Project Completion Report

Apiculture under CCD Schemes






Submitted to

Jharkhand Tribal Development Society

Department of ST, SC, Minorities& BC Welfare, GOJ
Kalyan Complex, Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand.

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1. List of Abbreviations

Sl.	Abbreviation	Definition
1	AIBP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
2	APD	Additional Project Director
3	AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
4	BCR	Benefit- cost ratio
5	BPCC	Block Project Coordination Committee
6	BPL	Below Poverty Line
7	CRP	Community Resource Person
8	DC	Deputy Commissioner
9	DFAO	District Finance and Administration Officer
10	DPCC	District Project Coordination Committee
11	DPMU	District Project Management Unit
12	FAM	Finance and Administration Manager
13	FNGO	Facilitating NGO
14	FRA	Forests Rights Act of 2006
15	FSC	Farmer Service Centre
16	GOI	Government of India
17	GS-PEC	Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee
18	GSRMLP	Gram Sabha Resource Management and Livelihood Plan
19	HH	Households
20	ICO	India Country Office of IFAD
21	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
22	IGA	Income Generating Activity
23	ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
24	INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management
25	IRR	Internal Rate of Return
26	ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
27	IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
28	JTDP	Jharkhand Tribal Development Programme
29	JTDS	Jharkhand Tribal Development Society
30	JTELP	Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project
31	KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice Survey
32	KM	Knowledge Management
33	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
34	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

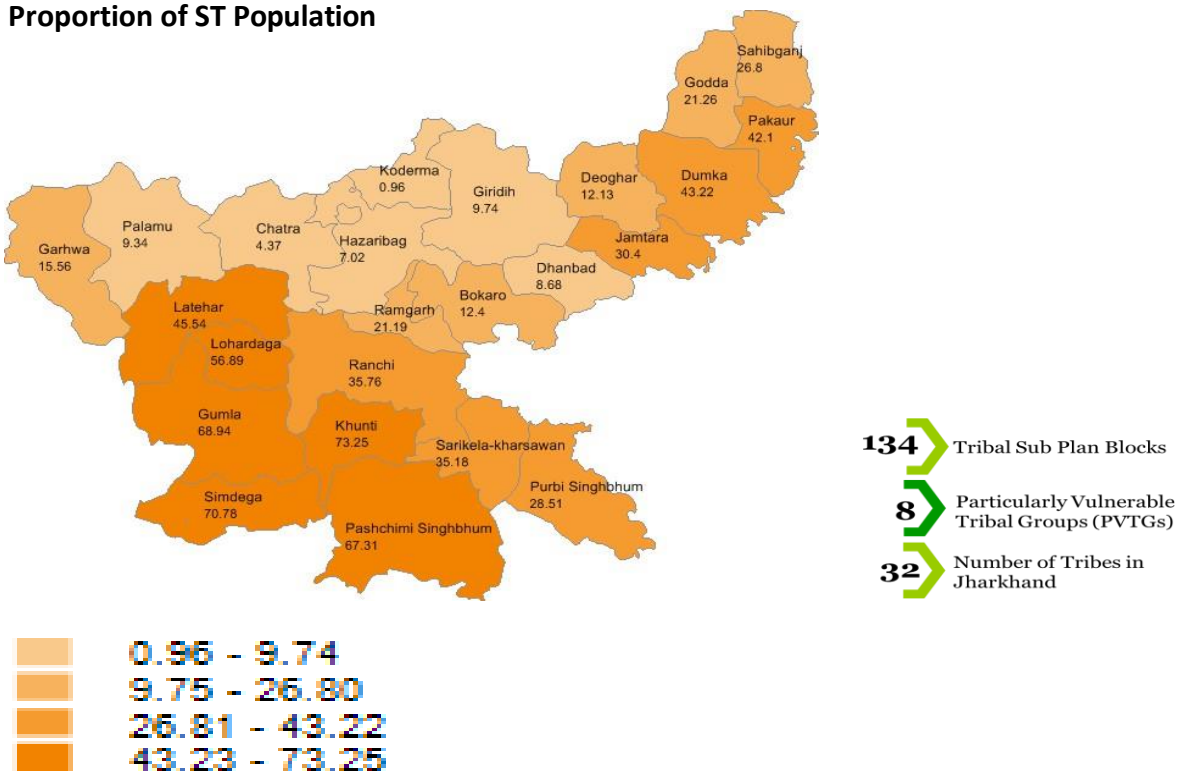
35	MIS	Management Information System
36	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
37	MTR	Mid-Term Review
38	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
39	NHM	National Horticulture Mission
40	NPV	NetPresent Value
41	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
42	NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
43	NRM	Natural Resource Management
44	NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
45	OBC	Other Backward class
46	PESA	Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
47	PIM	Project Implementation Manual
48	PMC	Project Management Committee
49	PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
50	PTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
51	RFP	Request for Proposal
52	RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
53	RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (National Agriculture Development Project)
54	SCA toTSP	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plans
55	SCs	Scheduled Castes
56	SHG	Self-Help Group
57	SOE	Statement of Expenditures
58	PSC	Project Coordination Committee
59	SPD	State Project Director
60	SPMU	State Project Management Unit
61	SPSC	State Project Steering Committee
62	STs	Scheduled Tribes
63	TSA	Technical Support Agency
64	TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
65	VDF	Village Development Fund
66	USD	United States Dollar
67	WA	With drawl Applications
68	WFP	World Food Programme
69	YG	Youth Group

2. Jharkhand: at a glance

A. Demography:

Indicators	Jharkhand Census 2011	India Census2011
Total Population	329.88lakh	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%

Proportion of ST Population



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 witness sing 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.

B. Details of scheduled area in Jharkhand (data as per2011 census).

Sl.No	District	No. of TSP Blocks	Total Population	ST Population	% ST Population
1	Sahebganj	9	1150567	308343	26.80
2	EastSinghbhum	11	2293919	653923	28.51
3	Jamtara	5	791042	240489	30.40
4	SeraikelaKharsawan	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	WestSinghbhum	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
	Total	**134**	**15502563**	**6862178**	**44.26**

C. Jharkhand: General features of the population with focus on PVTGs

The State of Jharkhand was formed by carving out the Chhotanagpur, Santhal Pargana and Hazaribagh Divisions of undivided Bihar in November, 2000. It has a geographical area of 79,714sqkm and a population of 26.95 million(Census2001), 26% of whom are Scheduled Tribes and 12% Scheduled Castes. Jharkhand is also mostly rural, with 78% of the State's population in villages. Salient demographic features of the State are enclosed as Annexure 1.

About 3.8 m ha or 48% of the State's geographical area is cultivable. However, the net sown area is only 1.8 m ha1 or about 23% (all India 47%) of the geographical area and more than half of the cultivable land remains fallow. Precipitant sown area is about 0.067 ha(all India 0.15 ha). Only 0.16 m ha or about 8% of the net sown area is irrigated from all available sources. About 30% (2.33m ha) of the geographical area is classified as forests. About 70%of the farms are smaller than 1 ha in size and another 15% 1 to 2 ha (with an average of about 1.2 ha). Only about 2.5% of the farms are larger than 10 ha.

The State has a sub-humid climate with average annual rainfall of 1,300 mm[2]. However, due to high variability of monsoon rains, low moisture holding capacity of soils, absence of developed aquifers due to the hard rock substrate and high run-off due to the undulating terrain, agriculture is fraught with high risks[3]. Even in years of "normal monsoons" with overall rainfall around the long-term average, farmers are often faced with the specter of total crop failure due to long dry spells at critical junctures in the crop cycle during the wet season when almost 90% of the crops are cultivated.

