Jharkhand Tribal Development Society(JTDS)
Annual Progress Report
(April, 2023-March,2024)



JharkhandTribalDevelopmentSociety

(Departmentof ST,SC, Minority and BC Welfare,Govt.of Jharkhand)

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Executive Summary

Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS) is continuously working for the betterment of Tribal people of Jharkhand since 2003, It has successfully implemented the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) funded Jharkhand Tribal Development Program (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 1779villages of 32 blocks spread across 14 districts of Jharkhand.

1. After Successful Completion of JTELP (IFAD Assistance) JTDS is implementing various livelihood activities such as Solar Based Irrigation System, Vermi Compost Production, Mushroom Cultivation, Apiculture, Fishery Development, Livestock Development with Tribal Community and also intervention like Targeting Hard Core Poor (THP) with PVTG's under SCA to TSS and CCD Schemes.
2. Project Under SCA to TSS are -Solar Based Irrigation System(75 Unit), Vermicompost (2000 HH) , Mushroom Cultivation (1125 HH) and Apiculture(500HH).
3. Project Under CCD Schemes areTargeting Hard Core Poor -THP with PVTG in 8 Blocks (3750HH)
4. Another CCD Programme is Income Generating Activity (IGA) to PVTGs in 14 TSP District with 2000 HH.
5. Initiation for the promotion of FPO (Farmers Producer Organization) and Establishment of Rural Mart .

Background of JTDS:

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 under Dept. of Welfare, Govt. of Jharkhand.

Ongoing Projects/Schemes

Sl.No.	Project/Schemes	Outreach	Remark
01.	Solar based irrigation System	District:14,Block:32,Villages:75, HHs:988	Funded under SCA toTSS
02.	Installation of Vermi-compost units	District:14,Block:32,Villages:101, HHs:2000	Funded under SCA toTSS
03.	Oyster Mushroom Cultivation	District:06,Block:12,Villages:32, HHs:1125	Funded under SCA toTSS
04.	Apiculture Promotion	District:05,Block:09,Villages:20, HHs:500	Funded under SCA toTSS
05.	Targeting Hard Core Poor Program	District:08,Block:26,Villages:128, HHs:3750	Funded under CCD
06	Fishery Intervention with PVTG	District: 9,Block:19,Villages:38, HHs:116	Through Convergence.
07	Apiculture promotion with PVTG	District:03,Block:5,Villages:9, HHs:100	Funded under CCD

Central sponsored scheme SCA to TSS at a glance:

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) is part of the Umbrella Scheme for Development ofScheduled Tribes which is now a Core of the Core Scheme.

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)is 100% grant from Government of India (since 1977-78). It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development.

This grant is utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and Clusters, PVTG ands and dispersed tribal population.

Implementation of the activities were done with the support of Implementation Agency/NGOs.

Status Report (as on 31st March 2024) amount in INR lakhs							
Sl. No	Name of The Activity	Name of Scheme	Physical		Financial		Remarks
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Mushroom Cultivation	SCA to TSS	1125 HH	1125 HH	135	133.59	Completed
2	Vermi Compost	SCA to TSS	2000 HH	2000 HH	240	238.00	Completed
3	Solar Based Irrigation Facilities	SCA to TSS	75 Unit	75 Unit	697.13	628.68	Ongoing.
4	Apiculture	SCA to TSS	500 HH	500 HH	292.5	270.04	Ongoing..

List of Agency for Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities under SCA to TSS Scheme						
Sl. No	Name of The Activity	Zone	Name of Agency/NGO	No of HH / Units	No of Districts	Name of Districts
1	Mushroom Cultivation	I	Citizens Foundation	525 HH	3	Dumka(200HH), Godda(200 HH) & Sahebganj(125 HH)
2		II	App Agreegate	600 HH	3	Lohardaga (200 HH), E.Singhbhum (200 HH) & Jamtara (200 HH)
3	Vermi Compost	I	NACOF	1200 HH	8	Ranchi(200HH), Gumla(100 HH), Lohardaga (200 HH), Dumka(200 HH), Godda(200HH), Jamtara(100 HH), Sahebganj(100 Hh0, Pakur 100HH)
4		II	Lamifab & Papers Ltd	800 HH	6	Saraikaela Kharsawan(200 HH), W.Singhbhum (200 HH), E,Singhbhum (100 HH), Simdega (100 HH), Khunti (100HH) & Simdega(100HH)
5	Solar Based Irrigation Facilities	I	Shashanka & Agro Tech Pvt Ltd	25 Units	5	Ranchi (7 units), Khunti (4 Units), Lohardaga(5 Units), Gumla(5 Units) & Latehar(4 Units)
6		II	Universal Hi -Tech	26 Units	4	Saraikaela Kharsawan(9 Units), W.Singhbhum (8 Units), E,Singhbhum (5 Units) & Simdega (4 Units)
7		III	M/S Manoj Kumar	24 Units	5	Dumka(6 Units), Godda(5 Units), Jamtara(4 Units), Pakur (4 Units) & Sahebganj(5 units)
8	Apiculture	I	Holyfaith	250 HH	3	Pakur(100 HH), Sahebganj(100 HH) & Dumka(50 HH)
9		SCA to TSS	Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan	250 HH	2	W.Singhbhum(150 HH) & Jamtara (100 HH)

