

BRIEF PROFILE OF PTG COMMUNITIES IN GUJARAT

Habitation & Traditional occupation

1. INTRODUCTION

There are five Primitive Tribal Groups with around 1 lakh population in Gujarat. These are concentrated mainly in high rainfall districts of Surat, Valsad and Dangs, although there is some scattered PTG population in Sabarkantha, Narmada, Ahmedabad, Surendranagar and Junagadh districts. PTG-wise population is mentioned in Table-1 below:

		Male	Female	Total
1.	Kolgha	20,876	20,520	41,396
2.	Kathodi	6,477	6,215	12,692
3.	Kotwalia	10,817	10,594	21,411
4.	Padhar	13,114	11,785	24,899
5.	Siddhi	4,514	4,302	8,816
	Total	55,798	53,416	109,214

Kolghas are treated as untouchables as they used to earlier catch frogs, Kathodias used to process Catechu (*kattha*) and with a restriction on *kattha* processing, they have been reduced to daily wage labourers, working in agricultural fields of nearby districts. Kotwalias are still dependent on bamboo work but due to primitive skills and reduced availability of bamboo from forests, they are finding it difficult to manage. The lot of Padhars is slightly better as they were involved in fishing in Nalsarovar lake of Ahmedabad/ Surendranagar districts and over the period, Government had provided them some land. However, as there was no further assistance from the Government in improving agricultural practices, they are also relatively poor. Siddhis are a unique community located in few villages in and around Gir forest, which receives many visitors throughout the year. Siddhi community is from Negroid stock and had come from Africa few centuries ago.

Some of them regularly migrate and work as unskilled labourers in road construction sector. Few thousand families have access to land but a large part of their land is unirrigated. The per capita land ownership ranges from less than an acre to few acres. Although literacy levels are low, there are few PTG individuals who have studied till secondary level and around 10 individuals have obtained technical degrees. Very few individuals are employed in formal sector.

2. BRIEF DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL TRIBES

KOTWALIA

Kotwalia, Barodia, Vansfodia or *Vitolia* tribe is mainly found in South Gujarat region. It is believed that Kotwalias are descendents of *Gamit* tribe. Their name means that they are contacted by inferior type of people and hence have spoiled their originality. The term *Vitolia* (spoiled by other inferior caste) had been used for this tribe probably because they shared habitation with *Chamar* Community. The main occupation of Chamar was to lift the dead animals, to dissect them for the purpose of meat, etc. Some of the Kotwaliya, who started habitating in villages used to accompany Chamars in these activities. Kotwalias are also expert in bamboo craft. They make various items from bamboo, for which the bamboo is to be broken. The bamboo in Gujarat is called *vans* and the process of breaking is known as *fodvu* and the title *vansfodia* is derived from these words. As other tribes treat them as untouchables, the education of their children is greatly affected. Some exclusive Ashram Shalas need to be started for the children from this community.

In the State of Gujarat, the Kotwalia tribe is mainly habitated in the districts of Surat, Navsari, Narmada, Bharuch, Valsad and Dangs. This community does not hold much agricultural land, literacy rate is low and is still dependent on bamboocraft, albeit using primitive tools and traditional products having limited market.

Although bamboocraft is their main source of livelihood, timely and adequate supply of bamboo is a major problem. As their habitation is close to the forest area, bamboo production and its movement is controlled by the Forest Department. Although the State Government has mandated providing 800 pieces of bamboo to every family, they rarely receive the mandated quantity from Forest Department. Moreover, the market of their products is limited for want of adequate means of transport, product diversification and quality. The traditional occupation of Kotwalia has been greatly affected by new technology and growth of plastic industry. There is a need to divert this community to other activities. However, as they do not own much agricultural land, service sector is the only available option for them.

KOLGHA

There is not much published information about this tribe, also called as *Kolcha, Dhorkoli* (cattle-eaters) and *Tokare Koli* (basket-makers). The Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency (1901) provides some specific information about their characteristics. *Kolghas* live in forests and hilly areas and they originally belonged to Khandesh area of Maharashtra. Condition of Kolghas was as bad as slaves of medieval period. As a community, they are hardworking. Ironically, this tribe is considered as untouchable even by other tribes as traditionally, they used to catch frogs and eat them.

KATHODI

The name *Kathodi* or *Katkari* is derived from their main occupation of catechu-making. They have two sub-castes, viz. *dhor-kathodi* and *son-kathodi*. Dhor-kathodi consume beef and are considered to be rather inferior. Kathodis claim to be descendents of Lord Hanuman. According to Mythology, the monkeys had helped Lord Ram in his war against Ravan. When Ram won the battle, as a matter of reward, he blessed the monkeys

to be changed into human beings. Kathodis stay in jungle, away from human contact and live nomadic life in the districts of Sabarkantha, Narmada, Surat and Dangs.

Siddhi

Siddhis belong to negroid stock. They are strongly built, tall and dark with curly hairs, prominent jaws and thick lips. They are also known as *Siddi Badshah*. They are of African origin and are believed to have been brought to India by Portugese as slaves. Siddhi population is largely concentrated in Gir area of Junagadh district in Saurashtra with some habitations also in Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Amreli districts. Ironically, other Siddhis, residing outside Saurashtra region are not considered as Schedule Tribe.

The dance form of this community, called *Siddhi dhamal*, is very popular and with some modern training, it can become a good source of livelihood. Members of the dance troupe put on skin of various animals like deer & goat and feathers of birds. The dance is presented on the rhythm of a drum called *masiro*. The smaller drum is known as *dhamal*. The instruments used by women are known as *mai misra* or *lelani*. Their involvement in eco- tourism can also be considered as Gir forest is the only home to the Asiatic lions and this area attracts considerable foreign and domestic tourists.

Padhar

Padhars are dark in complexion and moderately built. Col. J.W. Watson observed that they have migrated to Nal Sarovar in 5th and 6th Centuries from Sindh region. Padhars residing on the bank of Nal Sarovar survive on fish and root vegetables. They are found in Bavala, Viramgam and Daskroi Talukas of Ahmedabad and Limbdi taluka of Surendranagar districts. They are mainly agriculturists or casual labourers.

Table Major Infrastructure issues of PTG villages

<i>Development priorities identified by the PTG community</i>	<i>Villages</i>
Problem of drinking water	282
Electricity	130
Road and link road to their hamlet	340
Housing	89
Lack of agricultural land	15
Land improvement	12
Loan facility for dairy activity	4
Street light	20
Drainage facility	15

3. PAST DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

Although considerable emphasis was put in the past for development of PTG families, and their agricultural land were leveled, agricultural kits, free seed, milch cattle, fishing boats & nets, etc. were provided to them, these families were linked with schemes for housing, electrification of houses, health services and other social welfare schemes,

the gap between these and other ST families could not be narrowed significantly due mainly to scattered nature of interventions and lack of follow up. Under Ministry of Tribal Affairs scheme for upliftment of PTG families, following additional support was provided in last three years-

*Table Support to PTG Development in last three years
i.e. (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08)*

	Scheme	Rs. in lakh
1.	Kotwalia Project (Forest)	14.75
2.	Projects for development of PTG	213.32 (59.79 + 100.53 + 40.00)
3.	Janashree Bima Yojana	105.00 (50 + 55)
4.	CCD Payment	432.00
Total		665.07

NEW DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Mainstreaming PTGs with rest of ST population

4. CHIEF MINISTER'S TEN POINT PROGRAMME AND PTGS

As mainstreaming of PTG families is one of the major strategies of Chief Minister's Ten Point Programme for development of tribal families, more funds can be sanctioned for PTG development provided a concrete development and conservation plan is prepared for them. Chief Minister's Ten Point Programme aims at doubling of income of every ST family, providing quality education, health and infrastructure facilities in ST dominated areas so that the over all quality of life of ST families is brought to the level of other groups in the State. One of the stated strategies is to mainstream the PTG population with rest of the ST community. As part of this Programme, a mobile medical van has been sanctioned for PTG families in Surat district and few major projects are being developed to bring about major improvements in their life.

