सत्यमेव जयते
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

Chief Minister's
10-Point Programme
for Tribal Development in Gujarat

Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

Vision:
Human & Economic Development of Tribal Communities

Poverty
Double the income of all tribal families.

Mainstreaming
All Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) to be at par with mainstream population.

Education
Every eligible tribal child to get facilities for education and emphasis on quality education and higher education to suit the needs of modern times.

Shelter
Each tribal family to have their own house.

Health
Access to necessary amenities for healthy living for all tribal families.

Drinking Water
Safe drinking water, and where possible, piped water facilities to be made available to all tribal families.

Irrigation
Opportunity to all tribal families for irrigated farming and expansion of schemes to improve production through modern farming techniques.

Basic Facilities
Each tribal village to have basic facilities such as roads, bus stand and energy network.

Urban Development
All tribal towns to be developed as growth engines for surrounding rural hinterland.

Migrant Tribal Families
All migrant tribal families to get opportunities for skill development and civic amenities.

Chief Minister's
10-Point Programme for Tribal Development

1. Employment Opportunities for 5 Lakh Families

- Creation of more employment through productivity enhancement in agricultural sector
- Increase in animal husbandry and dairy based activities
- Quality skill training for tribal youth
- Development of modern, scientific and technical facilities and linking the tribal youth to them for increased livelihood opportunities
- Preference to women-headed households

2. Quality of Education and Higher Education

- Higher secondary schools for science in each taluka
- Provision for enrolling 1000 students in nationally recognized residential schools and creating a talent pool for tribals
- Navodaya or Eklavya type residential school in each tribal taluka and making them comparable with quality urban schools
- Establishment of 100 additional hostels for college students
- Establishment of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges to cover remote and left out talukas
- Establishment of excellent academic units including engineering and medical colleges, polytechnics, nursing colleges and ITI colleges

3. Economic Development

- Annual allocation of Rs. 1 crore per taluka for development of identified economic activities through a cluster-based approach and market linkages
- Linking remote tribal areas to nearby economic centres through development of basic infrastructure and facilities such as roads, water supply, irrigation and continuous power supply in all tribal areas
- Value addition to local natural resources for higher returns to tribal families

4. Health

- Benefits of Chiranjeevi Yojana to all ST families
- Annual health check-up programmes for all ST families
- Financial assistance to BPL families in case of heart surgery
- Special drive for tackling endemic diseases such as sickle cell anaemia, leptospirosis, etc
- Removal of malnutrition in pregnant and lactating mothers as well as children under the age of 6 through effective implementation of schemes

5. Housing

- Housing for all ST families within the next five years

6. Safe Drinking Water

- All ST families to get safe, assured and adequate drinking water within the next five years
- At least 25% of the ST population to get access to piped water supply

7. Irrigation

- Emphasis on group irrigation schemes
- Creation of water conservation structures on watershed basis
- Creation of more checkdams in tribal areas
- Subsidy to BPL families for individual facilities such as oil engines, etc
- Financial and technical assistance for promoting drip irrigation

8. Universal Electrification

- Electrification to all hitherto uncovered hamlets
- Alternative arrangements through solar energy for remote and dispersed hamlets
- Free electrification to all BPL families

9. All-Weather Road Connectivity

- Improvement in the quality of roads in tribal areas
- All hamlets with population of less than 250 to be connected by roads
- Special drive for repairing existing roads in tribal areas

10. Urban Development

- Development of 13 tribal towns to act as growth engines
- All tribal talukas to get broadband connectivity within next five years

Strategy
for 10-Point Programme

Adequate financial provision.

Mission-mode implementation as Chief Minister's Programme with time-bound targets.

Outcome-oriented planning.

People's participation through capacity building.

Strengthening of ITDP delivery mechanism at the district level.

Experts and professionals to be involved.

Village Development Action Plans jointly prepared by experts and local communities.

Independent third party monitoring of Programme impact at family level.

The strategy for the new 10-Point Programme will hinge on three critical aspects - a clear outcome-oriented focus, time-bound interventions, and people's participation. The Programme will be implemented in the mission-mode and its impact will be assessed through independent, third party monitoring.

Guidelines for Participation of Commercial Entities in Implementation of Chief Minister's Ten Point programme (Vanbhandhu Kalyan Yojana) for the development of tribal areas.

Government of Gujarat,
Tribal Development Department,
Resolution No.VKY-102007-244(1)/P
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar,
Dated 10th April 2007.

