

Livelihood Promotion and Interventions of JEEViKA: A Trend Analysis

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Abstract

The government of India has been investing in various livelihood programs to promote socio-economic empowerment of rural poor for a long period of time. This paper highlights one of the large-scale initiatives of JEEViKA of Bihar government which aims at socio-economic empowerment of rural poor and improving their livelihoods with the help of institutions like SHGs. Based on the JEEViKA Annual Report 2015-20, this paper highlights the five years trend analysis of three interventions i.e. farm intervention, livestock intervention and non-farm intervention of JEEViKA for the livelihood promotion. In this paper a comparative analysis has been done to know about the most effective and trending intervention of JEEViKA. The findings of the study show that the trend of enrollment of SHG HHs in farm intervention is higher than the livestock intervention and non-farm intervention that means rural people are highly enrolled in farm intervention as compared to other two interventions.

Key words: JEEViKA, livelihood promotion, JEEViKA interventions

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Introduction

India is one of the world's fastest growing economies, according to the International Monetary Fund (*India and the IMF*, n.d.). India is going to be the fastest growing economy in 2021 and the poverty rate in India is on decline. Indian government's spending on rural welfare schemes can be a way to reduce national poverty and by 2030 the target of government is to eradicate extreme poverty for now people living on less than \$1.25a day (*Poverty Rate in India 2021 | The Global Statistics*, n.d.). According to the NITI Aayog's SDG India Index 2020-21, Kerala has retained the top position and Bihar is the worst performing state. To reduce the problem of poverty in Indian states specially in Bihar, the government should make better policies to curb it (*Press Information Bureau*, n.d.). To reduce poverty, better policies and well-structured program should be placed by providing poor people easy access to factors of production, particularly capital (Singh et al., 2014). In late 2006, the government of Bihar inaugurated the Bihar Livelihood project called JEEViKA, executed by the autonomous Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society funded by World Bank (*Annual Report 2005-06*, n.d.). Over a period of 15 years JEEViKA has been

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able to form 948159 SHGs till March 2020 and target to form 10 Lakh SHG by June 2020 (*Jeevika Annual Report compressed (1)2019-20.Pdf*, n.d.).

The impact of Self-Help Group in socio-economic development of India was noted by (Sundaram, 2012). Self-help groups are the informal groups of people who come together to address their common problems. Self-help group exist with local communities for people with disabilities and their family members and develop knowledge and skills that enable them to become contributors in their families and communities (Khasnabis et al., 2010). Though SHGs are applicable for both male and female but it has been more successful among women (Narang, 2012) as microfinance programmes like Self-help Bank Linkage Program in

India have been increasingly promoted for their positive economic impact on women empowerment (Swain & Wallentin, 2009). Self-Help Groups are mostly working in the states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu contributing their role towards livelihood and improvement of social capital (India, n.d.) but the study of JEEViKA interventions for livelihood promotion in Bihar is the concern matter of this paper.

Interventions under JEEViKA for livelihood promotion

Farm intervention

JEEViKA for the livelihood promotion in rural Bihar has initiated various interventions to increase the land productivity of small farmers who are the members of SHGs formed by JEEViKA. To increase the level of production, various techniques like System of Rice intensification (SWI), System of Wheat Intensification (SWI), vegetable cultivation techniques, kitchen gardening techniques. JEEViKA through VRPs (Village Resource Persons) and skilled extension workers providing services to SHG farmers and also to increase awareness in the area of agriculture to enhance productivity. Further, the Farmer Training and Intervention center has been established to provide farmers opportunity to get information and training on improved agricultural practice.

Livestock interventions

JEEViKA for the livelihood promotion in rural Bihar has initiated various interventions to promote livelihood in rural Bihar (*Jeevika Annual Report_compressed (1)2019-20.Pdf*, n.d.). JEEViKA has given the opportunity to increase the income of SHG households who are enrolled in JEEViKA interventions. Under livestock interventions Goatery Interventions has been initiated in which goats are distributed to the members of SHGs and also provide health checkups and vaccinations for the goats, poultry intervention which works under “Integrated Poultry Development Scheme” of Government of Bihar where Day old Chicks (DOCs) have been distributed to SHG households. Further, to increase the income of SHG households Dairy Intervention has also been initiated where Automated Milk Chilling Units (AMCUs),

placement of dairy consultants, Animal Husbandry Resource Person (AHRP) has been done, also animal health camps were organized to improve the health related status of the livestock.