Tribal Research and Training Institute, Ahmedabad recently carried out an in depth survey of every PTG family. The survey showed that there are many families who have no access to assured source of livelihood, do not have proper houses, electricity connection or safe drinking water, are disease prone, illiterate, assetless and debt ridden. The incidence of alcoholism is also high in some of these groups. Due to their shyness and hesitation to outside contact, they are unable to receive benefits from various beneficiary oriented schemes of Government, including access to health services.

5. SWOT Analysis of PTG Communities in Gujarat

The tables and graphs generated on the basis of baseline data compiled by the Tribal Research and Training Institute shows that the strengths and opportunities for individual communities differ greatly and a common approach to these groups will not be possible. Some of the weaknesses according to this survey are-

- a. They have a large percentage of young and very young population (Graph-1). They will require considerable emphasis on opening of few dedicated Ashram Shalas and support for quality education. Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat has recently issued instructions for according highest priority to children from PTG community in admissions in the existing Ashram Shalas and some improvement has been made this year. However, considering the number of very young population, few especially earmarked Ashram Shalas should be opened immediately;
- b. Their literacy levels are very low (Graph-3), which creates additional issues concerning developing their skills for upcoming services sectors and any strategy for skill development will have to initially focus on their existing skills like bamboo craft. Moreover, their employment will have to be restricted to primary sectors like animal husbandry and diversified agriculture, low skill jobs like security services, semi-skilled labour and in transport sector.
- c. An analysis of their primary occupation (Graph-4) again gives a difficult picture for future options. A large population is working as agricultural and casual worker and very few are cultivators or employed in any upcoming sector. The Kotwalias have limited skill in bamboo work, which is presently facing serious difficulties due to primitive tools, traditional designs and poor supply of bamboo.

- d. As could be seen from Graph-4, very few families have land, which reduces the opportunities in diversified agriculture and dairying sectors.

Against this, there are good opportunities for Padhars, who generally have some access to land, Siddhis can introduce themselves to the growing eco-tourism sector and their access to major cities like Ahmedabad and Surat and industrial areas of South Gujarat can be used as a good opportunity. In few districts, the established co-operative sector can link a large number of these families with Dairying if the issue of fodder availability is satisfactorily addressed.

5. PROPOSED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT OF PTGS

Based on the conclusions drawn by it, a major initiative has been drawn with following expected outcomes in the next five years-

- a. Improved livelihood opportunities- To double their incomes;
- b. Housing- Every family to have proper house with usable toilet;
- c. Access to safe drinking water- 100% houses to have piped drinking water supply;
- d. Access to electricity- Every family to have electricity connection;
- e. Literacy- To achieve full literacy status for the children aged 6-15 years;
- f. Health- Every family to have full access to Government run health facilities and every antenatal mother to have delivery in private nursing homes under Chiranjivi Scheme; and
- g. Access to roads- Every hamlet to have access to cement concrete roads.

6. Project for Bamboo Cultivation through Private-public Participation: Gujarat

Industries Power Company has come forward to grow high quality bamboo plantation in their mine dump in Surat district. During the current year, they have already planted over 7,000 saplings and based on this pilot, GIPCL will take up further plantations next year. It is planned to extend this plantation, meant exclusively for Kotwalias, to 400 hectares. Discussions have started with Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation to set aside some usable land in the mined out areas of Rajpardi deposits in Bharuch district.

A provision of Rs. 1.32 crore and Rs. 4.32 has been made in current year's SCA to TSP for these projects. After assessing the progress of this project, similar projects are likely to be launched for PTGs in remaining districts.

7. OTHER OPPORTUNITIES:

Following other opportunities which are being explored-

- (a) There are some unique opportunities for other PTG communities. The Siddhis are a unique segment, who can be linked with the Gir tourism activity by (a) training them in driving and providing them credit for good quality vehicles for high paying tourists, (b) training them as tourist guides, and (c) providing them training and financial assistance for eco-tourism. An exploratory letter has been sent by the TDD to WWF for taking up one such integrated project. WWF has communicated to hold a meeting for this purpose in Gandhinagar in October, 2007. Intervention from M/TA will expedite this project.
- (b) Similarly, although a large number of Padhar families were recently granted agricultural land in Surendranagar district, considerable investment is required to

- develop this land for agriculture, arrange irrigation and micro-irrigation facilities and thereafter initiating a wadi project for them.
- (c) The PTG families from Vijayanagar can be encouraged to take up fishing, dairying and Wadi project depending on available opportunities. District authorities are trying to develop a project for these families.
 - (d) The landless PTG families from South Gujarat, who work as manual labourers, can be organized into semi-skilled labour force for afforestation activities and with the support of a local NGO, can form their own co-operative society to get labour contracts from various Government agencies. For doing so, they will require some formal training and thereafter, modern tools and equipments to reduce their drudgery and increase their earning above the minimum wages. Discussions on these lines have been taken up with local officers.

8. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH & MECHANISM

So far, no focused project for the speedy development of PTG was implemented in the State. The conventional scheme and input based interventions did not consider any predetermined outcomes and this approach resulted into indifferent outcomes. It is now proposed to develop following focused and outcome oriented projects-

- a. A Project for Kotwalia Families based on modern bamboo craft;
- b. A Project for Siddhi Community focusing on eco-tourism potential;
- c. An agriculture diversification and inland fisheries based Project for Padhar Community;
- d. An integrated Project for PTG families of Surat district;
- e. Another integrated Project for PTGs of Valsad, Navasari and Dangs district;
- f. A scheme based intervention for PTGs of Vijaynagar taluka, as there are only few families in this taluka.

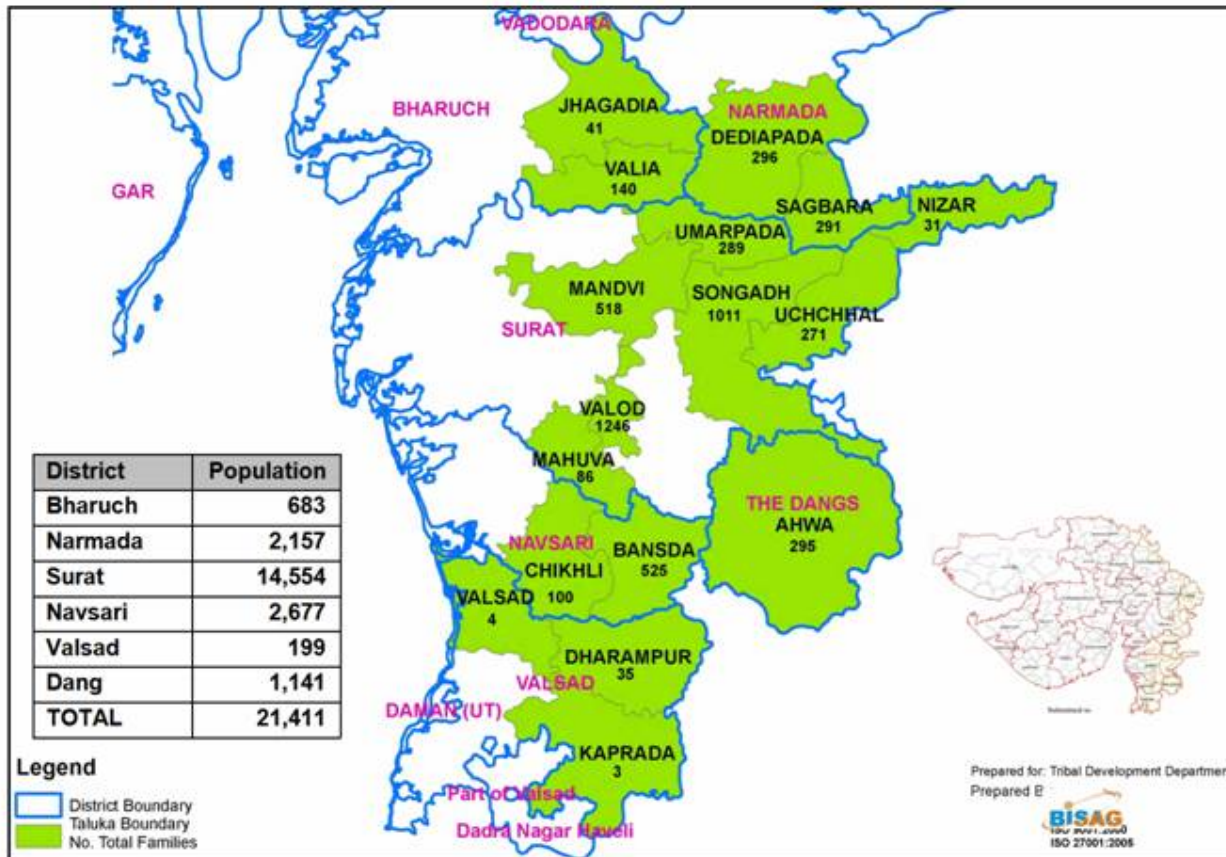
Government of Gujarat has set up a special purpose Society, called Development Support Agency (D-SAG), which is to provide technical support like development of project proposals, selection of project partners and key implementing personnel, assistance in implementation of the projects, guidance for mid-course corrections and modifications and monitoring & evaluation of these special projects. It is planned to engage an external monitoring agency which will monitor the key deliverables and schedules. At the field level, these projects will be implemented by concerned Project Administrators with the help of district level line departments and partner NGOs.