D. 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 district 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 favors 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 insearch 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

[1]Government of India, Planning Commission, Agro-climatic Regional Planning Unit (ARPU),Working Paper No. 10, August, 1998, page 28.
[2]Except in parts of Palamu division where rainfall is in the range of 800-1,000 mm.
[3] As per the categorization by Indian Meteorological Department, Jharkhand figures in the "drought corridor" of the country, which also includes Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh (drought prone districts of Rayalaseema and Telengana regions), West UttarPradesh, Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh), Bihar and parts of West Bengal adjoining Jharkhand.

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.

E. Tribes of Jharkhand:(data as per 2011 census)

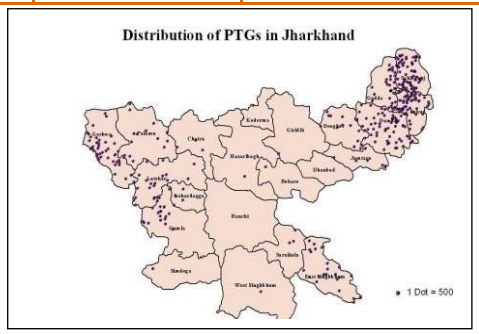
Total Tribes	**32 Tribes**
Total PVTG Tribes	**08 Tribes**
Total ST Population in TSP districts	**68.37 Lakh (79.08% of total ST population)** • Total Population in TSP districts:155.02 Lakh • Proportion of ST Population in TSP district:44.11%
Total ST population in OSP district	**18.08 Lakh (20.91 %of total ST population)** • Total Population in OSP districts:174.26 Lakh • Proportion of ST Population in TSP district:10.37%
Total PVTG Population	**2.92 Lakhs** (0.89% of total population & 3.38 % of ST population)
Number of Villages having more than 50% ST Population	**12164 villages**

Sl No	Tribes	Sl No	Tribes
1	Asur, Agaria**(PVTG)**	17	Khond
2	Baiga	18	Kisan,Nagesia
3	Banjara	19	Kora,MudiKora
4	Bathudi	20	Korwa **(PVTG)**
5	Bedia	21	Lohra
6	Binjhia	22	Mahli
7	Birhor**(PVTG)**	23	MalPaharia**(PVTG)**

8	Birjia(PVTG)	24	Munda
9	Chero	25	Oraon
10	ChikBaraik	26	Parhaiya (PVTG)
11	Gond	27	Santhal
12	Gorait	28	SauriaPaharia(PVTG)
13	Ho	29	Savar(PVTG)
14	Karmali	30	Bhumij
15	Kharia, Dhelki Kharia,Hill Kharia, Dudh Kharia	31	Kawar
16	Kharwar	32	Kol

F. Comparison of details of PVTG category wise

Sl. No	PVTG	Population 2001	Population 2011	Sex Ratio 2011	Child Sex Ratio 2011	Number of HHs 2011
1	MalPaharia	1,15,093	1,35,797	1,003	997	30,235
2	Sauria Paharia	31,050	46,222	1,012	1,034	10,215
3	Korwa	27,177	35,606	978	1,002	7,462
4	Parhaiya	20,786	25,585	958	988	5,725
5	Asur	10,347	22,459	958	956	4,399
6	Birhor	7,514	10,726	960	968	2,661
7	Savar	6,004	9,688	992	1,019	2,752
8	Birjia	5,365	6,276	977	997	1,358
Total		2,23,336	2,92,359	991	998	64,807



G. Jharkhand vis a vis PVTG

Tribals constitute around 26% of total population of the state of Jharkhand (8% of the country's total tribal population). Out of the 32 tribes of Jharkhand 8 tribal groups have been categorized as **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)**namely Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Parahiya (Baiga), Sabar (Kharia), Mal Pahariya and Souriya Pahariya

Being characterized with[4]-PVTGs remain the most isolated and disadvantaged indigenous tribal groups with notice able reduction in their population. Mal nutrition, malaria and dysentery are rampant in PTG villages and access of these communities to social welfare programmes remains limited. Indebtedness is high due to their proneness to enter into exploitative relationships. This situation is mainly on account to financial accessibility, in adequate knowledge of their entitlements, inability to demand their rightful entitlements and chronic household budget deficit due to limited livelihood options.

- Mostly homogenous, with a small population, relatively physically isolated, absence of written language, relatively equipped with simple technology and a slower rate of change etc.
- Very low level of literacy
- Declining or stagnant population

The PVTG population of Jharkhand as per Jharkhand Tribal Welfare Research Institute (JWTRI),2002-03 study was 1.94 Lakhs. The majority are ecologically embedded communities practicing subsistence farming and are largely dependent on forests and commons for their livelihoods and socio-cultural ways of life. In spite of a number of targeted development programs the communities continue to be marginalized and are at the bottom of the economy. Most of the communities suffer from alarming levels of malnutrition, chronic diseases, low life expectancy and in recent past, there have been sporadic reports of deaths due to hunger. Residing in still inaccessible and neglected corners of the state, many are left out from state welfare programs and continue to struggle for the basics of food, water and shelter.

H. Details of population and the districts, PVTGs reside in Jharkhand as per the JTWRI report (2002-03)

PVTG POPULATION as per JTWRI Survey Report (2002-03)									
District	**Asur**	**Birajia**	**Birhor**	**Korwa**	**Mal Paharia**	**Parahiya**	**Sauria Paharia**	**Savar**	**District Total**
Bokaro			297						**297**
Chatra			1256			1322			**2578**
Deoghar					6368	47			**6415**
Dhanbad			137						**137**
Dumka	4				31546				**31550**

[4]*Identifiedfirsttimein1975-76and thereafter in1993,28th report ofstandingcommitteeonlabor&welfare-2002*

E Singhbhum			58		626		320	10836	**11840**
Garhwa			159	18144		3264			**21567**
Giridih			258						**258**
Godda					1451		14624		**16075**
Gumla	7770	1266	141	1636		66		71	**10950**
Hazaribagh			1837						**1837**
Jamtara					3339				**3339**
Koderma			766						**766**
Latehar	226	3731	94	1518		3945			**9514**
Lohardaga	1170	396	58	1518		29			**3171**
Pakur					16902		10530		**27432**
Palamau			45	2126	100	5175			**7446**
Ranchi			636		9		107		**752**
Saraikela			87				853	695	**1635**
Sahebgunj					442		34687		**35129**
Simdega			174	695					**869**
West Singhbhum			558						**558**
PVTGTOTAL	**9170**	**5393**	**6561**	**25637**	**60783**	**13848**	**61121**	**11602**	**194115**

I. 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. Oil seed 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 rain fed paddy (*godadhaan*) 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's cavenge the home steeds serve as buffers .

[5]Planning Commission, *I bid*.

[6] The average yield for India during the year was 1.9 ton/ha, with Tamil Nadu having the highest average yield at3.2ton/ha. Yields vary agree at deal with in Jharkhand due to the undulating topography and varying levels of development of agriculture.

Forest produce, various beans and wage income are sources of cash. Migration increasingly is taking the place of 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 counter parts in the upper water sheds. However, farming practices remain rudimentary. Chemical fertilizers and improved seeds are used on a limited scale by the more entrepreneurial and less food-in secure. Vegetables and tubers are cultivate donas mall scale in the homestead besides maize and millets. *Godadhaan*, millets, pulses and oilseeds are the upland and midland crops. Transplanted paddy is cultivated in the low lands. The valleysare 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 upland sand 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 sugar cane 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 followed and, 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

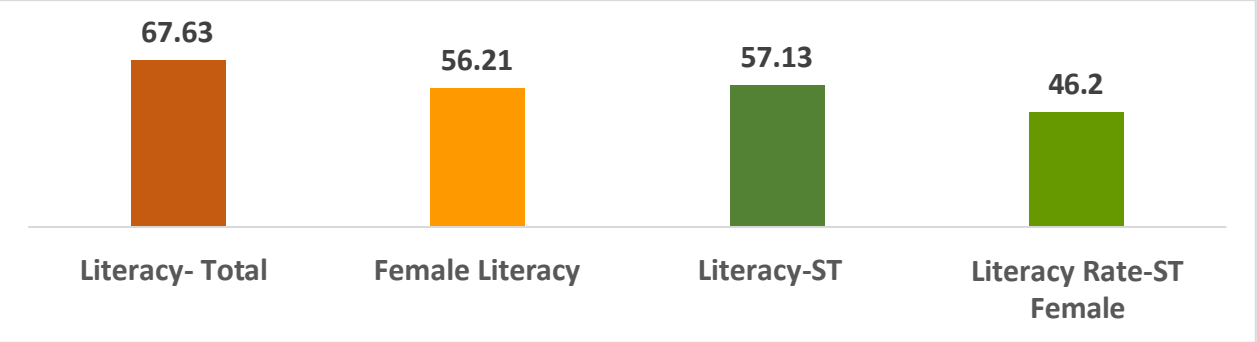
breeds of cattle, their contribution to agriculture by way of manure is limited in spite of a large population. This would in the long run hamper intensification of agriculture given the low fertility of soils.