Non-farm interventions

Non-farm intervention has been initiated to promote the products of the SHG HHs who come under JEEViKA and help them to reach out to the market that can generate income for the SHG farmers. Under this intervention incense stick intervention, beekeeping intervention, art & craft, jute intervention has been introduced by JEEViKA for income generation where the product of raw Agarbatti produced by SHG members has been taken to the market and their finished product to the local venders. Art & craft intervention is also working under JEEViKA to generate income of the members by promoting the heritage of art and craft of Bihar through producer groups and providing a market for the sale of the product. For this JEEViKA organizes Saras Mela in which SHG members can show and sell their art and craft works. Jute intervention is also one of the sources of income of SHG members through production of jute and training also provided to those SHG members to make them more efficient in their work.

Literature Review

The main aim of JEEViKA is to promote socio-economic empowerment of rural poor households by mobilizing women members from poor families into self-help groups so that they can make poor people reach an institutional platform. There are various countries indulge in such type of projects to mobilize the poor people through various institutional platforms. Such projects need continuity in implementation of programs because if the government launches such programs and there is lack of continuity in constituting them then it can't give fruitful results. (Ellis & Freeman, 2004) compare the rural livelihood in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania & Malawi through strategies adopted by Poverty Reduction Strategy Plans (PRSP) and find that PRSPs should facilitate public sector environment for non-farm enterprise, provide technical advice to farmers through creative solutions and examine the tax revenue collections by district councils on rural incomes and

enterprise. (Ogwumike, 2001) found that there should be some minimum standards for poverty and when particular poverty groups are identified on the basis of those standards then it is easy to solve their poverty problems by making policies and programs according to the minimum poverty standards. (Pitt & Khandker, 1998) examines the effect of three group based credit programs by GRAMEEN Bank, BRAC, BRDB and find that program participation by women have increased the labor supply, schooling of children, household consumption and non-land assets held by them. (Palayi et al., 2018) finds that motivation by JEEViKA personnel and access to loans are the emerging reasons for joining JEEViKA SHGs. (Sanyal et al., 2015) find that JEEViKA has created new cultural configurations by giving access to a network of people and a new system of knowledge to the economically and socially disadvantaged women. (Weekly, 2010) has given a name “DIDI” to JEEViKA women members who has a potential role in driving the social and economic shifts for sustainable poverty in rural Bihar. (Datta, 2015) finds that JEEViKA has a significant effect in restructuring the debt portfolio of households and also has an effect on women's empowerment. (Pankaj, 2020) narrates a story of cultural change caused by livelihood interventions in rural Bihar and shows the impact of JEEViKA goes beyond the promotion of livelihood. (Gangadharan et al., 2014) find in their study that female leaders are more deceptive in JEEViKA villages as compared to non-JEEViKA villages and participants from JEEViKA are more trusting, especially women who are specifically targeted by program.

Significance of study

This paper seeks to give an understanding of various interventions of JEEViKA for livelihood promotion in Bihar. Further, the result of trend and comparative analysis of farm, non-farm and livestock intervention of JEEViKA could be used in identification of most effective intervention for livelihood and could also be used in implementation of new interventions to empower the poor people. This paper could also help the government to make policy regarding the better implementation of existing livelihood programs

mentioned in the paper among poor people of Bihar.

Objectives of study

- To examine the various interventions of JEEViKA for promotion of livelihood in rural Bihar.
- To examine the trend of enrollment in interventions of JEEViKA during five years.
- To compare the trend of enrollment in interventions of JEEViKA five years.