Funds will be released by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat to D-SAG, which will identify the Projects, finalise implementing agencies, guide them in engagement of project personnel, facilitate the individual projects through the Project Administrators (PA), release funds through PAs and monitor the performance. While developing individual projects, it will have the flexibility to design area-based, community based or activity based interventions depending on the availability of implementing agencies and their expertise.

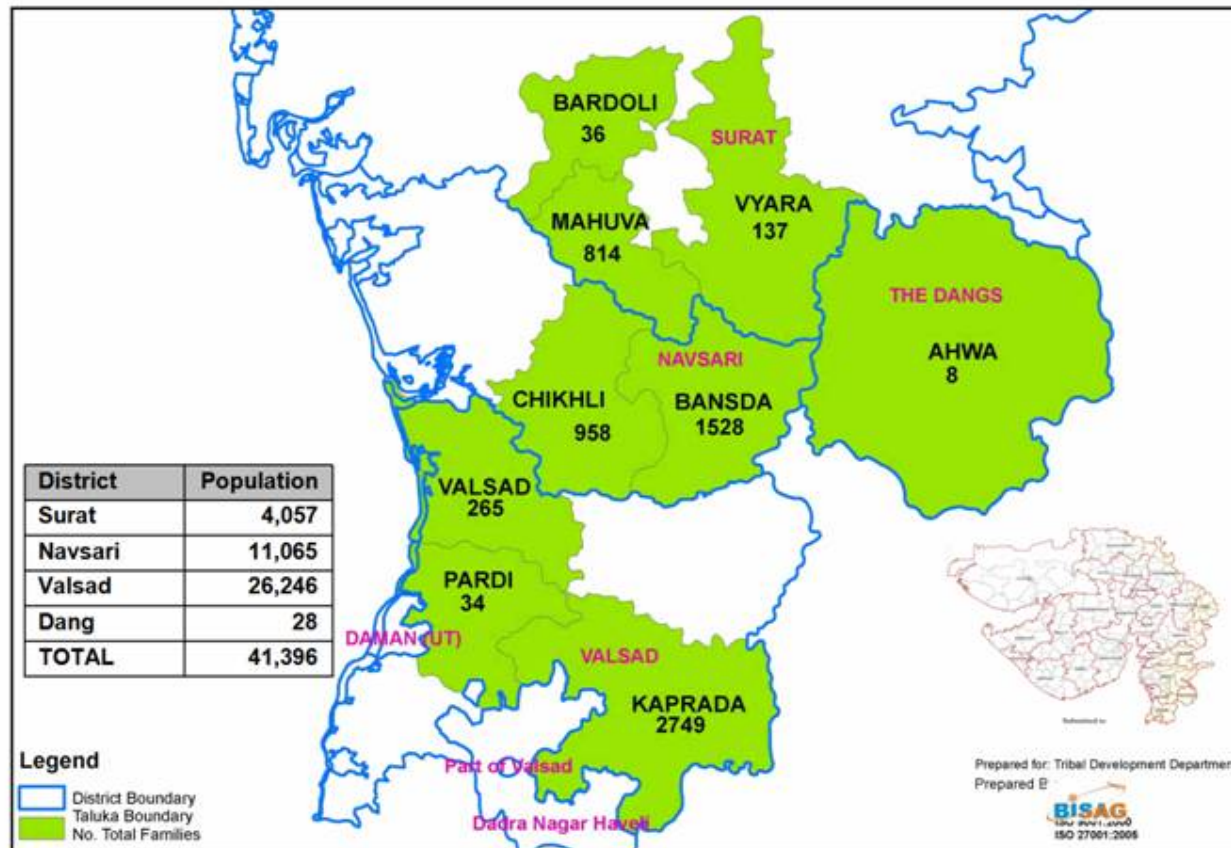
9. Cost of Projects

The expected cost of these projects of five years' duration is likely to be Rs. 72.83 crore, which can be funded under PTG Development scheme of M/Tribal Affairs, Grants under Article 275 (1) of Constitution, SCA to TSP and State Government support under Gujarat Pattern. Funding details are in Table-15.