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 unfavorable to primary producers are marginalizing this once important source of livelihoods for the Scheduled Tribes.

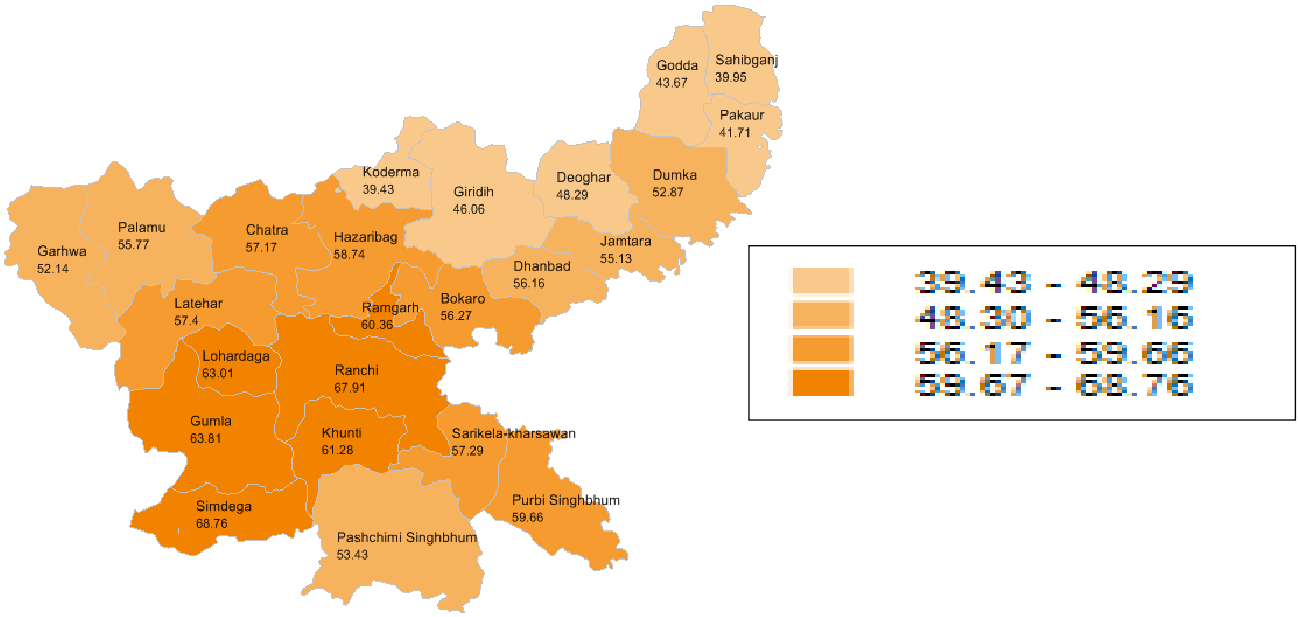
Low productivity of agriculture, one-dimensional nature of the farm economy and lack of development in non-farm livelihood sectors make food security[7] and subsistence the primary concern of farmers in general and tribals in particular.

J. Literacy of Tribal in Jharkhand at a glance

Particulars	Literacy Rate–Total			Literacy Rate- ST		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Rural	61.11	72.86	48.91	55.22	66.60	43.94
Urban	82.26	88.44	75.47	75.44	83.22	67.78
Total	67.63	78.45	56.21	57.13	68.17	46.20



[7]Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. (NC Saxena, Report on the Food Assistance Programme in India, Planning Commission, 2002)



3. 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 "organizing 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 underDept. 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.

4. Jan Jagran Kendra (JJK) at a glance

Brief introduction of the organization Jan Jagran Kendra:

1	Name of Organization	Jan Jagran Kendra
2	Address of Head office	Canary Hill Road, Near PTC Chowk, Hazaribag,825301, Jharkhand
3	Mobile No:	9031681001,9431141334
4	Email ID:	jjk07@yahoo.co.uk,janjagran@gmail.com
5	Fax No:	06546–263015

6	Postal address of Co-ordination Office	Canary Hill Road, Near PTC Chowk, Hazaribag 825301, Jharkhand
7	Name of Chief Functionary	Sri Sanjay Kumar Singh
8	Residential Address	Near Gandhi Maidan, Matwari,Hazaribag,825301,Jharkhand
9	Name of the Board Members of Organization	List attached
10	Registration Act	Under Society Registration Act XXI, 1860
11	Registration No:	344/81-82
12	Registration Details:	• Under Govt. of Bihar Society Registration Act. XXI 1860, Registration no. 344/81-82, dated 06/01/1982 • Under Govt. of Jharkhand Society Registration Act.XXI,1860, Registration no. 344/81-82, dated07-04-2006
13	F.C.R.A. No. and Date	337750017-dated24-12-02
14	Date of Registration	06thJanuary,1982
15	Pan No:	AAATJ3100A
16	TAN No.:	RCHJ00790G
17	Income Tax 12A Registration No:	OSD/VIII–23/82-83
18	80G Registration No.	AA/Hzb/Tech/80G/2013-14/2084-86
19	Web Site	www.janjagrankendra.org
20	Working Area	In all 24 district of Jharkhand and 4 District Of Bihar
21	Proposed Area for the Project	Khunti, Lohardaga, Latehar, Simdega, Gumla
22	Infrastructure Details	Attached
23	Financial information	Attached Audit Report of Last 3 Years
24	Annual Reports	Attached Annual Report of Last 3 Years

A. Brief History

The foundation stone of the Jan Jagran Kendra has been laid done by a group of seven young those were energetic and were equal sprit for real development of the people. JJK formally came into existence in the year of 1982-82. All seven members have the past history in alliance to the social and economic development of the state and nation. They were in evolved in mass mobilization for social awareness and steps against various hurdles of socio-economic development. These people have the feeling of true development of people. As a result, they set out developmental route as of their spirits & belief, "A**ction speaks louder than word**s "for socio- economic development of all deprived community to the state and nation. Over 35 years of execution through socio economic advancement in Bihar and Jharkhand organization has demonstrative the activities in integrated and transformational manner. Year, 2013-14 was the turning point to organizational and journey on equitable socio-economic development model

Showed its approach and efforts more than in 1038 villages Over 36 years of developmentjourneyorganizationhasachievedmanymilestonesandgotrewardedfor its work excellence performance from various departments. Many more development professionalsjoinedtheorganizationandenrichedtheorganizationwiththeirtechnical knowhow.Coreteamareconstitutedofdevelopmentprofessionals,engineers,doctor, educationist and experienced grass root professional are now contributing for well-planned program and executing it at grass root for reduction of vulnerability index in our operational area through various program and activities.

B. Vision:

To establish an egalitarian, non-exploitative social order and justice and economic self-reliance.

C. Mission:

To organize and empower the underprivileged and marginalized section and take –up development intervention in manner that will ensure higher participation of the poor and marginalized.