Research Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature and is based on secondary data, collected from the official site of JEEViKA and the annual report from 2015 to 2020 is used to examine the effect of JEEViKA in the promotion of livelihood in rural Bihar. In this paper, five years of data have been analyzed to examine the role of JEEViKA in livelihood promotion through farm interventions, livestock interventions and non-farm interventions in Bihar. The descriptive statistics has been applied for analysis purpose and mean and standard deviation has been calculated for the comparison and interpretation purpose.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 shows the number of Self Help Group (SHG) households undertaking the farm interventions of JEEViKA. Under farm interventions System, Rice Intensification (SRI), System of wheat Intensification (SWI), vegetable cultivation, kitchen gardening, inter cropping, services provided for varietal seed replacement and information dissemination services have been included. The data of various interventions has been given in the annual reports of JEEViKA. Further, the diagram 1.1 has been prepared on the basis of the number of SHG households who have undertaken interventions that come under farm interventions of JEEViKA.

Table 1: Five-year data of SHG HHs enrolled in farm interventions of JEEViKA

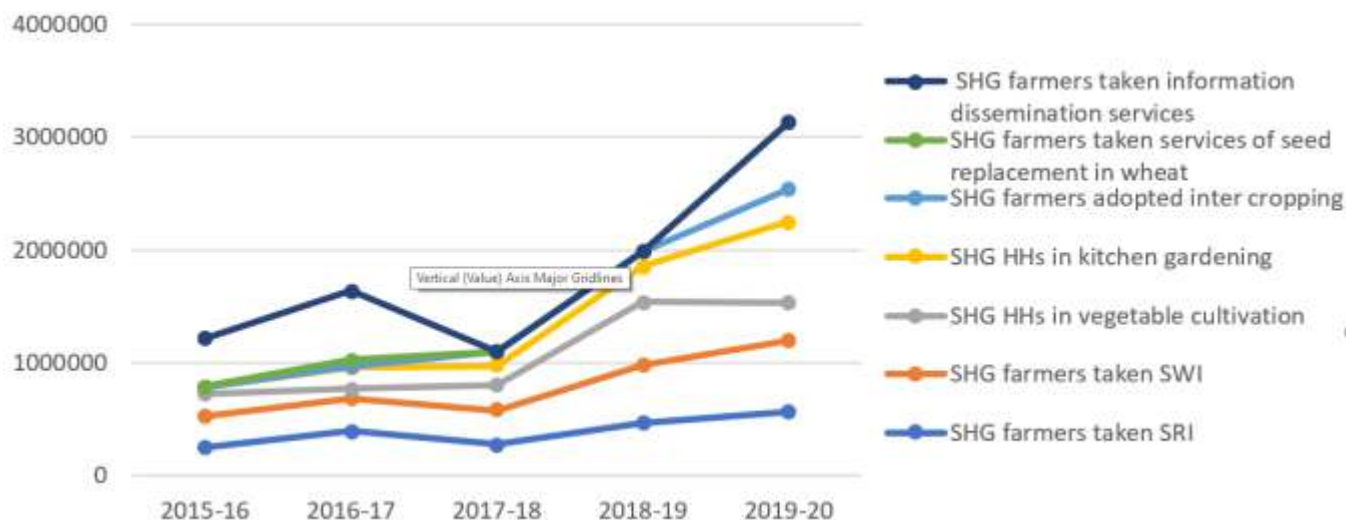
Year/Area	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Average enrollment in interventions	Standard deviation
Number of SHG farmers taken System of Rice Intensification	250214	393955	278860	464126	565996	390630	116940
Number of SHG farmers taken System of Wheat Intensification	272327	292042	300113	517000	626450	401586	143449
Number of SHG household involved in Vegetable cultivation through SCI	198888	85165	220838	559375	338953	280643	160974
Number of SHG household involved in Kitchen gardening	59817	185916	170966	312626	720078	289881	229550
Number of SHG farmers adopted Inter cropping	5236	9000	125195	128517	288683	111326	103604
Number of SHG farmers undertaken the service of varietal seed replacement in wheat	2421	63057	3000	972	587136	131317	229129
Number of SHG farmers undertaken information dissemination services	428425	608257	-	-	-	207336	260224
Total	1217328	1637392	1098972	1982916	3127296	-	-
Average enrollment in intervention per year	173904	233913	156996	283231	446757	-	-
Standard deviation	147254	197605	112744	223068	232108	-	-