Activity 1 – Mushroom Cultivation

Introduction: A Mushroom is one of the many species of fungi. It is somewhat like the fruit of a plant. Mushroom consumption and cultivation has been vogue for almost 200 years. However commercial mushroom farming in India has started recently. Growing mushroom under controlled environment now becomes culture. Its popularity is growing and it has become a business which is export oriented. Today 20 different species of mushroom are commercially cultivated around the world. In India Mushroom cultivation has been taken up in states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, etc. (during winter months) while earlier it was confined to only hilly areas. Generally two types of mushroom cultivated which is button and oyster. Button mushroom is the most popular one but nowadays people like Oyster Mushroom also.. There are two main mushroom growers in India that is seasonal and round the year growers. The seasonal growers are from plain parts of India who grow in winter season and round the year growers are from hilly areas.

This project is all about to identify to range of livelihood options persuade by the Tribal Communities with special references to Mushroom cultivation.

Objectives:

- To improve the Socio-economic condition of the ST farmers and village community.
- To uplift the living status of the women by giving them skill training programme so that they can raise their income.
- To improve agriculture technologies and practices to facilitation of market linkage for agricultural product

Activities performed during Implementation of Mushroom Cultivation

1. In accordance with the guidelines, beneficiaries were selected from the Scheduled Tribe (ST) community, a process overseen and approved by the Gramsabha.

2. After the selection process, a total of 33 training sessions were conducted for all selected beneficiaries. These sessions focused on imparting knowledge and techniques related to Oyster Mushroom cultivation, as well as elucidating the manifold benefits associated with this agricultural practice.

3. Following the training sessions, a series of 14 exposure visits were arranged for the beneficiaries. These visits facilitated meaningful exchanges among farmers hailing from diverse regions, fostering an environment conducive to mutual learning. Participants had the opportunity to observe first-hand instances of successful integration of sustainable farming practices within communities akin to their own.

4. Subsequently, each beneficiary was equipped with a Mushroom Kit, a crucial step towards commencing their mushroom cultivation endeavours. These kits, distributed under the guidance of the relevant agency, contained essential items such as spawn, stands, hand sprayers, medicines, and bags. Coupled with the knowledge gleaned from training sessions and exposure visits, these kits served as practical tools to kick start the mushroom production process.

Where there is will there is a way: Mushroom Cultivation

Case study of Sangeeta Kumari, Age 34. Guri, Kairo, Lohardaga



Mushrooms are fungi. They have been used as food since the times of the caveman when they were collected from the wild. Today, there are thousands of varieties of them, in various colors, flavors, and different varieties (i.e Amanita caesarea, Agaricus arvensis, Cyttaria espinosae etc.) (Tolera and Abera, 2017). Among all the cultivated mushroom, Oyster mushroom (Pleurotus sp.) has maximum number of cultivated species and one of the most popular edible mushroom. These belong to Class Basidiomycetes and Agaricaceae Family (Carla et al., 2013). It is popularly known as 'Khukhari' in Jharkhand. Mushroom has been cultivated and used as nutritious food since ancient times for their nutritional value and flavour, which is low in calories and rich in carbohydrates, essential amino acids, fiber, important vitamins and minerals (Keneni et al., 2014). Mushroom has low fat content, high fiber, essential amino acids and also contains essential minerals and many bioactive compounds. The basic components in this mushroom includes: polysaccharides, lipopolysaccharides, proteins, peptides, glycoproteins, nucleosides, triterpenoids, lectins, lipids (Tolera and Abera, 2017). Many pharmaceutical companies also utilize it for its different neutraceutical properties like prevention or treatment of Parkinson, Alzheimer, hypertension and high risk of strokes. Mushrooms also act as antibacterial immune system enhancer and cholesterol lowering agents etc.



Marginal Farmer. Prior to engaging in Mushroom cultivation her family is totally dependent on traditional methods of agriculture for their livelihoods. As the family is involved in traditional farming the major crop is Paddy, along with maize and groundnut (produced in less quantity just for the consumption purpose of the family). Due to lack of irrigation facilities the family is into mono cropping, practicing agriculture during the Kharif season only and completely depending upon the rainfall for irrigation. Also due to lack of input and output supply chain it is very challenging for the family to have financial growth and financial stability.



Mushroom cultivation has been a game changer for the family. SCA-TSS approved project, Mushroom Cultivation for Tribal households has enabled them to have access to the village level free training on mushroom cultivation with providing totals of 40 Oyster Mushroom farming bags in 2 lots, Drier and Trays. First the



APP Agreegate Agency was hired by the State for implementation of Mushroom cultivation in 200 HH of Lohardaga District. The trainers from the agency provided 3 days training to the identified beneficiaries then the beneficiaries were provided with 20 mushroom bags in 1st Lot free of cost. This helped the beneficiaries to have a sense of financial security with year-long income. As reported by Sangeeta, she sells 250gm Mushroom for Rs 50, the income from sale of mushroom is enough to meet the daily requirement of the family throughout the year. "Unlike vegetables or cereal crops, mushrooms do not require much manual labour, financial investment or time. Mushroom have a short growth cycle and its cultivation is a good option for women to become financially independent" says 34 years old. When asked about how do they get the spawn and where do they sell their produce she said "We get spawn very easily from the bero market which is Rs 200 for 1 Kg and we sell it in local hats and we also keep it dried for our own consumption purpose".

