

## 2. Jan Van Yojana, Jharkhand: A Review Report

---

*\*Md. Shahzad Ahmad<sup>1</sup>, Prof (Dr) Jyoti Kumar<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>University Department of Botany, Ranchi University, Morabadi, Ranchi-843008, (Jharkhand) India.  
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand, Nepal House,  
Ranchi- 834002, (Jharkhand) India

<sup>2</sup>Head, University Department of Botany & Dean, Science, Ranchi University, Ranchi

*\*email-ahmadjkd2010@gmail.com*

### **Abstract**

Forest is the subject of concurrent list according to Indian constitution and Jharkhand have forest cover area of 33.81%. The state government of Jharkhand has created an ambitious welfare plantation scheme for expansion of the forest area under social forestry known as Jan Van Yojana in the year 2016. The objective of the scheme is to increase the green cover, maintain the environmental balance, conservation of the underground water, to reduce the pressure on notified forest, to increase the farmer's income as well as to increase forest cover in the state by people's participation. Under the scheme, there is a provision of planting timber as well as fruit crop plant species in block plantation or linear afforestation on the ridge of the field. The limit of plantation area is 0.5 acres and the maximum limit is 50 acres and 75% of the expenditure has been reimbursed to the beneficiary by the State Government/Forest Department for the maintenance of plantation. The present review provides an overview about the Jan Van Yojana including scheme benefits and its comparison with the similar scheme "Hariyali Yojana" started under Bihar State's Hariyali Mission. Considering the benefits of the Jan Van Yojana and its proper implementation will prove to be the stepping stone for the clean Jharkhand, self-sustaining Jharkhand and better Jharkhand

**Keywords:** Jan Van Yojana, Forest, Jharkhand, Green Cover, Environmental Balance

### **Introduction**

In the Indian constitution, forest is the subject of "concurrent list". Along with the central government, the state government has also created the schemes for expansion of the forest area under social forestry. In this sequence, the state government of Jharkhand has started an ambitious scheme "Jan Van Yojana" in the year 2016<sup>1</sup>. The objectives of the scheme is to increase the green cover and

maintain the environmental balance, conservation of the underground water by plantation, to reduce the pressure on notified forest by planting the trees in the private land, to increase the farmers income as well as to increase the forest cover in the state by peoples participation<sup>2</sup>.

Under this scheme, there is a provision of planting timber yielding plant species *viz.* Rosewood, Teak, Ghamar, mahogany, Clonal Eucalyptus and Acacia whereas, fruit yielding plant species *viz.* Kalmi Mango, Guava, Gooseberry, Litchi, Jackfruit and Bael. The plantation is done in block plantation or linear afforestation on the ridge of the field. The distance between the plants and the number of trees to be planted in 1 acre of land has been pre-determined. The plantation of the timber yielding plants on private unused land is done by making pits of size 30 cm x 30 cm with 3 m x 3 m plant to plant distance and on the ridge at a distance of 2 m x 2 m. Whereas, fruit yielding plants are planted (only in block plantation) in a pit of 60 cm x 60 cm at a distance of 5 m x 5 m. A total of 445 plants of timber yielding plants and 160 fruit yielding plants can be planted in one acre of the land. 445 numbers of timber yielding plants planted on the ridge of field are considered equivalent to one acre of the plantation whereas, no provision for planting fruit yielding plants on the ridge of the field. For a single beneficiary, the minimum limit of planting area is 0.5 acres and the maximum limit is 50 acres. Under the scheme for the first 3 years, 75% of the expenditure has been reimbursed to the beneficiary by the State Government/Forest Department for the maintenance of plantation includes expenditure on the irrigation, fertilizers and insecticides/pesticides<sup>3</sup>. The reimbursement amount is directly deposited to the beneficiaries account after following the prescribed procedure.

### **Jan-Van-Yojana vs Hariyali Yojana**

Under Social Forestry, Hariyali Yojana was started under Bihar State's Hariyali Mission, since 2012<sup>4</sup>, very similar to the Chief Minister's Jan-Van-Yojana of Jharkhand. The objectives, components, eligibility and benefits of Jan Van Yojana as well as Hariyali Yojana seem to be same with some differences in the nature of benefits. The basic differences are as follows (Table 3):

- Under Hariyali yojana, the plants species to be planted have not been determined; any plant can be planted according to choice of beneficiaries whereas, in the Jan Van Yojana, species of timber as well as fruit yielding plant species have been prescribed.
- In Hariyali Yojana, maximum planting area is not fixed whereas in Jan Van Yojana, the minimum and maximum area limit is fixed.