Source : Compiled from the annual Report of the JEEViKA for the year 2015-2020

The data in the table and line graph showing the trend of household enrollment in the farm interventions. The tabulated data of annual report shows that in the year 2019-20 the number of SHG households is maximum that is approx 31 Lakhs who are enrolled in farming interventions and has undertaken the services provided under this intervention followed by the year 2018-19 which is nearly 19 Lakhs. After SHG households

undertook the techniques of SWI and SRI, most of the SHG farmers benefited with the interventions in vegetable cultivation then in kitchen gardening. The data shows that there are least number of SHG farmers who have been undertaken information dissemination services because there is no enrollment of households in this intervention after 2016-17 as per the report.

Figure 1: Five Year trend of SHG HHs enrolled in farm interventions of JEEViKA



Source : prepared from table no.1

In the year 2015-16 250214 households enrolled in SRI and 272327 in SWI along with 198888 households in vegetable cultivation. Further 59817 households enrolled in kitchen gardening, 5236 farmers adopted intercropping whereas 2421 farmers undertook the services of wheat seed replacement moreover 428425 famers undertook information dissemination services. Moving to the next year SRI and SWI had an enrollment of 393955 and 292042 respectively which shows an upward trend compared to previous year, 85165 households enrolled in vegetable cultivation techniques and 185916 HHs in kitchen gardening shows an upward trend in both the interventions. Further, 9000 SHG households have adopted inter cropping technique, 63057 had taken the services of wheat seed replacement and 60257 farmers undertaken the information dissemination services showing an upward trend in these interventions compared to previous year. In the third year 2017-18, 278860 HHs enrolled in the system of rice intensification (SRI) and 300113 HHs in the system of wheat intensification (SWI) shows downward sloping of the graph in both the interventions. In addition 220838 HHs have adopted the techniques in vegetable cultivation, 170966 in kitchen gardening and also 125195 adopted inter cropping technique shows that enrollment increases compared to previous year. There are further 3000 HHs undertaking the services of seed replacement of wheat but no progress has been seen in information dissemination services provided to the SHG farmers. In the year 2018-19 total 1982916 SHG households reported in the annual report of

JEEViKA who adopted various techniques of SWI, SRI and vegetable cultivation, kitchen gardening, inter cropping, seed replacement and took information dissemination services which consist of 464126 households enrolled in SRI, 517000 in SWI and total 559375 SHG farmers enrolled in vegetable cultivation. In addition, 312626 households indulge in kitchen gardening, 128517 HHs in inter cropping and 972 households have taken the information dissemination services which shows the highest trend of all the intervention and slopes of all these interventions is moving in upward direction that means in this year the enrollment is highest in this year. In last year of five years report, 565996 HHs enrolled in SRI, 626450 households indulge in SWI shows an upward trend but with a very little difference compared to the previous year. 338953 household indulge in vegetable cultivation that shows downward trend in enrollment in this year whereas, kitchen gardening intervention shows an upward trend with 720078 HHs enrollment. 288683 SHG farmers adopted inter cropping techniques and there is total 587136 HHs enrolled in seed replacement of wheat shows an upward trend but unfortunately there is no data available in the annual report of JEEViKA which shows no any improvement in information dissemination services provided to the SHG farmers in the year 2019-20.

Table 2 shows the number of households benefited with various livestock interventions like poultry intervention, dairy intervention, goatery intervention, beekeeping

intervention, art & craft intervention and jute intervention for the income generation of JEEViKA SHGs. This data of various interventions has been given in annual reports of JEEViKA. Further, diagram 2.1 has

