Project Completion Report

Implementation of SCA to TSS and CCD Programme Mushroom Cultivation

Submitted to:

Jharkhand Tribal Development Society

Submitted by:

Citizens Foundation

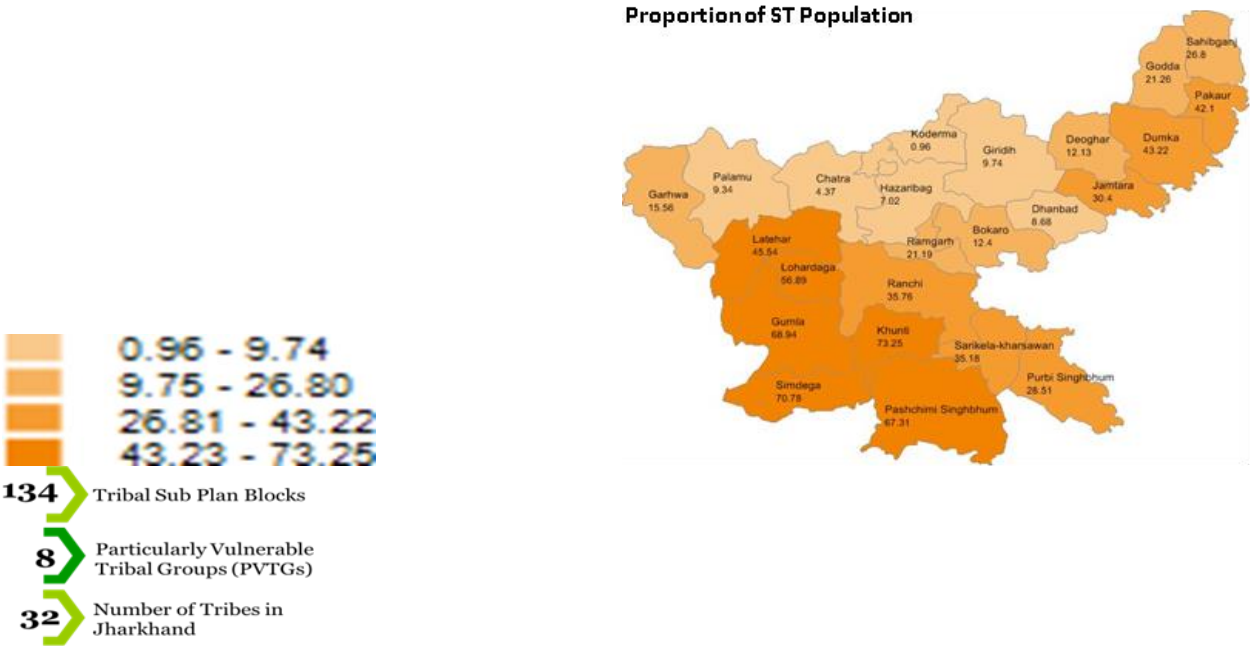
Citizens Foundation
Making People Self Reliant



1. Jharkhand: at a glance

A. Demography:

Indicators	Jharkhand Census 2011	India Census 2011
Total Population	**329.88 lakh**	**121.05 crore**
ST Population – Total	**86.45 lakh**	**10 crore**
Proportion of ST Population	**26.2%**	**8.63%**
PVTG Population - Total	**2.92 lakh**	**107 lakh**
Literacy Rate – Total	**67.63%**	**74.04%**
Literacy Rate – ST	**57.13%**	**57.96%**



Around 80% of rural population of Jharkhand is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural economy of the Jharkhand state is characterized by dependence on nature, low investment, low productivity, mono-cropping with paddy as the dominant crop, in inadequate irrigation facilities and small and marginal holdings. The dependence of agriculture on the vagaries of the rain-God can be gauged from the fact that as much as 90% of the total cultivated area is un-irrigated. Primarily a rain dependent state, Jharkhand is witnessing deficient rainfall for the past few years now and even its relatively well-off farmers are becoming daily-wage workers or force to take up other livelihood source.

The period of rain is restricted to only four months in a year, June to September, when monsoon arrives. The remaining eight months are dry. There is some rainfall during the months of December and January in some parts of the state. Even during monsoon, the rainfall is scanty and undependable in many parts of the country. Sometimes the monsoon delayed considerably while sometimes they cease prematurely. Due to lack of different water conservation structure at village level, many a times, in spite of good rainfall the situation become worsen for the farmers to get a good agriculture return. This pushes large areas of the state into low production in agriculture and facilitates them to migrate and leads to remittance-based economy. With the help of different water conservation structure like staggered

trenching, bunding, plantation, small water harvesting structure at the suitable location etc. to conserve the water as well as irrigation infrastructure for better utilization of water during the time of water scarcity can effectively enhance the food security as well as cash income for the rural mass.

Therefore, water conservation as well as use of the conserved water through irrigation helps in stabilizing the output and yield levels. It also plays a protective role during drought years. Since, both income and employment are positively and closely related to output, prevention of fall in output during drought is an important instrument for achieving stability of income and employment in the state.

Irrigation confers indirect benefits through increased agricultural production. Employment potential of irrigated lands, increase production etc. is improving income of government from agriculture. Availability of regular water supply will increase the income of farmers imparting a sense of security and stability in agriculture.

A. Details of scheduled area in Jharkhand (data as per 2011 census).

Sl. No	District	No. of TSP Blocks	Total Population	ST Population	% ST Population
1	Sahebganj	9	1150567	308343	26.80
2	East Singhbhum	11	2293919	653923	28.51
3	Jamtara	5	791042	240489	30.40
4	Seraikela Kharsawan	9	1065056	374642	35.18
5	Ranchi	18	2914253	1042016	35.76
6	Pakur	7	900422	379054	42.10
7	Dumka	10	1321442	571077	43.22
8	Latehar	9	726978	331096	45.54
9	Lohardagga	7	461790	262734	56.89
10	West Singhbhum	18	1502338	1011296	67.31
11	Gumla	12	1025213	706754	68.94
12	Simdega	10	599578	424407	70.78
13	Khunti	6	531885	389626	73.25
14	Godda (Sunderpahari, Boarijore)	2	166592	127068	76.27
15	Garhwa (Bhandaria)	1	51488	39653	77.01

Social profile, livelihoods and property relations:

On the basis of the social profile of the people, the broad pattern of livelihoods and property relations, Jharkhand can be divided into three distinct regions. The northern, northwestern and central districts of Garhwa, Palamu, Chatra, Koderma, Giridih, Hazaribag, Deoghar, Bokaro and Dhanbad represent the transition zone between the south Bihar plains and the Chhotanagpur plateau. The population of Scheduled Tribes in these districts is significantly less than the State average and that of Scheduled Castes proportionately more. Land distribution is highly skewed in favour of the upper castes. Many Scheduled Caste families, such as *Bhuyian*s do not even have homestead lands of their own. Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods for landowners. The landless subsist as agricultural workers locally or migrate in search of work to all parts of the country. In certain pockets, coal mining is a source of livelihood for the landless. The north-eastern districts of Dumka, Godda, Sahebganj and Jamtara are “agglomerates”, a large number of predominantly Scheduled Tribe villages

Interspersed with a few predominantly non-tribal villages (Latehar in the west and Saraikela in the south have similar composition). The non-tribal communities represent incursions by the settled agrarians from the northern plains (and in the south from Orissa). Though agriculture is the main livelihood source, dependence on forests is significant, especially for Scheduled Tribes. Shifting cultivation is practiced widely in parts of the Rajmahal hills in the northeast. Migration to neighboring West Bengal and to the tea gardens in the northeast supplements' livelihoods. Southern and southwestern Jharkhand comprising of East and West Singhbhum, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Simdega and Gumla have a uniformly high proportion of Scheduled Tribes (more than 50%), especially in rural areas (Pakur in the northeast has a similar composition). Land distribution is fairly even and landlessness insignificant. Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods, supplemented by collection and trade of firewood and other non-wood forest products, and seasonal migration.

