Women farmers of Murhu block are setting an example of group farming success using Lift Irrigation. This story is related to a barren patch (in Rabi and Zaid) of Hesal village in Hassa Panchayat of Murhu Block which eventually turned into 21 acres (6.85 hectares) of cultivable land due to the joint efforts of the PG members. This story elaborates on the transformation of this patch from Kharif based paddy cultivation to a fertile field producing seasonal water-intensive cash crops throughout the year.

**Lili Purti - The Catalyst**

Lili Purti, a local resident of Hesal village acted as the catalyst in planning, mobilising, setting, executing and replicating the plan of Lift Irrigation on a patch in her village. It all started way back in May 2018 when Lili got an opportunity to get associated with Juhi Mahila Mandal. She even helped the drive team to mobilise women to join SHGs. In July 2018, she was elected as an Aajeevika Krishak Mitra (AKM) for her village at the time of formation of Producer Groups in her village.

**JOHAR Project**

JOHAR project has worked significantly in the past few years to achieve the goal of Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society. In Khunti district, JOHAR has registered its presence prominently in three out of six blocks. In order to expand its horizon, JOHAR project has facilitated the women of extremely backward areas with its livelihood enhancing interventions across the state. Murhu block of Khunti district is a leading block in terms of interventions, beneficiaries and work penetration.

**Lift Irrigation**

Lift Irrigation popularly known as ‘LI’ is an effort by the Rural Development Department of the Jharkhand Government to bring water to the agriculture fields of marginal farmers in order to enhance their livelihood.
To address the financial requirements of Sakhi Mandals in the state during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Rural Development Department made available approximately Rs 105 crore to 70,000 Sakhi Mandals. This amount was transferred to the Sakhi Mandals in two stages through online transfer mode. In the first stage, an amount of Rs 75 crore was transferred to 50,000 Sakhi Mandals by Hon’ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Shri Hemant Soren. The second package of Rs 30 crore was transferred to the remaining 20,000 Sakhi Mandals by Mrs. Aradhana Patnaik, Secretary, Rural Development Department.

This financial aid is to be used by Sakhi Mandals in the rotational form which would help them in fulfilling their small requirements during the current pandemic crisis. It would also encourage the practice of transaction in them, retaining the spirit of economic empowerment of the rural women.

Chief Minister Hemant Soren said that linking rural women with self-reliance, empowerment and livelihood is a special priority of the government. Under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, efforts are being made to eradicate poverty in rural areas by connecting rural women with Sakhi Mandals and by providing them various means of livelihood through self-employment and skilled business opportunities. The Chief Minister said that under the Aajeevika Mission, financial support is also being given to rural women by empowering them to take up various livelihood opportunities through skill development. This has made lakhs of women today self-dependent and they are empowering themselves by joining the livelihood mission. He also interacted with Sakhi Mandal members of Pakur, Gumla, Ramgarh, Dumka and Chaibasa present on the occasion.

Around 30 lakh families have come under the fold of NRLM through formation of 2.45 lakhs Sakhi Mandals. Among these, 1.16 lakhs Sakhi Mandals have been provided Rs 174 crore as rotational fund and 43,000 have received around Rs 215 crore in the form Community Investment Fund. Apart from this, a total of Rs 1649 crore has been made available to 1.17 lakhs Sakhi Mandals as Credit Linkage.

Mr. Alamgir Alam, Minister, Rural Development Department, Shri Sukhdev Singh, Chief Secretary, Shree Rajiv Arun Ekka, Principal Secretary, Mrs. Aradhana Patnaik, Secretary, Rural Development Department and Shree Rajeev Kumar, CEO, JSLPS and other dignitaries were also present on the occasion.
**PVTGs links to development programmes...**

*Pragya Kendra brings banking and Aadhar facilities to the village.*

Dason Pahadia is a resident of Machabeda Tola of Chandil block in Saraikela Kharsawan district of Jharkhand. Machabeda Tola comprises 90 Pahadia families and the only way to reach it, is by walking 10 km from village Hensakocha.

