



A dissertation presentation on

Livestock status of a Tribal village in Jharkhand Under Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi project

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Outline of the Presentation

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- About the Organization JSLP
- Ajeevika Pasu Sakhi (APS) Program

Section 2

- Introduction
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About the Organization - JSLPS

Organization Profile



Jharkhand State Livelihood
Project Society

JSLPS worked under the aegis of **Rural development department**, Government of Jharkhand.

Established as a society, registered under the society registration Act, 21, 1860

JSLPS aim to Improve the socio-economic condition in rural area.

JSLPS working into the capacity building ,social development, microfinance, Health, and most importantly livelihood.

Objective of the organization

To reduce the poverty in state especially among the poor or underprivileged group.

To support them for effective intervention and guide of ongoing government and other program and schemes.

To support rural village women to build their skill & knowledge and provide training and capacity building.

Organization vision

Create a socio-economically developed Jharkhand State through:

- Inclusive growth planning for empowering the underdeveloped members of poor communities, and
- Evolving in them leading a proudly life.

Objective of the Organization

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- » **To support them for effective intervention and guide of ongoing government and other program and schemes.**
- » **To support rural village women to build their skill & knowledge and provide training and capacity building.**

About the Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi (APS) program

Role of Pashu Sakhi

- » **For management of the livestock APS improvement the Farmers practices and Knowledge sharing.**
- » **Providing door to door services and counselling services for livestock disease prevention and their management.**
- » **To collect data which is necessary data of farmers/producer group and renovate the data on numbers of livestock at household level, and near by veterinary aid centers(VAC) and specialist.**
- » **To arrange monthly activity meeting and prepare plan for livestock intervention.**
- » **Ensure timely vaccination to the livestock within the allocate place.**
- » **Guide the HHs on best nutritional practices of the resource available.**
- » **Motivating the farmers/women for developing fodder (using green fodder stand)for the livestock of the village.**

Day of APS and Time

S.N	Time	Activity
1.	9:00 am to 12:00 pm(2-3 time in a month)	Visited door to door HHs,
2.	Monthly 2 times(1st and last week on month)	Meetings with Farmers
3	Seasonal visit	For vaccination

Step taken under APS by Pashu Sakhi

- Home visit for beneficiaries
- Make a list for farmers registration
- Make a list for livestock
- Make a list for livestock vaccination
- Preparation for the meeting
- Make fodder stands for every HHs
- Attended office meeting
- To coordinate activities with farmers
- Ensure that the livestock home is clean
- Motivate the farmers

About the Study

Introduction

- **Livestock is the one of the sources of the Indian economy**
- **Approximately 20.5 million of people depend upon livestock for their livelihood and it contribution 4.10 % of the GDP.**
- **Jharkhand is most populated with Tribal community and is rain-fed agriculture-based economy - led to the food insecurity**
- **Livestock has considered as a Secondary source of Income for small farmers like Animal husbandry**

Rationale

- In the last past years, livestock farm has been facing challenges due to high mortality and morbidity among animals, especially goat farming;
- JSLSP has interevent to bridge the gaps by inculcating APS program in the state;
- The program aimed to build the capacity through a peer group called “Pashu Sakhi” which means friends of Animals
- Provides Technical training and hand holding support to the female farmers who are engaged in the livestock farming to increase women empowerment in terms of economy

Research question(s)

- **Are the village people get benefit's through the APS service?**
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- **Has the animal mortality rate has decreased or not compared to earlier years?**
- **Is the farm-based interventions (APS) improving the village economic growth?**
- **What are the challenges Pashu Sakhi worker are facing currently?**
- **Are the villagers satisfied with their activities or not?**

Objective(s)

The objectives of the study are to

- **Understand the livestock status and their satisfactory level through the Animal husbandry farming.**
- **Analyze the effectiveness of Pashu Sakhi and the Economic growth to the farmers after receiving training by Pashu Sakhi.**

Review of Literature (RoL)

- **The Pashu Sakhi Handbook emphasise the animal keeping and their process to take care of the animal.**
- **Herani, Wasim and Rajar (2018) has reflected that Livestock is the only one level sustainable source of the livelihood among the remote villages of the Jharkhand**
- **In his study Majumdar (2014) revealed that various strategies should be develop for the livestock sectors so that it would help to increase production and income. He added, about the lacuna about scientific management activities of the livestock management and recommended that adequate training and other addition program may enhance the skills and knowledge.**

Why to do research in livestock?