D. JJK Objectives

i) To restore self-dignity amongst the backward and oppressed people by organizing them to ensure minimum wages and restore land entitlement, forest rights and other rights.

ii) To focus on health and educational needs of children belongs to socio -economically backward communities through establishment and running of community health activities and non- formal education centers.

E. JJK Approach and Strategy: Jan Jagran Kendra is working on integrated development approach. It envisaged the approaches that include pro-poor inclusion, holistic, transformative, environment friendly and conservation. Strategies so far adopted by JJK are socially desired, economically viable & ecologically sustainable.

F. Thematic Area: to transform the development challenges, it has focused broadly on seven areas and eventually with passage of time included more as per the strategic needs. Areas includes Natural resources management, Education, Health, Micro-credit & entrepreneurship development, Advocacy and awareness generation, Research and Training and Livelihood Enhancement at grass root in viable manner.

Main Developmental Issues

Theme in issues that were given priority:

1. Distribution rights & operational control of land, specially, land under “Bhoodan”, land alienated due to debt to money lenders & rich farmers, land illegally taken over by the rich & powerful through continuous community mobilization & social pressure JJK was able to distribute & give land rights & operational control of over 5000 hectares of land. It was also able to stop and restore more than 1,500 hectares of land owned by the tribal communities which were alienated to non-tribal powerful people.

2. In the entire area overall wages were extremely poor, much below the minimum wages. The average difference between the men & women wage rates were over 50%. With continuous mass mobilization, awareness & social action wages were brought up to the minimum wage level & the differential between men & women wages became less than 10%. All the above activities amongst farmers, labourers and tribal communities were under taken through the mass organization named Mazdoor Kisan Morcha ('Labours Farmers Front').

3. The other focus area was on mobilizing & raising social awareness on equal rights for women & children and equal access to education, healthcare, land, other assets and other socio-economic benefits. Many women till date have got access to such equal rights and there is a definite progress in the continuing education for women & children from poor marginalized families. These activities were implemented through a women's organization named Pragatishil Mahila Samity ('Progressive Women's Organization')

4. In the area of education JJK implemented non-formal, adult education centers especially for women & girl children, child labor and also runs one orphanage where the destitute children are given education, health care, shelter and a friendly environment, tied up with mainstream education and vocational training programmes and with counseling support it helps these children to be inducted into the mainstream.

5. In the area of community health special training is given to traditional birth attendants, conduction health awareness camps, immunization and handling medical emergencies.

6. Another area of importance was natural resource management, especially, protection & conservation of forests. JJK formed Forest Protection Committees in most of the forest based districts, mobilized communities for forest protection & conservation of natural resources, plantations on a large scale of local species through the support of various Government & International Donors including National Wasteland Development Board, correction processing, marketing of non-timber forest produces. It also promoted soil & water conservation & introduction of organic farming as well as promotion & multiplication of drought resistance crops & species.

7. To combat the deep rooted superstition & wrong beliefs it organized various awareness programmes using various cultural forms like street plays & promotion of pro-conservation, pro-tribal community, traditional cultural forms & use of traditional science and knowledge especially in the fields of education, natural resource management, women & children's rights, tribal community's rights, tribal system of medicine & traditional occupational &other livelihood practices which are pro-conservation .

8. The cultural front was named the Sanskrit Manch ('Cultural Forum').

9. The focus continued on the awareness, establishment of rights & equal opportunities of the poor & marginalized develop a strong community-based leadership from the vulnerable & marginalized sections of the community, bring about an increasing accountability and transparency in various developmental programmes, especially, those being implemented by the Government.

10. From end 1990s JJK started focusing on taking up long term developmental programmes with initially international and later on increasingly with the support of Central, State & District authorities of the newly formed state of Jharkhand. It also receives & continues to get the support of banking& non- banking financial institutions like NABARD& SIDBI. JJK's main income generation work is carried out mainly through the Women SHGs(there are more than 1,400 active Women's SHGs at the moment as well as micro-enterprises. JJK is the nodal agency of 'Rashtriya Mahila Kosh', Government of India for the states of Bihar & Jharkhand.

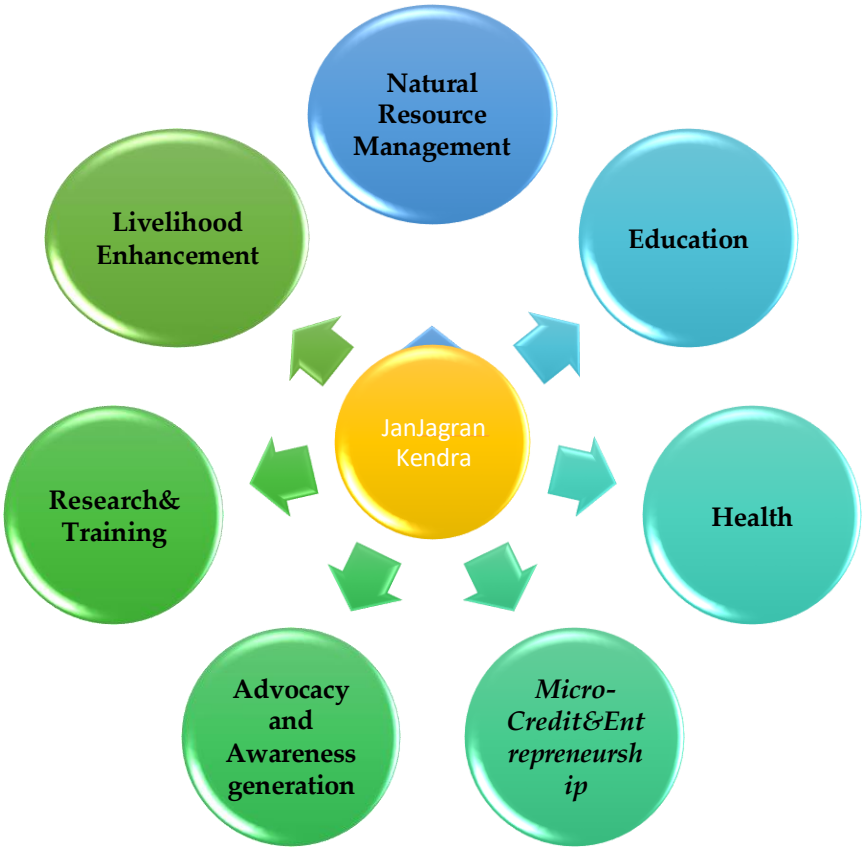
11. JJK is also the technical support agency of Jharkhand Tribal Development Society for the SanthalParganaregioninJharkhandaswellasinchargeofcapacitybuildingfortheintegrated watershed programme for the Government of Jharkhand as well as the training of staffs & functionaries of the Panchayati Raj Institutions & also for village level community health workers.

12. At present, the main challenge that JJK feels is the increasing incidents of natural disasters especially droughts, heat waves and flash floods. There are also severe environmental problems and visible impact of climate change due to unscientific mining, quarrying and unplanned urbanization with poor infrastructure

The natural disasters have resulted in increased migration of rural communities to the urban areas. This has resulted in breakdown of the rural socio-economic order, increasing in debtedness, women and child trafficking as well as the growing incidents of HIV Climate change has also resulted in an increasing incident of malaria and vector induced diseases.

13. JJKs main priority now is to establish an alternative model of sustainable development that integrates disaster risk management, climate changed adaptation and conservation as an integral part of a sustainable developmental model, which will be community based, equitable while focusing on the vulnerable and the marginalized sections of the community. It also believes that sustainable development will be possible if a participatory planning process is adopted along with applications of innovative technologies and supportive changes in public policies & planned priorities.

G. Major Thematic Areas:



5. Central sponsored scheme CCD at a glance:

Grants-in-aid under Proviso to Article275(1)of Constitution of India

Grants-in-aid under Provision to Article275(1) of Constitution of India are 100% annual grant from Government of India to States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for NE States, a voted item).

