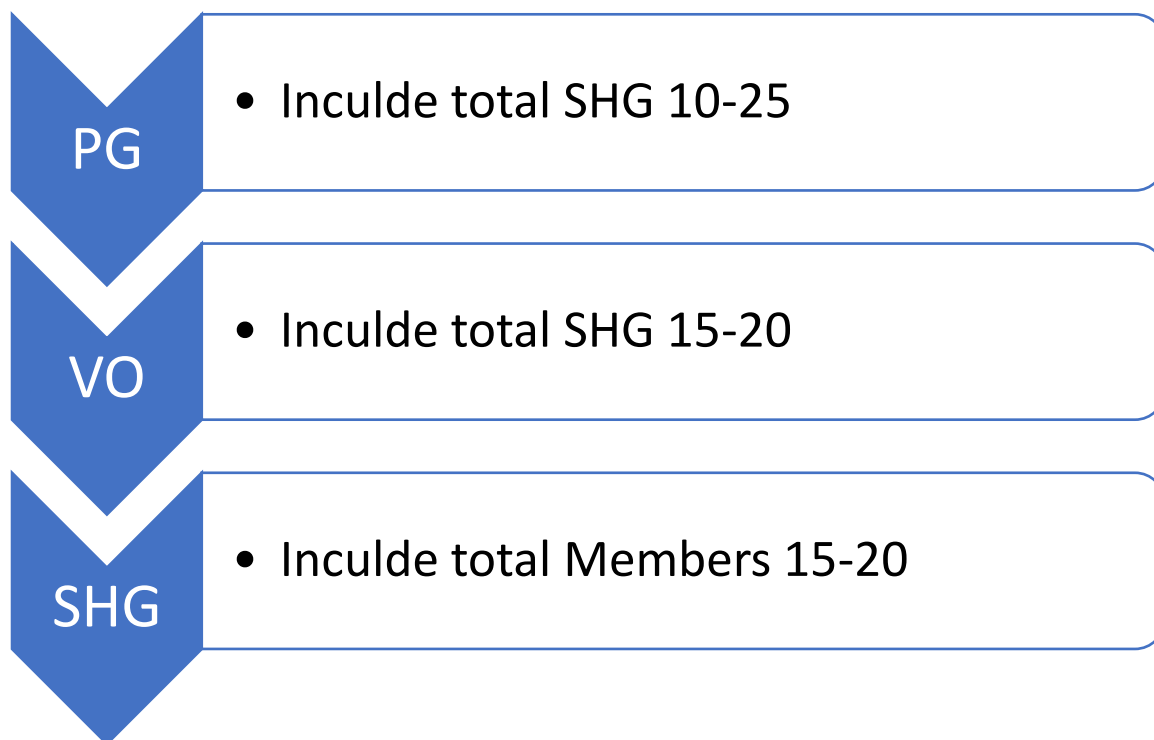
Major Finding

- The Economic Status of Women in changes
- The PG Group of Strength.
- The PG members Need of Training.
- The PG members for SHG loan Utilize.
- The six PG of yearly saving.

Limitation

- PG meeting monthly 2 days one time attend one PG meeting.
- Interviewer did not proper answer every question well.
- Study area was very far.

Institution structure



Producer Group involve to villages organization members. They are share holds of the PG. those women are interested joined to PG the are invited. Membership fees are 100Rs. and shareholders fees are 1000 Rs. All members are shareholders. PG Establishes in 2018. Meeting conduct on first and last week of every month. PG plate form of the services proved, and many types of knowledge received. Overall responsibility Field Thematic coordinator, Active women, President, Secretary, Treasury of PG.



Villages Organisation involve the SHG Board members like that President, Secretary, Treasury and other two members. Each village created one villages organisation. VO meeting

conduct on monthly two days. They discussion about CIF, RF loans distributed and return loans for SHG. They are Monitoring of those SHGs who come under the VO. The situation of the SHG they are follow-up. When meeting conduct involve the Cluster Coordinator, Block Anker Person. They are staff of JSLPS.



SHG interested members of involved. They are total 15-20 members on one SHG. Members size depend upon the graphical and population. Same SHG members are 12-15. Members are saving money. SHG members are end consumer of get benefit. They unit of last end user and get benefit increase the income. women are aware in the bank work, accounts maintain, register maintain, book-keeping. All members are selected who women are participate active the selected the Active Women.



Analysis and Finding

Current Status of Producer Group in Barwadih Block

Formation of SHG since 2014. Growing to members and then formation of PG from 2018. In Barwadih block is 19 PG Formation. Far away to the Filed. Two types of Project Going on thought JSLPS. Major project is the Johar and MKSPSS. PG Started on 2018. Service provide thought PG Like a Hub. Monthly first and last week meeting date fixed. All PG member altogether and discuss about Programme work participated decision making or work collectively. 19 Villages in Barwadih Block are Connected in PG. all PGs are doing similar works. The work of NTFP product produces on the villages which are on the nearby forest. The work of the medicine plant is done in 15 PG by MKSP project. Tulshi, lemon grass, pamaroja these are Cultivate through Medicine plant. The services are provided by PG. Johar project thought animal husbandry work such as Gotary, Duck, nourished and medicine provide by PG. Resent Gotary Shed build this Programme. PG meeting two days monthly. Meetings are done in the Frist and last week of the month.

The membership fee for joining PG is 100 Rs. And the Stakeholders fee for 1000 Rs. PG office is the rented house, which is paid by PG. this amount is the 500 Rs. Every decision take is participatory.

PG members are making rule regulation. Those members are absent they paid 20 Rs. and late fee is paid 10 Rs. they are following this rule.

The PG office between the all hamlet. Easy to come office to meeting attended.



RSC center Amdiha Uthpadak Samuh

MKSP Project thought Stablish the Rural Service Center. Rural Service Center stablish in 2018 in Amdiha Village. This RSC name is Sindhu Priya Barwadih Gramin Ajeevika sewa Kendra, Rabdi. This RSC service proved to the PG. An officer has been appointed to look after RSC. His name is Rajender Kumar. He live in this villages. RSC resposiblty take the FTC Filed Thematic coordinator. Her name is Maamta. They conduct meetin on RSC in village Amdiha. RSC meeting occurs one day of the Month.

Medicines Producted such as Tulshi, Pamaroja, Iamnograss and NTF Producte Purchased through RSC. Presedent, Secetry and Treasure has been appointed to look for RSC. These Members are from Rabdi Village. RSC work on 19 PG. There PG were very far so that product collect problem.

The construction of RSC office is not Completed. RSC center is near by the Barwadih Block. One office is the setup this place. This office is uncomeplet only for Mechen setup but boundy and office not setup. Office place get the land owner name is Bifni devi. She is more land to this villages. Now she is Prakhu is block. She is PG member. She is get the benefit to the PG service and knoweld.

- Now RSC budget is 1972500Rs.
- Expenditure is 496500Rs.
- Collected product is now Bahera 20 quintal, Hare 60 Kg., Tulshi 4 Quintal.
- Tulshi Collection in RSC 2.5 quintal (Village Amdiha), 80 Kg (Village Chungru), 15Kg (Village Lupungkhar), 65 Kg (Village Chipadohar)



Case Study

Frist Case Study

This story of the Amdiha villages. Here formation Producer group since 2018. PG is going well. Total PG members are 64. 2014 for Self Help group stablish. They women joint to the SHG in firstly. Here total 16 SHG groups.

This successful story is related to the Sarita Devi of P.G member. Her husband's name is Raj Kumar Singh, she has her daughter and two sons. All children study at school. She is joint to the SHG 2016. When she started SHG in Saving 10 Rs. Per week. Before saving amount increase. Here 2018 in started PG. when she is joining to the PG.