- **No such study has taken in the block till date after implementation of the APS program by the agency. The knowledge will help the organization to bridge the gaps which would be helpful to the farmers.**

Methodology

Methodology

- **Cross Sectional in nature – Primary Data base study, Secondary literature reviewed**
- **Observational and Descriptive study**
- **Study Area: Khutpani Block of Chaibasa district, Jharkhand**
- **Purposive sampling**
- **40 samples covering 17 Villages are taken**
- **Both male and Female small farmers as respondents**
- **Respondents are categorized as “General farmers” and “Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi farmers”**
- **Semi-structure Schedule – Used Open and close ended questions**
- **Observation method – to understand the program activities**

Pictorial view of sample area



Occupation status of
the studies population

Occupation	General Farmers				APS Farmers			
	Male	%	female	%	Male	%	female	%
Agriculture	3	15%	3	15%	9	45%	3	15%
Business	2	10%	2	10%	4	20%	1	5%
Daily Labour	7	45%	1	5%	2	10%	2	10%
Agriculture Labour	2	10%	2	10%	0	0%	2	10%
Forest	0	0%	1	5%	3	15%	0	0%
Services	6	30%	2	10%	0	0%	5	25%
Household work	0	0%	9	45%	0	0%	8	40%
Unemployed	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Secondary Data

- **Secondary sources were collected from books, articles, journals, published reports, Census reports, and Government documents.**
- **Access the internet and JSLPS office to take previous data.**

Key Findings

Demographic Profile

- **Study area is dominated by Schedule tribe population;**
- **Literacy rate is more among Males and following the Indian trend;**
- **Typical characteristics of an Indian village**

Particular	Total	Male	Female
Total numbers of houses	101	-	-
Total population	534	247	287
Children (0-5)	122	48	74
SC(Scheduled Caste)	0	0	0
ST(Scheduled Tribe)	470	210	260
Male Literacy in %	62.14	70.35	54.46
Female literacy in %	285	136	149
Total Male Worker	240	-	-
Total female worker	45	18	27

- **Farmers belongs to APS scheme are having a greater number of goats as compared to general farmers;**
- **Only percentage is less for farmers having 2-5 numbers of goats.**