She had received 1st lot of mushroom bags in December, 2022 and 2nd lot of 20 bags in February,23. Since then she has been an active mushroom cultivator and till date she has generated total income of Rs 12750.00 by selling around 35 kgs of mushroom which excludes all the input cost.





Mushroom Cultivation												
S.N	**Implementing Agency**	**District**	**HHs**	**Blocks**	**Panchayat**	**Villages**	**Total No of beneficiaries selected**	**Total No. of Beneficiaries attended the Training**	**Beneficiaries received Mushroom Kit (1st & 2nd Lot)**	**Total No. of Mushroom kit Distributed @ 40 bags**	**Productionin (Kg)**	**No of Benefeciaries started by their own**
1	Citizen Foundation	Dumka	200	2	2	4	200	200	200	8000	5352.6	15 beneficiary in Aherichuya village and 10 beneficiaries in Karudih village Gopikander block started by own mushroom production till now total 4 kg sold in localmarket.
2		Godda	200	2	2	2	200	200	200	8000	5170	35 benefeciaries continue doing production by their own investment
3		Sahebganj	125	2	2	8	125	125	125	5000	3212	
4	APP Agreegate	Lohardaga	200	2	4	6	200	200	200	8000	4799.15	
5		East Singhbhum	200	2	5	6	200	200	200	8000	5969	Total 65 beneficiaries in 3 villages started mushroom cultivation by their own investment.The Benefeciary collectively purchased 50 Kg spawn and started cultivation and now they got total 85 kg mushroom as yet. At present, 65 beneficieries uses the mushroom as food and addtional prodution has been sold by them
6		Jamtara	200	2	3	5	200	200	200	8000	5760	80 beneficiaries started in winter session
		Total	**1125**	**12**	**18**	**31**	**1125**	**1125**	**1125**	**45000**	**30262.8**	

Activity 2 – Vermicompost

Introduction:

Vermicompost is known to be the world's best fertilizer.Vermi composting is a method of preparing enriched compost with the use of earthworms. It is one of the easiest methods to recycle agricultural wastes and to produce quality compost. Earthworms consume biomass and excrete it in digested form called worm casts. Worm casts are popularly called as Black gold. The casts are rich in nutrients, growth promoting substances, beneficial soil micro flora and having properties of inhibiting pathogenic microbes. Vermicompost is stable, fine granular organic manure, which enriches soil quality by improving its physicochemical and biological properties. It is highly useful in raising seedlings and for crop production. Vermicompost is becoming popular as a major component of organic farming system. Using Vermicompost can fulfill the requirements for organically grown products.

Vermicompost has been emerging as an important source in supplementing and substituting chemical fertilizers in agriculture. Vermicompost, also known as 'farmers' friend' is used for general crops and plantation crops. It is a valuable input for sustainable agriculture and wasteland development. It is a growth promoter and helpful in providing hormones required for plant growth. There is huge demand for vermicompost among farmers as it enhances the quality of agricultural production and the price for vermicompostis much cheaper. It is also used widely in pot culture and in home gardens. In addition, many government departments including agriculture, forest and horticulture buy it in bulk. Demand for vermicompost has also decreased over the years due to various reasons. However, government agencies and NGOs are popularizing organic agriculture practices among the farmers through the use of vermicompost. The agencies are also organizing sensitization events through awareness campaigns and film show in rural and urban areas.

Objectives:

- To improve agriculture technologies and practices to facilitation of market linkage for agricultural product
- To make aware for the production & use of Organic Manure(Vermin compost)
- To Increase in crop yield & improve soil health.

Activities performed during Implementation of Vermicompost Cultivation

1. In accordance with the guidelines, beneficiaries were selected from the Scheduled Tribe (ST) community, a process overseen and approved by the Gramsabha.

2. After the selection process, a one day infield training were conducted for all selected 2000 beneficiaries. These sessions focused on imparting knowledge and techniques related to production of Vermin Compost with detailed setup of Vermin Kit to Production Stages.

3. Subsequently, each beneficiary was equipped with a Verminkit alongwith H.D.P.E. made portable vermibed (12 x 4' x 2' = 96 Cft), Plastic Sheet approx. 644 Sq ft, with Jute sack for four time, Earthworm 1000 nos and cow dung of one tractor for one unit and Portable type vermi bed cover .

Mangra Tigga is small farmers of Saura village of Chatta Panchayt, Block Karra in Khunti District. He is associated with JTDS since the JTELP intervention. With help of line departments he has been able to develop a demonstration field setup in his own land of approximately 0.5 acre of land. With help of JTDS he has managed well to acquire different trainings related to improved agriculture, seed and pest management, meticulous use of water resources and use of Vermicompost in his agriculture practice. Presently he has been able to develop Papaya orchard along with few mango trees with the support of MNERGA scheme. He has also successfully grown Guava and Jackfruit trees gived by JTDS. He has successfully installed and uses drip irrigation, mulching sheets in his field with convergence with ATMA. Today he is also able grow varieties of vegetable like *Tomatao, Chilli, bitter gourd* and *bottle Gourd*.