PG started in 2018 due to such good going to SHG. Sarita devi joined PG in 2018. Earlier she was living in the house. External knowledge was nothing. After joining the SHG, now she is going to other State for Training. She is going to z work and Market.

She was taken SHG loan 5000 Rs. Purpose of Agriculture. They repay loan after 6 months. She taken medicine plant Tulshi and Lemongrass. Tulshi plant Punchers 50 gram. for 50 Rs. Plant good growing. Sale Tulshi seed of PG though 45 Kg. she sale 12500 Rs taking money. She is happy after sale. Never expect that amount getting tulshi seed. Now Nursery Tulshi plant. She is taken 6000 Rs. To Cultivate Khash Crops. Confident to taken SHG loan for Business purpose.

PG benefit getting to the animal husbandry. Toilet contraction thought PG. she is many benefited though PG.

Her husband helps to work in SHG and PG. he is support to other activity. She supports financial decision, enhance livelihood.



Second Case Study

This story about Sahodry devi she belongs Barodohar village, in barwadih block. She is 48 years old. Her husband farmer. All family members are 6, 3 sons and one daughter. All children are going to school. She was joining 2014 to SHG. She is livelihood by Selling forest product like wan tulshi, Chkod, koroya, aithoni etc. she joins PG 2018. This was Cultivation of Tulshi or Pamaroja. She Is selling in PG and getting the benefits. She Is selling Forest product in Chipadohar Market. She was Sells in forest production 2018 in 87 kg. Annually 5000 to 6000 Rs. Benefit. PG not Purchase all Forse product only Hare bahera. Generation to generation depends on Forest Fruits and root vegetables (kand mul). Some medicine forest Plants. Forest product Selling taken money Childe education invest. She is not educated. Her children education gene. She is support financial her husband support to SHG and other work. family decision take both. She is empowering and confident token to anybody. She is known important of the education and forest.



Finding

This Table show that sapling size of Producer Group. Total selected PG are 6. This 6 PG is in Six Villages. Total simple size is 56. There is different area of each other 3 villages are under forest and 3 villages are near by road. All PG work on same activity. They benefited are women.

Village Name	PG Name	Total Members of PG	Sample Size no.
Nawadih	Pari Aajeevika Utpadk Samuh	60	10
Chungru	Anjali Aajeevika Utpadk Samuh	64	10
Amdiha	Amdiha Aajeevika Utpadak Samuh	64	10
Baridohar	Sakti Aajeevika Utpadk Samuh	50	10
Lupungkhar	Kiran Aajeevika Utpadak Samuh	40	10
Rabdi	Hriyali Aajeevika Utpadak Samuh	58	6

Gender Ratio

Fig.1 Sex ratio is the 6 villages 56 sample size. There is the Good Sex ratio. These are the PG members. 52% is the Male ratio and the 48% Female ratio.

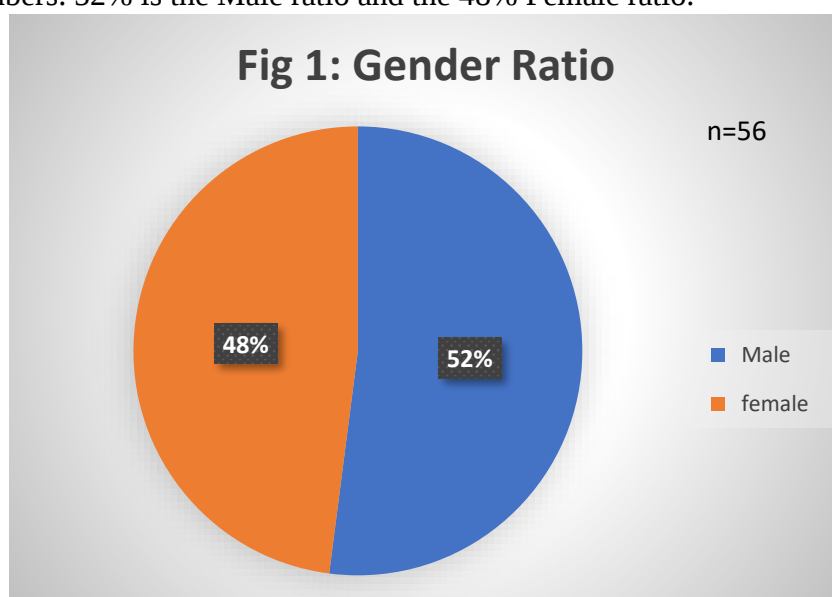
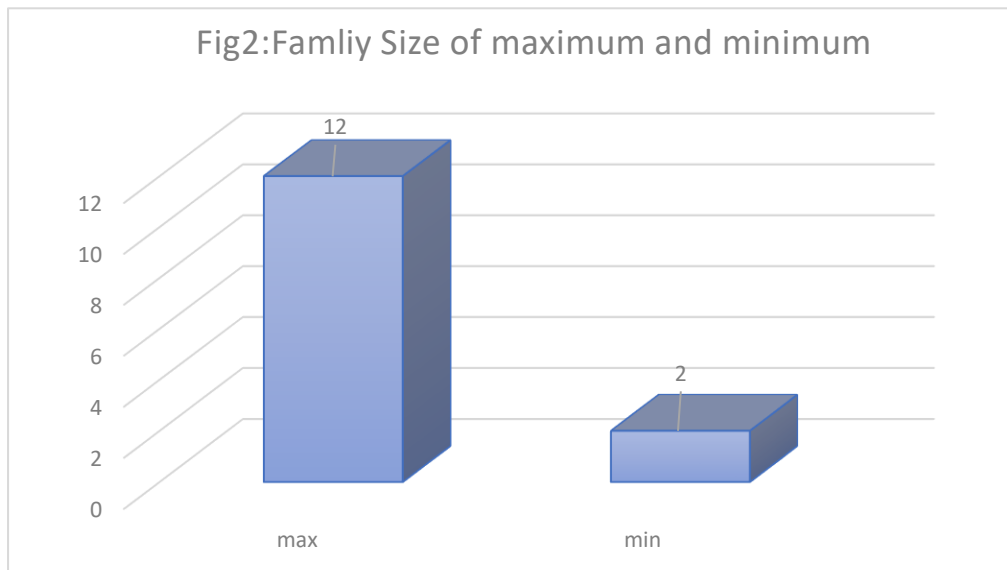


Fig. 2 Family Size is Maximum 12 member and minimum 2 member.



Available Land (in Acres)

Fig. 3 How many Land in 6 villages of 56 Sample size. Maximum land is 1 Acre. Amdiha village is the land of maximum 1 Acres. Baridohar village is the land of 1 Acre maximum. Chungru village .5Acre maximum. Lunpung khar village is the 1 Acre maximum. Nawadih village is the land of maximum 1 Acre. Rabdi villages is the 1 Acre maximum.