- The most important difference is related to the incentive amount provided to the beneficiaries. Under the Hariyali yojana, a security deposite of ₹ 10 per plant is collected from each farmer and on the basis of survival after 3 years, each farmer is benefited with an incentive of ₹ 60 per plant whereas, under the Jan Van Yojana, the rate of incentive for plantation of the timber and fruit yielding plants per acre has been fixed by the Department of Forest Environment and Climate Change, Government of Jharkhand i.e. Rs 53.96 per plant on timber yielding plants and Rs 156.84 per plant for fruit yielding plants in first 3 years of the plantation (Table 2).
- Under Hariyali Yojana, after 3 years of plantation, the incentive amount is provided for survived plants on per plant basis and only given to the beneficiaries having more than 50% of the plant survived whereas, in Jan Van Yojana, on the basis of the number of living plants, incentive is allocated for maintenance on the basis of number of survived plants for the first 3 years after plantation

Table 1. Proposed expenditure amount fixed for the plantation of plants by the Forest Department under the Jan Van Yojana, Jharkhand (year 2016)

Type of planted tree	Year wise proposed expenditure (amount in Rs.)			Total (amount in Rs.)
	First Year	Second year	Third year	
<b>Fruit Plant species</b>	22,595	3,149	3,618	29,363
<b>Timber Plant species</b>	18,264	5,925	6,487	30,695

Table 2. Incentive amount fixed for the plantation by the Forest Department under the Jan Van Yojana, Jharkhand (year 2020-21)

Plan year	Incentives payable per plant (Rs.) *	
	Timber yielding plant species	Fruit yielding plant species
<b>First Year</b>	29.63	117.63
<b>Second year</b>	11.08	16.80
<b>Third year</b>	13.25	22.41
<b>Total Amount</b>	53.96	156.84

\* Incentive calculated on the basis of 75% of the expenditure, fruit plants @ 60/- per plant and timber plants @ 20/- per plant. Also labour's minimum wage calculated @ 257.29.

Table 3. Comparison between Jan Van Yojana and Hariyali Yojana

Jan Van Yojana (2016)	Hariyali Yojana (2012) (Hariyali Mission)
<b>Objectives</b>	
Maintaining environmental balance by increasing the green area of the state	Increase in greenery by planting trees
To conserve ground water through plantation	Environmental purification
Reduce the pressure on notified forests by encouraging the production of forest produce in the private sector	Economic Strengthening of Farmers
To increase income of farmers by planting trees	
To increase forest cover in the state with public support	
<b>Components</b>	
Block and linearized plantation.	Plants can be planted on field, block and ridge plantation.
Beneficiaries can buy plant by self or from departmental nursery.	Plants from the forest department are provided selected farmers by deposition of security money at the rate of ₹ 10 per plant
Plant species (Timber and Fruit yielding plants) are determined	Farmer can plant, plants of his/her choice
This scheme does not include effective training as its components.	There is provision of training and technical information
The plantation of the timber yielding plants on private unused land is done by making pits of size 30 cm x 30 cm with 3 m x 3 m plant to plant distance whereas, fruit yielding plants are planted in a pit of 60 cm x 60 cm at a distance of 5 m x 5 m.	Tree plantation is done on the entire field at a distance of 2m x 2m or 3m x 3m or intercropping with other crops or on the .
455 plants of timber yielding plant species and 160 fruit yielding plant species can be planted in one acre	Not determined
<b>Eligibility</b>	
Private land	Plants can be planted on private or lease land of beneficiary
Tree plantation can be done on minimum 1 acre and maximum 50 acres of the land.	No maximum limit set

### **Jan Van Yojana: How Beneficial**

In the state of Jharkhand, under the Jan van yojana more than 15 lakh plants have been planted during 2016-2017 and so far. In the year 2019-2020, 5.287 lakh plants were planted on 2444 acres of land<sup>5</sup>. It is a well known fact that, a tree can absorb 20 kg of dust and 20 thousand kg of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and releases 700 kg of oxygen to the atmosphere in a year<sup>6</sup>. Environmental cleanliness, absorption of greenhouse gases and environmental balance depends on the number of trees and plantation area. In addition to the notified forests, Jan Van Yojana is very much beneficial for the environment balance and sanitation of the state. A tree can maintain about 4°C lesser temperature in its surrounding by the process of evaporation which is beneficial for climate change<sup>7</sup>. However, the roots of tree can provide the strength to soil particles and with increase soil moisture, the soil microorganism abundance there is an increase in the soil fertility and water storage capacity<sup>8</sup>. The tree plantation can also affects the ground water level as well as water quality<sup>9</sup>. The roots of the Acacia plant penetrate deeper into the soil<sup>10</sup> and helps in the absorption of the polluted under-ground water.