Constitution of India provides as under:

"Article 275. Grants from the Union to certain States — (1) Such sums as Parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in-aid of their venues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different states.

Provided that there shall be paid out of the consolidated fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of **promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that state or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas** there in to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State."

Scheme for Development of PVTG

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is the nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning and coordination of the programmes for the development of STs and PVTGs. The dedicated Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups is implemented by the MoTA through State Governments and UT Administrations covering all the 75 PVTGs. The scheme aims at planning for the socio-economic development of the PVTGs in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all sphere soft their social and economic life, so that a visible impact is made in improvement of the quality of life of PVTGs.

The scheme follows the strategic approach which is need-based and strives to optimize utilization of resources available under various programmes and aims at specific outcomes. The scheme covers funding for activities like housing, enhancement of education and health infrastructure, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads and installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, irrigation, social security (including Janshree Bima Yojana), skill development and up gradation, conservation of culture or any other innovative activity meant for inclusive development of PVTGs. The funds under this scheme are made available only for important activities for the survival, protection and development of PVTGs and which are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of the State or the Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub- Scheme and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The scheme is implemented through ITDA by State Government.

6. The project: Apiculture (Under CCD Schemes)

A. Brief:

The project namely as- 'Apiculture', is being implemented by Jharkhand Tribal Development Society- Government of Jharkhand with support from Jan Jagran Kendra, a society registered under societies act. The Project Apiculture considered to be a low cost and low gestation income generation activity. The activity is planned to help the farmers to increase the family income at least by Rs.25000 annually by honey production This project is funded under Conservative Cum Community Development (CCD) schemes which aims to bring increase in income of the poorest- Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) women & their dependent families, in terms of livelihood security and social mainstreaming by inspiring self-reliance from this activity.

B. The Context:

The state of Jharkhand having a total population of nearly of 33 million (as per census 2011), of whom 26 per cent are members of scheduled tribes (ST), and 78 percent are rural. In total, there are 15 (13 fully and 2 partial) Tribal Sub –Plan (TSP) districts and 134 TSP blocks in Jharkhand. As per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011, India has around 1.4 crore women headed households living in extreme poverty and deprivation. Out of the 5,27, 273 women headed households in rural Jharkhand, 3,69,703 women headed households (approx. 70 percent) are considered deprived. Around 1,50,652 deprived women headed households in Jharkhand fall under three or more deprivation indicators as per SECC 2011, conducted by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Additionally, the state of Jharkhand is also home to about 2.92 lakh Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). By and large, these tribal communities have remained at the bottom of development pyramid and have been historically deprived from basic amenities and economic opportunities. They have low literacy rate, little capital, minimal skills, and are often engaged in insecure and low-return occupations. Without productive assets or sustainable sources of income, they cannot meet basic consumption needs; and are extremely vulnerable to life shocks and remain trapped in poverty. One rigorously evaluated and proven approach that brings long-term improvement in the lives of the extremely poor women headed households is the to accept any additional Source Of Income other than agriculture that brings their livelihood better and the activity is Apiculture (Honey Production) as the most of PVTGs lives in Jungles there is better scope of its production.

C. About Apiculture (Honey Production) Activity

Project: - Intervention of Apiculture with PVTGs of Jharkhand under CCD Scheme, A livelihood option for the PVTGs family where the identified poorest households are provided with a sequence of holistic services over 12 months, including a productive training and asset grant as an one additional source of Income.

D. Objectives

The basic objective of this project to support beekeeping activities to engage the PVTGs of Jharkhand to accept it as one of the additional source of Income for the betterment of their Livelihood.

Other Objectives

- To aware the PVTG beneficiary regarding adoption of Bee Keeping and to establish production of Honey.
- Orientation and Training on Apiculture.
- Increase Household income .

E. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The project was implemented in the following phases for 12 Months.

- Action Plan and Meeting with Concerned DPMUs for planning and making strategy for implementing of this activity.
- Before Initiation of Apiculture, Baseline Survey Conducted for analyzing their present Income
- Selection of Beneficiaries' those are capable to adopt this activity through Gram Sabha with the support of DPMUs.
- 15 Days Training to selected beneficiaries
- Selection and training of Master Trainer for further support to Beneficiaries'.
- Distribution of Bee boxes (Italian) with accessories.
- Providing Handholding support with the help of Master Trainers
- Production and marketing
- Throughout Monitoring and Evaluation with the support of DPMUs. The program aims to help sustainable sources of income generation and enable the beneficiary to graduate out of extreme poverty in 24 months.

F. APPROACH

Multi-dimensional approach was adopted to achieve the desired goal and objective of the assignment. For selection of beneficiaries, one to one interaction, participatory rural appraisal (PRA) and focused group discussion was carried out. Selection of income generation activities were done in close co-ordination with Gram Sabha and District Unit.

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

- Involvement of target Household in the activity throughout project duration.

- Transparency and accountability of all stake holders at all level.

- ✧ Empowerment of target community with participatory approach.
- ✧ Skills and Capacity Building of Beneficiaries (PVTG)
- ✧ Participatory Decision making to achieve the milestones.
- ✧ Handholding Support f to run the activity
- ✧ Management & Technology Solutions
- ✧ Backward and Forward Linkages Support

G. Activities:

Before initiating of any activities, it is necessary to understand the different aspects of PVTG. Among the scheduled tribes' categories, the PVTG 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 category of tribes 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 area. So mostly they depend on the hunting and intake food & herbs from the forest. Since, they never have close association with other groups of tribes 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 JJK 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 PVTG Households for the Activity (Apiculture)*
C. *Approval and validation from all levels including gramsabha.*
D. *Participatory Rural Appraisal to find tune the selection and identify the gaps.*
E. *IGA/Livelihood portfolio Analysis.*

S.no	Major tasks/assignment	Methodology	Expected results
1	Recruitment of project man power	✧ Invite C.V, ✧ Conduct interview and person, ✧ Psycho somatic test	✧ To get efficient and responsible staffs ✧ Ensure equality of deliberation. ✧ Better results

2	Orientation of newly recruited functionary	✧ Training and orientation ✧ Job description to every individual about role and impressibility	✧ Appropriate domain deliberation, ✧ Social mobilization, ✧ Appropriate Planning and execution of Activity
3	Identification of PVTG Households	✧ Survey of HHs ✧ Approval & validation of beneficiaries ✧ BaseLine survey	✧ Actual beneficiaries identified, ✧ Categorize the beneficiaries as per their interest for the activity
4	Approval & validation	✧ Gram Sabha meeting ✧ Approval of Gram Sabha ✧ Validation by District Team	✧ Transparent in approval of genuine beneficiaries. ✧ Exclusion of beneficiaries and stake holders
5	Training on Apiculture (15 Days Course) at RKMA	✧ Theoretical and practical understanding on Apiculture (Desi Bee) ✧ Leaflet/ Video on Apiculture	✧ Farmers become familiar with Apiculture (Desi +Italian Bee)
6	Transferring of Assets	✧ Distribution of Bee Boxes, Bee Colony and other accessories ✧ Technical Support to beneficiary	✧ Production of Honey ✧ Ensure additional Income.
7	Training of Trainers (5 days Residential)	✧ Detail Knowledge of Apiculture ✧ Theoretical and practical understanding on Apiculture (Desi Bee)	✧ Get Proper Guidance to beneficiary about Apiculture ✧ Handholding support to beneficiary
8	Handholding Support to beneficiary	✧ Visit to each beneficiary for proper monitoring ✧ Proper verify each boxes of the beneficiary and give valuable feedback to them	✧ Better production of Honey Bee ✧ No predators available