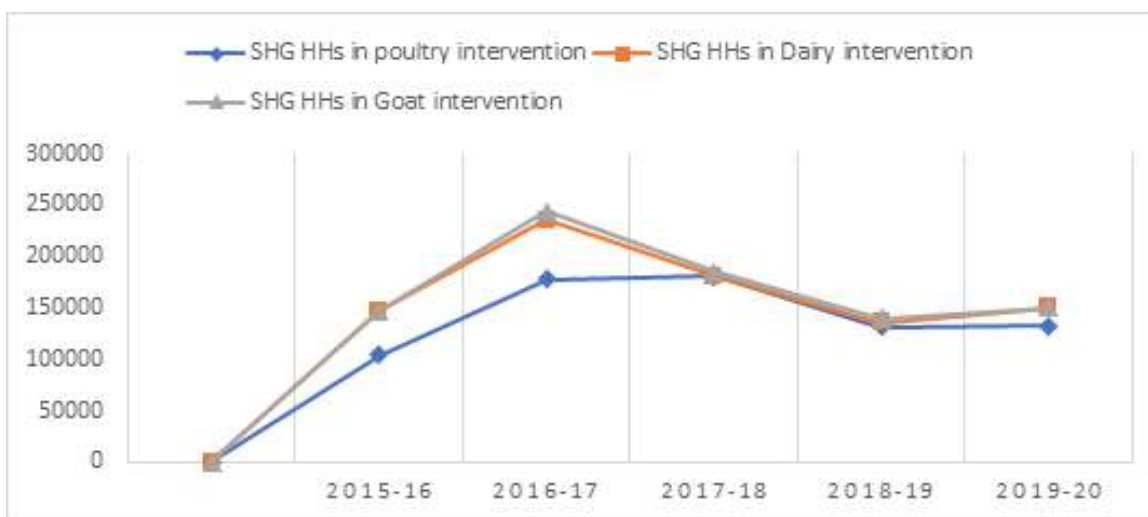
been prepared on the basis of the number of SHG households benefited with the livestock interventions of JEEViKA that shows a trend of enrollment of SHG HHs in various interventions during five years.

Table 2: Five-year data of SHG HHs enrolled in livestock interventions of JEEViKA

Year/Area	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Average enrollment in interventions	Standard deviation
Number of SHG HHs benefited from backyard poultry intervention	104437	178000	181392	131666	132676	145634.2	29618.91
Number of SHG HHs benefited from dairy intervention	42900	57697	-	4562	17723	24576.4	3230.4
Number of SHG HHs benefited under goatery intervention	-	8300	4003	3849	-	22290.24	3083.874
Total	147337	2439967	185395	140077	150399	-	-
Average enrollment in interventions per year	49112.33	81332.33	61798.33	46692.33	50133	-	-
Standard deviation	42861.92	71267.08	84581.28	60086.16	58813.47	-	-

Source : Compiled from the annual Report of the JEEViKA for the year 2015-2020

Figure 2: Five Year trend of SHG HHs enrolled in livestock interventions of JEEViKA



Source: Prepared from table no.2

In the year 2015-16 the total enrollment in backyard poultry intervention is 104437 and 42900 HHs are benefited with dairy intervention but there are no households enrolled and benefitted with goatery intervention in this year and also no goats have been distributed to the SHG HHs in this year as per the annual report of JEEViKA that is not good for the beneficiaries

but in the next year the enrollment of households in all the three interventions which comes under livestock intervention shows a high trend as compared to the previous year i.e. 178000 HHs enrolled in poultry intervention, 57697 in dairy intervention and 8300 in goatery which has zero enrollment in the previous year. After this increment in the enrollment, again in 2017-18

and 2018-19 the trend shows downward sloping in all the three interventions which indicate that there are some loopholes in the management and distribution of services to the beneficiaries under livestock intervention of JEEViKA. In the last year, enrollment in poultry intervention and dairy intervention shows a little increase in the trend i.e. 132676 SHG HHS benefitted from poultry intervention and 17723 SHG HHS are benefitted with dairy intervention but there is no enrollment of SHG HHS under goatery intervention as per the report therefore the trend analysis of goatery intervention shows that firstly the enrollment is high but

from the year 2017 it is decreasing eventually.