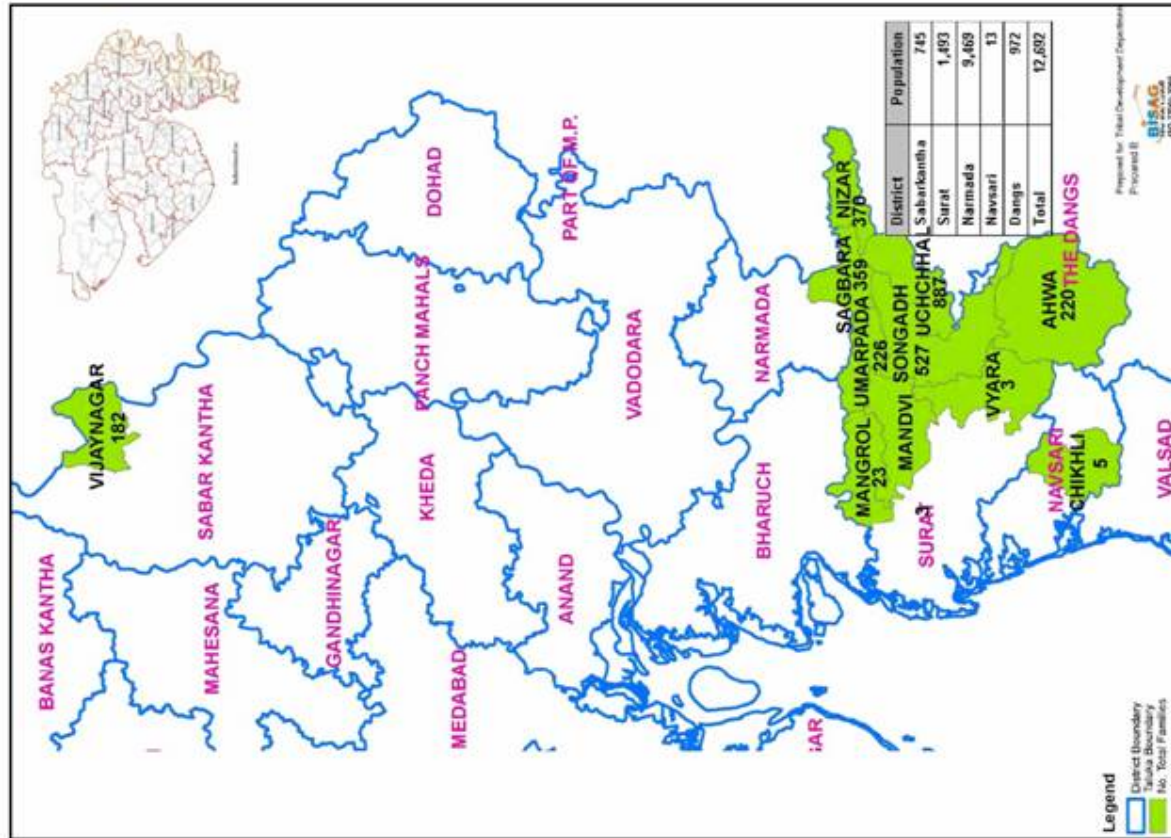
MAP – 6 : KOTWALIA FAMILIES IN GUJARAT



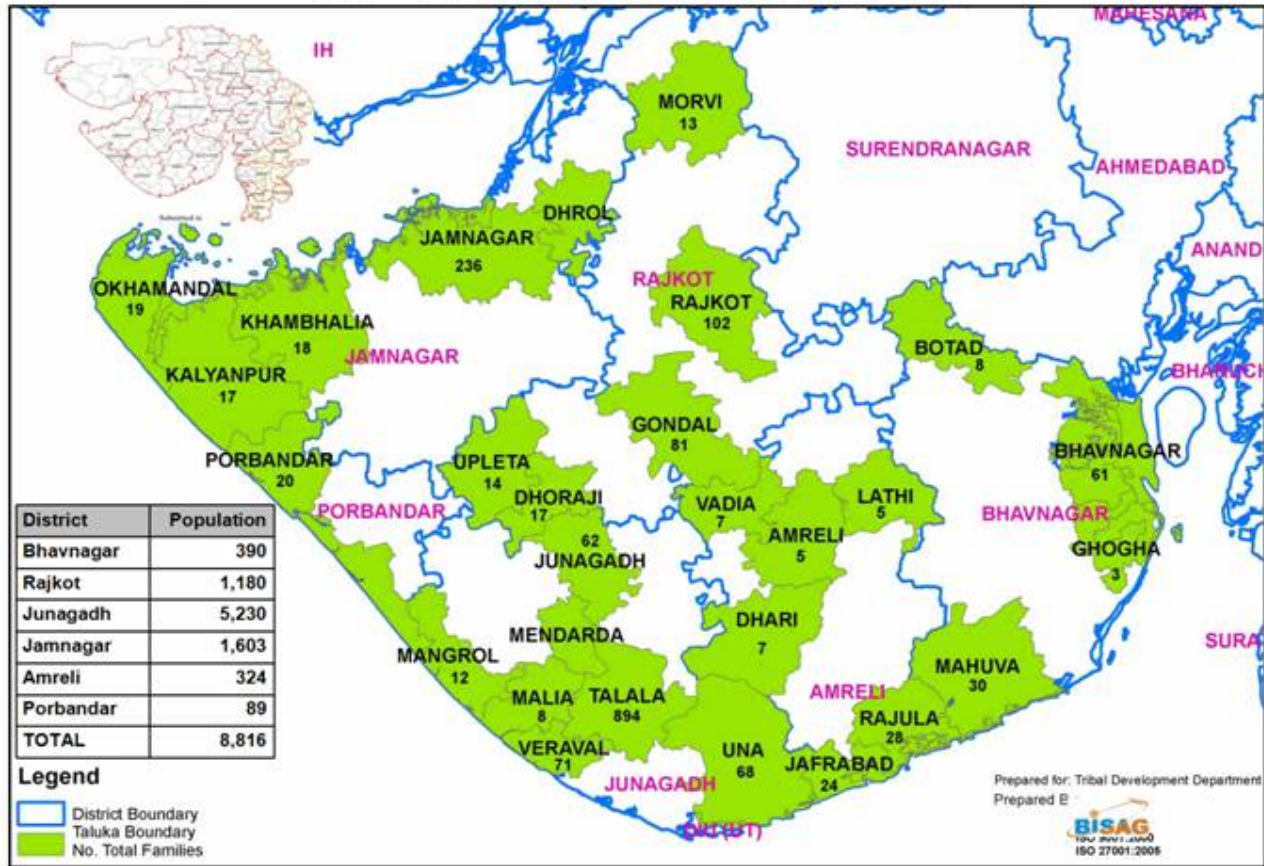
MAP – 7 : KOLGHA FAMILIES IN GUJARAT



MAP – 8 : KATHODI FAMILIES IN GUJARAT



MAP – 9 : SIDHI FAMILIES IN GUJARAT



MAP – 10 : PADHAR FAMILIES IN GUJARAT

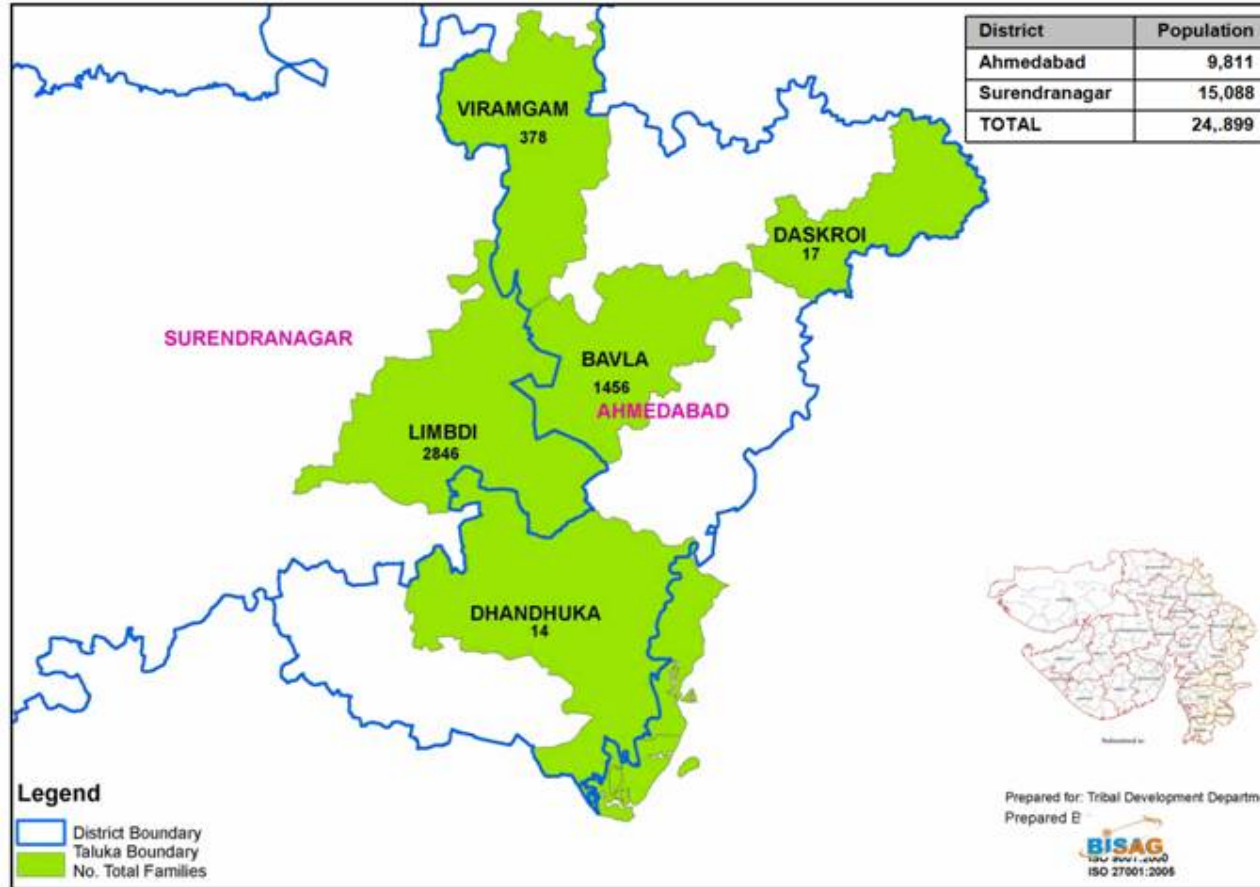


Table - 1 : Age Distribution by PTG

Age	Kotwalia	Kolgha	Kathodi	Sidhi	Padhar	Total
Up to 5 Years	2806	5654	1970	1086	4831	16347
5-10 Years	3014	5646	1870	1129	4616	16275
11-15 Years	1614	3718	1117	1076	2595	10120
16-20 Years	1376	3529	974	1141	2103	9123
21-25 Years	1921	3525	1104	924	2309	9783
26-30 Years	2266	4156	1165	824	2414	10825
31-35 Years	1953	3275	1041	623	1233	8125
36-40 Years	1783	3257	1004	542	1363	7949
41-45 Years	1484	2577	787	387	980	6215
46-50 Years	1071	2239	599	277	821	5007
51-55 Years	686	1414	379	199	429	3107
56-60 Years	665	1287	325	260	461	2998
61+ Years	772	1119	357	348	744	3340
Total Population	21411	41396	12692	8816	24899	109214
	%					
	19.6	37.9	11.6	8.1	22.8	100.0