In the year 2018, sakhi mandals were formed in this village by JSLPS. In order to connect the families with mainstream development, training was given to one member of each family in the village, who had some education, for the role of panchayat community mobiliser. In this way, the initiative to link the PVTGs with development programs being run by the government was implemented.

Dason Pahadia, who was selected for the training for the role of panchayat community mobilizer, expressed his desire to open a Pragya Kendra, seeing the lack of banking facilities in the village. JSLPS helped him to get the license for opening the Pragya Kendra.

Now, all the 90 families of the village are able to avail banking facilities. There is no need for any member of the community to set out of their village for any bank work. Aadhar cards are also being made in the village itself.

Till now, Dason Pahadia has withdrawn pension of Rs 1.10 lakh for the beneficiaries.

JSLPS is thus providing employment in the village itself, benefiting the PVTGs.
Providing Sustainable Livelihood through Scientific rearing....

Project Resham and associated initiatives have successfully revived Tasar cultivation, abandoned by farmers a couple of decades ago. Now the farmers who would earlier supplement their income as migrant labourers for half the year, are staying home and earning a good income too from their traditional occupation.

The farmers of Jharkhand have been engaged in Tasar cultivation since long. However, they were unable to earn a good profit because they lacked the knowledge of best practices in traditional methods of silk cultivation. Heavy losses compelled many of the silk farmers to abandon this occupation and they turned into migrant laborers. They went to other states in search of work jeopardizing their family life, faced health issues and earned low incomes that were insufficient to support their families. Project Resham has proved to be a boon for such farmers and has brought them back to their native places. It is providing them income generating activities in their home village. Under the project, these returnee farmers have adopted modern techniques of Tasar cultivation, and the business has started giving good profit, creating a new breed of entrepreneurs in the state...

Resham is a livelihood intensive project, being funded by Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP) running under the fold of Deen Dayal Antoyadaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and implemented by Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) under the aegis of Rural Development Department, Jharkhand. The objective is, to ensure sustainable livelihood of the rural producers of Jharkhand and project Resham strives for diversified household income in Tasar-cultivation areas.

One of the beneficiaries of project Resham is 40-year-old Sushila Purti, who hails from Angardiha village in Tantnagar block of West Singhbhum district in Jharkhand. Before coming under the fold of project Resham, Sushila’s husband Madhusudan Purti, would migrate for six months every year to other states in search of work. He usually ended up working as a daily wage laborer in the cities. For the remaining part of the year, both husband and wife would engage in traditional paddy cultivation in their village. With the hard labor round the year, they could somehow manage the needs of their six-member family including their four children. As Madhusudan’s earning was not regular, whenever a medical emergence arose in the family, they had to face major difficulties. They would take loans from elders or the moneylenders in the village, which made the situation even worse, as they were unable to pay the money back. Their children’s education was also hampered.

The year 2015 brought a ray of hope in Sushila’s life. In this year, the formation of Self Help Group (SHG) was begun in her village by JSLPS. Sushila joined Meral Self Help Group and for the first time in her life, she started saving. Sushila says, “Savings can be done with small income also, this I learned at the
JOHAR” to enhanced Livelihood opportunities
Women farmers of Murhu block are setting an example of group farming success using Lift Irrigation
E-bulletin, March 2020

Allow these women cultivators to engage in three crop seasons under Producers Group (PG) fold. This story is related to a barren patch (in Rabi and Zaid) of Hesal village in Hassa Panchayat of Murhu Block which eventually turned into 21 acres (6.85 hectares) of cultivable land due to the joint efforts of the PG members. This story elaborates on the transformation of this patch from Kharif based paddy cultivation to a fertile field producing seasonal water-intensive cash crops throughout the year.