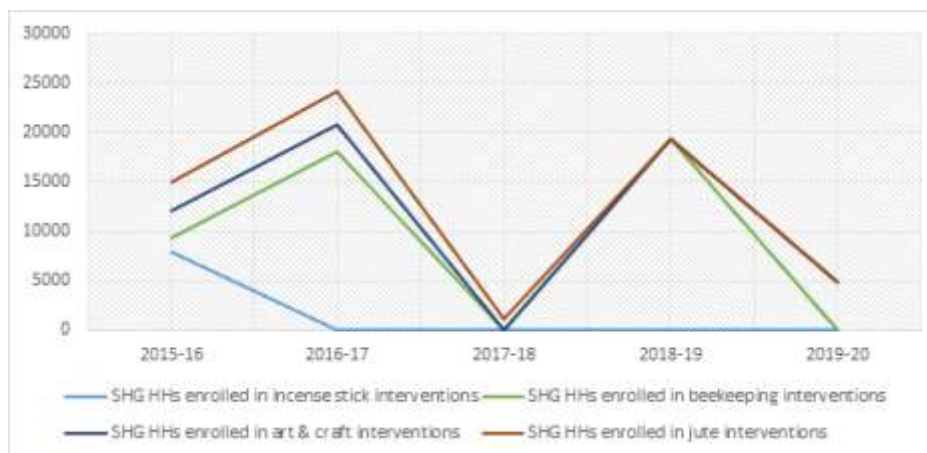
Table 3 shows the number of SHG households enrolled in the non-farm interventions like beekeeping intervention, art & craft intervention and jute intervention for the income generation of JEEViKA SHGs. This data of various interventions has been given in annual reports of JEEViKA. Further, the diagram 3.1 has been prepared on the basis of the number of households benefitted with the non-farm interventions of JEEViKA that shows a trend of enrollment of HHS in these interventions during five years.

Table 3: Five-year data of SHG HHS enrolled in non-farm interventions of JEEViKA

Year/Area	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Average enrollment in interventions	Standard deviation
Number of SHG HHS enrolled in incense stick intervention	7977	-	-	-	-	1595.4	3190.8
Number of SHG HHS enrolled in beekeeping intervention	1340	18000	-	19383	-	7744.6	8962.167
Number of SHG HHS enrolled art craft intervention in Saras mela	2814	-	84	-	4814	2105.2	1836.274
Number of SHG HHS enrolled in jute intervention	2871	3351	1088	-	-	1462	1411.975
Total	15002	24165	1172	19383	4814	-	-
Average enrollment in interventions per year	3750.5	6041.25	293	4845.75	1203.5	-	-
Standard deviation	2516.166	7020.701	460.2727	8393.085	2084.523	-	-

Source : Compiled from the annual Report of the JEEViKA for the year 2015-2020

Figure 3: Five Year trend of SHG HHS enrolled in Non-farm interventions of JEEViKA



Source : prepared from table no.3

The trend of enrollment of HHs in non-farm interventions is not moving in a fixed direction as per the data. In all the five years all the interventions approximately moving in the same direction except the incense stick intervention. In the year 2015-16 the total enrollment of SHG HHs benefitted with the incense stick intervention is 7977 households enrolled in incense stick intervention but after this year there is no enrollment recorded as per the annual reports of JEEViKA that result in the low trend. In contrast with other interventions there is a movement in the trend. 1340 HHs enrolled in beekeeping intervention, 2814 in art & craft and 2871 in jute intervention. In the next year all the three interventions show a high trend but enrollment in incense stick intervention is still zero which shows the downward sloping of the trend. In the

year 2017-18 again the three interventions move in the same trend but this year these three interventions show a downward sloping trend opposite to the previous year and again there is no improvement in the enrollment in incense stick intervention which is a matter of concern as to what are the reasons behind zero enrollment. In the year 2018-19, movement in the trend has been only seen in the beekeeping intervention and in the other three intervention enrollment is zero. In the last year only in art & craft intervention 4841 HHs enrolled but there is no enrollment in other interventions.