Source: PTG Baseline Survey, 2006; TRTI, Ahmedabad

Table - 2 : Education Level by PTG

Education Level	Kotwalia	Kolgha	Kathodi	Sidhi	Padhar	Total
illiterate	12484	23957	8541	2605	14483	62070
Up to Primary (1-5 Class)	4083	7563	1393	2129	3558	18726
Middle (6-8 Class)	1500	2722	519	1901	1201	7843
Secondary (9-10 Class)	436	1129	200	976	469	3210
Higher Secondary (11-12 Class)	81	271	47	149	66	614
Under Graduate	9	34	6	26	8	83
Graduate	14	52	9	20	9	104
Post Graduate & Above	4	24	10	4	4	46
Professional degree	10	34	4	2	27	77
Anganwadi/Balwadi	740	301	281	231	4	1557
Others	3	3	0	1	2	9
Small Children	2047	5306	1682	772	5068	14875
Total Population	21411	41396	12692	8816	24899	109214

Source: PTG Baseline Survey, 2006; TRTI, Ahmedabad

Table - 3 : Primary Occupation by PTG

Primary Occupation	Kotwalia	Kolgha	Kathodi	Sidhi	Padhar	Total
Small Children / Old age	3712	9678	3589	2305	9656	28940
Cultivators	40	588	46	211	720	1605
Agriculture labour	1000	1236	1485	158	78	3957
Casual labour	2178	23116	6094	2793	11080	45261
Government Job	12	69	4	258	21	364
Private Service	19	56	25	107	70	277
Small Business	27	84	10	98	107	326
Skilled Workers	10865	25	41	7	44	10982
Animal Husbandary	89	75	11	3	130	308
Fishing	0	5	10	7	49	71
Automobile Drivers	4	25	3	124	31	187
Maid servant	0	13	0	144	4	161
House work	22	444	15	285	300	1066
Students	3436	5976	1354	2281	2600	15647
Others	7	6	5	35	9	62
Total Population	21411	41396	12692	8816	24899	109214

Source: PTG Baseline Survey, 2006; TRTI, Ahmedabad

Table - 4 : Knowledge of traditional skills by PTG

Traditional skill	Kotwalia	Kolgha	Kathodi	Sidhi	Padhar	Total
No traditional skill	8592	41368	12609	8768	24827	96164
Vasskam	12807	20	70	2	0	12899
Bharagunthan	0	1	2	41	69	113
Dain	0	1	0	1	3	5
Vanoshadhi	1	0	1	0	0	2
Bhagat Bhuva	0	2	0	1	0	3
Others	11	4	10	3	0	28
Total Population	21411	41396	12692	8816	24899	109214

Source: PTG Baseline Survey, 2006; TRTI, Ahmedabad

Table - 5 : Indebtness to money lenders by PTG

Amount	Kotwalia	Kolgha	Kathodi	Sidhi	Padhar	Total
No cash debt / NA	21383	41018	12627	8604	23834	107466
Up to Rs. 1000	13	78	19	118	28	256
Rs. 1000 - 2000	2	107	24	42	39	214
Rs. 2001 - 3000	2	50	18	21	21	112
Rs. 3001 - 5000	2	68	2	15	233	320
Rs. 5001 - 10000	7	49	2	11	301	370
Rs. 10001 & Above	2	26	0	5	443	476
Total Population	21411	41396	12692	8816	24899	109214

Source: PTG Baseline Survey, 2006; TRTI, Ahmedabad

Table - 6 : Agriculture Landholding

Holding Size	Kotwalia	Kolgha	Kathodi	Sidhi	Padhar	Total
No land	93	519	85	11	66	774
Up to 1 acre	132	1618	165	14	259	2188
1-2 acres	31	769	37	25	315	1177
2-3 acres	10	297	28	24	157	516
3-4 acres	8	134	7	20	86	255
4-5 acres	7	117	15	6	106	251
5+ acres	11	122	12	30	186	361
Families holding land	292	3576	349	130	1175	5522

Source: PTG Baseline Survey, 2006; TRTI, Ahmedabad

Table - 7 : Savailability of land for house contribution

Status	Kotwalia	Kolgha	Kathodi	Sidhi	Padhar	Total
Land	4993	8665	2663	1440	4236	21997
Do not own	233	214	142	418	475	1482

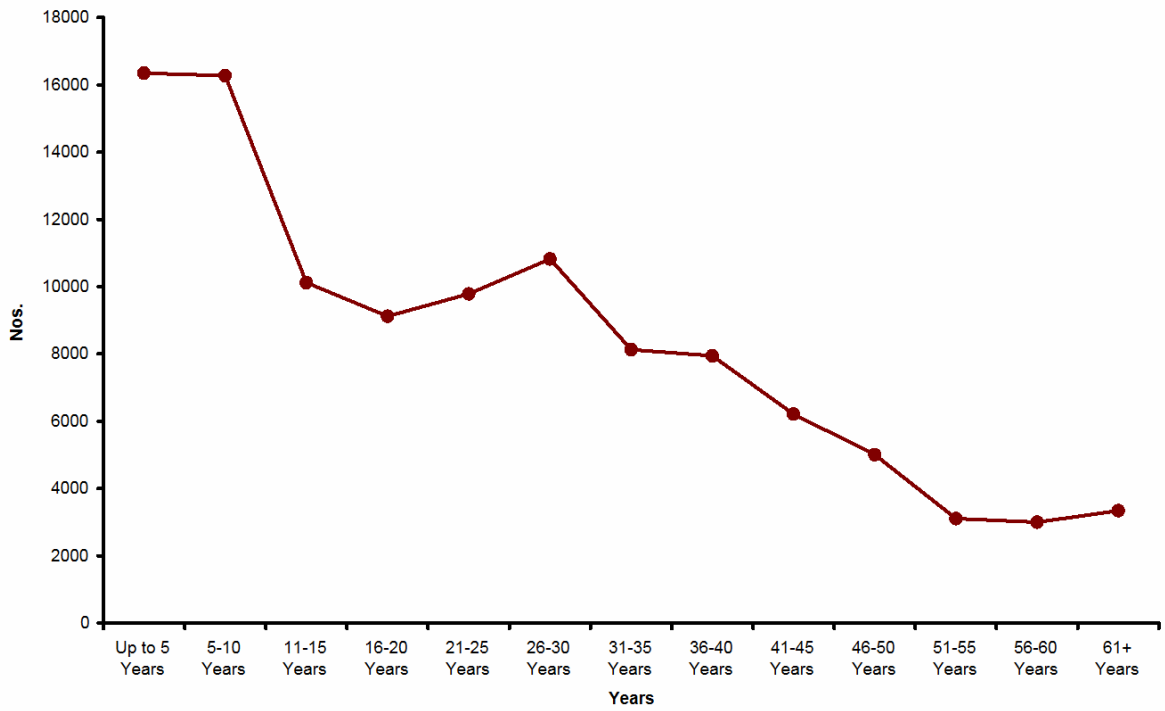
Source: PTG Baseline Survey, 2006; TRTI, Ahmedabad