10.1	Field Level Refresher Training	✧ By meeting & demonstration for Honey Extraction ✧ Carring practices	✧ Increase in production of Honey ✧ Get proper feeding of bee, escape from destroy.
11	Monthly review and planning meetings	✧ Meeting by project staff, ✧ Review and planning together, ✧ Sharing of problems.	✧ Better coordination among staff. ✧ Ensure achievable objective and activities, ✧ Concrete strategies to achieve the Expected result.
12	Submission of monthly progress report	✧ Follow-up, ✧ Report about monthly plan and progress. ✧ Capture the photo, case study, ✧ Challenges	✧ Update the agency about monthly progress, ✧ Intimate equality and quantity of the project activities, ✧ Track the progress and time frame
13	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

H. Major milestone achievement snapshot: (From the project commencement date, October 2022 to July 2022)

Milestone 1:

Activity as per Milestone: Selection of 100 Beneficiaries

Target as per Milestone	Achievement
Selection of 100 Beneficiary	Selected 100 beneficiaries through Gram sabha meeting and Baseline Survey

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

District	Lohardaga	Latehar		Gumla	Jharkhand
Block	Peshrar	Barwadih	Garu	Bishunpur	State Total
No of Gram Panchayat	1	2	1	1	5
Villages covered	2	4	1	2	9
No. of PRA	1	2	1	1	5
No HH Covered in PRA	30	45	22	43	140
No of HH surveyed	25	40	18	35	118
No of Beneficiary Selected	20	35	15	14	100

Milestone:2

Activity as per Milestone: i. Selection of 100 Beneficiaries

ii. Completion of 10 days Residential Training Programme

S.N	District	Blocks (Nos.)	Panchayat (Nos.)	Village (Nos.)	No of Benf. selected	No. of Beneficiary Received Training (Residential)	Remarks (Updated Status)
1	Latehar	2	3	5	50	50	10 Days course on Apiculture has been done in three Phase at RKMA -Ranchi
2	Gumla	1	1	2	30	30	
3	Lohardaga	1	1	2	20	20	
Total		**4**	**5**	**9**	**100**	**100**	

Milestone 3 : Activity as per Milestone:

i. Distribution of Assets (Bee Boxes, Colonies, Extractor, other tools) to 100 Beneficiary

ii. Training of TOT & Handholding Supports.

iii. In Field Refresher Training to all Beneficiaries (5 Nos of Training has been done, 2 (Latehar), 2 (Gumla) and 1 (Lohardaga)

S.N	District	HHs	Blocks	Panchayat	Village	HH received Apiculture Kit	Nos of Master Trainer	No of Bee Boxes receive by Each HH @ 5 boxes/HHd	Production in Kg (expected)	Income from Production in Rs (Expected)	Average Income Per HH in Rs (Expected)
1	Latehar	50	2	3	5	50	2	2	4000	4800000	96000
2	Gumla	30	1	1	2	30	2	2	2300	2760000	92000
3	Lohardaga	20	1	1	2	20	1	1	1500	1800000	90000
Total		**100**	**4**	**5**	**9**	**100**	**5**	**5**	**7800**	**9360000**	**93600**

Remarks

- Apiculture Kit Include Bee Boxes (5 nos to each HH) with Bee Colonies, Extractor in group and other small tools like Knife, Vail etc.
- 5 Master Trainers among the beneficiaries has been selected for Hand holding support, whose training has been imparted for 5 Days residential in KVK- Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Ranchi as a Training of Trainers (TOT) held on 21/12/24 to 24/12/25.
- One day field level training on Apiculture was done in all the three districts for better implementation and better culture for Honey Production. Training has been done in the month of November 24 (Lohardaga), December 24(Gumla) and March 25 (Latehar).

7. 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 bottle necks in 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.

8. 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.

9. Major learnings

In a project/intervention which is geared to bring transformational change in livelihood opportunities of PVTG in particular, there are multiple challenges and learning's. Some of the major learning's from the project/interventions are:

- Working with PVTG community is challenging, transparently stem including effective communication at all level is important to achieve the desired goal/objective.
- Participation of community is crucial while selection of activities.
- Local skill and knowledge are important factor for success of any activities in PVTG area.
- PVTG community resides in far to reach areas, hence local staff is important for follow-up.
- Capacity building and handholding support throughout the project period is crucial for sustenance and scaling up.

Photo gallery



Baseline Survey of beneficiary



Meeting with Villagers for selection of Beneficiaries for Apiculture



Inauguration of 10 Days Residential Training at KVK-Divyayan, RKMA Ranchi



Theory Classes of 10 Days Residential Training Programme





Practical Classes of 10 Days Residential Training





Certificate Distribution & Completion of Residential Training









5 Days Residential Training of Master Trainer









Distribution of Apiculture Kit (Bee Boxes, Colonies, Extracteretc)



Refresher training to Beneficiary (In Field)





Hand Holding Support By Master Trainer



Extraction of Honey from Colony



Extraction of Honey from Bee Colony

11.Case Study

SUCCESS STORY–Apiculture: JALIM

STATE	JHARKHAND
DISTRICT	GUMLA
BLOCK	BISHUNPUR
VILLAGE	JALIM
PANCHAYAT	SERKA
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	JAN JAGRAN KENDRA
FUNDING AGENCY	JTDS





I am Dasmi Devi, husband Shri Ropna Asur, Village Jalim, Panchayat Serka, Block Bishunpur, District Gumla.There are total 4 members in my family, inwhichIandmyhusband and two children who are doing agriculture work and Animal Husbandary also. Earlier the financial Condition of my house was very bad, due to which it was difficult to maintain expense in my family. Due to poor financial condition it was very difficult to buy fertilizers, seed for agriculture and to provide good education to my children. My husband and I had go to outside of the village to survive economic condition for the family. The cycle of time changed in the year 20024 when JTDS project arrived in myvillage, then through the Gram Sabha, I was selected as a beneficiary for Apiculture. I got training on Apiculture for 15 Days at Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi through JJK supported by JTDS. After training, received Five Bee boxes with Colony,Feeder and other materials for Honey Production. After six months and regular monitoring of the boxes now production of Honey started, till dateI harvested 150 kg honey and my plan is to sell the produce @ 300-400/ kg in the local market which can improve my family income. I sustained through regular practice up till now.

INDEX FOR: IMPACT OF INCOME		
SL.NO.	**NAME OF ACTIVITY**	**Apiculture**
1	FY of the Activity	2024-25
2	No.of Bee Box with all accessories:	5
3	Total Production in Kg (expected)	200-300 kg
4	Honey Consumed in Kg	10
5	Total sell in Kg:	140
6	Total Income earned value including consumed (expected)	45000-50000/-

2. SUCCESS STORY–Apiculture: MANHEPATH

STATE	JHARKHAND
DISTRICT	LOHARDAGA
BLOCK	PESHRAR
VILLAGE	MANHEPATH
PANCHAYAT	TUIMU





IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	JAN JAGRAN KENDRA
FUNDING AGENCY	JTDS

I am Birshmuni Devi, husband Shri Ramdayal Asur, Village Manhepath, Panchayat Tuimu, Block Peshrar, District Lohardaga.There are total 4 members in my family, IandmyHusband use to collect NON-Timber Forest Products from the local forest and earned a very little by selling those products in local market. Earlier we found it was very tough for maintaining their livelihood. Having no other option. she started working as daily labour to manage food and to meet other minimum need of her family but starvation became practice in this family. Due to poor financial condition it was very difficult to provide good education to my children. The cycle of time changed in the year 2024 when JTDS project arrived in my village, then through the Gram Sabha, I was selected as a beneficiary for Apiculture. I got training on Apiculture for 15 Days at Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi through JJK supported by JTDS. After training, received Five Bee boxes with Colony, Feeder and other materials for Honey Production. After six months and regular monitoring of the boxes now production of Honey started (Expected production =150-250Kg) till date not harvested any honey but my plan is to sell the produce @ 250/ kg in the local market which can improve my family income. I sustained through regular practice up till now.