Farming systems and rural livelihoods in Jharkhand with focus on ST and PVTGs

Rice/paddy, the principal crop of the State sown over 1.3 m ha in 1994-95[5] had an average yield of only 1 ton/ha[6]. Maize, minor millets and pulses are the other principal crops and together occupy about 25% of the net sown area, with similar low yields. Oilseed production is very less. Horticulture and floriculture are yet to pick up in the State While the entire State has an undulating and hilly terrain, there are local differences in topography and it is convenient to classify the landscape as upper-, middle- and lower watersheds. The level of development in agriculture and the overall pattern of livelihoods vary with local topography and distance from urban centers. Forests were the principal source of livelihoods until recently in the upper watersheds that have steeper slopes and are almost entirely populated by the Scheduled Tribes. Each household here would own some homestead land, often as much as a tenth of an acre or more, used to cultivate maize, finger millets, beans and some tuber crops. Traditional varieties of broadcast rainfed paddy (*goda dhaan*) would be cultivated in the upper and middle portions of the cultivated land. Productivity here is abysmally low and risk of crop failure very high. The narrow valley portions are used to cultivate traditional varieties of transplanted paddy, with low but fairly reliable yields. Modern seed varieties, chemical fertilizers, irrigation and farm machinery are yet to enter these places. Agriculture is entirely for subsistence. Cattle are reared for draft power and manure. A few hens and pigs that scavenge the homesteads serve as buffers. Forest produce, various beans and wage income are sources of cash. Migration increasingly is taking the placeof gathering in the livelihood basket.

The middle watersheds with gentler slopes occupy the largest area of Jharkhand. Scheduled Tribes, in majority here, have been settled agriculturists longer in these parts compared to their counterparts in the upper watersheds. However, farming practices remain rudimentary. Chemical fertilizers and improved seeds are used on a limited scale by the more entrepreneurial and less food-insecure. Vegetables and tubers are cultivated on a small scale in the homestead besides maize and millets. *Goda dhaan*, millets, pulses and oilseeds are the upland and midland crops. Transplanted paddy is cultivated in the low lands. The valleys are broader. Paddy yield averages from 0.5 ton/ha in the upland to about 1.5 ton/ha in the valleys. Even short spells of rain failure can significantly reduce crop yields in the uplands and midlands. Open wells capable of irrigating about a tenth to half an acre are now fairly widespread, because of various government schemes, though mainly the non-tribal farmers make good use of these. Land and water management practices, are more evolved than in the upper watersheds. The practice of open grazing after paddy is harvested inhibits winter cultivation even where irrigation is available. Cattle are reared primarily for manure and draft power. Pigs, goats, poultry and a few fruit trees (jackfruit and tamarind) constitute the household economic buffer.

Farming systems in the lower watersheds, comprising gentle slopes and wider valleys, have been influenced to some extent by the green revolution-led advances in agriculture. Small pockets of economic vibrancy have developed near cities and towns. Markets and market routes have been established. Though the Scheduled Tribes are in a minority here, they too have adopted better agricultural practices compared to their counterparts elsewhere. Double cropping, year-round vegetable cultivation and small pockets of sugarcane can be seen in such areas. Cultivated land is managed fairly well in the valleys though water resources have not been harnessed adequately and yields remain below potential. Uplands and forests are poorly

managed. Tractors can occasionally be seen in use for ploughing and agricultural transport. Dairy, mainly among non-tribal people, supplements agriculture.
Historically, public interventions by way of capital investment, research and extension to improve agriculture in India have largely been guided by concerns of aggregate food sufficiency and have focused on the irrigated plains and deltas, considered high potential areas. In case of undivided Bihar, itself far behind other States even in terms of agricultural development, the high potential areas were the northern plains. As the "low potential" part of one of agriculturally the least developed States, Jharkhand thus suffered doubly in terms of policy attention to agriculture. As markets typically follow demand, channels for supply of implements and inputs are virtually non-existent due to absence of demand, and further constrain development of the sector.
Subsidiary farm-based activities like dairy, poultry, etc. generally follow growth and development in agriculture. These have not developed in the State in spite of increasing demand for the products. The State has a large population of scrub cattle, kept principally for draft power and manure. However, due to the practice of free grazing and non-descript breeds of cattle, their contribution to agriculture by way of manure is limited in spite of a large population. This would in the long run hamper intensification of agriculture given the low fertility of soils.
Forests continue to be an important supplemental source of livelihoods for the Scheduled Tribes. Tasar silk and shellac rearing, collection and trade of firewood and a variety of fruits, nuts and leaves are the sources of cash and non-cash income from forests. Jharkhand produces about 60% of the country's raw tropical tasar silk and 56% of its shellac. Declining forests, low capital investment, low levels of technology and a trade chain unfavourable to primary producers are marginalizing this once important source of livelihoods for the Scheduled Tribes.Low productivity of agriculture, one-dimensional nature of the farm economy and lack of development in non-farm livelihood sectors make food security[7] and subsistence the primaryconcern of farmers in general and tribals in particular.

Jharkhand Tribal development Society (JTDS) at a glance

Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS) was established with the objective of improving the living conditions of tribal people in general and PVTGs in particular. This is sought to be achieved by "organising and enabling the communities to adopt sustainable and productive natural resource management regimes, adopt market-oriented production systems and learn the skills and gain the experience of planning and implementing development plans relevant to their villages".
JTDS was established on 2002 as a society under Dept. of Welfare, Govt. of Jharkhand. Since its inception it is continuously working for the betterment of Tribal people of Jharkhand. It has successfully implemented the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) funded Jharkhand Tribal Development Programme (JTDP). After completion of the JTDP, IFAD again funded for another project called Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (JTELP), which started in October 2013 and will be completed by December 2021. Under JTELP, JTDS has worked with 2.11 lakhs households in 1779 villages of 32 blocks spread across 14 districts of Jharkhand.