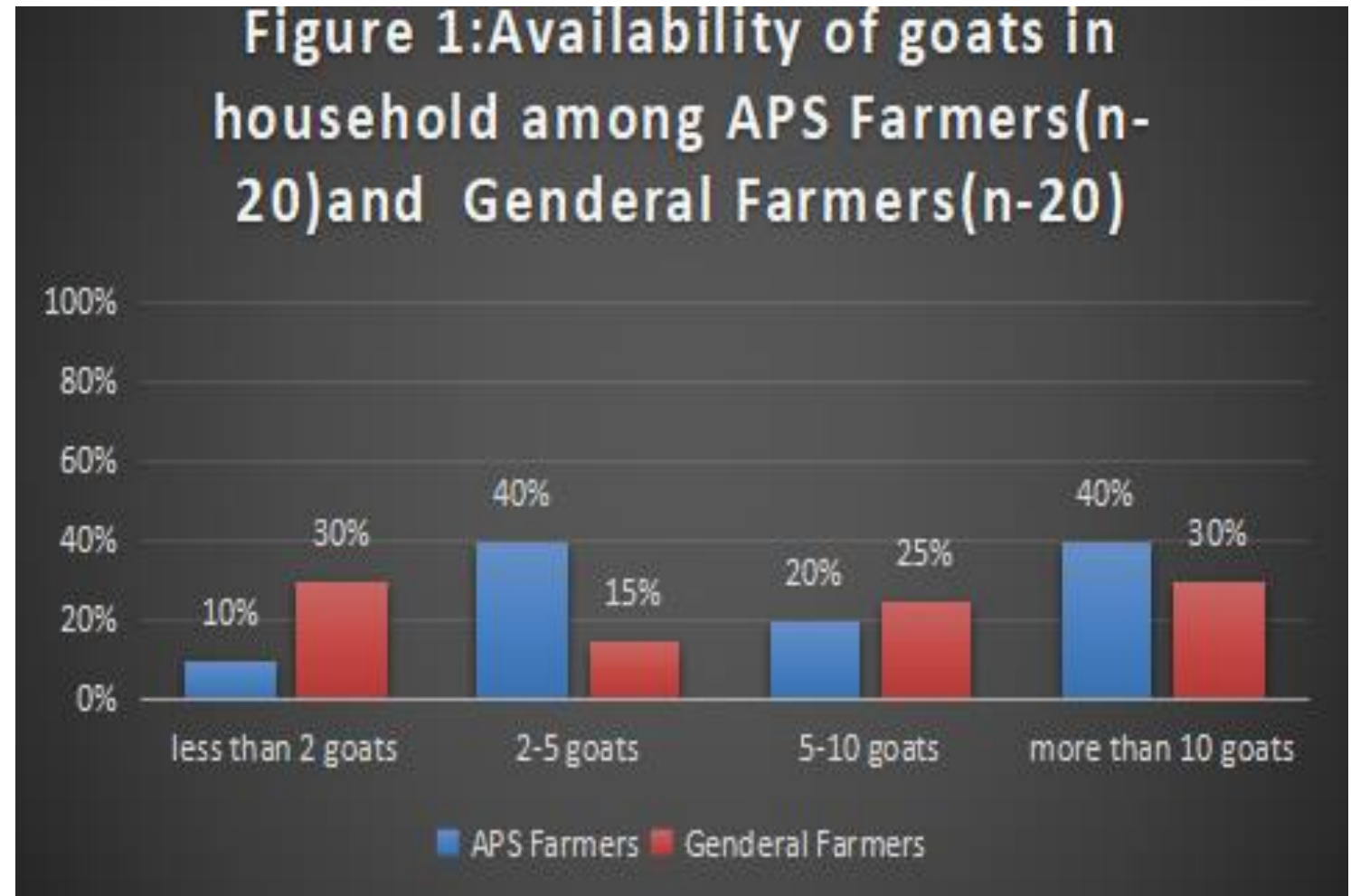
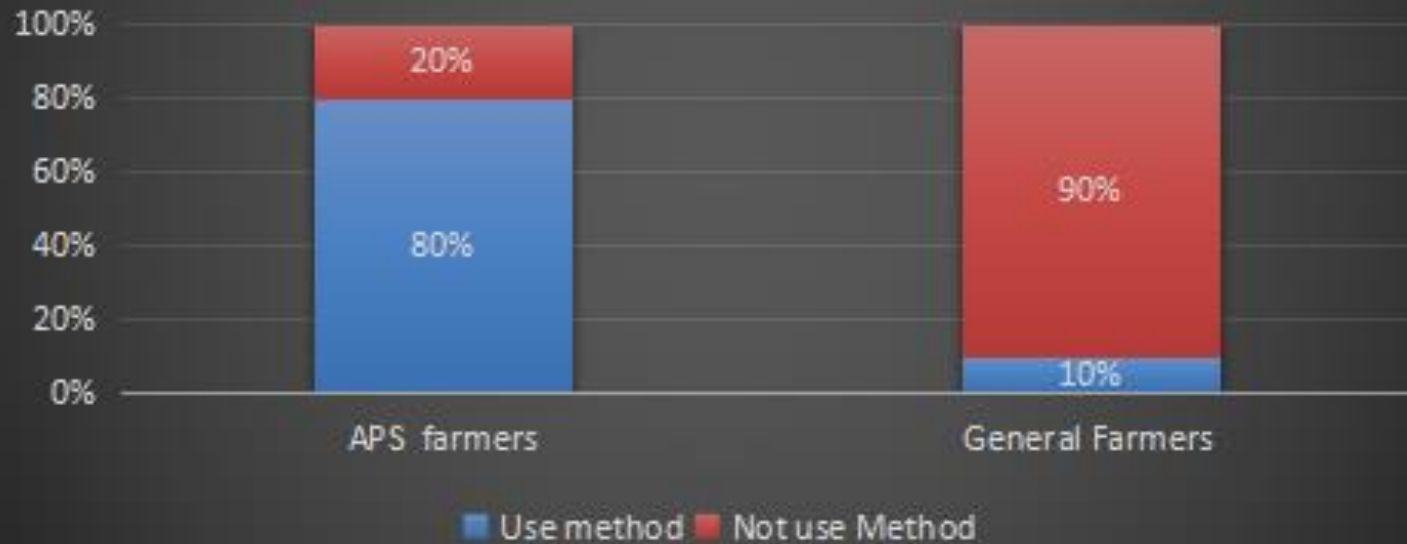