Read: (1) Government in TDD GR No.TAP/1092/1928/CHH, dated 3.9.1997; and
(2) Government in Social Justice & Social Empowerment Department Vernacular G.R. No.BJT/1099/158/P, dated 17.9.1999.

Government of Gujarat is implementing the Tribal Sub Plan Approach as part of its obligations to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India. The State Government had initiated first tribal sub-plan strategy in the year 1975-76 with the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Subsequently, the State Government declared talukas having tribal concentration as Integrated Tribal Development Areas (ITDA) and appointed specially empowered Project Administrators to carry out development programmes in these areas. In the year 1986, it was decided to cover family oriented programmes under which support was extended to individual beneficiary oriented schemes especially for tribal population living outside the ITDA. The objectives of the Tribal Sub-plan approach have been duly elaborated in the Government in Tribal Development Department Government Resolution dated 3.9.1997.

2. The State Government has now decided to implement the Rs. 15,000 crore package called Chief Minister's Ten Point Programme (Vanbhandhu Kalyan Yojana) for Tribal Areas. Under this programme called Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, the State Government has made the financial provision of over Rs. 2350 crore during the current year in the form of Tribal Area Sub-plan (TASP) including New Gujarat Pattern. One of the

major objectives of Chief Minister's Ten Point Programme is to double the income of ITD areas in next five years. This goal is now feasible due to enhanced funding under TASP, high economic growth rate of the State, increased opportunities in dairy, horticulture and service sectors, and involvement of private sector organizations on PPP model.

3. The State Government now proposes to launch few large scale projects with the help of commercial partners like private sector units, cooperative and public sector undertakings to double the income of ITDP talukas in next five years with the involvement of BPL families as major participants. Some of the sectors which are identified for this purpose are as follows -

a. Land based activities by promoting low risk and high productivity crops and organic crops by using bio-technology in building on the earlier success in diversified agriculture. Some of the pre-requisites like improved irrigation and infrastructure facilities, favourable terrain, low usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, proximity to major markets and entry of major industrial units in agri-business are already present and can support horticulture, floriculture, vegetable organic farming, timber and medicinal plants based projects;

b. Dairy based animal husbandry activities can utilize some of the strengths like presence of large number of cattle, presence of capable district dairy federations working in tribal areas and stable milk market; and

c. Service sector has good potential as over 25% tribal families migrate temporarily to work in construction, service sector and agricultural operations. Some of the upcoming activities like low end IT enabled services, construction, nursing and patient care, hospitality, traditional crafts, etc can offer employment in large numbers by utilizing moderate skill levels.

4. Guidelines to support such projects are as follows-

i. The Social Justice & Empowerment (Tribal Development) Department (TDD) will leverage its own TASP stream funds and funds of other departments to support such projects. Such funds will be utilized only for the purpose of activities approved under concerned schemes and some additional financial requirements can be arranged by

using grants from Government of India and available Gujarat Pattern funds, in that order, as first claim over these flexible funds;

ii. Government will involve private sector and other commercial units in developing large scale projects on a partnership basis and will support such project activities up to the production level in such a manner that the average cost of assistance in these projects does not exceed Rs. 30,000/- per family;

iii. Additional funds can be brought as institutional credit to the participating beneficiaries;

iv. Non-BPL tribal families can participate in these projects but Government will not provide subsidy to them;

v. Project specific infrastructure support like development and strengthening of roads, power and water supply, broad-band connectivity facilities, etc. will be created by the Government by tapping various infrastructure oriented schemes under TASP stream;

vi. Any commercial sector partner can develop and implement such projects. While implementing the project, it will have to offer an acceptable assurance that a minimum committed number of poor families, who will be covered in the project, will cross the poverty line and will receive an assured minimum income every year;

vii. Although agricultural land cannot be transferred to the private sector implementing agency, it can enter into production agreement with the tribal farmers in a legally enforceable manner. With a view to ensure speedy implementation, the State Government will help to facilitate setting up project specific infrastructure and value addition facilities. In addition to this, Tribal Development Department may try to obtain land from Government authorities and allow the private sector implementing agency to use such land for setting up production facilities on payment of token rent;

viii. Each project will normally be for a period of five years and should cover 3,000 to 5,000 BPL tribal families. Some high technology based small pilot projects can also be launched if they have potential to be up scaled subsequently;

ix. The nature and extent of support from the Government and the credit component from commercial banks will vary from project to project but above broad principles can be followed and fine- tuned subsequently. These principles can be used initially as indicative guidelines only as the exact requirements of individual projects will vary;