Vermicompost Production										
S.N	**Implementing Agency/ NGO**	**District**	**Block**	**Panchayat**	**Village**	**Beneficiary**	**Total no. of beneficiaries selected**	**Beneficiaries attended training**	**Beneficiaries received kit**	**Productionin (Kg)**
1	NACOF	Ranchi	3	8	11	200	200	200	200	48220
2		Lohardaga	2	5	9	200	200	200	200	62030
3		Gumla	2	2	5	100	100	100	100	36170
4		Dumka	2	2	5	200	200	200	200	60243
5		Jamtara	2	2	6	100	100	100	100	38165
6		Godda	2	3	3	200	200	200	200	71000
7		Pakur	2	2	2	100	100	100	100	16830
8		Sahibganj	1	1	4	100	100	100	100	6125
9	Lamifab & Papers Ltd	Khunti	2	3	4	100	100	100	100	22060
10		Simdega	2	4	4	100	100	100	100	11320
11		Latehar	2	3	4	100	100	100	100	15200
12		EastSinghbhum	2	3	4	100	100	100	100	8500
13		WestSinghbhum	4	7	7	200	200	200	200	7890
14		Saraikela Kharsawan	3	12	24	200	200	200	200	15410
Total			**31**	**57**	**92**	**2000**	**2000**	**2000**	**2000**	**419163**

Self Preparation of Organic Manure

Shanti Devi W/o Nandkishore Oraon village Jungur one of the beneficiary opted Vermi compost activity for preparing organic manure provided though JTDS and in support of agency LAMIFABS

Beneficiaries Name	**Shanti Devi**
Village	Jungur
District/Block/Panchayat	Latehar/ Manika / Jungur
State	Jharkhand



While practicing agriculture as her daily routine for her family need which is essential for livelihood and income in 2 acres of land She learnt from her past experience from JTELP and observed the difference in using organic manure and fertilizer She speaks that production and fertility of land shows the differences while using organic manure. Through the present ongoing scheme under SCA to TSS through JTDS with support of LAMIFABS involved in providing vermibed to beneficiary for preparing vermi compost by beneficiaries themselves

She was much interested in taking this scheme for preparation of vermi compost for her own so that in use of organic manure on crops to increase production and as well as ensuring land can be secure for agriculture farming for longer duration . At present she has attended training provided through JTDS on installation of vermibed and preparation of vermin compost

After taking training she has now installed the vermibed and covered the bed with manure and leafs for the process in preparation of the vermin compost . She has also taken out organic manure for around 50 Kg and has utilized in different crops.

Activity3 – Solar Based Irrigation System

Introduction

The Solar Based Systems Irrigation Project's intended goal is to use solar water pumps for irrigation to replace either diesel-generated electricity or grid based electricity generation for water pumping for irrigation. The replacement of the diesel pumps is going to generate certain climate related impacts. A diesel generator emits CO2 during operation and grid based electricity is usually generated with coal, oil or natural gas which also emits considerable quantities of CO2. In contrast, a solar based water pump system does not result in greenhouse gas emissions. Extensive use of solar water pumps in irrigation would therefore lead to substantial greenhouse gas emission reductions. 1.3. The main development objective of the project is to reduce the dependency on imported fossil fuels through the adoption of renewable energy for water supply in irrigation to foster economic and social development by increasing crop production in the agricultural areas around the country and promote peaceful environment for water resources use. 1.4. Some of the main features of the solar powered pumping Systems for Irrigation are: i) The project is environmentally classified under category 2 considering the nature of the interventions, which are expected to generate evident positive environmental and social impacts. ii) An integrated approach of institutional development, research and transfer of technology, conservation agriculture, and water management will bring environmental good practices to the project area. iii) The project will not involve any resettlement of populations. iv) Under the Climate Change Risk Assessment, the project is classified under category 2, therefore, the project may be vulnerable to climate risk. v) The project components and implementation plans should be selected and designed taking into consideration the necessary practical risk management and adaptation measures.

Objectives:

- To promote renewable energy and water use efficiency in agriculture.
- To increase household water security and offer solutions for climate-smart agriculture development
- To Increase in crop yield & improve soil health.

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Activities performed during Implementation of Solar based irrigation System

Methods of preparation/Installation/Execution

Step1:-Meeting Conducted with the selected district DPMU Team for working on Solar Based Irrigation System under SCA to TSS Scheme.

Step2:-

Gram Sabha organize at the selected village and necessary document are collected from the selected farmer.

Step 3:-

Jointly site survey of listed farmer has done with Geologist, company representative & concern district DPMU team.

Step 4:-
After receiving the Geologist Report Boring work has started on listed farmer site.

Step 5:-
Solar Based Irrigation System structure has delivered to farmer site and installation of structure had completed.

Step 6:-
Solar Module and pump has delivered to farmer site then our engineer has installed the solar pump with QRC outlet was built on site.

Step 7:-
All completed site had been jointly visited by agency representative, Geologist and concern district DPMU Team. Bore well discharge report was prepared by Geologist.

Step 8:-
After Installing of Solar Pump Fencing work has completed for safety of solar based irrigation system.

Step:-9
Training session was conducted by the company representative on site. Then Installed Solar Based Irrigation System was handed over to beneficiary for utilization of water.

Jharkhand is known for land of forest and mostly population are depend on agriculture. Farmers earn living on agriculture sector and most population are of SC/ST community. They don't have better resources and knowledge for farming. JTDS (Jharkhand Tribal Development Society) work for SC/ST Community for their livelihood promotions. Every year for increment of better live JTDS introduce different Scheme/activity for ST/SC community. Currently for better result in agriculture sector JTDS has introduce Solar Based Irrigation System for marginal farmer.