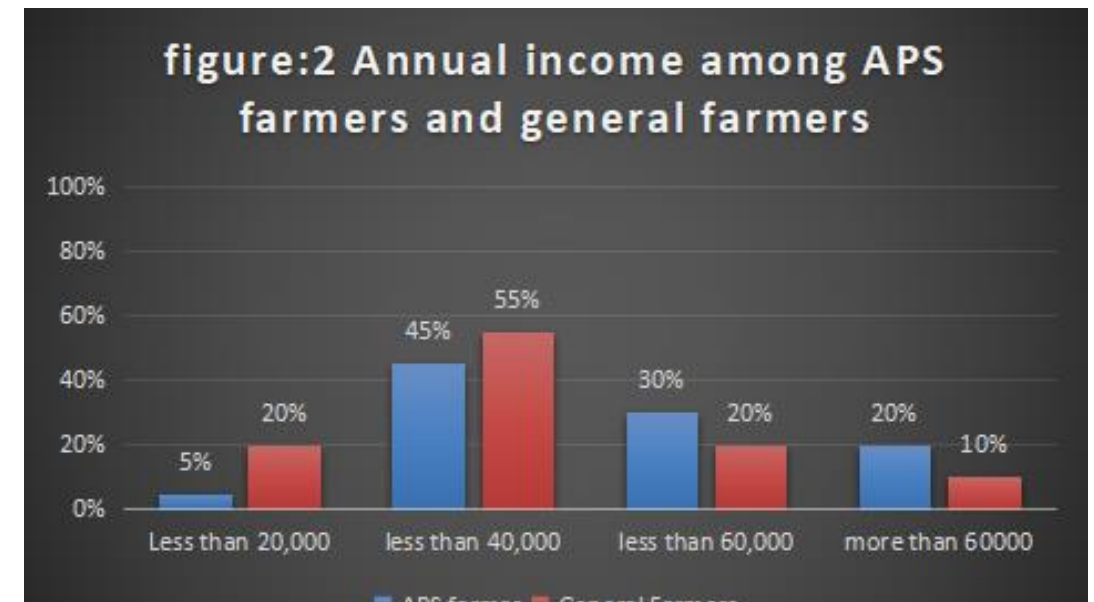