Brief introduction of the organization

1	Introduction of the Organization			
1.1	Registered name of the organization	Citizens Foundation		
1.2	Registered address	7, Betar Kendra, Niwaranpur, Ranchi-834002, Jharkhand, India		
1.3	Year of Establishment	1997		
1.4	Telephone number	0651-2481777 / 2482777		
1.5	Contact person name	Mr.Shyamal Herenz, Director NRLM **Mob.** 9771490159		
1.6	Contact Email Id	**E-mail:**mail@citizensfoundation.org **Website:** www.citizensfoundation.org		
1.7	Organization Website Address	www.citizensfoundation.org		
1.8	Registration number	267/2001-2002		
1.9	PAN Card number	AAATC5200E		
1.10	Registered as	Society Registration Act XXI/1860		
1.11	List of Trustees	Name	Designation	Contact Number
		Mr. Ganesh Reddy	Secretary	9431176777
		Mrs, Renu Bhagwati	President	9835563777
		Mr. D.L. Mishra	Joint Secretary	9709370040
		Mr. Rajendra Kumar	Vice president	7428097767
		Mr. Vijay Kumar	Member	9693725222
		Mrs. C Jayshree	Treasurer	9693551299
		Mr. Ujjwal Kumar	Member	9931119137

<table>
<tr><td>1.12</td><td>Geographical outreach</td><td colspan="2">Outreach through Direct Interventions<table><tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>States</th><th>No. of Districts</th><th>No. of Villages</th><th>No. of HH (to nearest 100)</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Jharkhand</td><td>23</td><td>2272</td><td>115400</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Bihar</td><td>3</td><td>30</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Chhattisgarh</td><td>5</td><td>59</td><td>2387</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Meghalaya</td><td>2</td><td>119</td><td>101700</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Assam</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>1100</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Sikkim</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>1100</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>33</td><td>2538</td><td>244970</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>1.13</td><td>Any Political and or Religious affiliation</td><td colspan="2">Yes □ No □ √</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.14</td><td>Addresses social and or political advocacy</td><td colspan="2">Yes □ No □√</td></tr>
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2	**Other Details of the Organization**	
2.1	About the Organization	Citizens Foundation is a national level organization working in development sector, was established in the year 1997 and got legal status in 2002 with the aim of making people self-reliant through cross sectoral development interventions in areas like Health, Livelihood Promotion, Natural Resource Management and others. We are having experience of working in 10 different states of India named Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland and Orissa covering more than one million populations through different programs applying people's participatory approach. Citizens Foundation believes that self-reliance is a sustainable way to empower of the poor and marginalized and its vision and mission is based on strong principles adapted to the rural setting, community ownership and grassroots entrepreneurship. Our working model encompasses different modes like Public Private Partnership (PPP) with our Development Partners, which include the Government of India, different State Governments, UN Agencies, Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies, Public Sector Undertakings (PSU's), Corporate Houses, National & International Trusts, Foundations and Educational Institutions.
2.2	Vision Statement	Every inhabitant is self-reliant and prosperous through optimum utilization of available resources.

2.3	Mission Statement	To make a difference by developing strategies which are practical, acceptable and sustainable.
2.4	Goals of the Organization	✓ Enhance self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods by strengthening access to Natural Resources and improving mechanisms. ✓ Empower target populations at grassroots level, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders through capacity building programmes. ✓ Providing quality health services to the unserved and underserved areas. ✓ Protecting the community through various programs. ✓ Providing technical support to the different stakeholders. ✓ Developing the public policy to promote an informed, healthy and strong democratic society.
2.5	History/ Achievements/Accomplishments	The origin of Citizens Foundation began in year 1993 with the genesis of Gandhi Sporting Club formed by Mr. Ganesh Reddy. Initially the club was involved in community based events like organizing different religious events, collective activities at local level, sports tournaments etc. Gradually, with the realization having effective community-based programmes, the club took-up activities like organizing events for community awareness, health-based sensitizations etc. Until early 2002, the organization was informally involved in various social activities which then took up a shape of a formal organization renamed as Citizens Foundation. With the support of six development youths, Citizens Foundation was registered as a NGO under Society's Registration Act on February 20, 2002. In the initial days it was mostly into health based programmes with just 2-3 staffs. However, due to its effective work on ground, it has expanded well in terms of size and outreach. Today, Citizens Foundation is a well-established NGO having a multi-state presence and a huge team of more than 300 members.
2.6	Major Programmes of the organization	The organization's focus is to strengthen the existing Government Programs through Technical and Operational support ensuring a long term effect in the community and making it sustainable. We are addressing 9 SDGs i.e. 1. No poverty, 2. Zero Hunger, 3. Good Health and Well Being, 4. Quality Education, 5. Gender Equality, 6. Clean Water and Sanitation, 10. Reduced Inequalities, 14. Life Below Water, and 17. Partnership. Our organization is taking steps to reduce poverty ratio in the entire target area and to ensure cash income to the target population through various livelihood programs. We have brought additional perennial irrigation through construction and renovation of rain water harvesting structures and increased food availability in the target area. Water availability has also increased through our Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP). Under our Health Programs, we took initiatives to reduce probability of communicable diseases. We also ensure inclusive and

		equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. We have increased women participation and contribution in planning for the village development activities. Our projects also focus on improved sanitation with special focus on sustainable solid and liquid waste management through enhanced local capacities. We strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the partnership for Sustainable Development. We are running various programmes like Mobile Medical Unit, Operation and management of Community Health Centre, Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre, Mega Medical Camps and Deployment of Mobile Health Clinic at North Karanpura Project supported by NTPC, UNDP supported Implementation of Rural Sanitation Initiatives for Ganga Rejuvenation in Jharkhand, NeerNirmalPariyojna, Water Harvesting, Irrigation & Land Development Project, Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP), NABARD_RIDF project , Evaluation of Joint Forest Management Committees and Eco-development Committees, Land and Water Management in Jungle Warfare School at Netarhaat, Rehabilitation and Resettlement project in Chhattisgarh, Assistance in Land Acquisition and Implementation of R & R work for construction of Six Lane Ganga Bridge program of Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL) as well as various Farm and Nonfarm projects of Livelihood.Facilitating HRDP PARIVARTAN at Kamrup Assam.An integrated approach to address the issue of sustainable livelihood.
2.7	Programme evaluation methods	Citizens Foundation always adopts participatory method of evaluation. In any initiative, Citizens Foundation conducts participatory planning and reflection exercise. There are broadly four steps in the process, 1) Situation analysis, 2) Problem analysis and ranking, 3) cause effect analysis, 4) preparation of community action plan, responsibility sharing and reflection. Through this process, Citizens Foundation ensure active community participation, enhance critical understanding on issues among primary stakeholders, and ensure sharing responsibilities in addressing issues, community ownership over all process and programmes. Citizens Foundation organize reflection exercise at regular intervals and update community action plan through in-depth analysis of process, input and outcome. Based on analysis, community action plan updated for next course of action. Assigned staff and volunteers of the organization shares details of plan, objectives and approved budget of any initiative with community before starting any initiative. Citizens Foundation conducts annual evaluation of any programme through the same process and based on that prepare broad action plan for next years. Citizens Foundation also share reports of reflection exercise with

		other development actors, encourage community to share the same with local authority for mobilizing supports in implementing activities. Reports of reflection exercise shares in executive committee meeting by the assigned executive member, assigned to guide team of the project. Analyzing reports, executive committee recommends necessary action to undertake for achieving objectives of the project. Citizens Foundation prepares and implements programmes/ projects under definite goal, set by General body of the organization for every five years. General body reviews and evaluates achievement under its goal in every annual general body meeting.	
2.8	Number of Employees	Permanent	450
		Temporary	48
		Volunteers	250

Project name: Implementation of SCA to TSS and CCD Programme Mushroom Cultivation

Introduction:

Mushroom production is an important subject to Indian agricultural economy. Crop promoting and diversification is increasing employment opportunity. Mushroom has contains useful utility in reducing malnutrition and poverty.

Apart from this, there is an important way to increase the income. In today's changing economic environment and economic security because its production is based on agriculture remedies, it does not required sunlight and soil .In this cultivation, need for small capital and land in addition. Mushroom cultivation, need for small capital and land in addition. Mushroom cultivation will improve our socio economic condition of our farmers, Youth, Especially women's and solve the unemployment problems of both literate and illiterate of the rural and semi urban area. After production of mushroom is goal manner convert into compost.

In the past mushroom were often collected in forest and hilly area but today it is artificially made in more than 100 countries in the world including india.Various types of mushroom like button mushroom, Oyster Mushroom and Milky Mushroom etc milky mushroom etc.are grown the level of business in India.