INDEX FOR: IMPACT OF INCOME		
S L.NO.	**NAME OF ACTIVITY**	**Apiculture**
1	FY of the Activity	2024-25
2	No.of Bee Box with all acccesories:	5
3	Total Production in Kg (expected)	150-250 kg
6	Total Income earned value including consumed (expected)	75000-100000/-

3. SUCCESS STORY–Apiculture: Margeret Birijiya

STATE	JHARKHAND
DISTRICT	GUMLA
BLOCK	BISHUNPUR
VILLAGE	HARUP
PANCHAYAT	SERKA
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	JAN JAGRAN KENDRA



FUNDING AGENCY	JTDS

Margeret Birijiya lives in Harup village of Block Bishunpur in Gumla District with her family. Due to financial crisis, she was unable to study after Std II and married to Sudhram Birijiya at the age of 19. Margeret faced very tough time for maintaining their livelihood for her 12 members family though she has a small agriculture land which give 6 months of food for the year. She started doing agriculture work as a labour in other persons field for their income and also she and her husband use to collect NON-Timber Forest Products from the local forest and earned a very little by selling those products in local market. Due to poor financial condition it was very difficult to provide good education to my children. During this crucial time, Margeret was identified for Apiculture beneficiary through PRA and survey

done by JJK team members. After several discussions, she was given 5 Bee Boxes along with another materials & tools followed by 15 days residential Training at Ramakrishna Mission ashram on Apiculture. She found a new way of additional earning along with Agriculture work. Weekly Handholding and mentoring support time to time helped her lot to run her Activity (Apiculture) effectively. After six months and regular monitoring of the boxes she expected productions of Honey become 400kg seasonal as now a honey production is started. Till date 240 kg honey produce and she sell the produce @ 250/ kg in the local market which can improve her family income. she sustained through regular practice up till now. With the association of this practices and intervention her social status also increases. She planned to do regular transaction of these assets thus she can generate income

INDEX FOR: IMPACT OF INCOME		
SL.NO.	**NAME OF ACTIVITY**	**Apiculture**
1	FY of the Activity	2024-25
2	No.of Bee Box with all accessories:	5
3	Total Production in Kg (expected)	250-300 kg
4	Honey Consumed in Kg	10
5	Total sell in Kg:	230
6	Total Income earned value including consumed	55000-75000/-

4. SUCCESS STORY–Apiculture: Cherodih

STATE	JHARKHAND
DISTRICT	LATEHAR
BLOCK	GARU
VILLAGE	CHERODIH
PANCHAYAT	KARWAI

PROJEC





IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	JAN JAGRAN KENDRA
FUNDING AGENCY	JTDS

Shila Devi (aged 38) lives in Cherodih village of Block Garu in Latehar District with her family. Due to financial crisis, she was unable to study and married to Solman Birijia at the age of 19. Shila Devi faced very tough time for maintaining their livelihood for her 06 members family though she has a small agriculture land which give few months of food for the year. She started doing agriculture work as a labour in other persons field for their income. Due to poor financial condition, it was very difficult to provide good education to her children. During this crucial time, Shila Devi was identified through PRA and survey done by JJK team members. Project provide her5 Bee Boxes along with other materials & tools followed by 15 days residential Training at Ramakrishna Mission ashram on Apiculture. She found a new way of additional earning along with Agriculture work. Weekly Handholding and mentoring support time to time helped her lot to run her Activity (Apiculture) effectively. After six months and regular monitoring of the boxes she expected productions of Honey become 250kg-300kg seasonal as now a honey production is started. Till date 250 kg honey has been produced and she sell the produce @ 200/ kg in the local market which can improve her family income. she sustained through regular practice up till now. With the association of this practices and intervention her social status also increases. She planned to do regular transaction of these assets thus she can generate income.

Her present Monthly Income was around Rs 1900 before programme but after getting benefit from Apiculture she earns about Rs8400 . She will also linked from the different kinds of Govt. aided Schemes e:g Dakiya Yojna, Pension, Ration, wages etc and also act as an active member of SHG.

Her future plan is to use the benefit received from Apiculture Scheme to find some other means of income generation (even if it is small) so that her living standard may improves.

INDEX FOR: IMPACT OF INCOME		
SL.NO.	**NAME OF ACTIVITY**	**Apiculture**
1	FY of the Activity	2024-25
2	No.of Bee Box with all accessories:	5
3	Total Production in Kg (expected)	250-300 kg
4	Honey Consumed in Kg	10
5	Total sell in Kg:	42
6	Total Income earned value including consumed	10000-12000/-

12. Conclusion

- The selected 100 beneficiaries involved in Apiculture got an additional resource for their earnings.
- It is evident that apart from farming or agriculture there are other means of earning income which have become more lucrative.
- Throughout the discussion with all 100respondents, it was found that now they are confident to run this activity as their one of the income generation activities by own and wants it to expand more in future

SOME GLIMPSES OF APICULTURE











Detailed Beneficiary List of Apiculture Activity–CCD Scheme

S.No	District	Block	Panchyat	Village	Name of Beneficiery	Father/ Husband Name	Beneficiery Aadhar No.	Beneficiery Mo.No.	Age of Beneficiary (As per Aadhar)	Gender(M/F)	PVTG cast (Asur/Birhor/Sabar etc.)
1	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Sabita Brijiya	Amrit Brijiya	806617493533	9801553925	24	Female	Brijiya
2	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Sukhmain Devi	BaudhaBrijiya	209937276933	6299517090	43	Female	Brijiya
3	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Fulmanti Devi	BudheswarBrijiya	250839450114	7970796293	30	Female	Brijiya
4	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Joshpin Devi	Ritesh Brijiya	222141616619	6299428644	32	Female	Brijiya
5	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Sanmit Devi	SulendraBrijiya	814631889631	9334176406	36	Female	Brijiya
6	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Bartin Devi	Puran Brijiya	953019456251	9334671212	49	Female	Brijiya
7	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Magret Brijiya	SudhramBrijiya	411102111041	9113778151	53	Female	Brijiya
8	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Gita Brijiya	LaldevBrijiya	516233178503	9546617633	29	Female	Brijiya
9	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Shanti Devi	FuldeoBrijiya	215385078377	8603163766	33	Female	Brijiya
10	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	SurajmaniBrijiya	BahuraBrijiya	590716474007	9835027768	28	Female	Brijiya
11	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Renu Devi	LaldeoBrijiya	333640434314	9102214628	28	Female	Brijiya
12	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Nimanta Devi	DileshwarBrijiya	796837198913	8603168388	30	Female	Brijiya
13	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Anita Devi	Kartik Brijiya	214759906081		40	Female	Brijiya
14	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Budhmaniya Devi	Ramdeo Brijiya	209726263774		50	Female	Brijiya
15	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	Amrita Devi	Dashrath Brjiya	544835737529	9334927101	51	Female	Brijiya
16	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Harup	FuleshwariBrijiya	Late-BilendarBrijiya	653715691791	9835813624	25	Female	Brijiya
17	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Chariya Devi	Bileshwar Asur	402482750124	9341369802	37	Female	Asur
18	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Sabina Asur	Anil Asur	963357297848	9508298419	21	Female	Asur
19	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Basanti Asur	Sumeshwar Asur	630620366714		34	Female	Asur
20	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Sahrin Devi	Sahendra Asur	872718555159		41	Female	Asur
21	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Mangi Devi	Bihari Asur	641115219738	9122211746	53	Female	Asur
22	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Jitni Devi	Bhawa Asur	927772129016	9693489016	50	Female	Asur
23	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Dasmi Devi	Ropna Asur	292453120462	8434652007	56	Female	Asur
24	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Butani Devi	Sukhana Asur	358786929941	6204619177	53	Female	Asur
25	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Rani Devi	BiknaBrijiya	795739931215		50	Female	Brijiya
26	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Gidi Devi	Ramdeo Asur	535393049516	6009026947	38	Female	Asur
27	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Silmanti Devi	Ramnath Asur	458583976103	6206427364	33	Female	Asur
28	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Saniyaro Devi	Budhnath Asur	213215610223		43	Female	Asur
29	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Kunti Devi	Budheshwarasur	996508300624	9263218130	35	Female	Asur
30	Gumla	Bishunpur	Serka	Jalim	Chamin Devi	Budhana Asur	247221447886		57	Female	Asur
31	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Anima Asur	Suresh Asur	842236613674	9043249365	29	Female	Asur
32	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Karmi Asur	Rajesh Asur	426118329428	7050411141	25	Female	Asur
33	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Nehari Asur	Raju Asur	273797862272		29	Female	Asur
34	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Matin Asur	Surendra Asur	832889968419	7759049103	27	Female	Asur
35	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Lalita Asur	MandeoAsur	325528945100	7368845192	32	Female	Asur
36	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Lilmanti Asur	Fuldeo Asur	246791923758	8580290051	28	Female	Asur
37	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Salmaint Asur	Bablu Asur	391070731012	7903447118	39	Female	Asur
38	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Parmila Asur	Laxman Asur	480890423602	7295857528	29	Female	Asur