Figure 2: Use of goats food feeding method among APS farmers(n-20) and General Farmers(n-20)



- **80 % of the APS farmers are practicing feeding practices as per the training received ;**
- **Less percentages of general farmers are not practicing it due to lack of knowledge;**

- **General farmers have more annual income than the APS farmers for below 40,000 INR**
- **Whereas, the APS farmers have more annual income than general farmers in the range of more than 60,000 INR**
- **This is due to the impact of the APS training as it has reduced the morbidity/mortality of the goats**



Income of Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi

Expected income from
the APS workers is at
reported to be least
10,000

Year

**Income of the
farmers**

2018

500-800 per month

2019

1200-1500 per month

2020

1500-2000 per months

Sustainability Issues



Vaccination and de-worming services



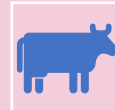
Rearing Goats, Pig, poultry, Duck etc. should be promoted



Service provider as a trainers



Sale feed, medicine and other product in local areas.



more livestock leads to wealth in the village



Provide initial paid through the organization on the monthly worked update

- **Around 65 percent pf the farmers did the livestock check ups regularly through APS;**
- **Compared to APS, the second priority of the farmers for treatment is Local Doctors followed by Local store and Animal Store.**

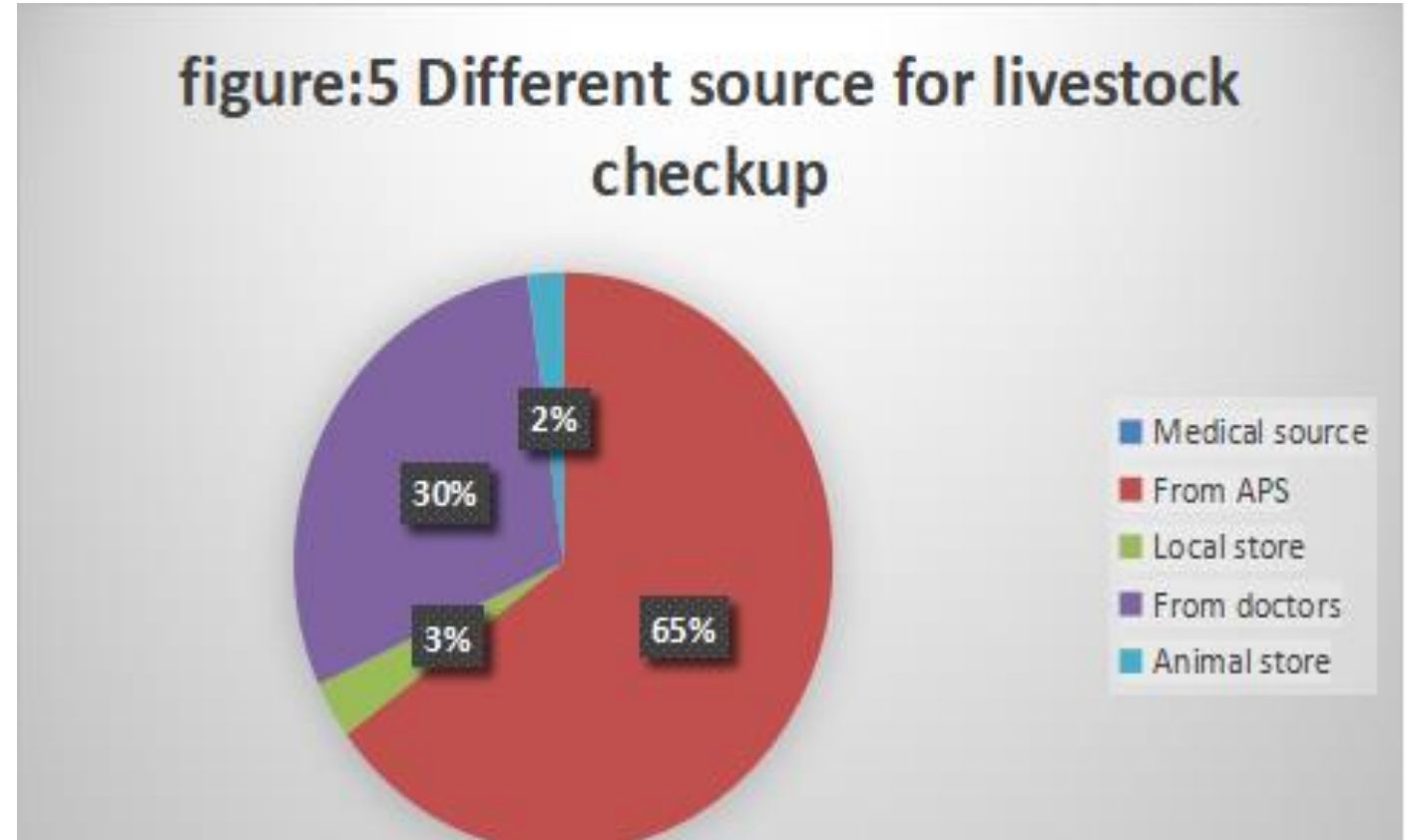
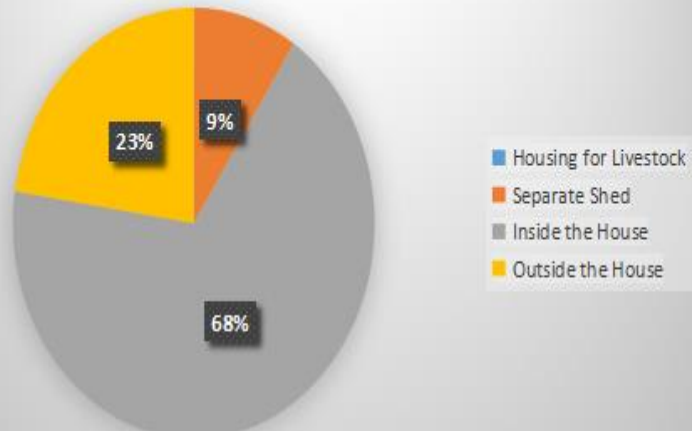


figure 6:Housing for Livestock



- **Maximum percentages of Livestock are kept inside the house;**
- **Whereas 9 percent of them are kept in Separate Shed;**
- **It may be due to insecurity among the farmers for theft of the animals.**

Conclusion and Suggestions

55% APS worker are satisfied with their work



In the year 2020, many of the goats are died because of the unknown diseased.



After APS project approx. 60.0 % livestock has increased

Suggestions



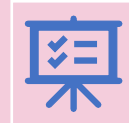
Timely provide medicine to the APS workers;



Farmers must provide separate small houses for the Livestock;



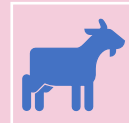
One Animal care center should be open in near by locality



Regular monitoring visit should be conducted every month in the villages to assess the status of the village.



Provide interest free livestock on every block for duck, goats, poultry etc. This will facilitate the business opportunity and increase the income.



Market linked schemes should be promoted to motivate goat farming.



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Thank you 😊