Jan Van Yojana is a boon for the farmers of Jharkhand. But due to insufficient information regarding the yojana in remote/rural areas of the state, it is very difficult and quite impossible to achieve the objectives and goals of the Jan Van Yojana. The allocated budget for the scheme in the entire state was Rs 1000 lakh in the initial year (2016-17), which has been reduced to Rs 700 lakh in the initial year (2019-20). Out of which, 238.49 lakh has been spent as an incentive. In the year 2019-20, the number of beneficiaries in the state capital Ranchi is 164, while in the year 2016-17, the numbers of beneficiaries were 78 and only 26 were left till the third year of their planting. In the year 2016-17, the total number of plants planted in Ranchi was 36719 (19545 timber and 17174 fruit yielding plants) which was limited to only 5527 (3052 timber and 2475 fruit yielding plants) by the third year of its planting. It is clear that the achievement of the scheme has been pathetic. No scheme can succeed with its best objectives, goals and components; its achievement on ground is an indicator of its success. It is necessary to look at what level of loopholes in the execution of the scheme.

From the purpose of Jan Van Yojana, it is clear that this scheme has many dimensions with many stakeholders such as primary stakeholders (beneficiary and state government/forest department), second stakeholders (nursery worker, plant carrier and labor) and third stakeholders (general public,

public groups and environment). After several years of planting, Market mechanisms will also become part of this scheme process. Beneficiaries have land and the government arranges the planting material and their protection as incentive funds which are prescribed. The plantation is done by the labourers i.e. the employment for plant carriers and labourers are also created in this scheme which is means of their livelihood. Plantation of the tree can increase the forest tree cover, due to which environmental balance and reduction in environmental pollution occur and people can get pure air and water. Plantation can also increase soil water accumulation and soil microorganism abundance. The beneficiary receives 75% of the expenditure for up to 3 years as incentive for maintenance of the plantation. At the same time, the ownership of living plants is also with the beneficiaries.

Publicity and canvassing of Jan Van Yojana, public awareness, training programs to the nursery workers and beneficiaries, assistance in availability of irrigation system to the beneficiaries, allocation of the planting material in the first week of the rainy season among the beneficiaries can make the 100 percent accomplishment rate of the yojana. Finally, Jan Van Yojana will prove to be the stepping stone for the clean Jharkhand, self-sustaining Jharkhand and better Jharkhand.

#### References:

1. Government of Jharkhand, Forest, Environment and Climate change Department, Resolution No. 5965 dt-27.11.2015
2. CM JanVan Yojana Booklet, Department of Forest, Environment and Climate change Government of Jharkhand, 2016.
3. Government of Jharkhand, Forest, Environment and Climate change Department, Resolution No. 2005 dt- 14.05.2018
4. Government of Bihar, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate change, website: forest.bih.nic.in
5. Annual Report, Government of Jharkhand, Department of Forest, Environment and Climate change, 2019
6. [https://www.moag.gov.il/en/Subjects/hugging\\_a\\_tree/Facts\\_and\\_tips/benefits\\_of\\_trees/Pages/default.aspx](https://www.moag.gov.il/en/Subjects/hugging_a_tree/Facts_and_tips/benefits_of_trees/Pages/default.aspx)
7. McPherson, E. Gregory; Simpson, James R.; Peper, Paula J.; Maco, Scott E.; Gardner, Shelley L.; Cozad, Shauna K.; Xiao, Qingfu. 2006. Midwest community tree guide: benefits,

- costs, and strategic planting. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-GTR-199. Albany, CA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station. 99 p
8. Binkley, D., Giardina, C. Why do Tree Species Affect Soils? The Warp and Woof of Tree-soil Interactions. *Biogeochemistry* **42**, 89–106 (1998).  
<https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1005948126251>
  9. Keller AA, Fox J (2019) Giving credit to reforestation for water quality benefits. PLOS ONE 14(6): e0217756. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0217756>
  10. Groengroeft, A., de Blécourt, M., Classen, N., Landschreiber, L. & Eschenbach, A. (2018) Acacia trees modify soil water dynamics and the potential groundwater recharge in savanna ecosystems. In: Climate change and adaptive land management in southern Africa – assessments, changes, challenges, and solutions (ed. by Revermann, R., Krewenka, K.M., Schmiedel, U., Olwoch, J.M., Helmschrot, J. & Jürgens, N.), pp. 177-186, Biodiversity & Ecology, 6, Klaus Hess Publishers, Göttingen & Windhoek. doi:10.7809/b-e.00321