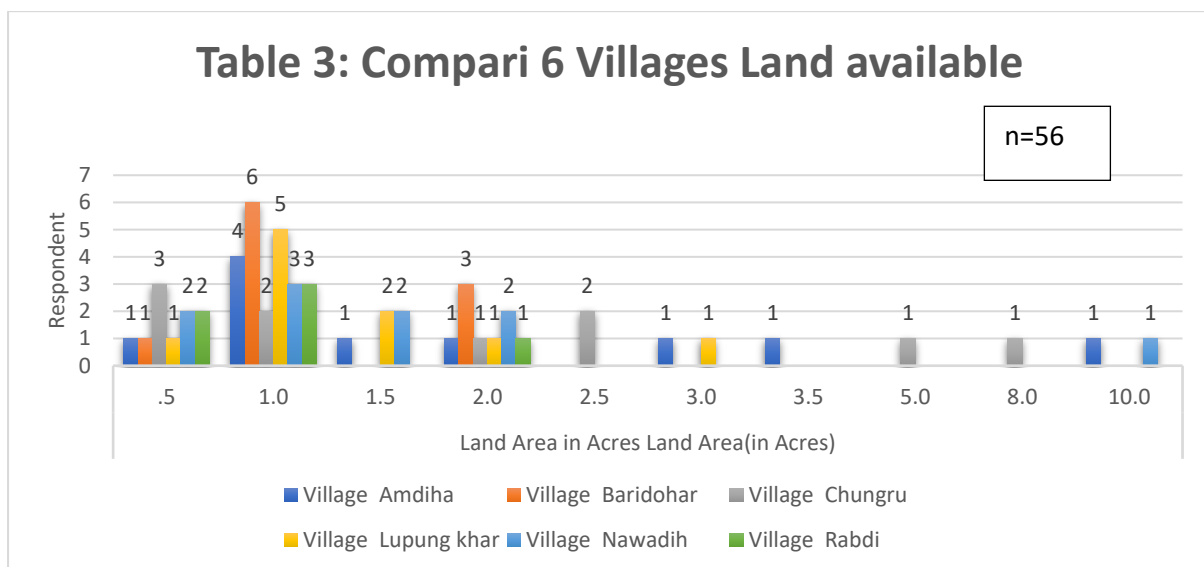


Fig. 4 Chungru village in maximum 30% land of .5 Acer

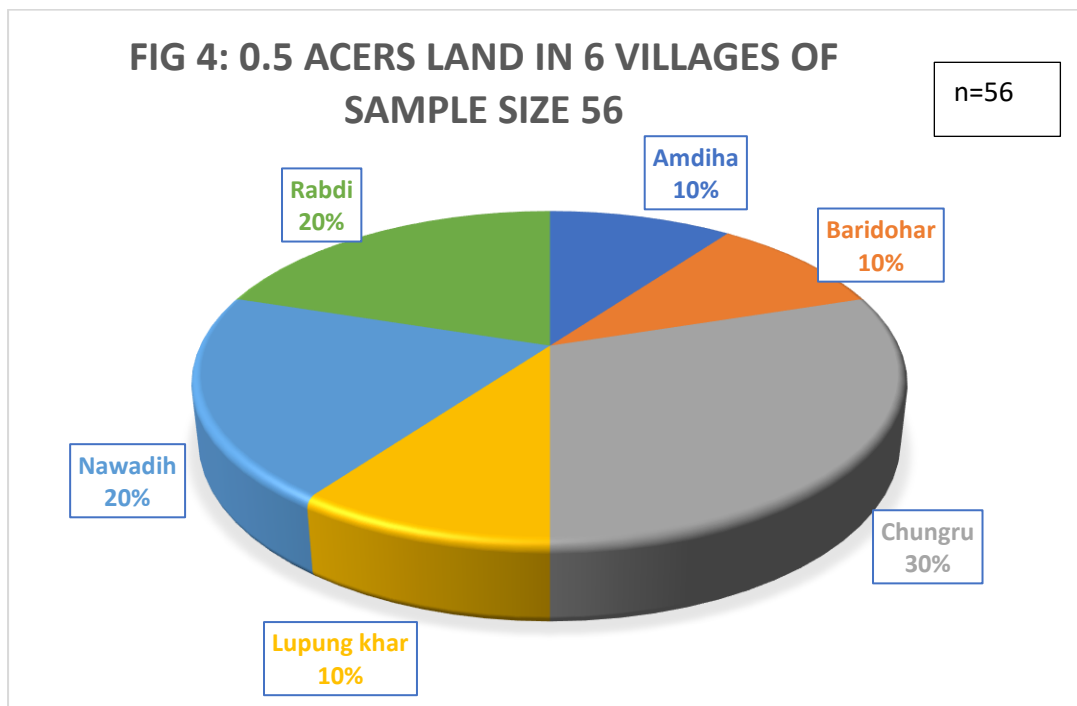


Fig. 5 Baridochar village is 26% maximum land of 1 Acer

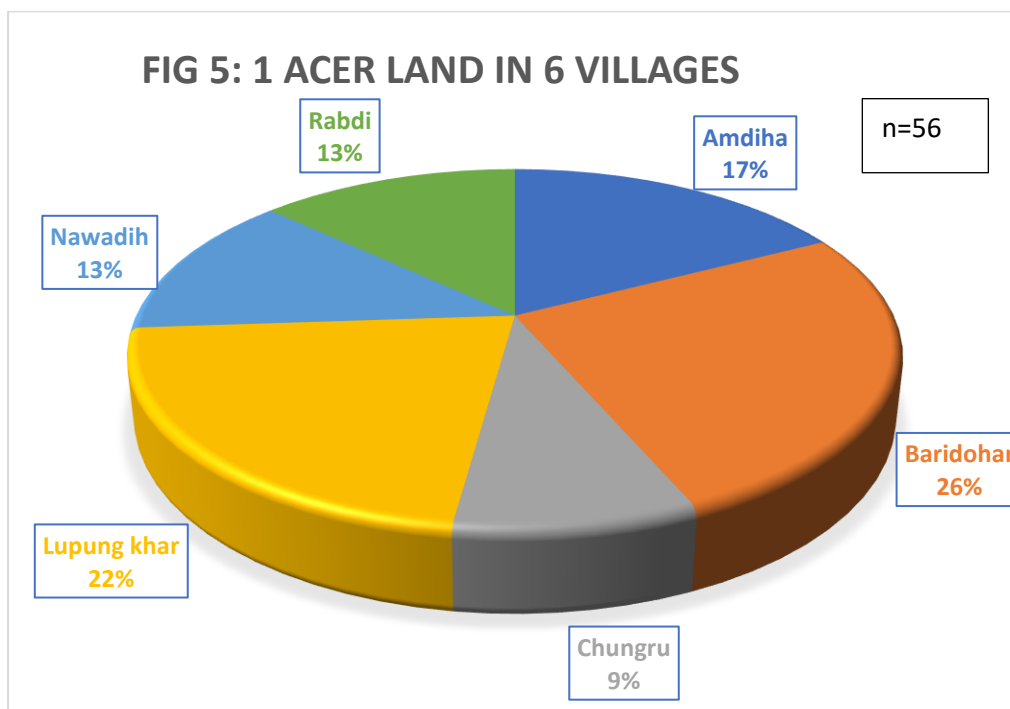


Fig.6 Nawadih and Lupung khar villages are 40% land 1.5 Acer.

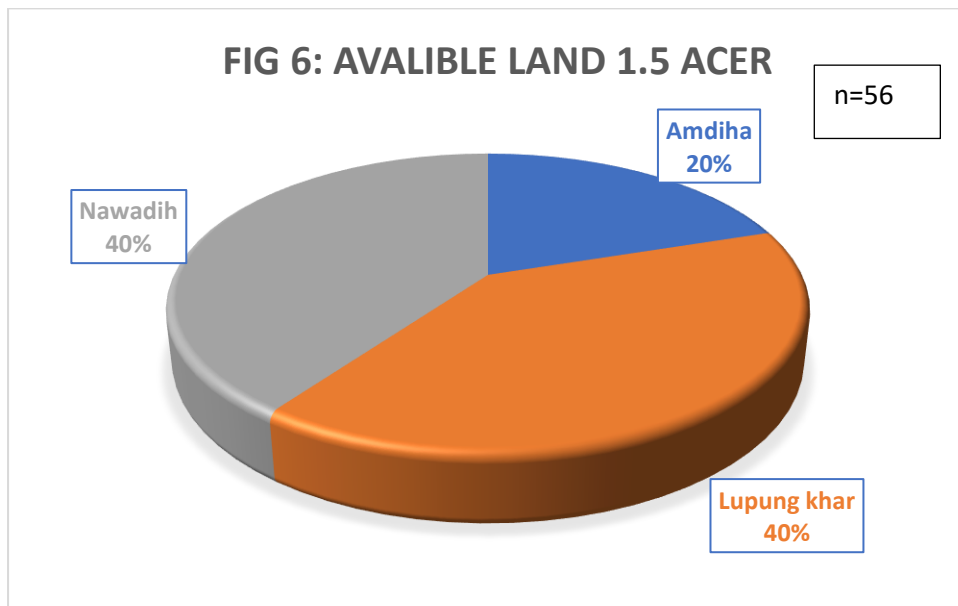


Fig.7 Baridohar villages is 34% land 2 Acer.