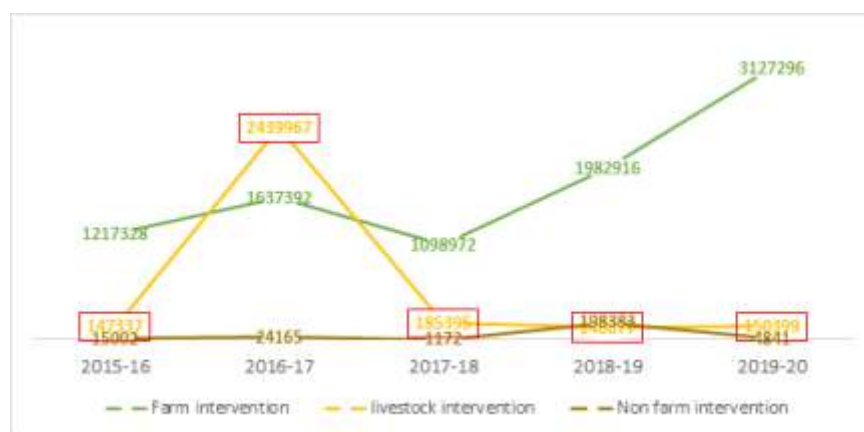
Table 4 shows the comparative analysis of enrollment of SHG HHs in all the three interventions of JEEViKA for livelihood promotion.

Table 4: Comparative analysis of enrollment of SHG HHs in the three interventions of JEEViKA

YEARS	FARM INTERVENTIONS	LIVESTOCK INTERVENTIONS	NON-FARM INTERVENTIONS
2015-16	1217328	147337	15002
2016-17	1637392	2439967	24165
2017-18	1098972	185395	1172
2018-19	1982916	140077	198383
2019-20	3127296	150399	4841

Source : Compiled from the annual Report of the JEEViKA for the year 2015-2020

Figure 4: Comparative analysis of enrollment of SHG HHs in the three interventions of JEEViKA



Source : prepared from table no.4

Diagram 4 shows the graph of total households enrolled in all the three interventions i.e. farm, non-farm and livestock intervention is presented above. This graph shows a comparison between the three interventions and gives an idea about the most consistent intervention of JEEViKA. The intervention which shows an upward

slope indicates that it has the most enrollment and most consistent intervention as compared to other two interventions. The graph shows consistency in the enrollment in the farm intervention that means JEEViKA is properly working in the field of farm intervention but in the case of livestock intervention the

graph shows that in the beginning two years the slope is increasing but after that it starts decreasing continuously. That means there is less consistency in the enrollment of HHs in this intervention as compared to farm intervention and enrollment in non-farm intervention is lowest among three as per the graph. Therefore, the government should find a way to maximize the enrollment in the non-farm intervention.

Summary and Result

Descriptive statistical analysis

Farm intervention

In the farm intervention, the average enrollment of SHG households is 390630 who have undertaken SRI with the standard deviation of 116940 within five years which shows that there is a consistency in enrollment of the SHG HHs. The average score of SHG HHs enrolled in SWI is 401586 with standard deviation of 143449 shows that there is consistency in the enrollment. The average enrollment of SHG households who have undertaken vegetable cultivation is 280643 with standard deviation 160974 shows that there is less deviation from the mean and consistency in enrollment. The average enrollment of SHG households in kitchen gardening is 289881 with the standard deviation 229550 shows less deviation and consistency in enrollment. The average enrollment of SHG HHs in intercropping is 111326 with standard deviation 103604 shows that enrollment is somehow consistent. The average enrollment of SHG HHs in seed replacement services in wheat is 131317 with standard deviation of 229129 which shows a very high deviation from mean that means enrollment of SHG HHs in this intervention is less. The average enrollment of SHG HHs taken information dissemination services is 207336 with standard deviation of 260224 shows high deviation from mean and less consistency in enrollment. years households enrolled in this service.

The overall average of total SHG HHs enrolled under farm intervention in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 is 177904, 233913, 156996, 283231, 446757 with standard deviation of 147254, 197605, 112744, 223068, 232108 respectively which shows that the overall enrollment in farm intervention in five years

is consistent because the deviation from the mean is less in each of the year.