Past Scenario: **-**Previously farmers depend upon the rain water, well, riveretc for crop cultivation process. Thus one season farming was conducted or till availability of water in river/well. Rest of the time they need to work outside of native place for livelihood purpose. During the gap of 2 season fertilizer of the field get decreases and they need to fertilize the field before the crop. In such condition extra work and money are require. Although the farmer borrow some marginal amount from others to fertilize their farm and this make the crop more expensive.
This is happen only due to non-availability of water resources at village during the winter and summer season. Farmers have to wait for rainy season for water so that they can crop paddy cultivation. Well are previously dug by the help JTDS

department but due to unavailability of water all the time farming was not conducted at off season.

The soil in the region are characterized as low water storage capacity. The agriculture economy in the region is rain fed, small-scale crops, livestock and integrated crop-livestock/agro pastoral farming system. Any type of agricultural activities post kharif season was a big challenge for the farmers due to limited or no availability of irrigation facilities.

Current Scenario:-



Solar water system were installed by JTDS under SCA to TSS scheme for marginal ST/SC community farmer who are ready to increase their income from farming. Such kind of activity help for small marginal scale farmers belong to SC/ST community to utilize of water round the year for cropping different types of crop. Dependency on rainfall decrease via solar based irrigation system. This show the result on better life style of small rural farmer. For this purpose only JTDS come with new idea of Solar Pump System for anytime availability of water in day time.

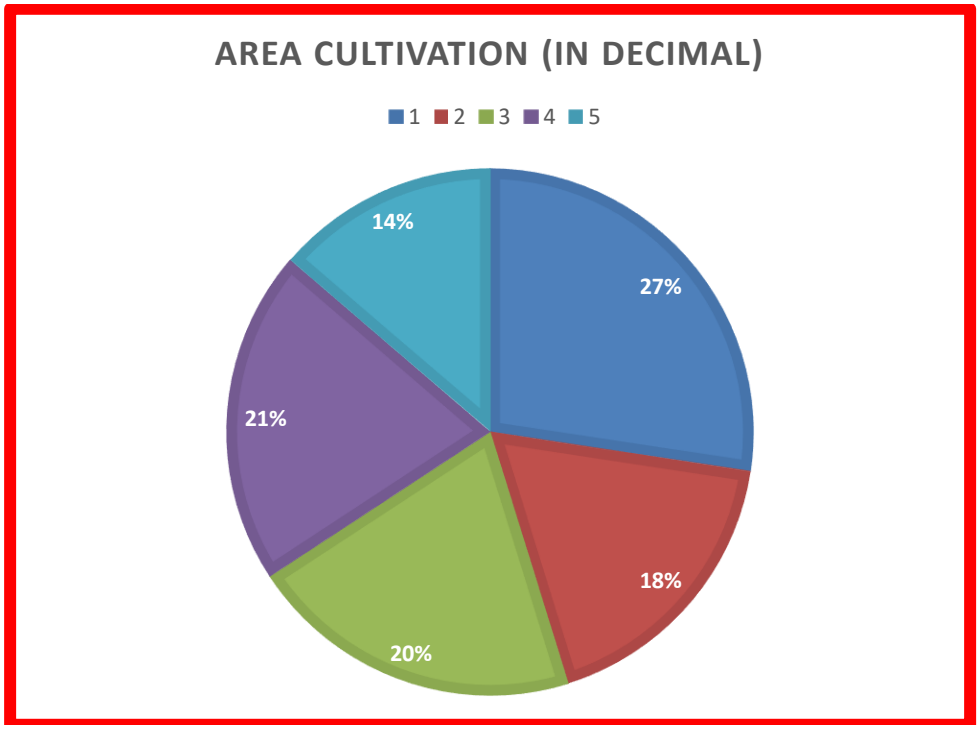
Total 5 nos. of Solar Based Irrigation System was Installed atLohardagaDistrict

VIllage	Panchayat	Block
Baragain	Baragain	Bhandra
Bhita	Bhita	Bhandra
Narauli	Naurali	Kairo
Chalho	Gajni	Kairo
Baksi	Sarabhe	Kairo

This kind of new idea for farming with the help of solar water pumping system famer need not be pay any electrical bill for water. This system is environmental and free of maintenance.

Agriculture productivity is low due to unavailability of water resource and lack of knowledge in the field of cultivation. Famers understand the water management system with the help of Solar Based Irrigation System. Sustainable and efficient water management practices are key to improved small and marginal holders agricultural productivity.

Total Area Cultivated after the installation of Solar Based Irrigation System					
Sr. No.	Village	Block	No. of Farmers associate	Total Area cultivation (in Decimal)	Name of Crop
1	Chalho	Chalho	15-18	10	Paddy, Green Pea, Wheat
2	Narauli	Naurili	9-14	6.5	Chilli, Couliflower, Potato, Green Pea, Wheat, Chilli
3	Sadhabe	Bakshi	11-15	7.5	Paddy Green Pea, Potato, Wheat, Mustard
4	Bitha	Bhita	9-12	7.5	Maize, Potato, Green Pea, Cucumber, Wheat
5	Bargai	Bargai	9-11	5.0	Paddy, Green pea, Wheat



Thus above chart indicate that with the help of available water resources installed by JTDS Solar Bases Irrigation System farmers are cultivating maximum no. of the area listed farmer and cropping round the year. Now a day more farmer are joining in a

group accordingly there needs of water. Further they are using for drinking and home purpose also.This needs the fulfill of water to the marginal farmer in village.