About the project:

This project is all about to identify to range of livelihood options persuade by the SHGs group with special references to Mushroom cultivation. Also improve agriculture technologies and practices to facilitation of market linkage for agricultural product.

Objective:-

Objective of the project to improve the Socio-economic condition of the farmers and village community in the district of Dumka,Godda & Sahibganj of Jharkhand. The project enhances income generating activities which can be under taken by Scheduled Tribes (STs) poor farmers/SHGs (Female) with resources at command. The main objective of the project will be for farmers and SHG groups of the women to reach economic self-reliance as entreprepreneurs through income generation. At the same time, we also aim double the income the farmers/SHG. The main objective of the exercise is to present a small scale viable bankable model production unit using modern technology.

Employment Opportunities.:

Those who are farmer and youth who have been suffering since long from poverty and unemployment it's a chance to bring employment opportunities for enhancing the capacity building and empower of especially the SHG group of women's for their sustainable development and better off in to the family and community.

Why mushroom cultivation is especially good for SHG group of women:-

Mushroom cultivation is women friendly profession. Mushroom growing is agriculture activities in which women can utilize their space, time and play a vital role without scarifying their household responsibilities. Mushroom cultivation uplifts the status of women through insuring additional income.

Various type of Mushroom cultivated in India.

- Oyster (Dhingri).
- Button

Mostly in all state people cultivated oyster mushroom. This project will assure urban and rural stake holders in the production of "Oyster Mushroom".

Varieties Cultivated Oyster mushroom:-

Among all the cultivated mushrooms *Pleurotus* has maximum number of commercially cultivated species suitable for round the year cultivation. All the varieties or species of oyster mushroom are edible except *P. olearius* and *P. nidiformis* which are poisonous. Species commercially cultivated all over the world during summer months includes *P. flabelltus, P. sajor cajo, P. sapidus, P.membranaceous, P.citrinopileatus, P.eous etc. and those produced during winter are P.ostreatus, P.florida, P.cornucopiae, P.fossulatus, P.eryngii etc.*

Why cultivate Oyster mushroom:-

The oyster mushroom has extremely simple technique and being able to produce more yields is increasing the trends of its cultivation day by day.Oyester Mushroom can grow in simple waste crop. The mushroom contains much less moiusture then the button type.

- 60 day's farming/cultivation,
- Whole year farming,
- No nature dependent,
- No chemical,
- No Pesticide,
- Maximum Food value,
- Grow immunity power.

MARKET POTENTIAL IN INDIA

1.**Local Market:-**After production farmer will sale to nearby local market, Hotels are taking a major step in providing costomer.Numbers of nutritional items prepared from mushroom. Fresh mushroom can be sale Rs 150.00 to 200.00 per kg.and also different company buy back 100% dry mushroom from each farmer/grower minimum of Rs 540.00 per kg.

2. **Mid day meal:-**A child from 3 years to 14 years he/she gets mushroom in mid day meal, if thrice a week he/she protected from KUPOSHAN (Malnutrition),Protein deficiency, Weak immunity, Heart disease,Dibetes and Cancer. Complete 1 kg mushroom about the cost Rs150-200.00 the 100 child can eat. No other alternative like fish, egg etc. given in mid day meal.

3. **Hospital:-** Hospital meal provide to patient, if add mushroom in meal get high Food Value, Safe protein, Good food for pregnant women or any type of patient.

Some Highlight Point:-

- Cultivate without field.
- Training on mushroom cultivation and marketing all responsibility of the Organization.
- Proper use of agriculture residues.
- Low cost investment and more profit.
- Employment opportunity.
- Additional sources of protein and vitamin.
- Temperature tolerant production Oyster mushroom 20-30 degree and Humidity 80-85%.

Approach: Multidimensional approach was adopted to achieve the desired goal and objective of the assignment. For selection of beneficiaries, one to one interaction, participatory rural appraisal, and focused group discussion was carried out. Selection of income generation activities were done in close co-ordination with gram sabha andthematic expert.
Combination of different approaches helped in not only strengthening the bonding with the community but also in going to the details of each of the income generation activities. It also ensured the quality and quantity at grassroots.

Following broad indications were achieved with the applications of combination of approaches:

- Involvement of target population in every activity throughout project duration.
- Transparency and accountability of all stakeholders at all level.
- Empowerment of target community with participatory approach.
- Bottom-up planning and achievement of goal/objectives.
- Participatory decision making to achieve important milestones.
- Skills and Capacity Building
- Hand holding support in establishing of IGA,
- Management & Technology solutions
- Forward and Backward Support in building their IGA.

A. Activities:

Before initiating of any activities, it is necessary to understand the different aspects of Santhal Community. Among the scheduled tribes' categories, the Santhal traits are very primitive in nature. They still live in remote area and far off the reach of general population. They usually do not assimilate with the other communities easily. This trait of culture is differentiating them as a particular tribal community than other tribe groups. They have their distinctive culture norms that is all total afferent in the civilization as they live in the forest as well as rural area. So mostly they depend on the agriculture, hunting and intake food & herbs from the forest. Since, they never have close association with other communities they have shyness while assimilation to another group. Geographically they are living in isolation that from long time has made them more vulnerable and backward from social and economic yardstick. They are far away in the reach of Govt schemes and provision. Therefore, to bring them in mainstream of development process, there is a need of a devoted and rapid action by accessing them opportunity and participation in their development. Since, the Citizens Foundation has ample experience to work with tribal community following activities (major) are proposed under the project are state as follows :

A. *Orientation of staffs to undertake interventions*
B. *Identification of Santhal Households*
C. *Approval and validation from all levels including gram sabha.*
D. *Participatory Rural Appraisal to find tune the selection and identify the gaps.*
E. *IGA/ Livelihood portfolio Analysis.*

Action Plan

Action Plan			
Sl.no	**Major tasks/assignment**	**Methodology**	**Expected results**
1	Deployment of project manpower	✧ Invite team , ✧ Conduct interview andperson, ✧ Psychosomatic test	✧ To get efficient and responsible staffs ✧ Ensure quality of deliberation. ✧ Better results
2	Training of newly deployed functionary	✧ Training andorientation ✧ Job description to every individual about role and impressibility ✧ Training and sharing of project objectives and approach ✧ Skills and capacity building	✧ Appropriate domain deliberation, ✧ Social mobilization, ✧ Appropriate Planing and execution of IGA ✧ Better deliberation to get the work done, ✧ Functionaries would understand their role and responsibility ✧ Execute the work and and get the expected results. ✧ Improved in team and work coordination
4.	Meeting with DPMs regarding implementation process and prepare strategy for their support	✧ DPMUs Visit ✧ Meetings with respective DPMUs	✧ Better Coordination and follow up. ✧ Ensure achievable objective and activities, ✧ Concrete strategies to achieve the expected result.
5	Approval & validation of Household	✧ Gram Sabha meeting ✧ Approval of Gramsabha	✧ Transparent in approval of genuine beneficiaries. ✧ Exclusion of beneficiaries and stakeholders
6.	*Training Module Finalization*	✧ Training Module ✧ Approval of SPMU	✧ Training initiated