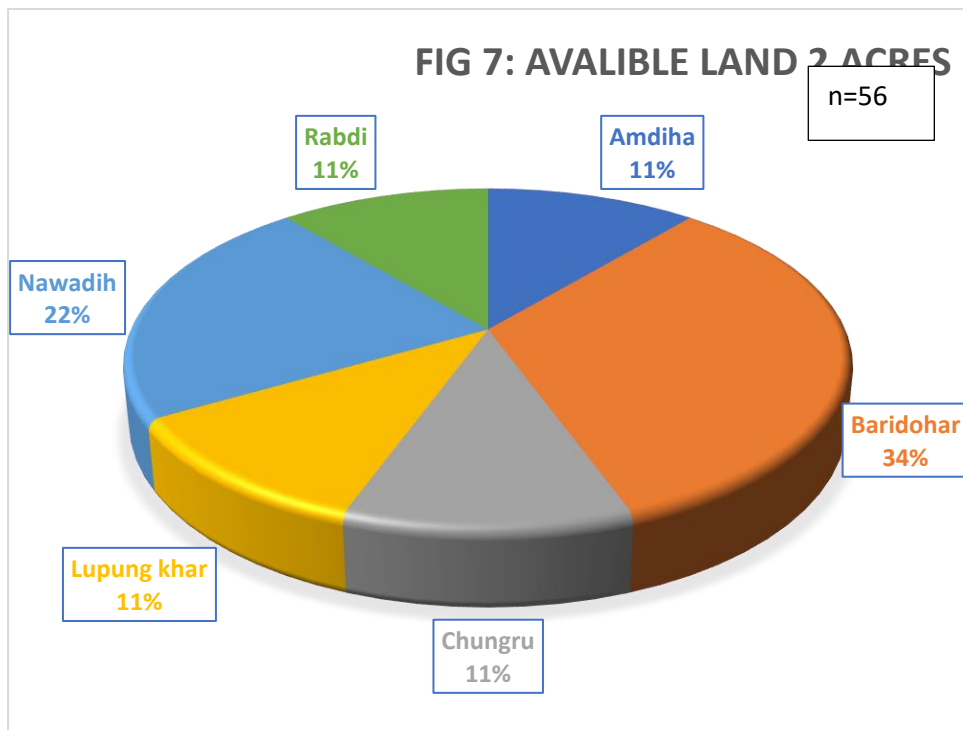
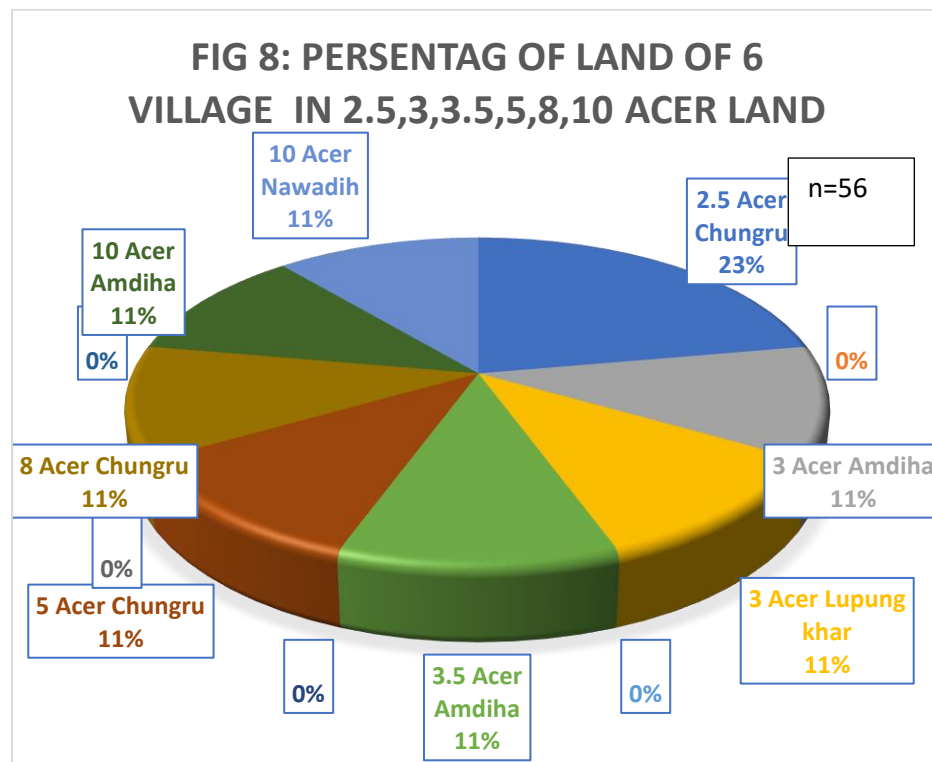


Fig. 8 Chungru village is 23% of 2.5 Acer land.



The land of all villages available in 1 Acers. According to the data, lands were not enough of food security. Only for 6 mouth was food security in annually. Medicinal plant cultivation is the new biodiversification livelihoods opportunity. New chase crop adopted to the take time. Farmers was not taking a risk. Farmer take to time for adopted to new medicine plant cultivation. Therefore, marginalized farmers were certain land cultivated to the medicine plant like that those farmers which is 1 Acers land they 5 dismal land cultivated to the medicine plant. After some time, farmers take benefit they self-cultivated to the medicine plant. Certain land decided to land for medicinal plant. This helps to selected farmers and lands.

SHG loan Utilisation

Fig.9 Loan utiliser 43% Health, 32% use of loan Agriculture, loan uses 14% of Business, 11% loan use of Livestock. Mostly invest loan to health.