In VILLAGE- NARAULI, BLOCK – NARAULI, DIST-LOHARDAGA, JTDS installed the Solar based irrigation system at farmer site. Now a day farmer is using the solar based irrigation system for cultivation purpose round the year. In day time water are used to store in a well and with the help of electricpump theyare irrigating there farm in the night also. Thus farmers of village Narauli are working hard in cultivation of different crop.

Solar Based Irrigation System

S.N	Implementing Agency	Name of District	No of Unit	Block covered	Village covered	No of HH Benefitted	Solar installation Completed	Boring Work	No of HH started Agriculture Practices from Solar Based Irrigation system	Area Cultivated in Decimal (From SBIS)
1	Shashanka Agro Tech pvt ltd.	Ranchi	7	3	7	82	7	Completed	62	3760
2		Khunti	4	2	4	100	4	Completed	25	1515
3		Lohardaga	5	2	5	53	5	Completed	32	1050
4		Gumla	5	2	5	117	5	Completed	60	3065
5		Latehar	4	2	4	60	4	Completed	60	3265
6	Universal Hi-Tech	Simdega	4	2	4	40	4	Completed	35	2035
7		EastSinghbhum	5	2	5	90	5	Completed	55	591
248		WestSinghbhum	8	4	8	167	8	Completed	69	3255
9		Saraikela Kharsawan	9	3	9	205	9	Completed	60	1840
10	M/s Manoj Kumar	Dumka	6	2	6	100	6	Completed	55	1235
11		Jamtara	4	2	4	87	4	Completed	24	196
12		Godda	5	2	5	73	5	Completed	20	260
13		Pakur	4	2	4	57	4	Completed	23	822
14		Sahebganj	5	2	5	57	4	Completed	17	576
Total			**75**	**32**	**75**	**1288**	**74**		**597**	**23465**

Activity 4 – Apiculture

Introduction

Ministry of Tribal Affairs(MOTA) has been undertaking various endeavors for socio- economic development of Schedule Tribes (ST) through schemes on education, infrastructure and livelihood and other activities to address critical gaps. Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) is a dedicated source of finding Tribal Development across the country. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country are carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries & the State Government. MoTA supplements these initiatives by ways of filling gaps. In this backdrop, the scheme Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) which is a part of the umbrella Scheme for the development of ST community is directed towards providing grants/UTs an additive to their own efforts for accelerating Tribal Development & strengthening institutional arrangements.

In this connection, to execute the Bee Keeping and Honey Processing Unit Project, in 5 districts of state, Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS) has selected two implementing agencies namely Holy Faith and Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan for implementation of the activity. 5 selected districts are divided into two Zone. Zone-1 comprises of Dumka, Pakur and Sahebganj and Zone-2 comprises of Jamtara and West Singhbhum.There are 250 beneficiaries in each Zone.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE & PURPOSE

Overall Objective

The Overall objective of the project is to support beekeeping activities to engage the tribal people of in the production of high quality honey and marketing of same.

Specific Objective

The specific objectives of the project are:

- Strengthen farmers in suitable agro-ecological zones to establish production of high-quality honey.
- Introduce farmers to user-friendly honey production technology that ensures quality honey production to targeted groups.
- Increase household income for the participating households.
- Train farmers in hive management and honey production.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The project was implemented in the following phases:

- Identification of Beneficiaries.
- Training of Beneficiaries.
- Selection and training of Master Trainer.
- Distribution of Bee boxes with accessories.
- Providing Handholding support.
- Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Honey Production

4.1 Identification of Beneficiaries- To implement the project total 250 beneficiaries in each zone were identified with help of JTDS district management units of concerned district.

Project Beneficiaries

Zone - 1

SL No	District	Name of Block	Panchayat	Name of Village	No of Beneficiaries
1	Dumka	Gopikandar	Masna	Dighaparvat	44

				Lakhiwar	06
2	Sahibganj	Borio	Jatkekumarjori	Kamogoda	20
				Karmatar	80
3	Pakur	Littipara	Jamjori	Amarbhita	30
				Dandakuria	70
				Total	**250**

Zone -2

SL No	District	Name of Block	Panchayat	Name of Village	No of Beneficiaries
1	Jamtara	Jamtara	Chandradipa	Chandradipa	13
				Gowakola	17
				Nildaha	10
				Jeetpur	10
			Saharpur	Jorbhita	10
				Rampurchak	10
		Fatehpur	Asanberiya	Aamsahri	10
				Asanberiya	10
				Andhro	10
2	West Singhbum	Khuntpani	Pandavir	Roro	20
				Petapeti	20
		Tonto	Siringsia	Siringsia	18
				Sagarkatta	18
			Dewanbir	Bandhodih	15
			Porhat	Sarandiyaposh	23
		Goelkera	Bara	Ghoraduba	18
			Aarahas	Aarahasa	18
				Total	**250**

4.2. Training of Beneficiaries- 15 days Training of all the 500 beneficiaries was done in the month of November - December 2022.