7.	Initiation of Training Programme District wise(Schedule to be finalised with consultation from DPMU & SPMU,	✧ DPMUs Visit ✧ Meetings with respective DPMUs	✧ Finalization of schedule
8.	*TRAINING Venue Identification*	✧ Communication with Field team and DPMU	✧ Venue finalized for training at villages
9.	*Exposure venue Identification,*	✧ Communication with Field team and DPMU	✧ Exposure Visit Initiated.
8	*TRAINING OF BENEFICIARIES*	✧ ParticipantsList ✧ IEC ✧ Photographs	✧ Prepared tribal group to opt Mashroom IGA as source of income and livelihood means. ✧ Efficient and capable in caring of Mashroom Cultivation ✧ Increase income through hand holding support.
9	EXPOUSERE Visit	✧ Participants List ✧ Reports	✧ Prepared tribal group to opt Mashroom IGA as source of income and livelihood means. ✧ Efficient and capable in caring of Mashroom Cultivation ✧ Increase income through hand holding support.
10	Initiation of 1st Phase Implementation & Distribution	✧ Distribution List ✧ Photographs ✧ Reports ✧ Orientation in mashroom rearing ✧ Distribution of materials ✧ Follow proper SOP for caring.	✧ Prepared tribal group to opt Mashroom IGA as source of income and livelihood means. ✧ Efficient and capable in caring of Mashroom Cultivation ✧ Increase income through hand holding support.

11	Initiation of 2nd Phase Implementation & Distribution	✧ Distribution List ✧ Photographs ✧ Reports ✧ Orientation in mashroom rearing ✧ Distribution of materials ✧ Follow proper SOP for caring.	✧ Prepared tribal group to opt Mashroom IGA as source of income and livelihood means. ✧ Efficient and capable in caring of Mashroom Cultivation Increase income through hand holding support.
12	Monthly review and planning meetings	✧ Meeting by projectstaff, ✧ Review and planingtogether, ✧ Sharing of problems.	✧ Better coordination among staff. ✧ Ensure achievable objective and activities, ✧ Concrete strategiesto achieve the expected result.
13	Submission of monthly progress report	✧ Follow up MIS, ✧ Report about monthlyplan and progress.	✧ Update the agency about monthly progress, ✧ Intimate quality and quantity of the project activities, ✧ Increase support association among the staff. ✧ Track the progress ✧ and time frame.
14.	Project completion Report	✧ Report the agency about entire progress against,	✧ Organization will able to furnish final progress, ✧ Evaluate the achievement of progress. ✧ Report become a document for learning & replication of IGA

Major milestone achievement snapshot:

(From the project commencement date,July 2022 to March 2023)

Sl.No.	Activities	Target as per Milestone	Achievement
1	Manual Hand Spray 1Ltr	525	525
2	Bamboo Work With Rope	525	525
3	Mushroom Kit Bag (Mushroom Spawn, P.P Bags, Formalin, Bebistin, Paddy Straw) = 1*40*525=21000,	21000	21000
4	Drayer	20	20
5	Chaff Cutter	20	20
6	Training	15	
7	Exposure	15	

Specific activities performed during the time frame (as per Milestone):

Mushroom Cultivation Progress Updates

Zone- 1 (Citizens Foundation)

Total Beneficiary - 525

Total No. of District Coverd under Zone-3

Name of District : Godda,Sahibganj,Dumka

Distribution of Groups:-

DISTRICT	GROUP-1	GROUP-2	GROUP-3	GROUP-4	GROUP-5	GROUP-6	TOTAL BENEFICIARY	No. of Group
DUMKA	38	38	38	36	25	25	200	6
GODDA	35	35	30	35	35	30	200	6
SAHEBGUNJ	46	41	38	0	0	0	125	3
TOTAL							525	15

Target			Achievement till date						
S.No.	District	Target HH	Total No. of Block covered	Total No. of Panchayat covered	Total No. of Village covered	Total No. of Gramsabha accomplished	Total No. of Tolasabha/awareness meeting accomplished	Total no. of benificiaries selected till date	Total No. of Benificiaries whose baseline survey accomplished
1	Dumka	200	2	2	4	4	6	200	200
2	Godda	200	2	2	2	2	6	200	200
3	Sahebganj	125	2	2	8	8	5	125	125
Total		**525**	**6**	**6**	**14**	**14**	**17**	**525**	**525**

Mushroom Cultivation - A way towards self-reliance

In Jharkhand, naturally grown Mushrooms are also consumed widely by the local people. However, due to the short period of availability of naturally growing mushrooms, their commercial cultivation has lots of potential in the state. More than 84% of the farmers in the state are small & marginal farmers and Oyster Mushroom Cultivation could help to ensure additional income by the utilization of available resources like paddy straw.
Keeping this in mind, the JTDS, Ranchi carried out the Oyster Mushroom Cultivation Project under the SCA in three districts - Godda, Dumka and Sahibganj Jharkhand.
At the beginning of the project during 2022, the average agricultural income of the farmers in the Project Villages was Rs. 1.7 Lakh per Year. The assessment of availability of paddy straw indicated that nearly 38% of the total paddy straw produced in the farming systems remains unutilized. The prevailing food consumption pattern of the farm families indicated cereal dominated diet with acute deficiency of pulses, vegetables, oil seeds and animal proteins.
After undergoing the training on Oyster Mushroom Cultivation at the Masaliya,Gopikandar,Sundarpahari, Jharkhand, a total of 525 farmers started the Oyster Mushroom Cultivation during 2022-23. During this period, the biological efficiency ranged between 76.4% to 85.3% with a total production of 13125 Kg of Oyster Mushroom. The farmers could generate a total income of Rs. 13,12,500/- with an average Benefit: Cost Ratio of 3.8 by selling their produce in the local market for Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per Kg.

Exposure visit for tribal women on Mushroom Cultivation

One-day training–cum–exposure visit of benificiaries on Oyster Mushroom Cultivation was held. In this training programme, 525 number of women farmers were actively involved. They learned to grow oyster mushroom that can provide them additional income. The participants were made aware of the nutritional value and market demand for mushrooms.

Demonstration of oyster mushroom cultivation and briefing on all the ingredients required to cultivation were shared. The participants can avail the spawn with minimal price, and sell the mushroom produce by aggregating at village level as there is larger demand of mushroom than supply. However, consuming first at household level was priority, and then surplus can be sold.








Outcome :
Exposure Visit held at Sarayahat, this enabled farmers from different regions to interact with and learn from each other, allowing them to view practical examples of successful integration of sustainable practices in farming communities like their own.Demonstrations given to inform farmers of the characteristics and advantages of Musroom Cultivation.

Mushroom Production Technology for Enhancing Rural Livelihood of Tribal Farmers

A three days training programme entitled "Mushroom Production Technology for Enhancing Rural Livelihood of Tribal Farmers" was organized at village and panchayat level. Considering the importance of the training on mushroom production for higher income of resource poor tribal farmers, 525 nos. of tribal ladies farmers/rural youth from various villages (Harinkhol, Simaljori, Bada toffir, Nipania) were enrolled in the training programme. The main objective of the training programme was to provide first-hand training on production technology of oyster mushroom, and mushroom spawn production to the trainees. The training was conducted in two-way interactive mode i.e. theory and practical. The topics covered during the training programme were importance of mushroom production for increasing farm income, introduction to cultivable mushroom, mushroom substrate preparation, production technology of oyster mushroom, mushroom spawn production etc.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a continuous management function to assess if progress is made in achieving expected results, to spot bottlenecks in implementation and to highlight whether there are any unintended effects (positive or negative) from a programme/project. There are three basic categories of monitoring; technical monitoring, functional monitoring and process monitoring. All the three categories of M&E have been involved by the implementing agency in the project period (time to time). SPMU, DPMU and village level staffs/officials were involved at all level to achieve the goals/objectives of the project at large.