Lili Purti - The Catalyst
Lili Purti, a local resident of Hesal village acted as the catalyst in planning, mobilising, setting, executing and replicating the plan of Lift Irrigation on a patch in her village. It all started way back in May 2018 when Lili got an opportunity to get associated with Juhi Mahila Mandal. She even helped the drive team to mobilise women to join SHGs. In July 2018, she was elected as an Aajeevika Krishak Mitra (AKM) for her village at the time of formation of Producer Groups in her village. She then got Jharkhand Opportunity for Harnessing Rural Growth popularly known as JOHAR project has worked significantly in the past few years to achieve the goal of Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society. In Khunti district, JOHAR has registered its presence prominently in three out of six blocks. In order to expand its horizon, JOHAR project has facilitated the women of extremely backward areas with its livelihood enhancing interventions across the state. Murhu block of Khunti district is a leading block in terms of interventions, beneficiaries and work penetration.

Lift Irrigation - an introduction
Lift Irrigation popularly known as ‘LI’ is an effort by the Rural Development Department of the Jharkhand Government to bring water to the agriculture fields of marginal farmers in order to...

SHG.” But the problems persisted, as due to lack of sufficient income, the savings was negligible. However, every problem has a solution.

When Resham project commenced in Sushila’s village under MKSP, it brought another ray of hope for Sushila and her villagers. However, Tasar cultivation had not been an easy occupation for the residents of Angardiha village, and most traditional cultivators of Tasar had lost faith in it long ago.

The traditional farmers of Tasar reported high death rate of Tasar silkworms. Also, the quality of seeds was poor. The many hardships associated with it had made the farmers abandon Tasar cultivation almost 15-20 years ago.

As a result, in the initial phase of the project, for about one month, no villager showed any interest in silk cultivation. But the SHG members played a sterling role in assuring the villagers that proper training will be given for silk cultivation and thus motivating them to return to Tasar farming. Convinced by the SHG members, about 22 farmers of the village took up silk farming after almost a gap of two decades. Sushila was also one among these 22 people.

The result of these efforts was that at an investment of just Rs 1,200, on an average, each farmer could earn a profit of up to Rs 8,000. In a short time period, Sushila earned a profit of more than 500%. This encouraged her family to continue silk farming.

In Angardiha village, JSLPS also formed the Tasar Producers Group. Sushila, used her own success story to bring more villagers to the fold of the PG. She also connected them to the buying and selling committee.

To give a further boost to the efforts, JSLPS took the Tasar PG members on exposure visits to Deoghar, Dumka and Chaibasa districts, where along with higher technical training on Tasar farming, they also learnt about the maintenance of cocoon and proper cleanliness.

Initially the dafal (Tasar seed) was purchased by TDF of Deoghar but since the last two years DFL (seed production) work is also being done in the village itself. 100 DFLs are being provided to every Tasar farmer by JSLPS.

Sushila was selected to become the Tester Didi. Sushila received training in DFL extraction in Dumka. Now, high quality DFL is easily available in village/block itself. For Sushila, this has added to her income.

To market cocoon, a cocoon bank has been established by JSLPS in Jhinkpani block, which is operated by the Producers Group. Now cocoon can be purchased at a reasonable price. Through the collective efforts of the Producers Group and Rural Services Center (RSC), from time to time, information about good institutional DFL, Rocker sprayer and sodium hypochlorite, etc., are made available to the Tasar farmers to help prevent silkworms from dying.

In the first year itself, Sushila earned Rs 12,000 by investing Rs 1,200,
from silk cultivation. Then in the year 2018, she earned a profit of Rs 35,450 (including Rs 6,000 from Testing), at an input cost of 1,400. In the year 2019, a profit of Rs 45,000 was earned (including Rs 6,500 as income from Tester Didi), at the expense of Rs 4,200.

For Sushila, earning well at such low investments that too in her village was like a dream come true. Sushila, who did not know about savings till a few years ago, now has two savings accounts with Canara Bank, in which she saves Rs 1000 to Rs 1500 every month, in addition to her weekly savings in the group.

With good income, Sushila was able to get her daughter married into a good family and also built her own pucca house last year. This year, she has planned to buy a two-wheeler and is also striving for better education of her children. Sushila has planned to plant a separate Arjuna plant for Tasar rearing. She is also trying to connect more and more people of the village with Project Resham.