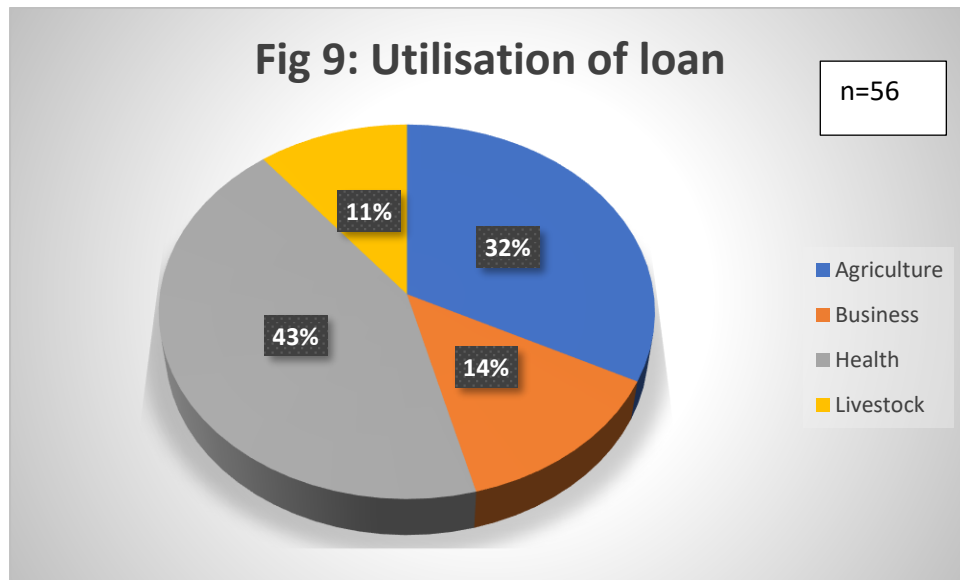
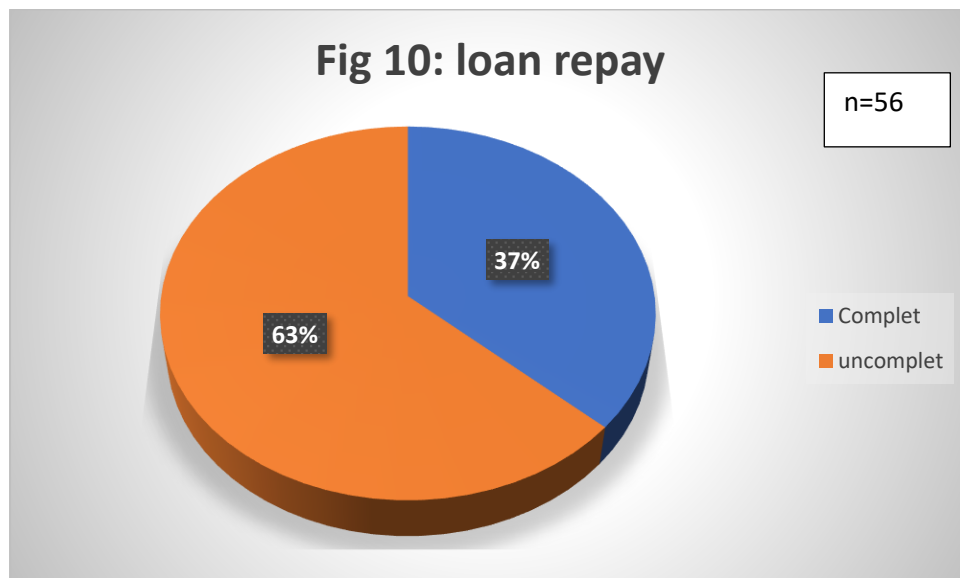


Fig.10: Loan cannot repay SHG members. 63% members of not repay loan and 37% complete the loan. They do not repay for loan so that strict follow by the rule and regulation. Long time they do not repay loan then SHG economic situation will be unstable.



Compare to different parameter of income sources

Fig. 11 Most parameter indicate to the labour wages, Agriculture and others small business and Medicine Plant and NTFT. Less amount was NTFT and medicine plant. Farmers was not aware to this commodity.

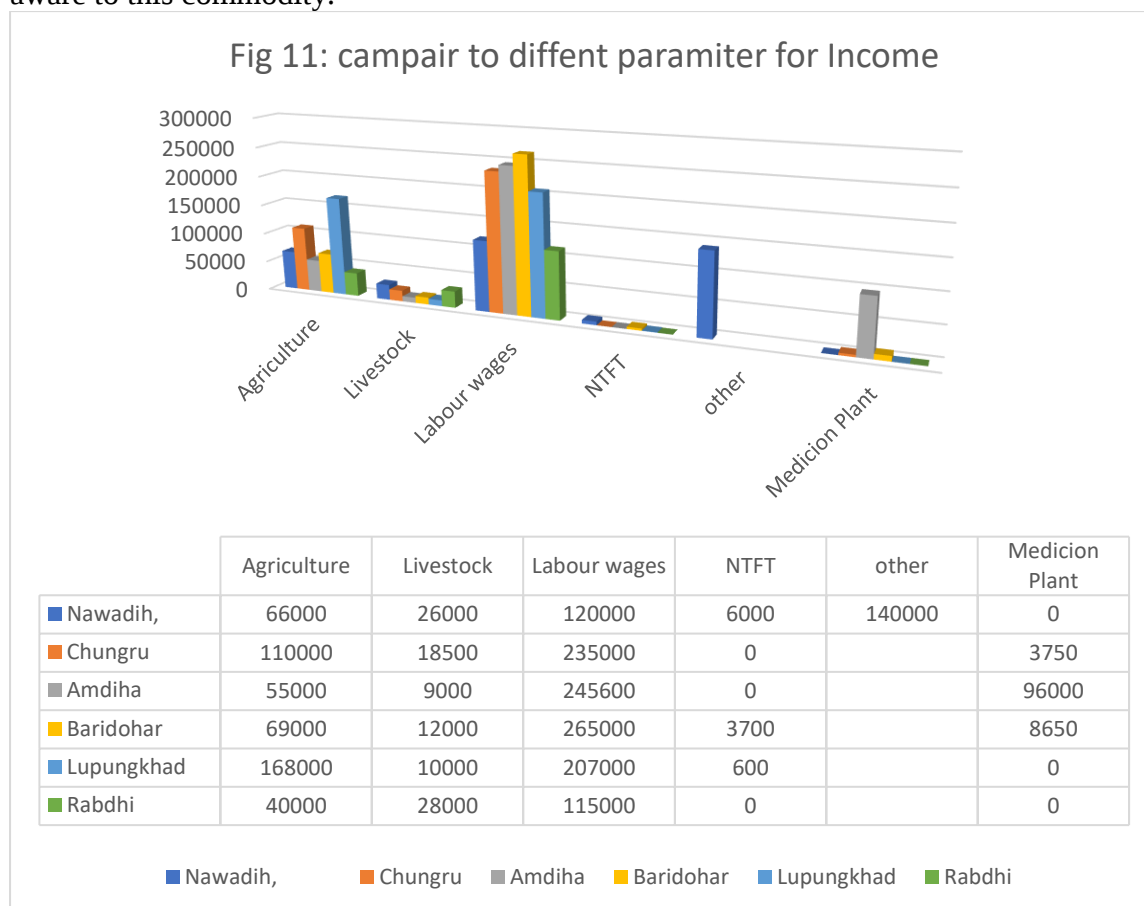
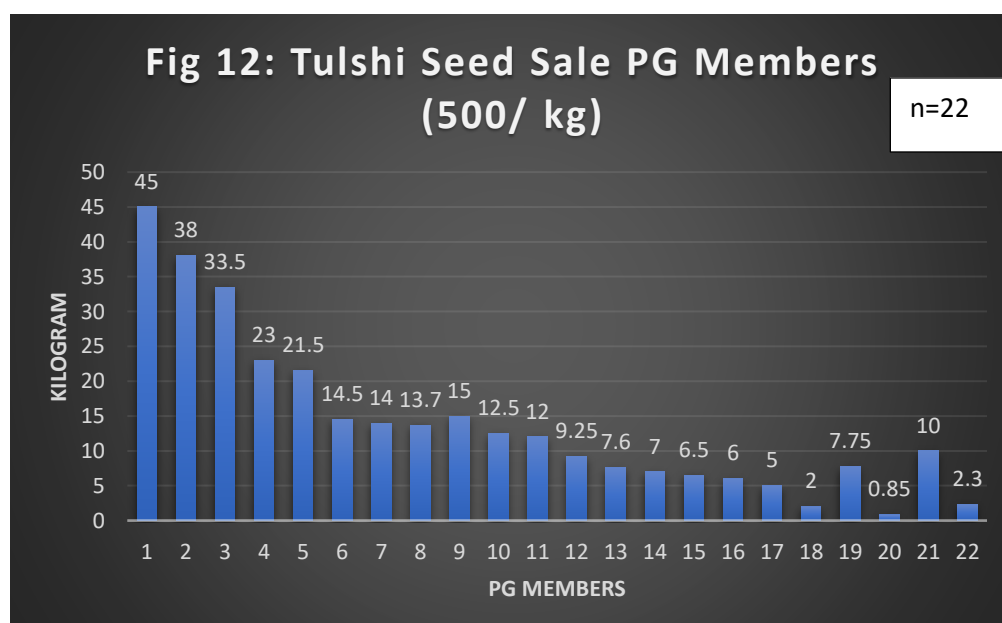


Fig: 12 Medicine Plant (Tulshi Seeds) for benefited by PG 22 members (Amdiha Village).