Scaling up and sustainability

Sustainability is one of the key result area the project has desired to achieve. At all level of implementation, due focus was laid on coaching beneficiaries in such a way that the activity could be scaled up and sustain even after the completion of project. For selection of beneficiaries, gram sabha were involved ensuring really needy people gets the maximum benefit. Same process of mutual help/support and participation were ensured while selection of activities. This gave individual beneficiaries maximum opportunity to use their skills and strength. Though the project was for a limited time, all possible measures were taken in account to sustain the interventions.

Case Study :

Mushroom Production: From abject poverty to prosperity

Intervention:

Mary Murmu, is a resident of village Hathiyapathar, panchayat Golabandha at Masalia block of Dumka district in Jharkhand. Mary was struggling to make ends meet for her family. They were depended on rain fed agriculture for income and food security. Agriculture was difficult in other seasons due to lack of irrigation and resources. They migrated to other states in summer to sustain the income. Things used to take a turn for the worse in times of distress like illness. They borrowed money from local lenders, falling in the the viscous circle of debt. In these circumstances they had no hope for the future of their children.

In order to empower women like Mary and making them self-reliant, mushroom production was promoted in Masalia, Gopikandar block of Dumka. Mary Murmu was among the women selected as beneficiaries for mushroom production. The entrepreneurship skills of women were enhanced through mushroom clusters formed by Citizens Foundation with support of JTDS. The women were selected for mushroom cultivation and provided with technical support.

Outcome and impact:



Mary Murmu was provided wit 3 days training along with technical support, monitoring, counseling and exposure visit to mushroom farms. She learnt about the technique of mushroom production and saw that it was not difficult at all. She only lacked appropriate skill and resources for production. Mushroom production could be done in her village and sold in the market easily providing year round additional income for her family. All the necessary equipment including hand spray, mushroom bag, bamboo structure etc. were distributed for mushroom cultivation. She has been able to harvest two productions of mushroom with over 100 kg productions. She sold the mushroom in the local market and earned approximately Rs 5,000 with only two productions. She is continuing with the production with acquired skills and resources and is planning to expand the production with her income.

The intervention is directly contributing to income generation of 500+ women and all the potential women of 6 villages. These women are now recognized as entrepreneurs who are now selling value added products and earning a better income.

Mushroom Production: From abject poverty to prosperity

Intervention:

Sanjoti Hembram lives with her husband Subodhan Bhengra at village Hathiyapathar in Masalia block of Dumka district. Agriculture was their only source of income which was not enough to sustain the family. With no other skill or resources their condition was highly vulnerable. Their only hope was to look for labour work in nearby towns, cities and other states. Their condition got worse in times of illness. Sanjoti was helpless and lived a life of hardship and did not know who to approach as other women from her village had similar fate. She was then selected for mushroom production with other women from her village. She was identified due to her need for skill enhancement for livelihood and income generation.

In order to empower women like Sanjoti and making them self-reliant, mushroom production was promoted in Masalia, Gopikandar block of Dumka. Sanjoti Hembram was among the women selected as beneficiaries for mushroom production. The entrepreneurship skills of women were enhanced through mushroom clusters formed by

Citizens Foundation with support of JTDS. The women were selected for mushroom cultivation and provided with technical support.

Outcome and impact:

Sanjoti Hembram was provided with 3 days training along with technical support, monitoring, counseling and exposure visit to mushroom farms. She learnt about the technique of mushroom production and saw that it was not difficult at all. She only lacked appropriate skill and resources for production. Mushroom production could be done in her village and sold in the market easily providing year round additional income for her family. All the necessary equipment including hand spray, mushroom bag,bamboo structure etc. were distributed for mushroom cultivation. She has been able to harvest one production of mushroom with over 50 kg productions. She sold the mushroom in the local market and earned approximately Rs 2,500 with only one production. She is continuing with the production with acquired skills and resources and is planning to expand the production with her income.



The intervention is directly contributing to income generation of 500+ women and all the potential women of 6 villages. These women are now recognized as entrepreneurs who are now selling value added products and earning a better income.

Mushroom Production: From abject poverty to prosperity

Intervention:

Suhagini Soren was living a life of abject poverty in her village Aaharichuwa in Gopikandar block of Dumka. She lives with her husband and children with agriculture as their only source of livelihood. They cultivated paddy in the rainy season and few vegetables in the rabi season. The income and food was only sufficient for 4 to 5 months. They migrated to cities and other states during lean season in search for labour work. Her life was full of struggles. It was then she was selected as a beneficiary for mushroom production, as she was identified in need of skill for livelihood and income generation.

In order to empower women like Suhagini and making them self-reliant, mushroom production was promoted in Masalia, Gopikandar block of Dumka. Suhagini Soren was among the women selected as beneficiaries for mushroom production. The entrepreneurship skills of women were enhanced through mushroom clusters formed by Citizens Foundation with support of JTDS. The women were selected for mushroom cultivation and provided with technical support.

Outcome and impact:

Suhagini Soren was provided with 3 days training along with technical support, monitoring, counseling and exposure visit to mushroom farms. She learnt about the technique of mushroom production and saw that it was not difficult at all. She only lacked appropriate skill and resources for production. Mushroom production could be done in her village and sold in the market easily providing year round additional income for her family. All the necessary equipment including hand spray, mushroom bag, bamboo structure etc. were distributed for mushroom cultivation. She has been able to harvest one production of mushroom with over 40 kg productions. She sold the mushroom in the local market and earned approximately Rs 2,000 with only one production. She is continuing with the production with acquired skills and resources and is planning to expand the production with her income.



The intervention is directly contributing to income generation of 500+ women and all the potential women of 6 villages. These women are now recognized as entrepreneurs who are now selling value added products and earning a better income.

Photo Gallery:

3 DAYS TRAINING PHOTOS








Samsung Quad Camera
Sudish Galaxy M31
JTDS


JTDS
झारखण्ड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी
SCA TO TSS के तहत
Samsung Quad Camera
Sudish Galaxy M31


GSPEC-अध्यक्ष-डोमन मरांडी
सचिव-महेन्द्र सोरेन
कोषाध्यक्ष-मिस बिटी
Time: 11-21-2022 13:54
Note: mushroom training Doha godda Jharkhand
Captured by NoteCam

EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION






JTDS
SCA TO TSS
EQUIPMENT DI
स्थान
आयोजक : सिटीजन्स फाउंडेशन
संयोजक : झारखण्ड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सो
Latitude: 24.201974
Longitude: 87.12676
Elevation: 189.16m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-10-2023 15:45
Note: Equipment distribution, Hatiyapathar Dumka


Latitude: 24.202018
Longitude: 87.126725
Elevation: 185.29m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-10-2023 15:41
Note: Equipment distribution, Hatiyapathar Dumka


Latitude: 24.202003
Longitude: 87.126743
Elevation: 188.44m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-10-2023 15:37
Note: Equipment distribution, Hatiyapathar Dumka


JTDS
SCA TO TSS के तहत
EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION
Latitude: 24.202019
Longitude: 87.126746
Elevation: 186.46m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-10-2023 15:45
Note: Equipment distribution, Hatiyapathar Dumka