Project Resham has changed the lives of thousands of people like Sushila.

**Plan for 2020-21:**
- 4,000 Basic Seed Rearing Farmers will be promoted.
- 15,000 additional Commercial Farmers will be developed.
- 22,655 farmers will be involved in Commercial Cocoon Production.
- 7,24,80,000 expected cocoons will be produced from commercial farming.
- Rs18,12,00,000 expected to flow to the villages.
- 8 BSPU and 160 CSPU will be promoted for DFL production.
- 15 Reeling and Spinning units will be promoted where 600 farmers will be involved in Tasar yarn production.
- 400 farmers will be involved in Weaving.

**Training of Bagwani Mitras under the Birsa Harit Gram Yojana**

*Sakhi Mandal members are being provided training in mango plantation*

Under the joint aegis of Rural Development Department and MNREGA, 12 Birsa Bagwani Mitras associated with Sakhi Mandals have been selected and provided training on mango plantation in Juguria village of Manglabandh Panchayat in Pakudia block of Pakur district.

The training was given by one of the Assistant Engineers from MNREGA. He briefed the participants about the details of the number of intervals in which the pit digging under the layouts is to be done, pit filling, encircling, inter cropping, constructing an animal barrier ditch were also present during the training.

Under this initiative, members of Sakhi Mandals will be enabled to take advantage of this scheme across Jharkhand State. The SHG members will be selected as Birsa Bagwani Mitras. They will provide technical support to the villagers in horticulture related works like pit-digging, pit filling, selection of plant, circling, inter cropping, plantation, give information about the execution of the work plan, etc.

The selected Birsa Bagwani Mitras will work on daily wage basis through MNREGA.
PVTG families take up horticulture for sustainable livelihood

With their crops ready they now await good market price.

For the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), a section of population of Jharkhand, the major source of livelihood are forests and forest resources. But, in order to bring the PVTGs into the mainstream of development, it is necessary for them to find new and sustainable sources of livelihood generation which would provide them better stability.

In Gamharia village of Peshrar block, Lohardaga, four PVTG families decided to take up horticulture and cultivate pear. They have been growing pear for 4-5 years and it has begun generating good revenues from them.

Gamharia village is situated in the hilly part of Peshrar block which while providing favorable conditions for cultivating pear, is a difficult terrain for bigger vendors to come to buy the produce from farmers. As a result, the pear cultivators would sell their produce to local vendors or would travel to local haats to sell their yields at Rs 20-25/kg.

The families, in total, have planted around 138 pear trees and are trying to make ends meet. Insufficient knowledge of the market and sole dependency on local vendors for sale however has limited their success.

Availability and accessibility of better and bigger markets will not only enhance the profit of the farmers but also encourage more farmers to take up horticulture. The coronavirus pandemic has hit these families too, as markets are badly impacted. However, the farmers have their produce ready and are hopeful of a good sale.
Aajeevika Apparel Training Centre Inaugurated

The centre aims to promote self-employment to prevent migration and empower women by making them financially independent.

An Aajeevika Apparel Training Centre has been established at Kandu Mohalla in Medininagar block of Palamu district with the objective of providing training in sewing and stitching to women to generate self-employment opportunities.

Most of the migrant labours have lost their jobs and are back in their villages due to the pandemic. In this scenario, generating opportunities for self-employment is one of the major needs of the time.

The training centre funded by the district administration of Palamu and managed by Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society aims to fill this lacuna. It was inaugurated on 15 June 2020 by the District Collector of Palamu, Dr. Shantanu Kr. Agrahari.

The Centre was inaugurated with ribbon-cutting and breaking of coconut. During the inauguration ceremony social distancing and use of mask was maintained to prevent the spread of COVID-19. All the people were provided sanitizer before entering into the centre.

After the inauguration ceremony, the DC interacted with the women present. He congratulated them and wished them success in this new endeavour. He also shared the plan of opening more such training centres in other parts of the district so that more women can be trained and self-employed.

