



**GORAKHNATH**  
TRUST

# **BEEKEEPING FARMING SURVEY REPORT**



**ZERO TO SEVEN K.M IN BETWEEN 5 GP OF 25 VILLAGES**

## **Introduction to Bee Keeping Farming**

Beekeeping farming, also known as apiculture, is an important allied agricultural activity that involves the scientific rearing and management of honey bees for the production of honey and other valuable products such as beeswax, pollen, propolis, and royal jelly. In rural and semi-rural areas, beekeeping serves as a sustainable source of supplementary income for farmers, landless laborers, and self-help groups, requiring relatively low investment and minimal land.

Apart from its economic benefits, beekeeping plays a vital role in enhancing agricultural productivity through pollination. Honey bees significantly improve crop yield and quality in oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, and pulses, thereby supporting food security and biodiversity. In regions like Niali Block of Cuttack district, where agriculture and horticulture are prominent, beekeeping has strong potential to support rural livelihoods and eco-friendly farming practices.

With increasing awareness, government support schemes, and market demand for natural honey, beekeeping farming is emerging as a viable livelihood option. This survey report aims to study the present status, production potential, challenges, and opportunities of beekeeping farming in selected Gram Panchayats and villages, and to assess its role in income generation and rural development.

Beekeeping provides an additional source of income to farmers, landless laborers, women, and rural youth, while also generating self-employment opportunities. Beyond its economic value, beekeeping plays a crucial role in agriculture by enhancing crop productivity through pollination, improving both yield and quality of fruits, vegetables, oilseeds, and pulses. In areas like Niali Block of Cuttack district, where farming and horticulture are prominent, beekeeping has strong potential for livelihood diversification and eco-friendly development.

## 1. SITE AND ITS FEATURES

Exact location of Niali Block ,Cuttack, Odisha as starting point

Latitude : 20.14°N, Longitute : 86.06°E

### Sithalo GP – Annual Honey Production

Sl. No.	Village Name	Honey Production (Kg/Year)
1	Amarpada	200
2	Bachhasailo	200
3	Sasanpada	200
4	Sithalo	200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>

### Kesarada GP – Annual Honey Production

Sl. No.	Village Name	Honey Production (Kg/Year)
1	Badhiasahi	200
2	Kabicharapur	200
3	Kasarada	200
4	Khajara	200
5	Patrakana	200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1000</b>

### Erancha GP – Annual Honey Production

Sl. No.	Village Name	Honey Production (Kg/Year)
1	Erancha	200
2	Kharibil	200
3	Kulashree	200
4	Palasudha	200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>

### Raniola GP – Annual Honey Production

Sl. No.	Village Name	Honey Production (Kg/Year)
1	Alatalanga	200
2	Baragudikuda	200
3	Barisen	200
4	Darikhanda	200
5	Padatira	200
6	Puinchanda	200
7	Raichandal	200
8	Raniola	200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1600</b>

### Ekberuan GP – Annual Honey Production

Sl. No.	Village Name	Honey Production (Kg/Year)
1	Ekaberuan	200
2	Kalakha	200
3	Nati	200
4	Palasa	200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>

**Grand Total: 5,000 Kg per year (5.0 MT/year)**

**Total measurements in starting point to 5 GP in 25 villages = 28.5 k.m radius**

## 2. Map & Photos





### 3. Describing the process & its features

Beekeeping farming begins with selecting a suitable location that has abundant flowering plants, minimal pesticide exposure, access to clean water, and a safe environment for bee colonies to thrive.

Proper planning of hive placement, spacing, shade, and protection ensures long-term sustainability and reduces future losses. Equally important is training the people involved—farmers, self-help groups, youth, and landless workers—so they understand bee behavior, hive management, seasonal care, and hygienic honey extraction. With the right skills, beneficiaries become confident and self-reliant, reducing risks like colony loss and improving productivity.

Once trained, basic infrastructure and equipment such as bee boxes, frames, protective gear, smokers, and honey extractors are arranged. Hives are installed on raised platforms and protected using simple local materials, generating early local employment.

Healthy bee colonies are then introduced under proper guidance, ensuring balanced colony strength and smooth establishment. Regular hive inspection, pest and disease control, supplementary feeding during lean seasons, and swarm management help maintain strong colonies throughout the year. Beekeeping requires discipline rather than heavy labor, making it ideal as a supplementary livelihood, especially during agricultural off-seasons.

During flowering seasons, bees collect nectar and convert it into honey, which is harvested using scientific and hygienic methods. Extracted honey is filtered, stored, and marketed without damaging the combs, ensuring continuous productivity. Beyond raw honey, additional income is generated through value-added products like beeswax items, candles, cosmetics, pollen, and propolis.

Collective marketing through SHGs, cooperatives, or FPOs helps secure better prices and reduces dependence on middlemen.

Economically, beekeeping offers high returns with low investment. Each colony can produce significant quantities of honey annually, providing steady supplementary income. It benefits small and marginal farmers, landless families, women, and youth by offering flexible, location-independent employment. At the community level, increased pollination improves agricultural yields, while allied activities create jobs in processing, packaging, and transport. Overall, beekeeping supports sustainable agriculture, strengthens rural livelihoods, promotes biodiversity, and contributes to inclusive economic growth—proving that bees do far more than make honey; they quietly support entire rural economies.



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