

Inspiring Transition: A story of Lambodhar Majhi

Name:Lambodhar Majhi

Village Name:Bardiha

GP:Simla-Dhanera

Block:Kashipur

Group Name:Adibashi Kheyoal Somaj Manmi Junit Mandoya

Land Size: 6 bigha (2 Acre)



Lambodar Majhi, a farmer from Bardiha village under Simla-Dhanera Gram Panchayat, lives with his family of four members — his wife, Pratham Majhi, their son, and their daughter. They have been associated with the project titled “Transforming Lives through Climate Adaptive Livelihoods” since 2023.

Initially, the family had no stable source of income and was solely dependent on agriculture. Due to the lack of proper guidance and planning, they often suffered major cultivation losses in the semi-arid and drought-prone region of Purulia.

From the very beginning, Lambodar showed great enthusiasm for the work being carried out by the Service Centre in his village. Seeking a secure and sustainable livelihood for his small farming family and to become a resilient farmer, he joined the DRCSC-led farmers’ group named “Adibashi Kheyoal Somaj Manmi Junit Mandoya.” To become self-reliant and contribute to the family income, his wife also joined in DRCSC led Self-Help Group (SHG).

Since then, the family has steadily improved their livelihood by receiving training on livestock rearing, nutrition gardening, and climate-resilient agricultural practices. They diversified their sources of income by adopting climate-resilient techniques such as single-stick paddy cultivation, mixed cropping, and introducing alternative crops to cope with climatic stress. They



also began preparing bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides, maintaining seasonal nutrition gardens, and rearing livestock with proper shelter and hygiene.

After receiving training on sustainable agriculture and integrated livelihood management, Lambodar not only implemented the techniques in his own field but also encouraged other farmers to adopt these practices.

Now, he no longer depends on external sources for chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Instead, he prepares and uses farmyard manure, cow urine in prescribed ratios, organic manures such as vermi-compost, compost tea, and amritpani, and uses neem oil for pest control. This has significantly reduced his expenses on chemical inputs.

Previously, he cultivated paddy by transplanting 5–6 seedlings together in each spot without maintaining skipping rows. After the training, he learned the importance of single-stick paddy transplantation and skip-row spacing, which resulted in a remarkable increase in tillers—from 15–18 earlier to about 30–35 per plant now. The prevalence of pests and diseases has also decreased.



As a result, his paddy yield has increased from 2.5–3 quintals under the traditional method to 3–4 quintals now, with better quality despite avoiding chemical fertilizers. This improvement has enhanced his household income.

By using green manure, organic inputs, mixed cropping, and single-stick paddy cultivation, Lambodar has saved approximately Rs. 20,000 to date. Beyond financial gains, he has also acquired valuable knowledge and confidence. He now feels proud to be part of the organization and expresses heartfelt gratitude to the Service Centre for its continuous guidance and support.