The training centre has 15 electric sewing machines and one over-locking machine. The trainers will be selected from among the women of Koel Aajeevika Apparel Park who have excelled in the art of stitching. The women interested to learn sewing will be enrolled and provided training. After the completion of the training they will either be employed in Koel Aajeevika Apparel Park situated in Chainpur block of Palamu district or encouraged to start their own business.

This training centre will provide training in cutting, stitching and designing apparel.

Self-employment will not only help more people generate livelihood, but also stop them from migrating to other cities in future. It will also empower women by making them financially independent.
Women farmers of Murhu block are setting an example of group farming success using Lift Irrigation, allowing these woman cultivators to engage in three crop seasons under Producers Group (PG) fold. This story is related to a barren patch (in Rabi and Zaid) of Hesal village in Hassa Panchayat of Murhu Block which eventually turned into 21 acres (6.85 hectares) of cultivable land due to the joint efforts of the PG members. This story elaborates on the transformation of this patch from Kharif based paddy cultivation to a fertile field producing seasonal water-intensive cash crops throughout the year.

Lili Purti - The Catalyst

Lili Purti, a local resident of Hesal village acted as the catalyst in planning, mobilising, setting, executing and replicating the plan of Lift Irrigation on a patch in her village. It all started way back in May 2018 when Lili got an opportunity to get associated with Juhi Mahila Mandal. She even helped the drive team to mobilise women to join SHGs. In July 2018, she was elected as an Aajeevika Krishak Mitra (AKM) for her village at the time of formation of Producer Groups in her village.

The lifestyle of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) is primitive in nature. They mostly reside in isolated areas, often close to forests from where they can collect food. However, the changing environmental conditions have become a threat to the existence of the community. The declining population of PVTGs is an indicator of that threat. According to the survey of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) IV, 88% of the children belonging to PVTG communities are underweight in Jharkhand and 67.5% of women under the age of 15 to 49 years are anaemic. This draws urgent attention towards food security of PVTGs.

Palamu district is home to people of Parahiya (PVTG) community. Like other PVTG communities, they too reside in remote locations close to the forests. Surender Parahiya who is a resident of Parsakhaad village of Chainpur block of Palamu district says that 20 years back no one in their village was involved in agriculture. They collected fruits, leaves and roots like ‘Gethi Kanda’ from the forest for their survival. In recent years, people have taken up farming but only of limited number of crops like, maize, rice and pigeon pea. But, this has not solved the problem of malnourishment among PVTGs.
To combat malnourishment among PVTGs, development of nutrition garden is being promoted under Udaan Project of Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society. The construction of circular model of nutrition garden which contains seven beds is being demonstrated to the PVTG communities. Seven different types of high quality vegetable seeds are being provided to them to cultivate in the seven beds of the nutrition garden. Total 1450 vegetable seed kits have been distributed among the PVTG families in Palamu district.

Some fruit trees like papaya, moringa and lemon can also be planted around the circular beds. Use of organic manure in the nutrition garden is being promoted. The raised beds of the circular model allow easy drainage of water, which protects the vegetables from rotting due to water logging.

Similarly, in Littipara block of Pakur district which mainly consists of poverty-stricken PVTG families. A total of 2000 families here have been selected by JSLPS for the cultivation of Nutrition garden. Under this model, 7 types of seeds will be made available to the beneficiaries to be planted in 14 beds made in the Nutrition garden. This will help them to get 7 types of vegetables for 7 days a week that will fulfill the need for the required nutrients.

In this garden, vegetable production will be done using organic methods, for which some of these families have been provided vermi-compost kits by JSLPS to make organic fertilizers and the rest will be provided the same in next few months. Training, seeds and vermi-compost kits are being provided to these families at zero cost. They do not need to invest any capital from their pocket for the cultivation. Also, the model follows the strategic approach that strives to optimize utilization of resources available at their homes.