Table - 8 : Live stock ownership

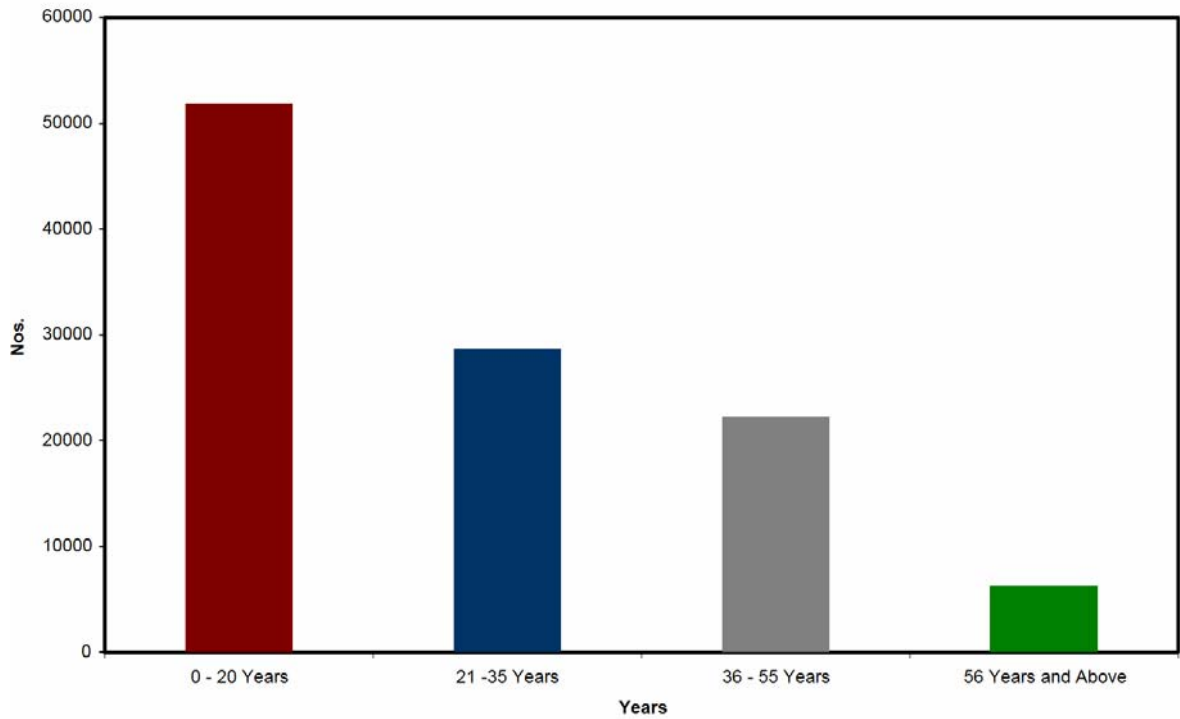
Status	Kotwalia	Kolgha	Kathodi	Sidhi	Padhar	Total
Families having no livestock	3767	4766	2196	1740	4395	16864
Families having at least one animal	1459	4113	609	118	316	6615