JTDS
SCA TO TSS के तहत
EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION







FIELD VISIT BY JTDS TEAM


Latitude: 25.221988
Longitude: 87.662084
Altitude: -18.0±27 m
Accuracy: 33.0 m
Azimuth: 358° (N)
Pitch: -7.0° (-1.0°)
Time: 02-03-2023 11:06
Note: bada lohanda masroom
Powered by AngleCam











PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MUSHROOM BAGS








Latitude: 24.351333
Longitude: 87.568474
Accuracy: 4300.0 m
Time: 22-02-2023 13:55
Note: village-aaharichuwa
block-gopikandar
labhuk masroom beg banate huwe
Powered by NoteCam


Latitude: 24.332773
Longitude: 87.56807
Elevation: 165.09±17 m
Accuracy: 3.0 m
Time: 22-02-2023 14:35
Note: village-aaharichuwa
block-gopikandar
Powered by NoteCam


Latitude: 24.332898
Longitude: 87.568361
Elevation: 142.79±35 m
Accuracy: 5.2 m
Time: 21-02-2023 16:08
Note: village-aaharichuwa
block-gopikandar
Powered by NoteCam


JTDS
SCA TO TSS के तहत
KIT DISTRIBUTION
2nd PHASE
Latitude: 24.202024
Longitude: 87.126738
Elevation: 192.35m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-10-2023 16:10
Note: 2nd Lot KIT Distribution , Hatiyapathar Dumka


JTDS
SCA TO TSS के तहत
KIT DISTRIBUTION
2nd PHASE
Latitude: 24.202003
Longitude: 87.126751
Elevation: 190.01m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-10-2023 16:05
Note: 2nd Lot KIT Distribution , Hatiyapathar Dumka


Latitude: 24.201981
Longitude: 87.126787
Elevation: 184.91m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-09-2023 15:38
Note: Mushroom bag preparation, Hatiyapathar Dumka


POLYSURE


JTDS
KIT DISTRIBUTION
2nd PHASE
Latitude: 24.202016
Longitude: 87.126736
Elevation: 192.05m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-10-2023 16:08
Note: 2nd Lot KIT Distribution , Hatiyapathar Dumka


Latitude: 24.201962
Longitude: 87.126798
Elevation: 186.38m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-09-2023 15:38
Note: Mushroom bag preparation, Hatiyapathar Dumka


Latitude: 25.084725
Longitude: 87.720467
Elevation: 53.24m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-12-2023 13:17
Note: 2nd Lot KIT preparation and Distribution at Taljhari


JTDS
झारखण्ड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी
SECOND LOT
झारखण्ड
Latitude: 25.084773
Longitude: 87.720475
Elevation: 54.72m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-12-2023 13:15
Note: 2nd Lot KIT preparation and Distribution at Taljhari


Latitude: 25.084755
Longitude: 87.720465
Elevation: 52.67m
Accuracy: 3.8m
Time: 02-12-2023 13:13
Note: 2nd Lot KIT preparation and Distribution at Taljhari

EXPOUSER VISIT










JTDS
झारखण्ड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी
अनुसूचित जनजाति, अनुसूचित जाती, अल्पसंख्यक एवं पिछड़ा कल्याण विभाग, झारखण्ड सरकार
SCA TO TSS के तहत
EXPOSURE VISIT
स्थान : Duthani, Dumka
दिनांक : 04-11-2022
आयोजक : सिटीजन्स फाउंडेशन



MEDIA COVRAGES

लाभुकों के बीच कटर और झाई मशीन वितरित

गोपीकांदर । झारखंड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी एवं सिटीजन फाउंडेशन ने गोपीकांदर प्रखंड के खरौनी बाजार पंचायत के कुल 3 गांव में कुल 6 पिस कटर मशीन और 6 पिस झाई मशीन का वितरण किया गया। जिसमें करकोहद गांव में 2 पिस कटर मसीन और 2 पिस झाई मशीन, आमलादही में 2 पिस कटर मसीन और 2 पिस झाई मसीन गांव में 2 पिस कटर मसीन के साथ 2 पिस झाई मसीन मशरूम खेती हेतु वितरण किया गया। कटर मसीन से पुआल कटिंग करना है और झाई मसीन का उपयोग मशरूम सुखाने में करने हेतु लाभुकों को दिया गया।

महिलाओं ने सीखी मशरूम उत्पादन की बारीकी

जेटीडीएस से मिला पुंवाल कुट्टी मशीन



संवाददाता, मसलिया(दुमका) मसलिया प्रखण्ड के हतियापाथर गांव में झारखंड ट्राइबल्स डेवलपमेंट सोसायटी योजना अन्तर्गत संचालित मशरूम उत्पादन प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम के तहत 50 मशरूम कीट व दो पुंवाल कुट्टी मशीन प्रदान किया गया। हतियापाथर गांव में मशरूम के लिए आगामी समय में सेड तैयार करने के लिए दिया गया। बताया गया है पुंवाल कुट्टी मशीन से महिलाएं स्वयं से भविष्य में मशरूम उत्पादन बढ़ा सकती है जिसके लिए मशरूम बैग की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। कुट्टी मशीन से वे पैकेट तैयार करके अधिक मात्रा में मशरूम का एक उत्पादन भी बढ़ा सकेंगी। इस मौके जेटीडीएस के केशव मल्लिक,सुभावेश घोष, विजय कुमार, नीतीश कुमार, मनोज कुमार कुंदन कुमार आदि उपस्थित रहे।

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मशरूम उत्पादन कर बढ़ा सकते हैं आमदनी

संवाद सूत्र, मसलिया (दुमका) : मसलिया प्रखंड क्षेत्र के हतियापाथर गांव में मंगलवार को झारखंड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसायटी व सिटीजन फाउंडेशन के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में हो रहे तीन दिवसीय मशरूम प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का समापन हुआ। कार्यक्रम में 50 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। प्रशिक्षक मनोज पंडित ने कहा कि अगर सही तरीके से मशरूम का उत्पादन किया जाए तो एक माह में दस हजार तक रुपया कमाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए सभी को स्वावलंबी होना होगा। मौके पर जेटीडीएस से केशव मल्लिक, बिजय कुमार, शुभम घोष, सिटीजन के नितेश कुमार, कुंदन कुमार, सुदेश कुमार उपस्थित थे।

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स्टमार्टम

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संवाद सूत्र, मसलिया (दुमका) : मसलिया प्रखंड क्षेत्र के हतियापाथर गांव में मंगलवार को झारखंड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसायटी व सिटीजन फाउंडेशन के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में हो रहे तीन दिवसीय मशरूम प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का समापन हुआ। कार्यक्रम में 50 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। प्रशिक्षक मनोज पंडित ने कहा कि अगर सही तरीके से मशरूम का उत्पादन किया जाए तो एक माह में दस हजार तक रुपया कमाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए सभी को स्वावलंबी होना होगा। मौके पर जेटीडीएस से केशव मल्लिक, बिजय कुमार, शुभम घोष, सिटीजन के नितेश कुमार, कुंदन कुमार, सुदेश कुमार उपस्थित थे।