x. The State Government has also decided that every individual participating BPL family will be monitored. For this purpose, TDD will develop framework for baseline, end line and concurrent monitoring by involving external agencies;

xi. The implementing partner will have to efficiently manage the project, bring required technology, will ensure marketing and other necessary linkages, will cover the conceivable risks as part of such projects and will also guarantee the expected outcomes. The format of guarantee can be kept simple initially, but a bipartite agreement will have to be signed specifying broad nature of the project and minimum guaranteed outcomes;

xii. These projects will try to cover the predictable risks and provide adequate funds for this purpose so that BPL families do not bear any part of such risks and low-risk projects are offered to them;

xiii. In order to ensure their long term involvement in the Project Taluka, the implementing agency will have to establish the first stage of value chain the project taluka. For this purpose, the Department will facilitate procurement of land and also provide equity/interest free loan in the proportion to the additional risk. Such equity/loan will be limited to @10% per annum or Rs. 1 crore, whichever is less, and the same will be managed and financed by Gujarat Venture Finance Limited or a similar company. Private sector partner can build in its normal and reasonable profit in such projects provided it is able to offer better returns to the participating families; and

xiv. While approving commercially viable projects, the developing talukas from among the ITDP areas will get preference.

5. Various State Government departments like Irrigation, Agriculture, Rural Development, Tribal Development, Health, Industry, etc implement a large number of

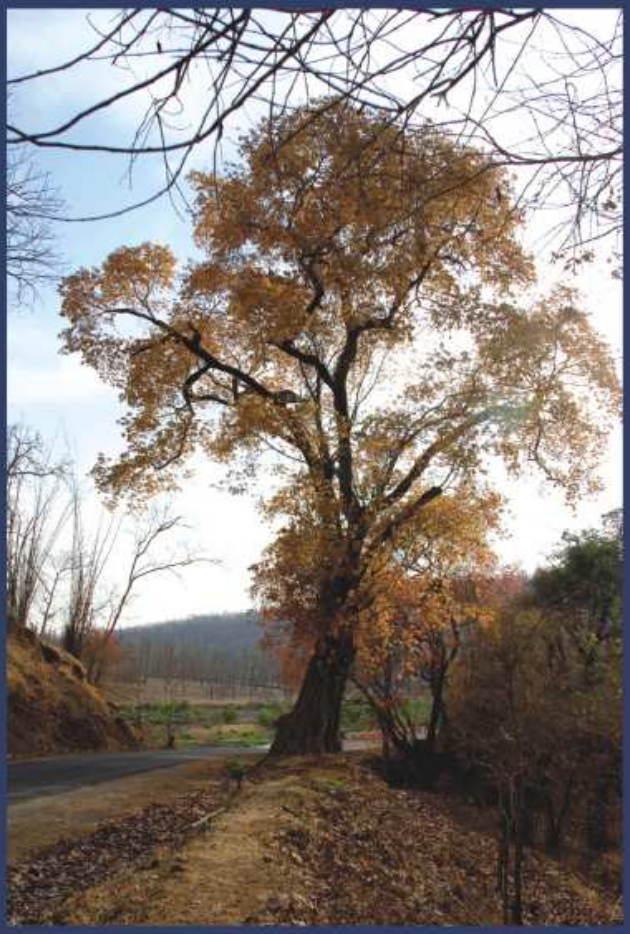
individual beneficiary oriented schemes. The projects proposed by a commercial sector partner will try to leverage funds from all such schemes to support large integrated projects. The involvement of private sector will ensure wealth creation and better returns on assets in the tribal areas and simultaneously, BPL families will get support for different activities from a single source and under a single project.

6. The implementation of Chief Minister's Ten Point Programme will require re-examination of the prevalent procedures and guidelines for infrastructure development, selection of partners, monitoring and evaluation of their performance, development of transparent and consistent project sanctioning procedures, information, education and communication activities, mainstreaming of women, migrating families and primitive tribal groups, etc. for which experienced and skilled personnel will have to be engaged to develop and supervise these projects. Government has decided to create a special purpose society to take up these tasks. The Governing Body of the Society will be authorized to develop specific norms, procedures and systems for management and supervision of these projects. The Society will function as High Powered Committee with the representation from concerned Departments, implementing partners and outside experts. Detailed order to this effect will be issued separately.

This resolution issues with the concurrence of General Administration Department (Planning) as per its note dated 14-12-2006 and Finance Department dated 30-12-2006 on this Department's file of even number.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat.

(Mahesh Joshi)
Joint Secretary to Government of Gujarat,
Tribal Development Department.



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