Source: PTG Baseline Survey, 2006; TRTI, Ahmedabad

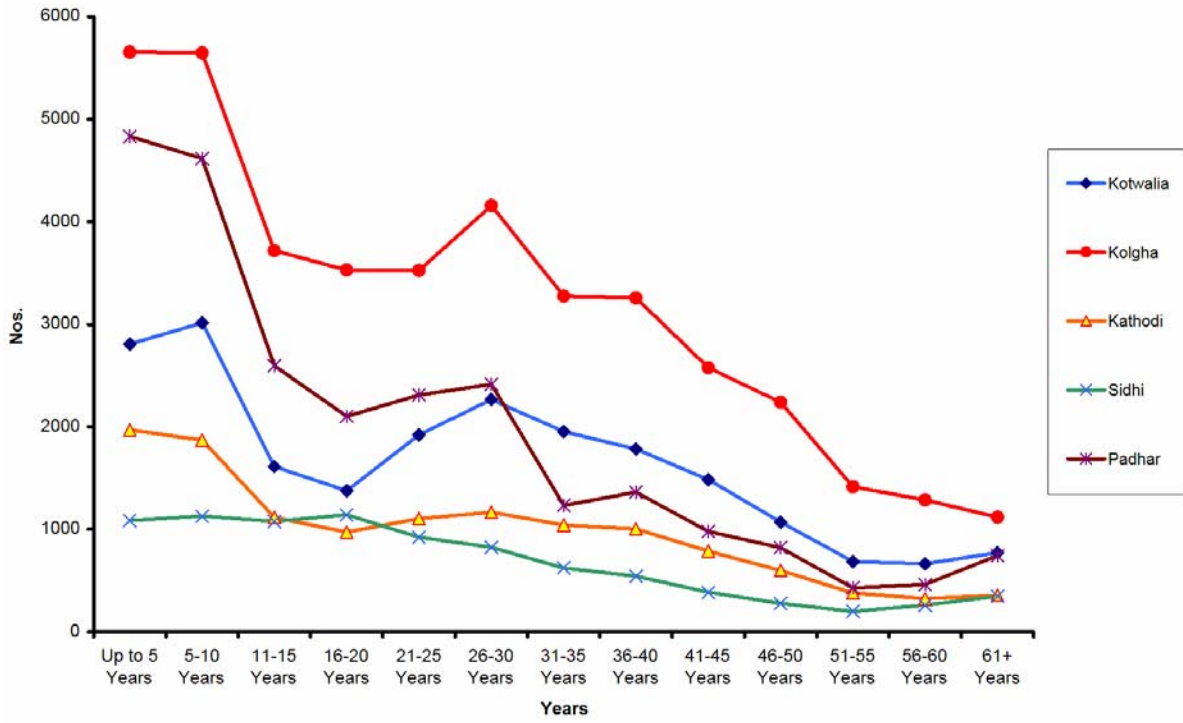
Graph - 1 : Age Distribution by PTG



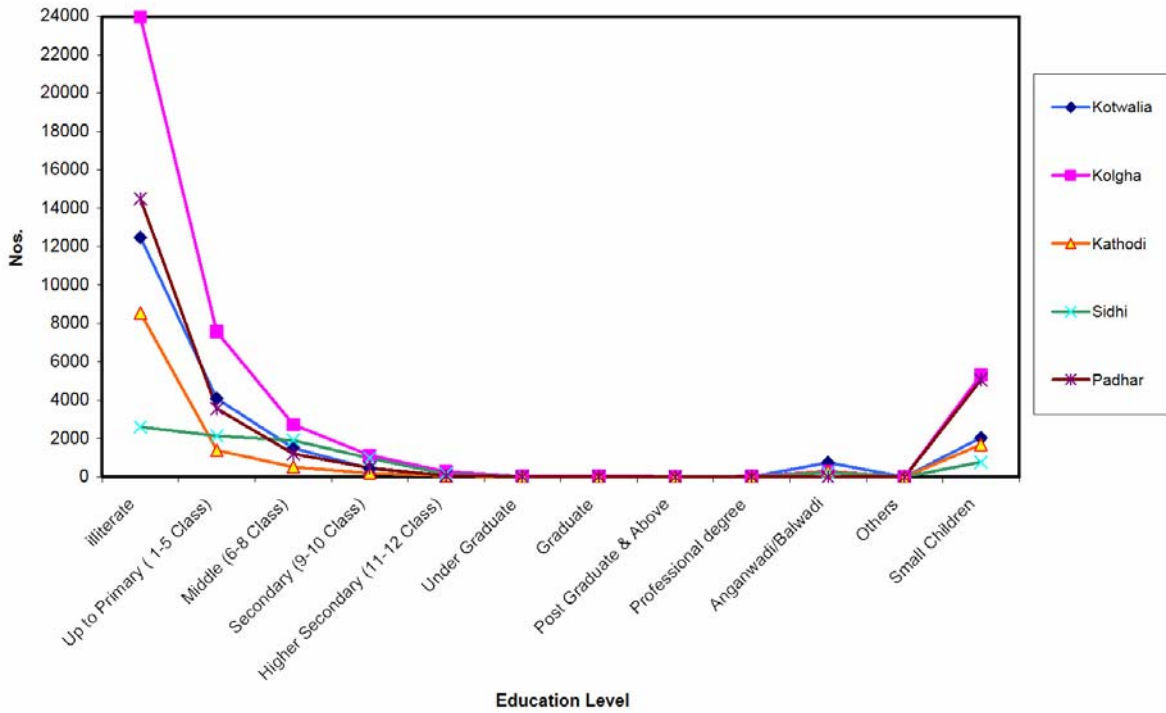
Graph - 2 : Age Distribution by PTG



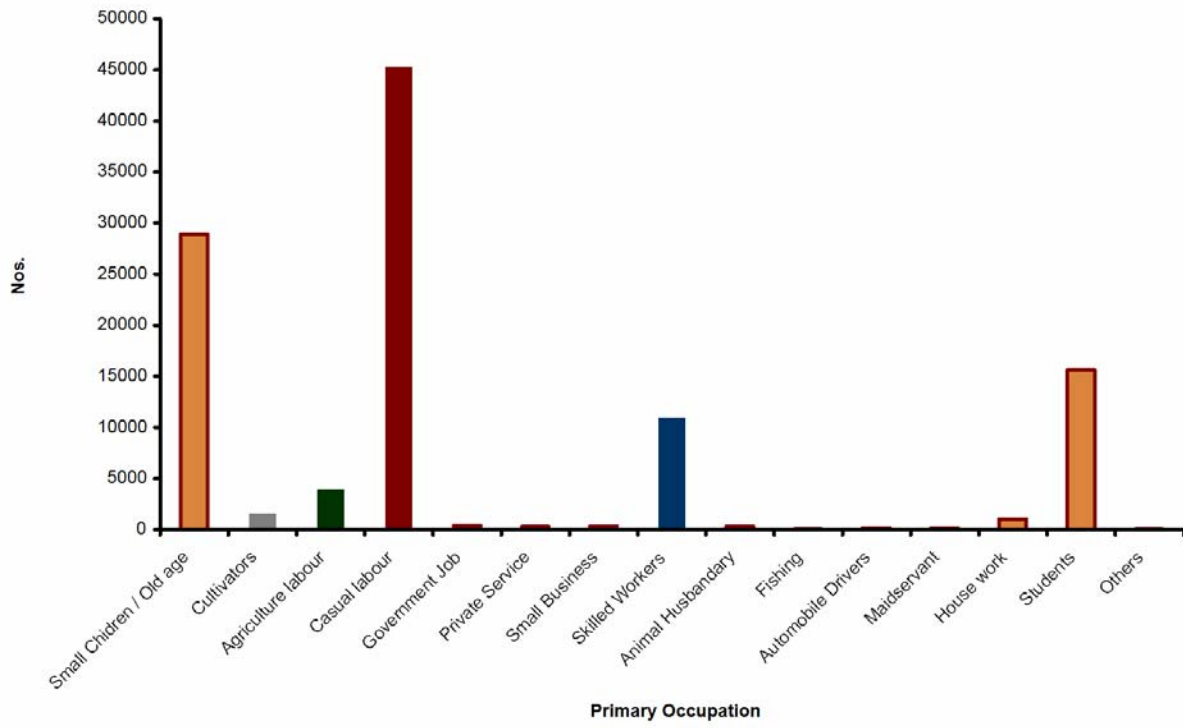
Graph - 3 : Age Distribution by PTG



Graph - 4 : Education Level by PTG



Graph - 5 : Primary Occupation by PTG



Graph - 6 : Agricultural landholding

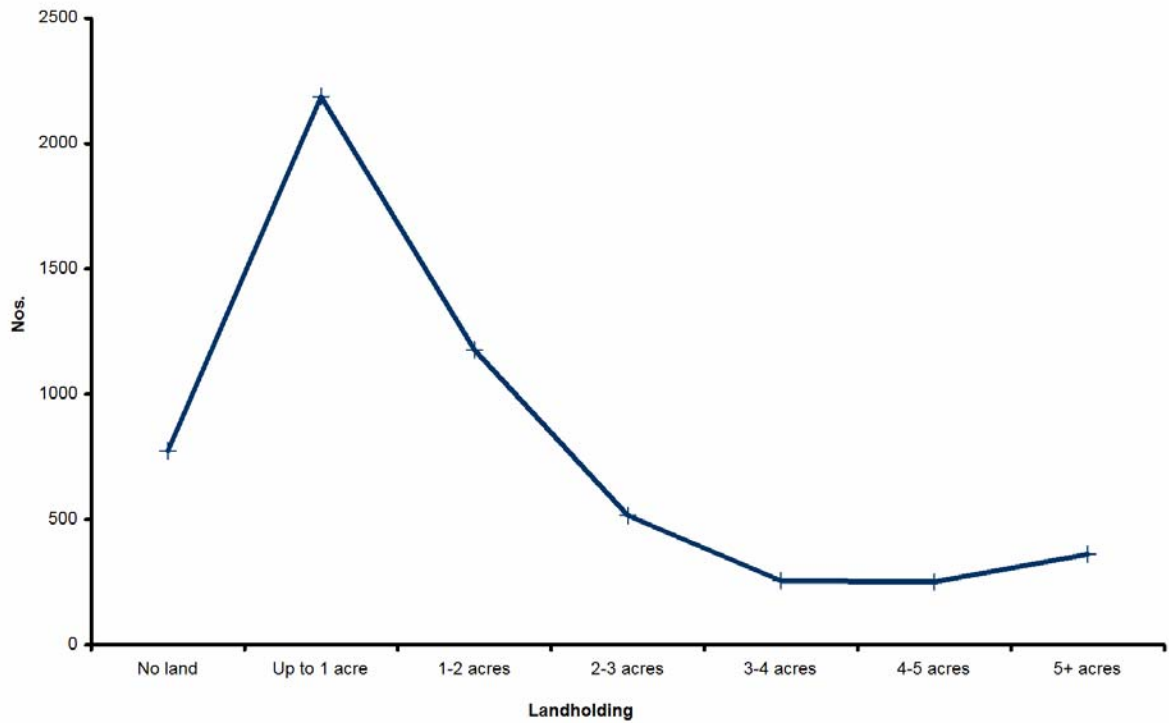


Table - 9 : Basic Data for Financial Tables						
	Kotwalia	Kodha	Kathodi	Siddhi	Padhar	Total
Total No. of Families	5,226	8,879	2,805	1,858	4,711	23,479
Total Population	21,411	41,396	12,692	8,816	24,899	109,214
No. of members in SHGs	1,725	2,930	926	613	1,555	7,748
No. of SHGs	345	586	185	123	311	1,550
SHG formation & management cost	689,832	1,172,028	370,260	245,256	621,852	3,099,228
Cost of inputs to SHG members	1,034,748	1,758,042	555,390	367,884	932,778	4,648,842
Possible inactive families	784	1,332	421	279	707	3,522
Members for Bamboo Project	2,613	0	0	0	0	2,613
Members for Ecotourism Project	0	0	0	929	0	929
Members for Wadi & Fisheries Project	0	888	140	0	1,178	2,206
Members for Dairy Project	1,307	888	281	0	1,178	3,653
Members for Trading Activities	523	888	281	186	471	2,348
Members for Skill Training	0	4,883	1,683	465	1,178	8,209
Total members in I.G. Activities	4,442	7,547	2,384	1,579	4,004	19,957

Table-10: Average unit cost of individual interventions			
NID Supported Bamboo Craft Center	60,000,000	Dairy Project	
Bamboo Cultivation (x)		Milch cattle subsidy (2 cattle each)	20,000
Area (ha)	500	Training and risk coverage	15,000
Cost per hectare	20,000	Wadi Project (#)	
Transport cost / Year	400,000	Cost of inputs	15,000
Eco Tourism Project (x)		Field level implementation cost	5,000
Training cost	25,000	Post harvest management	15,000
Equipments		Fisheries Project	
a. Vehicles	600,000	Training + Equipment cost	35,000
b. Guest room	100,000	Assistance for trading activities (+)	30,000
c. Other activities	50,000	Assistance for skill training (+)	25,000

Note: (x) Loan-subsidy ratio is yet to be worked out. The actual grant amount will be reduced subsequently.