Baidi Pahari, 25 years old, associated with Kamalpur Aajeevika Sakhi Mandal, a resident of Gad Pahadi village, is a beneficiary under this project. She says that she is fortunate enough to be a part of this project. Now, she will be able to feed her two children good nutritious meals. Further, she adds. “Earlier, we could barely think of two times meals a day for the family, but after joining the Sakhi Mandal I have become associated with various projects that help me give a decent life to my family.”

The nutrition gardens will ensure availability of nutritious vegetables and fruits for the PVTG families all-round the year. This initiative is expected to bring a major change in the health and nutritional status of the PVTG communities as it will help them to include nutritious food in their daily diet.
In Jharkhand’s fight against poverty, JSLPS is playing a vital role in making sure that women entrepreneurs associated with Sakhi Mandals of rural Jharkhand emerge winners.

Firojan Bibi hails from Domadih village in Palojori block of Deoghar district. She is a member of Allah Rakha Aajeevika Sakhi Mandal. Along with her husband and three children she was leading a miserable life. The family’s only source of income was traditional farming, which barely paid enough to meet the daily expenses.

An introvert since childhood, stepping out of her home for any kind of work was not easy for Firojan. Fortunately, the regular meetings of her SHG taught her lots of things. She also got the assurance for financial support from her SHG and decided to work to contribute to the family kitty.

In the meantime, she got benefits from the convergence programs running under the tutelage of various Departments. As a beneficiary, she received 15 ducklings under Mahila Swawlamban Yojana. Further, with the help of cadres she also received training in duck rearing. As she had enough parental land, she constructed a small pond on it. The initial experiment was successful, and she found the activity profitable. Thereafter, she took a loan of Rs 10,000 from her SHG and purchased 500 ducklings and other necessary items for their care taking and ventured into this business. Additionally, she scaled up her family’s traditional farming with modern techniques and methodology with the help of Aajeevika Krishak Mitra.

She would purchase the ducklings at a cost price of Rs 15 per unit and sell it at Rs 150 per unit after 25-30 days, earning around Rs 40,000 in 45 days. From her earnings, she purchased 1000 ducklings in the month of March. Receiving good profit from the duck business she started to save money and with the help of the savings opened a ration shop in the village. Her current earning from various sources stand at around Rs 15,000 per month.

She admits that, presently her SHG is the support system for her family and multi sources of livelihood are the strength of her family.
Journey of Birani Tuti from homemaker to Banking Didi

Birani, a graduate could not do much for her distressed family suffering financial hardship. Sakhi Mandal showed her the way and helped in her transformation into a successful professional.

Birani Tuti, 26 is a resident of Surunda village, Murhu block, Khunti district of Jharkhand. A graduate, Birani however, was a homemaker. The family was facing extreme financial crisis and despite her education, Birani could not do much for her distressed family.

For a disheartened Birani, a ray of hope came when she was offered membership to the SHG in October 2014. Birani and other village members were given orientation in SHG and its benefits during a drive conducted in her village. Birani joined Koyel Mahila Mandal, Murhu on 27 October 2014 and started off with small weekly savings of Rs 10/- per month. She enhanced her earnings by opening a small general store in her village supported by a small loan from her SHG. Within one and a half year with the help of her earnings from the general store, Birani repaid the loan amount.

Later, she was elected as Bank Sakhi by Jhariya Mahila Sangh (the block level federation of Murhu) and was offered to work for State Bank of India, Murhu Branch. She grabbed this opportunity wholeheartedly and is working as Bank Sakhi in SBI, Murhu since 2016. She initially took training for her work and then started providing various SHG members banking assistance and help with other financial issues.

Birani Tuti has performed in a phenomenal manner and has helped in opening 526 bank accounts of different Sakhi Mandals within her block. She has also assisted 170 Sakhi Mandals in their first linkages and 51 in second linkages of CCL. Apart from this, she has facilitated 250 applicants of Suraksha Beema Yojna and 49 of Jeevan Jyoti Yojna.

An ordinary unemployed graduate woman struggling for a decent life for her family, Birani began earning Rs 2,500 to 3,000 per month in 2016 as Bank Sakhi. At present she is earning handsome amount of Rs 5,000 to 5,500 per month from this profession.