The Participants received training on;

- Basic Beekeeping
- Management of Bee Keeping
- Swarm control in Bee Colonies
- Bee Hive Management
- Handling Bee Keeping Equipment's and harvesting process
- Marketing

4.3 Selection and Training of Master Trainers - A 5 Days ToT Training was also conducted from 6th Feb 2023 to 10th Feb 2023 (in Hotel Milan Palace, Pakur for Zone 1 and at Birsa Agriculture University for Zone -2) for identified 19 Participants from all five districts. After this ToT Training 12 participants identified as Master Trainers for regular hand holding support in the field.

4.6 Asset Distribution - After successful completion of trainings,participants being distributed Italian and Desi Bee Box and Other Equipments among beneficiaries. Among the 250 beneficiaries, 500 Desi Bees Boxes has distributed to 100 beneficiaries and 750 Italian Bee Boxes has distributed to 150 Beneficiaries (@ 5 boxes each benefiairy).

During the hives distribution, all the beneficiaries received the following;

- Tool Kit Set (Knife, Smoker, Bee Veil, Hammer): 250 Set
- Honey Extractor (For Italian Bee Box) @ 1 per 5 Beneficiaries: 30
- Honey Extractor (For Desi Bee Box) @ 1 per 5 Beneficiaries: 20
- CF Sheet 1 Kg per Bee Colony: 5 Kg to per Beneficiaries.

4. Honey Production Data

Till Mar'24 total volume of honey production was 803 Kg in all the intervention area.

District wise Honey production details from Italian Bee Hive

o	rict	e of Honey	luction Quantity	arks
	r	n Honey	Kg	
	ka	n Honey	Kg	
	bganj	n Honey	g	
	ara	n Honey	g	
	Singhbhum	n Honey	Kg	
		Total Production	**803Kg**	

Activity 5 – Targeting Hard Coor Poor (THP)

Funded by the CCD scheme of Government of Jharkhand

Background

Removing rural poverty, estimated at 41.8% is the key challenge before India. Poverty is highest among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Central and East Indian plateau encompassing Jharkhand. Among the STs, PVTGs are the most vulnerable and required hand holding support to come out of the abject poverty. Therefore under the "Income Generating Activity" both identification of proper trade as well as training and capital support has been proposed

District wise PVTG HH

District	Total Households	Number of Primitive Tribal Group HH	Number of ST HH	% of Primitive Tribal Group
Dumka	262618	6441	112926	2.45%
East Singhbhum	273216	2521	79233	0.92%
Godda	243676	3720	51172	1.53%
Gumla	172479	1460	119011	0.85%
Jamtara	139849	581	41955	0.42%
Khunti	95140	84	69452	0.09%
Latehar	128904	2991	59296	2.32%
Lohardaga	79897	631	45541	0.79%
Pakur	173746	5357	72973	3.08%
Ranchi	346242	6333	124647	1.83%
Sahibganj	205762	4478	55556	2.18%
Saraikela-Kharsawan	167827	745	58739	0.44%
Simdega	108003	594	76682	0.55%
West Singhbhum	247857	662	166064	0.27%

Status Report (as on 31st March 2024) amount in INR lakhs							
Sl. No	Name of The Activity	Name of Scheme	Physical		Financial		Remarks
			Target	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	
1	Targeting the hard core poor project	CCD	3750 HH	1592 HH	439.59	43.96	Ongoing.

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The THP programme is known globally as the„ Graduation Approach "started implementation in India by the NGO Bandhan Konnagar since 2006. The Targeting the Hardcore Poor (THP) programme, consists of six complementary components, each designed to address specific constraints facing ultra-poor households. This set of activities over the course of the full 24 months is to Help house holds start a productive self-employment activity and improve outcomes of health,food security and

over all well-being.

The idea is to provide a"big push"with the hope of unlocking a poverty trap. Beneficiaries are identified through a participatory process in a village meeting, followed by a verification visit by the organization"s staff, and endorsement by a village committee. Beneficiaries are then given an asset, along with enterprise training and on-going support over18 months. At the end of the 24 months, the



beneficiaries have a graduation training to check that they have reached the Minimum out comes and to provide them information regarding government support programmes, as well as financial services. Upon graduation, beneficiaries completely exitfrom THP programme support.

The broad objectives of the programme are:

- To bring in economic, social land inspirational changes in the lives of the hardcore poor families.
- To provide holistic assistance to capacitate the hardcore poor in building self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods with improvement in overall quality of life
- To facilitate convergence with Government schemes & entitlements for the hardcore poor
- To enable graduation of the hardcore poor into socio-economic main stream within 24 months.

Jharkhand Tribal Development Society proposed said programme in collaboration with Central Government of India through CCD Scheme in Southern & Kolhan region of Jharkhand with 3750 HH in Ranchi, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Simdega, Eastsinghbhum, WestSinghbhum & Saraikel aKharsawan District through the Agency Jan Jagran Kendra & Mahila Jagruti Samiti

THE PROGRAMME STRATEGY:

The Targeting the Hard Core Poor (THP) Programme in JTELP scale-up was intensively focused to cover the most deprived Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups(PVTGs) households in the select villages under JTELP project areas across

the four districts through the combination of the following strategies.