(#) M/Tribal Affairs approved Wadi Project will be used as a model. **(+)** Computed on the basis of average cost. The actual cost on individual activities may vary and can even be higher than the above average.

Table - 11 : Group formation and awareness raising of PTG families

	Unit Cost	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Total
No. of groups		465	930	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
No. of members		2,324	4,649	7,748	7,748	7,748	7,748
Group formation cost	500	232,442	464,884	774,807	774,807	774,807	3,021,747
Group management cost / member	800	371,907	743,815	1,239,691	1,239,691	1,239,691	4,834,796
Training of Gram Mitra	1,000	464,884	929,768	1,549,614	1,549,614	1,549,614	6,043,495
Supervision and monitoring	100,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	3,500,000
Project Management							
Project Co-ordinator	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	900,000
Supervisors (7)	96,000	672,000	672,000	672,000	672,000	672,000	3,360,000
Travel and Incidentals	18,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	720,000
Sub Total		2,765,234	3,834,467	5,260,112	5,260,112	5,260,112	22,380,038
Contingency (5%)		138,262	191,723	263,006	263,006	263,006	1,119,002
Total		2,903,495	4,026,191	5,523,118	5,523,118	5,523,118	23,499,039

Table - 12 : Bamboo craft development project for Kotwalia families

	Unit Cost	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Total
New families		653	653	653	653	-	2,613
Total families		653	1,307	1,960	2,613	2,613	2,613
Bamboo acreage		200	400	500	500	500	500
Bamboo cultivation	20,000	4,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Transport cost / ha.	3,000	600,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Bamboo craft Center	60,000,000	6,000,000	18,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
Marketing cost	5,000,000	-	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
Supply of modern tools	6,000	3,919,500	3,919,500	3,919,500	3,919,500	-	15,678,000
Training of members	5,000	3,266,250	3,266,250	3,266,250	3,266,250	-	13,065,000
Project Management							
Project Co-ordinator	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	900,000
Project Manager	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	720,000
Project Supervisors (4)	384,000	384,000	384,000	384,000	384,000	384,000	1,920,000
TA/DA and training of Gram Mitras	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
Travel and incidentals	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000
Emergency Support Fund	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
Sub Total		20,663,750	37,763,750	34,563,750	35,063,750	28,378,000	119,633,000
Contingency @ 5%		1,033,188	1,888,188	1,728,188	1,753,188	1,418,900	5,981,650
Total		21,696,938	39,651,938	36,291,938	36,816,938	29,796,900	125,614,650

Table - 13 : Ecotourism project for Sidhi families

	Unit Cost	Units	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Total
No. of new families			93	186	279	372	-	929
Total no. of families			93	279	557	929	929	929
Training cost	15,000		1,393,500	2,787,000	4,180,500	5,574,000	-	13,935,000
Subsidy for tourist vehicles	75,000		1,393,500	2,787,000	4,180,500	5,574,000	-	13,935,000
Subsidy for guest rooms	50,000		2,787,000	5,574,000	8,361,000	11,148,000	-	27,870,000
Other tourist services	20,000		371,600	743,200	1,114,800	1,486,400	-	3,716,000
Marketing cost	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
Emergency Support Fund	500,000		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
Project Management Cost								
Project Co-ordinator	180,000		180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	900,000
Project Manager	144,000		144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	720,000
Project Supervisors (3)	288,000		288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000	1,440,000
Travel and incidentals	150,000		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000
Supervision visits of experts	400,000		400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
Sub Total			9,607,600	15,553,200	21,498,800	27,444,400	3,662,000	77,766,000
Contingency @ 5%			480,380	777,660	1,074,940	1,372,220	183,100	3,888,300
Total			10,087,980	16,330,860	22,573,740	28,816,620	3,845,100	81,654,300

Table - 14.a : Agriculture, animal husbandary and services development - Financial

	Unit Cost	Units	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Total
Milch Cattle subsidy (Dairy)	20,000		7,305,300	14,610,600	14,610,600	14,610,600	14,610,600	65,747,700
Training and Risk Coverage (Dairy)	15,000		2,191,590	4,383,180	6,574,770	8,766,360	10,957,950	32,873,850
Wadi inputs - New members	15,000		2,117,664	2,117,664	2,117,664	2,117,664	2,117,664	10,588,320
Wadi inputs - Ongoing Members			-	794,124	1,588,248	2,382,372	3,176,496	7,941,240
Wadi training and fellow Up	20,000		1,411,776	2,823,552	4,235,328	5,647,104	7,058,880	21,176,640
Wadi field level extension / 250 families	30,000		42,353	84,707	127,060	169,413	211,766	635,299
Fisheries training & equipment	35,000		3,088,260	3,088,260	3,088,260	3,088,260	3,088,260	15,441,300
Fisheries activity management	1,000		88,236	88,236	88,236	88,236	88,236	441,180
Trading activities	30,000		14,087,400	14,087,400	14,087,400	14,087,400	14,087,400	70,437,000
Skill training	25,000		41,043,500	41,043,500	41,043,500	41,043,500	41,043,500	205,217,500
Risk Management Fund	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
Sub Total			76,376,079	88,121,223	92,561,066	97,000,909	101,440,752	455,500,029
Monitoring cost	1%		763,761	881,212	925,611	970,009	1,014,408	4,555,000
Project Management Cost								
Project Co-ordinators (2)	180,000		360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	1,800,000
Sector Experts								
Agriculture (4)	120,000		480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	2,400,000
Fisheries (2)	120,000		240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	1,200,000
Dairy (1)	120,000		120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	600,000
Skill Training (4)	120,000		480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	2,400,000
Convergence Officers (7)	120,000		840,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	4,200,000
Travel and incidentals	18,000		234,000	234,000	234,000	234,000	234,000	1,170,000
Sub Total			79,893,840	91,756,435	96,240,676	100,724,918	105,209,160	473,825,029
Contengency @ 5%	5%		3,994,692	4,587,822	4,812,034	5,036,246	5,260,458	23,691,251
Total			83,888,532	96,344,257	101,052,710	105,761,164	110,469,618	497,516,281

Table - 14b : Agriculture, animal husbandary and services development - Physical

	Unit Cost	Units	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Total
New members for dairy			731	731	731	731	731	3,653
Ongoing members for dairy			-	731	1,461	2,192	2,922	2,922
New members for wadi and Fisheries			441	441	441	441	441	2,206
Ongoing members for wadi and fisheries			-	441	882	1,324	1,765	1,765
New members for trading activities			470	470	470	470	470	2,348
Ongoing members for trading activities			-	470	939	1,409	1,878	1,878
New members for skill training			1,642	1,642	1,642	1,642	1,642	8,209
Total new members			3,283	3,283	3,283	3,283	3,283	16,415

Table - 15 : Summary of project cost and funding

	Unit Cost	Units	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Total	%
Table - 11 : Group formation and awareness raising of PTG families			2,903,495	4,026,191	5,523,118	5,523,118	5,523,118	23,499,039	3
Table - 12 : Bamboo craft development project for Kotwalia families			21,696,938	39,651,938	36,291,938	36,816,938	29,796,900	125,614,650	17
Table - 13 : Ecotourism project for Sidhi families			10,087,980	16,330,860	22,573,740	28,816,620	3,845,100	81,654,300	11
Table - 14.a : Agriculture, animal husbandary and services development -			83,888,532	96,344,257	101,052,710	105,761,164	110,469,618	497,516,281	68
Grand Total			118,576,945	156,353,245	165,441,506	176,917,839	149,634,736	728,284,270	100
Source of Fund									
M / Tribal Affairs (PTG Development)			21300000	23430000	25773000	28350300	31185330	34303863	5
M / Tribal Affairs (Art-275-1 of Constitution)			9225026	22019150	16813274	17607398	18401522	84066369	12
M / Tribal Affairs (SCA to TASP)			44025960	55452047	61427616	65480071	50023942	304957019	42
Govt. of Gujarat (Gujarat Pattern)			44025960	55452047	61427616	65480071	50023942	304957019	42
Total			118576945	156353245	165441506	176917839	149634736	728284270	100