39	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Sangeeta Asur	Baldeo Asur	511682679156	7488186396	27	Female	Asur
40	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Babita Kumari	Karma Asur	881179680358		23	Female	Asur
41	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Amrita Asur	Ramkeshwar Asur	837954962054	8084869371	29	Female	Asur
42	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Brishmuni Devi	Ramdayal Asur	334489006299	8235426723	32	Female	Asur
43	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Hirmuni Asur	Gulab Asur	699137387903	8002973644	34	Female	Asur
44	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Gamhariya	Geeta Asur	Jitram Asur	457112847487		42	Female	Asur
45	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Manhepath	Birashmuni Devi	Shyamlal Asur	737967420123	8292787033	52	Female	Asur
46	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Manhepath	FulmaniyaAsurain	Ramlal Asur	893708384088		40	Female	Asur
47	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Manhepath	Lalita Devi	Budheshwarasur	663950650791	7598830179	28	Female	Asur
48	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Manhepath	Sukhmaniya Asur	Bishwnath Asur	917351974393	7368853395	46	Female	Asur
49	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Manhepath	Lalita Kumari	Vinod Asur	865647402219		25	Female	Asur
50	Lohardga	Peshrar	Tuimu	Manhepath	Karma Asur	Late- Sahju Asur	389045361396		61	Male	Asur
51	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	karmi Devi	ChitamanParahiya	674654336805	7859052341	37	Female	Pahariya
52	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Koushila Devi	Sonu Pahariya	233959228085	8102361292	32	Female	Pahariya
53	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Munni Devi	Subedar Korwa	471752018164	9279914154	33	Female	Korwa
54	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Sangita Devi	Sukhalalpahariya	218828427903	7012892668	25	Female	Pahariya
55	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Anita Kumari	SakaldeepPahariya	601867424017	92797887190	19	Female	Pahariya
56	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Anita Devi	Manoj Pahariya	526866758211	8797309925	33	Female	Pahariya
57	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Sumitri Devi	Babulal Pahariya	802750180924	9279383579	46	Female	Pahariya
58	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Karishma Devi	Kapil Pahariya	247682128765	7411078929	26	Female	Pahariya
59	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Sabita Devi	Mandeep Pahariya	498821365059	6200569413	23	Female	Pahariya
60	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Rita Devi	Budhan Parahiya	893939535143	9234977899	30	Female	Pahariya
61	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Sukari Kuwar	GejuParahiya	508625148375	9942924011	54	Female	Pahariya
62	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Rupa Devi	Suresh Parahiya	309145011787	9341398687	29	Female	Pahariya
63	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Sarita Devi	Manish Korwa	266685409652	9341637432	29	Female	Korwa
64	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Manti Devi	Ritu Korwa	710697493623	9693527082	39	Female	Korwa
65	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Suarjmani Kumari	InderdeoKorwa	708492131068	8987881710	22	Female	Korwa
66	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Sunita Devi	ChiuramanParahiya	663837992520	89878817110	23	Female	Parahiya
67	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Binod Parahiya	Timan Parahiya	599355394436	62022117296	49	Female	Parahiya
68	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Kunti Devi	Avatar Prahiya	863455000235	9234977899	51	Female	Parahiya
69	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	BasmatiyaMasomat	Bhola Parahiya	222696242290	9508385779	66	Female	Parahiya
70	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Sarita Kumari	Ramesar Parahiya	622969114640	9508385779	24	Female	Parahiya
71	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Barichatan	Kapil Parahiya	Churaman parahiya	817376734017	7411078929	47	Male	Parahiya
72	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Baridohar	SohraiKorwa	Biru Korwa	950778489054	7012639590	40	Female	Korwa
73	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Baridohar	Manoj Korwa	Mahavir Korwa	776251275957	8921596209	33	Male	Korwa
74	Latehar	Barwadih	Kuchila	Baridohar	Bifan Korwa	Biru Korwa	683946640334	8434459079	31	Male	Korwa
75	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Sundari devi	Sunil Brijiya	566568966775	6387592013	36	Female	Brijiya
76	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Panto Devi	Raju Brijiya	755264370721	7004287102	33	Female	Brijiya
77	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Nilam Devi	Arun Brijiya	225112091331	7482927184	19	Female	Brijiya
78	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Gita Devi	Pradeep Brijiya	809220892754	9114872250	22	Female	Brijiya
79	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Melko Devi	SukhanBrijiya	823655961583	9508096769	35	Female	Brijiya
80	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Nirpi Devi	Juman Brijiya	282853081385	9229238696	36	Female	Brijiya
81	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Shila Devi	Solaman Brijiya	869449948230	9229238696	38	Female	Brijiya

82	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Sunita Devi	Anand Brijiya	839890649142	7004287102	33	Female	Brijiya
83	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Prabha Devi	Shanil Brijiya	549470099548	9304542822	28	Female	Brijiya
84	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Sunita Devi	Ranjit Brijiya	525042809853	8220456970	26	Female	Brijiya
85	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Malin Devi	Binod Brijiya	400994968948	9555821387	41	Female	Brijiya
86	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Sunita Devi	Manish Brijiya	797921032377	9142698941	26	Female	Brijiya
87	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Lilawati Devi	Munna Brijiya	619122413119	7320893886	24	Female	Brijiya
88	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Khushboo Devi	Arvind Brijiya	840140328454	9229748461	26	Female	Brijiya
89	Latehar	Garu	karwai	Cherodih	Binita Devi	Umesh Brijiya	697744997045	9229095732	18	Female	Brijiya
90	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Chhipadohar	KawalpatiyaParhin	KharidanParahiya	920543957447	9060722747	46	Female	Pahariya
91	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Chhipadohar	Kamla Devi	Ramesh Parahiya	233165454518	7494908031	39	Female	Pahariya
92	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Chhipadohar	SakuntiParhin	Mahendra Parahiya	585963326084	7494908031	44	Female	Pahariya
93	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Chhipadohar	Savita Devi	Shankar Parahiya	491515290888	8102159144	38	Female	Pahariya
94	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Chhipadohar	Parmila Parhin	Umesh Parahiya	945822537730	9142087282	26	Female	Pahariya
95	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Chhipadohar	Basanti Devi	Dhanraj Parahiya	665161985944		31	Female	Pahariya
96	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Chhipadohar	Gita Devi	Sunil Parahiya	621593370576	9334030391	25	Female	Pahariya
97	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Juruhar	Babulal Korwa	Amrika Korwa	329241989842	9241637092	30	Male	Korwa
98	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Juruhar	LaxmaniyaMasomat	Badna Korwa	530090012658	6387974778	52	Female	Korwa
99	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Juruhar	Basmatiya Devi	Dukhan Korwa	835942722342	9845598104	41	Female	Korwa
100	Latehar	Barwadih	Chhipadohar	Juruhar	Sobhagiya Devi	Hulas Korwa	498807357470	8253003198	51	Female	Korwa