Dumka 06 Mar 2023 6

मसलिया में परियोजना निदेशक ने विकास कार्य का लिया जायजा



मशरूम की खेती का निरीक्षण करते परियोजना निदेशक आशीष आनंद ● जागरण

संवाद सूत्र, दत्तडीह(दुमका): मसलिया प्रखंड के विभिन्न स्थानों पर चल रहे ट्राइबल्स सोसायटी डेवलेपमेंट के कार्यों का रविवार को परियोजना निदेशक आशीष आनंद ने निरीक्षण किया। वह गैलबैधा के हतियापाथर, कोलकठौंद के तालडंगाल व मनसयडीह में पहुंचे। यहां परियोजना की ओर से संचालित कार्यों का निरीक्षण करते हुए पाया कि मशरूम की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर कर महिलाएं आत्मनिर्भर हो रही है। गांव में पंचास की संख्या में महिलाएं इस काम से जुड़कर प्रथम चरण में ही लगभग सवा आठ क्विंटल मशरूम का उत्पादन कर सवा सात क्विंटल बाजारों में विक्रय कर एक लाख रुपये की आमदनी कमा चुकी है। इसकी लेकर बताते चले कि तालडंगाल व मनसयडीह में 35 परिवारों की ओर से वर्मिग कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाई जा रही है। मनसयडीह गंव में सौर ऊर्जा का प्रयोग कर सिंचाई कर अच्छी खेती की जा रही है। मौके पर जिला इकाई की टीम मौजूद रही।

मशरूम उत्पादन प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम लेकाते 50 मशरूम कीट आर बारया बुसुप् गेत् मिसिनको हाटिञकेत्



खोबोरिया

मसलिया, दुमका। प्रखंड रेयाक् हथियापाथर आतो रे झारखंड ट्राइबल्स डेवलपमेंट सोसायटी योजना चालातेयाक् चालाक्कुकान मशरूम उत्पादनप्रोसाहन कार्यक्रम होतेते 50 मशरूम कीट आर बारया बुसुप् गेत् मिसिन आठबार हिलोक् एमावातकोआ। हतियापाथर आतो रे मशरूम लागित् दाराय सोमोय रे सेड तैयार लागितको एमातकोआ। लाई केदाको बुसुप् गेत् मिसिन ते मायजिवको आको ते भविष्य रे मशरूम उत्पादन दोको बाढाव दाड़ियाक्आ नोआ लागित् मशरूम बैग दो जारूड़ पाड़ाबक्आ। गेगेत् मिसिन ते पैकेट तैयार कावे केर ओकोचू रे मशरूम रेयाक् मित् उत्पादन होको बाढाव दाड़ियाक्आ। नोआ ओकते रे जेटीडीएस रेन केशव मल्लिक, सुभावेश घोष, बिजय कुमार, नीतीश कुमार, मनोज कुमार कुंदन कुमार एमानको तहिकाना।



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मशरूम उत्पादन कर बढ़ा सकते हैं आमदनी

संवाद सूत्र, मसलिया (दुमका) : मसलिया प्रखंड क्षेत्र के हतियापाथर गांव में मंगलवार को झारखंड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसायटी व सिटीजन फाउंडेशन के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में हो रहे तीन दिवसीय मशरूम प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का समापन हुआ। कार्यक्रम में 50 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। प्रशिक्षक मनोज पंडित ने कहा कि अगर सही तरीके से मशरूम का उत्पादन किया जाए तो एक माह में दस हजार तक रुपया कमाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए सभी को स्वावलंबी होना होगा। मौके पर जेटीडीएस से केशव मल्लिक, बिजय कुमार, शुभम घोष, सिटीजन के नितेश कुमार, कुंदन कुमार, सुदेश कुमार उपस्थित थे।

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स्मार्टम मशरूम उत्पादन कर बढ़ा सकते हैं आमदनी

संवाद सूत्र, मसलिया (दुमका) : मसलिया प्रखंड क्षेत्र के हतियापाथर गांव में मंगलवार को झारखंड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसायटी व सिटीजन फाउंडेशन के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में हो रहे तीन दिवसीय मशरूम प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का समापन हुआ। कार्यक्रम में 50 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। प्रशिक्षक मनोज पंडित ने कहा कि अगर सही तरीके से मशरूम का उत्पादन किया जाए तो एक माह में दस हजार तक रुपया कमाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए सभी को स्वावलंबी होना होगा। मौके पर जेटीडीएस से केशव मल्लिक, बिजय कुमार, शुभम घोष, सिटीजन के नितेश कुमार, कुंदन कुमार, सुदेश कुमार उपस्थित थे।

मसलिया में परियोजना निदेशक ने विकास कार्य का लिया जायजा

संवाद सूत्र, दुमका(दुमका) : मसलिया प्रखंड के विभिन्न स्थानों पर चल रहे ट्राइबल सोसायटी डेवलपमेंट के कार्यों का रविवार को परियोजना निदेशक आशीष आनंद ने निरीक्षण किया। वह गोलबंध के हतियापाथर, कोलसहोद के तालतोला व मनसाडीह में पहुंचे। वहां परियोजना की ओर से संचालित कार्यों का निरीक्षण करते हुए पाया कि मशरूम की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर कर महिलाएं आत्मनिर्भर हो रही हैं। गांव में पपाय की संख्या में महिलाएं इस काम से जुड़कर प्रथम चरण में ही लगभग सवा आठ क्विंटल मशरूम का उत्पादन कर एक लाख रुपये की आमदनी कमा चुकी हैं।

इसको लेकर आगे चलने कि तालतोला में 55 परिवारों की और से बांसी कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाई जा रही है। मनसाडीह गांव में सौर ऊर्जा का प्रवेग कर सिंचाई कर अच्छी खेती की जा रही है। मौके पर जिला इकाई की टीम मौजूद रही।

मशरूम की खेती का निरीक्षण करते परियोजना निदेशक आशीष आनंद ● तस्वीर

लाभुकों के बीच कटर और ड्राई मशीन वितरित

गोपीकांदर । झारखंड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसायटी एवं सिटीजन फाउंडेशन ने गोपीकांदर प्रखंड के खरौनी पंचायत के कुल 3 गांव में कुल 6 पिस कटर मशीन और 6 पिस ड्राई मशीन का वितरण किया गया। जिसमे चारकोहीद गांव में 2 पिस कटर मशीन और 2 पिस ड्राई मशीन, आमलातोली में 2 पिस कटर मशीन और 2 पिस ड्राई मशीन आतरिडुवा गांव में 2 पिस कटर मशीन के साथ 2 पिस ड्राई मशीन मशरूम खेती हेतु वितरण किया गया। कटर मशीन से पुआल कटिंग करना है और ड्राई मशीन का उपयोग मशरूम सुखाने में करने हेतु लाभुकों को दिया गया।

महिलाओं ने सीखी मशरूम उत्पादन की बारीकी

जेटीडीएस से मिला पुंवाल कुट्टी मशीन

संवाददाता, मसलिया(दुमका) मसलिया प्रखण्ड के हतियापाथर गांव में झारखंड ट्राइबल्स डेवलपमेंट सोसायटी योजना अन्तर्गत संचालित मशरूम उत्पादन प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम के तहत 50 मशरूम कीट व दो पुंवाल कुट्टी मशीन प्रदान किया गया। हतियापाथर गांव में मशरूम के लिए आगामी समय में सेड तैयार करने के लिए दिया गया।

बताया गया है पुंवाल कुट्टी मशीन से महिलाएं स्वयं से भविष्य में मशरूम उत्पादन बढ़ा सकती है जिसके लिए मशरूम बैग की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। कुट्टी मशीन से वे पैकेट तैयार करके अधिक मात्रा में मशरूम का एक उत्पादन भी बढ़ा सकेंगी। इस मौके जेटीडीएस के केशव मल्लिक,सुभावेश घोष, विजय कुमार, नीतीश कुमार, मनोज कुमार कुंदन कुमार आदि उपस्थित रहे।

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खोबोरिया

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