- ✓ Mapping project villages with majority PVTG households across four districts and identification of most vulnerable households through Gram Sabha-ratified villag eleveldata of vulnerable households
- ✓ Analyzing village level SECC 2011 data followed by PRA process including Social Mapping, wealth ranking, followed by individual household survey and final verification to cross verify JTELP vulnerable house hold list and include excluded eligible beneficiaries
- ✓ Identifying enterprise opportunity, confidence building training and assisting beneficiaries to select enterprise/ income generating activities(IGA) for sustained livelihood
- ✓ Transferring relevant productive asset(farm/non-farm/mixed)to beneficiaries
- ✓ Training to beneficiaries on Technical skills for income generation activities (farm/non-farm/mixed)
- ✓ Temporary consumption support through training allowances
- ✓ Weekly training and handholding support to understand and create awareness about accessing social welfare entitlements (health, education, nutrition, social security, financial inclusion, livelihoods and income generation) and followup on regular basis to track beneficiary development

- ✓ Increase regular and periodical savings habit through financial inclusion
- ✓ Develop self-employment skills by weekly coaching through home visits, group meetings
- ✓ And periodical refresher trainings to generate sustainable self-employment/income generation activities even after THP programme completion
- ✓ Awareness promotion and behavioral change communication for sanitation and hygiene to promote use of sanitary latrines and stop open defecation

✓ Final graduation training to transition women out of extreme poverty and into self-sufficiency including functional linkages to self-help groups

To ensure a targeted approach with zero exclusion of the most vulnerable and socially excluded households in the proposed THP in JTELP scale-up, PVTG households satisfying the following criterion has been included in the short listing and selection process.

- Headed by an able-bodied woman from PVTG families
- Have no active loans with a MFI/SHG or any other formal financial institution
- Have no productive/income generating assets to sustain the family
- Have not received any support from any Govt Schemes for housing of Goat/Hen

Story of Koshila Devi

Koshila Devi, aged around 30 Years lives in Barichattan village of Block Barwadih in Latehar District. Koshila was born in a poor Family. Her father used to work as daily labour . His irregular income was not sufficient to meet family's basic expenses. She could not continue her study after VIII Standard. She also started working from her young age. Koshila got married with Sonu Pahariya at the age of 18 years only. But her condition remains unchanged. Her husband also worked as daily labour. She also started working as a daily labour as well to meet economic needs. But due to irregular and uncertain income their necessities have never been fulfilled.



Koshila was identified during PRA process and survey done by THP team members. Her name was suggested by Gram Sabha. After several discussions, she was given Grocery Items as a asset worth of Rs 6750 followed by Confidence Building and enterprise development training. She found a new way of additional earning along with Agriculture work. Regular Handholding support and individual coaching was also provided to her to develop her enterprise.

With her dedication and hard labour She started developing her enterprise. She also developed regular saving habit. She has been linked with social security schemes. She changed her future and became a successful entrepreneur. After span of 2 years, presently total value of Asset is 24000. She also developed her secondary enterprise to sustain her financial position.



Her present Monthly Income was around Rs 2100 before programme but after getting benefit from programmes she may earns about Rs 16000 . From her savings, she purchased one Bicycle worth Rs 2500 and one solar light.

Now after induction with programme, she is having ration and job card. She also been linked with SHG. With the increase in income her social status also increases. She has planned to increase the items and volume of her enterprise. She wants that her children should continue their education.

THP (Targeting the Hard-Core Poor)

S.N	District	Blocks	Panchayat	Village	Benefeciary (HH)	Benf. those baseline survey Accomplished	Training on CB & ED	No of HH received Assets for Enterprise		Remarks (Must clarify the name of assets with HH no)
								First Activity (HH)	Second activity(HH)	
1	Ranchi	3	5	6	134	134	6 Batch	126	11	7 Grocery shops , 82 Poultry for First Activity & 26 units duckery first activity,11 broom craft. *On Dtd 28.02.24 -11 units of Broom Making tools were distributed in village Aarahanga under second activity in THP*
2	Lohardaga	1	2	8	166	166	5 Batch	74	97	5 HH for Grocery , 45 HH for Goat and 24 Duck distribution under Primary Activity And 67 Unit Duckery and 30 Unit Poultry Distributed Under Secondary Activity
3	Gumla	3	12	38	850	850	28 Batch	234	276	178 for Goat ,27 grocery,29 poultry as primary activity and 276 as secondary activity
4	Latehar	3	14	29	1000	1000	33 Batch	309	294	39 HH for Grocery ,57 For Goatry, 119 HH for Duck, 94 Poultry for Primary Activity and 289 for Duckry for 5 Poultry Secondary Activity
5	Simdega	4	8	11	150	150	5 Batch	117	92	First Activity (Goat-74,Grocery-9 & Desi Murgi- 34) 2nd Activity (desi
6	E.Singhbhum	6	29	50	1035	1035	35 Batch	429	360	Main Activity -Agriculture - 17, Grocery Store - 55, Goat 271 & Chicks 86. Additional Activity-
7	W.Singhbhum	3	4	5	115	115	4 Batch	44		44 HH for Goatry for first activity
8	Saraikela-Kharsawan	3	11	25	300	300	10 Batch	25		25 Goat distributed to 25 Benefeciary.
Total		***26***	***85***	***172***	***3750***	***3750***	***126 Batch***	**1358**	**1130**	