In addition to the above, Birani is also a Livelihood Micro Credit Plan (LMCP) trainer. She trains various book-keeper personnel how to fill up the LMCP form prepared after discussion with Sakhi Mandals. She earns Rs 4,500 as a trainer.

Birani acknowledges the efforts of JSLPS in her remarkable transformation and in helping her achieve social and economic status. She is now famous as “Banking Didi” in her community.

In a span of two months, Sushila managed to earn Rs 41,114 from the cultivation of tomatoes and cucumbers through MDI; earning 90% profit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Cost of production (excluding contributions cost of Rs 15,000)</th>
<th>Profit</th>
<th>Profit%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>21,604</td>
<td>41,114</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>10,422</td>
<td>33,556</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
<td>20,578</td>
<td>42,566</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cost of production included infrastructure cost, labor cost, manure cost and mulching cost. Next, Sushila planted peas, this time the cost was incurred only on seeds, while the other things remained.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cost of production included infrastructure cost, labor cost, manure cost and mulching cost. Later, Sushila sowed pumpkins. The good thing about MDI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cost of production included infrastructure cost, labor cost, manure cost and mulching cost.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cost of production included infrastructure cost, labor cost, manure cost and mulching cost.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cost of production included infrastructure cost, labor cost, manure cost and mulching cost.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Women farmers of Murhu block are setting an example of group farming success using Lift Irrigation. JOHAR project has worked significantly in the past few years to achieve the goal of Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society. In Khunti district, JOHAR has registered its presence prominently in three out of six blocks. In order to expand its horizon, JOHAR project has facilitated the women of extremely backward areas with its livelihood enhancing interventions across the state. Murhu block of Khunti district is a leading block in terms of interventions, beneficiaries and work penetration.

Lift Irrigation - an introduction

Lift Irrigation popularly known as ‘LI’ is an effort by the Rural Development Department of the Jharkhand Government to bring water to the agriculture fields of marginal farmers in order to enhance their livelihood.

Lili Purti - The Catalyst

Lili Purti, a local resident of Hesal village acted as the catalyst in planning, mobilising, setting, executing and replicating the plan of Lift Irrigation on a patch in her village. It all started way back in May 2018 when Lili got an opportunity to get associated with Juhi Mahila Mandal. She even helped the drive team to mobilise women to join SHGs. In July 2018, she was elected as an Aajeevika Krishak Mitra (AKM) for her village at the time of formation of Producer Groups in her village.

1. SHG women celebrating World Environment Day
   The members of Sakhi Mandal, with the message “Environmental Protection, Our Responsibility”, did plantation work following the Preventive measures against corona on the occasion of World Environment Day.

2. Women Farmers doing silk Farming...
   Under MKSP, the women farmers in West-Singhbhum district of Jharkhand are getting training on testing Disease Free Laying (DFL) extraction. Now, high quality DFL (seed production) are easily done in the villages/block itself, giving a boost to silk farming.

3. Training through Digital Mode...
   In Ichak block of Hajaribagh district women farmers were trained on selection and treatment of pigeon pea seeds and transplanting of plants by digital medium through mobile and pico projector.

4. Implementing various Livelihood activities...
   With the onset of monsoon, SHG members in Pakur district of Jharkhand have started various livelihood activities ranging from preparation for maize and Pigeon peas cultivation, demonstration of line sowing at PVTG village of Littipara, paddy nursery preparation and deworming of goats by Aajeevika Pashu Sakhi at Mahespur.

An Initiative of Knowledge Management & Communication Cell

Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society
(Rural Development Department, Government of Jharkhand)
3rd Floor, Shanti Deep Tower, Radium Road, Ranchi – 834001

For any feedback or suggestions email us at: kmc@jslps.in twitter.com/onlineJSLPS

Editor - Kumar Vikash • Compilation - Jyoti Rani Kumar • Contributors - Ankita Toppo, Ragini & Naman