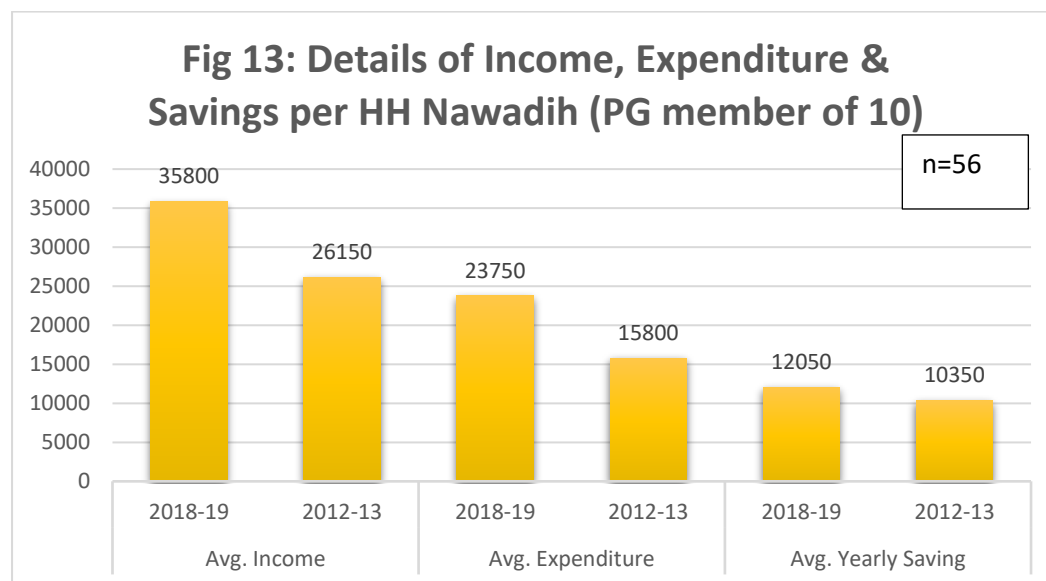


Tulshi Seeds was sale for Rural Service Centre in 22 PG Women Members.

- 5 Members sold Tulshi Seeds 45-21 Kg.
- 6 Members sold Tulshi Seeds 14-12 Kg.
- 7 Members sold Tulshi Seeds 9-5 Kg.
- 3 Members sold Tulshi Seeds 2-0.85 Kg.

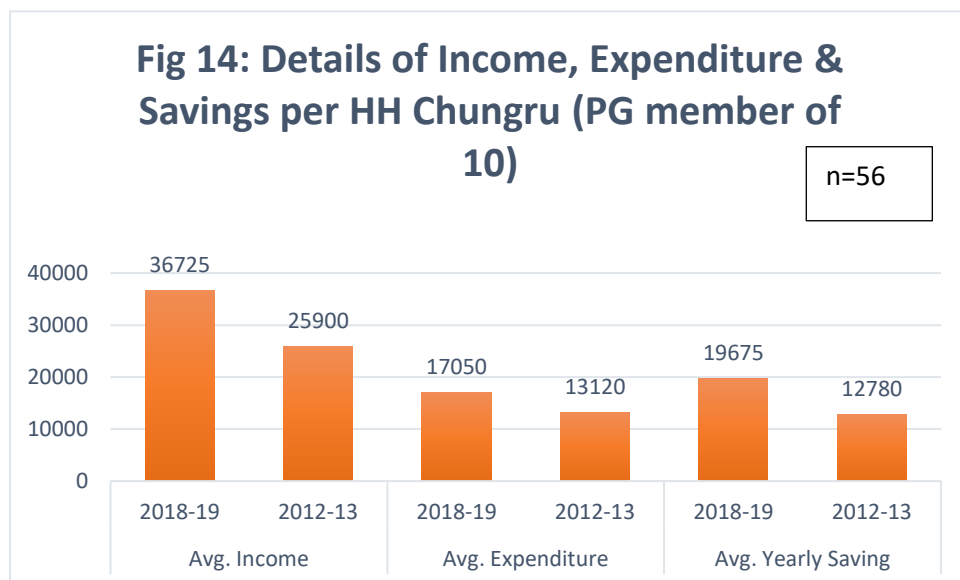
Nawadih Village

Fig. 13: Nawadih village Avg. income for 2018-19 is the 35800 Rs, and 2012-13 is the 26150 Rs. Avg. Expenditure is 2018-19 of 23750 Rs. and 2012-13 of 15800 Rs. Avg. Yearly Saving in 2018-19 of 12050 Rs. and 2012-13 of 10350 Rs. two types of income source first Agriculture and labour wages and other like small business.



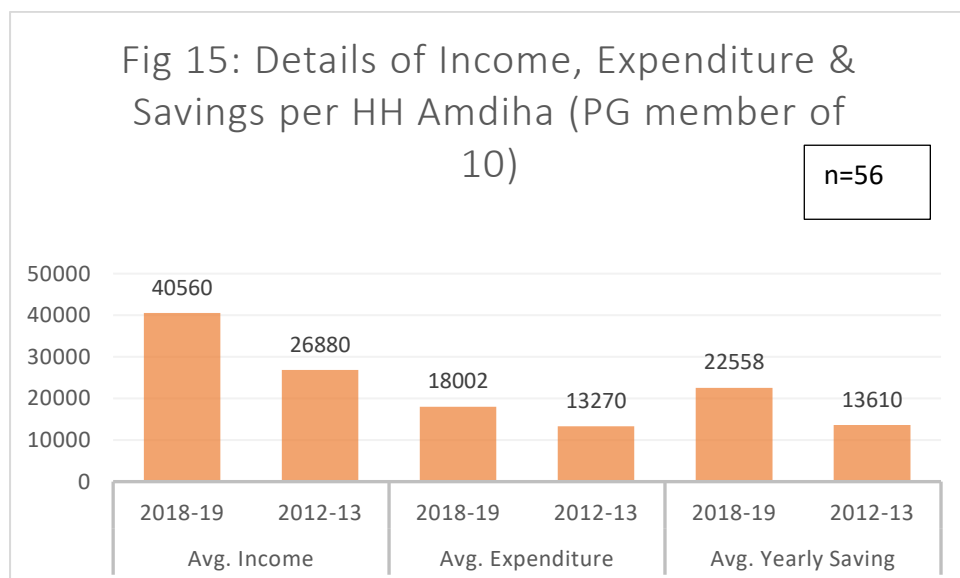
Chungru Village

Fig. 14: Chungru village are Avg. income in 2018-19 36725 Rs. Avg. Expenditure is 17050 Rs. Avg. Yearly Saving 19675 Rs. in 2012-13 Avg. income are 25900 Rs. Avg. Expenditure 13120 Rs. and Avg. Yearly Saving 12780 Rs. Income source of labour wages, Agriculture. Expenditure source.



