

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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 (Vanbandhu 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, as shown in Annexure–I 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.

To

1. The Secretary to the Governor of Gujarat, Raj Bhavan, Sector 20, Gandhinagar;
2. The Principal Secretary/Secretary to the Chief Minister.
3. Personal Secretary to all the Ministers.
4. The General Administration Department, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar
5. The Finance Department, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
6. All Administrative Department Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
7. The Commissioner, Tribal Development, Birsha-Munda Bhavan, Gandhinagar.

8. All Project Administrators/Vigilance officers
9. The Accountant General, Rajcot/ Ahmedabad.
10. The Executive Director, Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, Birsha-Munda Bhavan, Gandhinagar.
11. All Department of Secretariat, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
12. All Officers of this Department.
13. All Branches of this Department.
14. Select file.



## Annexure-1

## List of Developing ITDP Talukas

Sr.	District	Taluka	Population		Rank *
			Total	Tribal	
1	Dahod	<i>Garbada</i>	142,448	134,378	6
2		<i>Jhalod</i>	360,553	319,443	13
3		<i>Limkheda</i>	239,357	146,764	18
4		<i>Devgadhbariya</i>	209,198	48,185	20
5		<i>Dhanpur</i>	131,974	98,288	2
6	Panchmahals	<i>Santrampur</i>	219,041	157,852	30
7		<i>Kadana</i>	110,389	80,810	18
8		<i>Ghoghamba</i>	179,656	72,123	4
9	Vadodara	<i>Nasvadi</i>	124,828	107,547	11
10		<i>Kawant</i>	170,524	157,738	1
11		<i>Jetpurpavi (jambugaam)</i>	225,894	175,183	22
12	Narmada	<i>Dediapada</i>	143,574	137,553	12
13		<i>Sagbara</i>	83,633	74,980	7
14	Surat	<i>Uchchhal</i>	73,042	71,084	16
15		<i>Nijhar</i>	105,358	83,843	27
16		<i>Umarpada</i>	68,288	65,867	10
17		<i>Kaparada</i>	202,862	189,939	3
18	Dangs	<i>Dangs</i>	186,729	175,079	9
19	Banaskantha	<i>Amirgadh</i>	101,133	53,808	29

- as suggested by Cowlagi Committee