Livestock intervention

The average enrollment of SHG households is 145634.2 in poultry intervention with the standard deviation of 29618.91 shows high deviation from average that means there is very less enrollment in thus intervention and also there is a very less consistency in the enrollment. The average score of SHG HHs enrolled in dairy intervention is 24576.4 with standard deviation of 22290.24 shows less deviation from mean but still the enrollment is less. The average enrollment of SHG households in goat intervention is 3230.4 with standard deviation 3083.874 shows less deviation from mean and there is consistency in enrollment.

The overall average of total SHG HHs enrolled under livestock intervention in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 is 49112.33, 81332.33, 61798.33, 46692.33, 50133 with standard deviation of 42861.92, 71267.08, 84581.28, 60086.16, 58813.47 respectively which shows that the overall enrollment in livestock intervention in five years is less because only in 2015-16 the average enrollment is more in another year the enrollment is less and deviation is more than the average.

Non-farm intervention

The average enrollment of SHG households is 1595.4 in incense stick intervention with the standard deviation of 3190.8 shows high deviation from average that means there is very less enrollment in this intervention and also there is a very less consistency in the enrollment. The average score of SHG HHs enrolled in beekeeping intervention is 7744.6 with standard deviation of 8962.167 shows high deviation from mean that means the enrollment in this intervention is very less per year. The average enrollment of SHG HHs in art & craft intervention is 2105.2 with standard deviation 1836.274 shows less deviation from mean and there is consistency in enrollment. The average enrollment of SHG HHs in jute intervention is 1462 with standard deviation 1411.975 that means there is a consistency in enrollment in this intervention.

The overall average of total SHG HHs enrolled under

livestock intervention in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 is 3750.5, 6041.25, 293, 4845.75, 1203.5 with standard deviation of 2516.166, 7020.701, 460.2727, 8393.085, 2084.523 respectively which shows very high deviation from mean in each year that means overall enrollment in non-farm intervention in five years is very less.

Comparative analysis of the three interventions

The comparative analysis of the three interventions i.e. farm intervention, livestock intervention and non-farm intervention has been done to compare which intervention has the highest enrollment of SHG HHs and working consistently in these five years. The line graph shows a high trend in farm intervention followed by livestock intervention as compared to non-farm intervention. The non-farm intervention shows lowest enrollment and slope of the enrollment moving downward, which means it is not working properly for livelihood promotion in rural Bihar.

Findings and Conclusion

On the basis of review of the five years annual report of JEEViKA and as per the trend and comparative analysis it is concluded that JEEViKA works efficiently in only farm intervention as the data shows a high trend in farm intervention that means the enrollment of households in this intervention is more as compared to the other intervention. The analysis shows that JEEViKA works efficiently in farm interventions as the enrollment is acceptable and also high in comparison to other two interventions. In the livestock and non-farm intervention the movement of trend is in downward direction which is a matter of concern. JEEViKA introduces various interventions for the livelihood promotion and for the income generation through these interventions but the less enrollment shows a negative result towards the proper implementation of these schemes and interventions. The comparative analysis and graph also shows that only farm intervention seems to be beneficial for the rural HHs as there is a consistency in the enrollment however, the other two intervention is also a source of income generation for poor HHs of Bihar but the enrollment is less so they can't get the benefit of livestock and non-farm intervention. The less enrollment shows that may be there is lack of

awareness among the rural people about the interventions of JEEViKA or there is lack of motivation among rural people to get enrolled in these interventions, this can be the concern for further research to find out the factors affecting the less enrollment of rural people in interventions of JEEViKA.

Scope for future research

This study is an attempt to show a trend of enrollment of rural poor households in the various interventions of JEEViKA. Future research could be done focusing on the factors affecting the less enrollment of rural people in the intervention of JEEViKA. The present study shows that there is a lack of consistency in enrollment of SHG households in the livestock and non-farm intervention. It is not telling about the reasons for the inconsistency and less enrollment so, it could be the scope for the further study.

Limitations of the study

This study has certain limitations which are as follows :

- This study covers only three interventions of livelihood promotion of JEEViKA.
- This study only shows the trend of enrollment of HHs in the interventions of JEEViKA and
- only secondary data has been used for the analysis.

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