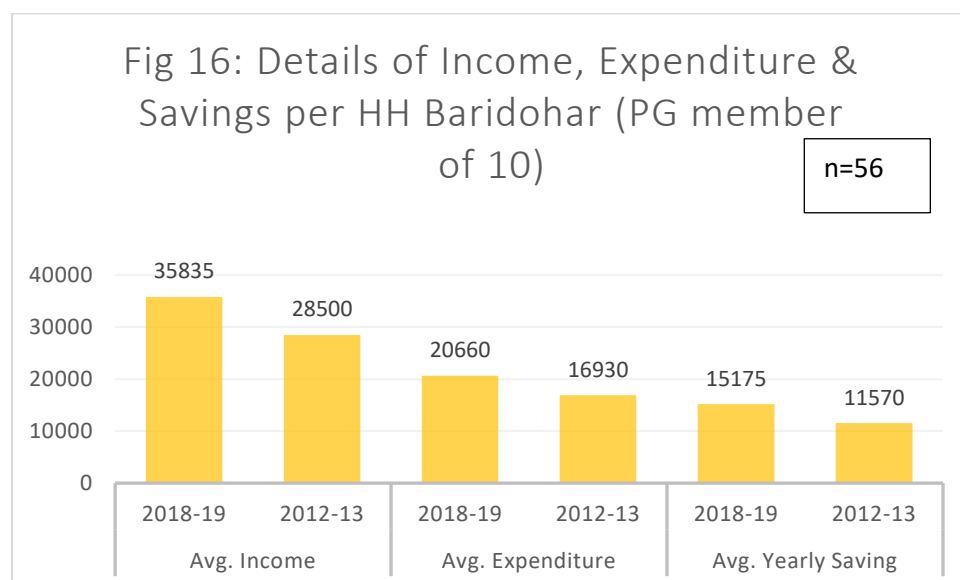
Amdiha Village

Fig.15: Amdiha village are benefit. Women got money up to 4000 to 22000 for Tulshi cultivation. Major source of income is labour Wages and Farming. 2018-19 Avg. income of 40560 Rs. and expenditure 18002 Rs. Yearly Saving 22558 Rs. year 2012-13 Avg. income of 26880 Rs. expenditure 18002 Rs. Yearly saving was 13610 Rs.



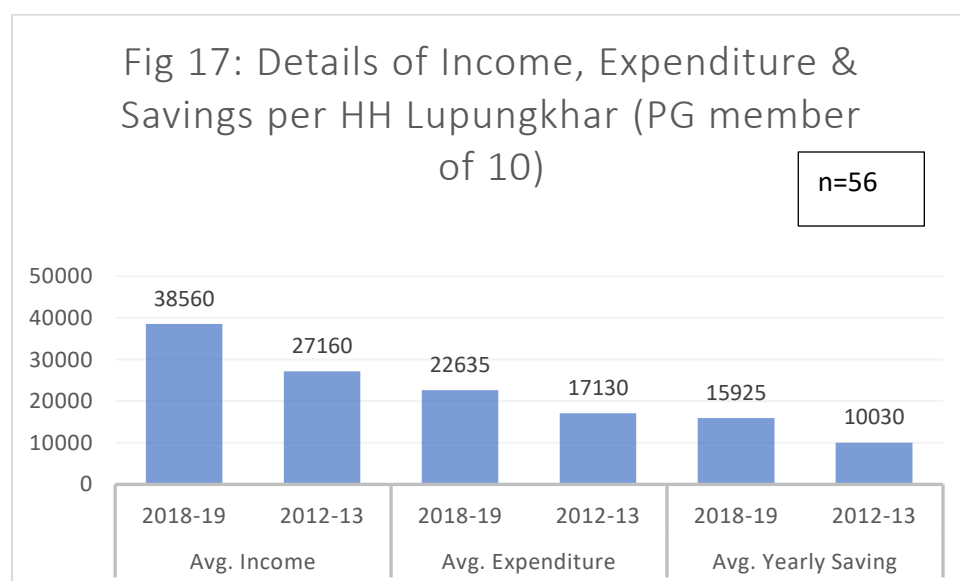
Baridohar Village

Fig.16: Baridohar Village from 2018-19 Avg. Income 35835 Rs. expenditure 20660 Rs. and Saving 15175 Rs. since 2012-13 Avg. income 28500 Rs. expenditure 16930 Rs. Saving 11570 Rs. income parameters are Labour wages Livestock, NTFP, Agriculture.



Lupungkhar Village

Fig.17: Lupungkhar village are depend on Agriculture. From 2018-19 Avg. income 38560 Rs. expenditure 22635 Rs. saving 15925 Rs. since 2012-13 Avg. income was 27160 Rs. expenditure 17130 Rs. Saving 10030 Rs.



Rabdi Village

Fig. 18: Rabdi Village less sample size. That is 6 sample size so that getting minimum amount. From 2018-19 Avg, income is 30500 Rs. expenditure Rs 22883, Saving 7617. Since 2012-13 was Avg. income 24916 Rs, expenditure 19600 Rs. Saving 5317 Rs.

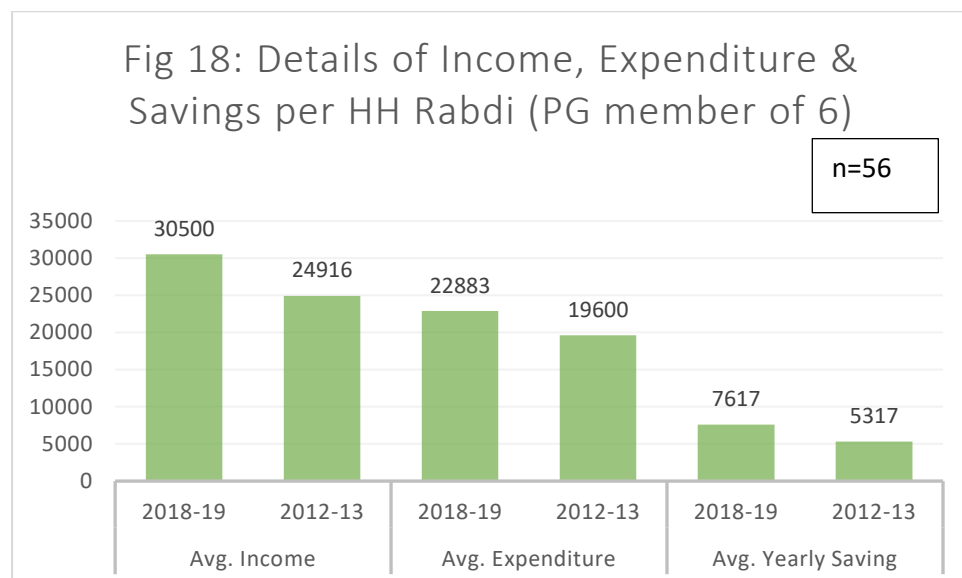
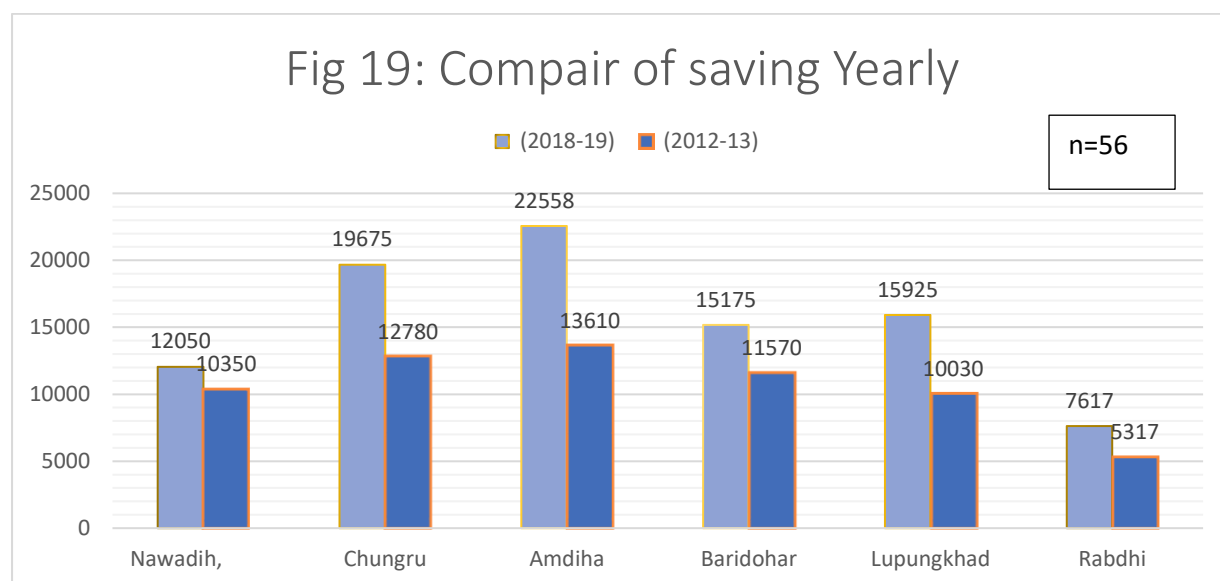


Fig. 19: Yearly Saving in 6 villages difference for increase income from 2018 to 2012 Nawadih village income increase in 1700 Rs, Chunggru villages is income increase 6895 Rs, Amdiha village is income increase 8948 Rs. due to tulshi seed Sale. Baridohar village is income increase 3605Rs. Lupungkhar village is income increase 5895 Rs. Rabdi Village is income increase 2300 Rs.



Suggestion of PG members

Fig.20: Need of Training for PG members. 52% women need for Small Business and Animal Husbandry.



Challenges

- The Medicine plant and non-timer forest produce value is high demand for market, but farmers do not aware to this.
- Middlemen are taking benefits though NTFP. Farmers are not getting right market price PG are collected all NTFP product to direct benefits to farmers.
- PG members are do not aware of forward linkages of NTF Produce and Medicine Plant to the market.
- Hera PG area is very far away from RSC. That reason of right time produced is not collect right time. Challenges to RSC service provide to the right time for farmers need.

Suggestion

- More farmers should be involved in collecting forest produce and growing medicinal plants then PG all NTF producer collection. Farmers will enhance their income and better livelihood.
- Firstly, soil testing and humidity testing should be implemented with the support of JSLPS so that appropriate medicinal plant should be grown.
- According to the soil of that area, the cultivation of Aloe Vera plant will be very good. Therefore, Aloe Vera should be added to the medicine plant.
- Farmers need to Proper training; exposure visit to the successful PG and awareness will help the women for more involvement and commitment.

- Promote to the Small household industry such as Candle making, achar making and other similar type of activities will add to the income of the villagers.
- The farmers should be NTF Products collected by PG to sell it to RSC. that will not only reduce the presence of middlemen, but also will to get the actual price of NTF Product as well as medicinal plants to the farmers.

Conclusion

- Stablished to one years before Producer Group. Here farmers were not taking risk that reason that the marginalized farmers.
- Mostly farmers 1 acers lands so that not take risk. They not knowledge and unaware of the benefit of forest produce and medicinal plant. Most Market demand for medicinal plant or NTFP.
- This is biodiversity-based livelihoods it's a new Farmers take time to adopted chase crops cultivation.
- Farmers could be increased income by cultivating the Medicine Plant. Here the farmers enhance income for need to the training, monitoring and support from JSLPS is necessary to create interest.
- Land and farmers selection are properly. Soil testing then suitable crops take this land therefore benefits of farmers.
- Initial stage of the PGs, nurturing and guild is necessary to minimize farmers problems.

Reference

Anika Trebbin, Markus Hassler; 2012; Farmers Producer companies in India: a new concept for collective action? Environment and Planning A, volume 44, pages 411-427; Retrieve from: https://www.academia.edu/1469813/Farmers_producer_companies_in_India_a_new_conceptfor_collective_action

Shoji lal bairwa, Pravin Kumar, Kerobim lakra, and S.Kushwaha; (2014), Journal of science; Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Livelihood Security in India.; /Vol 4/Issue 10/ 625-631
Retrieve from: <file:///C:/Users/CPRL%203/Downloads/sustainableagrilandrurallivelihood.pdf>

S.Mahendra Dev; (2012), Article, Small Farmers in India: Challenges and Opportunities; WP- 014 Retrieve from: <http://www.igidr.ac.in/pdf/publication/WP-2012-014.pdf>

Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium; website <http://sfacindia.com/FPOS.aspx>

Praduman Kumar, N.P Singh and V.C Mathur; (2006), Agricultural Economics Research Review Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods: A Synthesis Vol. 19 (Conference No.) pp 1-22 Retrieve from: <http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/57774/2/Synthesis.pdf>

Sukhpal Singh Tarunvir Singh; (October 2013) CMA Publication No. 246; Producer Companies in India: A study of organization and performance; Retrieve from: https://web.iima.ac.in/users/webrequest/files/cmareports/14Producer_Company_Final.pdf

Policy and Process Guidelines for Farmer Producer Organisations; report 2013
<http://sfacindia.com/UploadFile/Statistics/Farmer%20Producer%20Organizations%20Scheme.pdf>

Dr. Shubhangi Salokhe;(2016) International Journal of Applied Research; Farmers Producer organization for effective linkage of small producers with market; 2(10): 142-146 Retrieve from: <http://www.allresearchjournal.com/archives/2016/vol2issue10/PartC/2-9-161-378.pdf>

Rani Nidhi, Gadhe Shruthi and Nayak Akhilesh; (Received December 14,2016, Revised January 11, 2017, Accepted January 12, 2017, Published: January 24,2017) Research Article: Formation of Farmer Producer Organisations and its impact on the development of sustainable crop production in Karnataka; Retrieve from: https://bioinfopublication.org/files/articles/9_4_9_IJAS.pdf

Jointly developed by CIKS & FWFB,(January 2017)Case Study on Farmers Producers Company; Retrieve from: http://fwfbindia.org/wpcontent/uploads/2018/03/Farmers_Producer_Company_Case_Study.pdf

Wocmap, B.K Triwari, Madhav Karti, A. Badoni Article in Acta horticulture .February 2005 with 88 Reads DOI: 10.17660/ActaHortic.2005.678.4 Creating Livelihoods Enhancing Medicinal and Aromatic Plants based Biodiversity-Rich Production Systems: Preliminary Lessons from South Asia https://www.researchgate.net/publication/242099962_Creating_Livelihoods_Enhancing_Medicinal_and_Aromatic_Plants_based_Biodiversity-Rich_Production_Systems_Preliminary_Lessons_from_South_Asia

James Barham, Clarence Chitemi, Volume34, issue1, February 2009, Pages 53-59 Accepted 2 October 2008, Article: Collective action initiatives to improve marketing performance: Lessons from farmer groups in Tanzania <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0306919208000742>

Tanguy Bernard, David J. Spielman, Article Volume34, issue1, February 2009, Pages 60-69 Reaching the rural poor through rural producer organizations? A study of agricultural marketing cooperatives in Ethiopia. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S030691920800064X>

Sanne Chipeta John Meyer Alice Jay May 2005. Danish Agricultural Advisory Service, National Centre, Rural Livelihood Programme Capturing Lessons Learned. http://www.carebangladesh.org/upload/files/Publication_8115527.pdf

Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) links biodiversity conservation with sustainable improvements in livelihoods and food production Dale Lewis, Samuel D. Bell, John Fay, Kim L. Bothi, Lydia Gatere, Makando Kabila, Mwangala Mukamba, Edwin Matokwani, Matthews Mushimbalume, Carmen I. Moraru, Johannes Lehmann, James Lassoie, David Wolfe, David R. Lee, Louise Buck, and Alexander J. Travis PNAS August 23, 2011 108 (34) 13957-13962; <https://www.pnas.org/content/108/34/13957>