

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was carved out from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in the month of October 1999. As such before October 1999 the work of tribal development was being looked after by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment which was under the charge of Smt. Maneka Gandhi, Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment. With the Constitution of 13th Lok Sabha and carving out of a new ministry, Shri Jual Oram, took over the minister for tribal affairs. He is being assisted by Shri Faggan Singh Kularte, Minister of State for Tribal Affairs. Shri Bhure Lal is serving as Secretary in the Ministry. The work of the Ministry is carried out of the erstwhile Tribal Development Division of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The house keeping staff is being shared with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Efforts are being made to create necessary posts for manning the activities of the Ministry keeping in view the mandate of the Ministry.

The Ministry has under its administrative control a Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) which is an apex body for ensuring remunerative prices for MFP and SAI of the tribals and to protect them from exploitation by private traders.

Ninth-Five Year Plan (1997-2002):

Approach adopted for Scheduled Tribes:

(i) Efforts will be made to ensure that the tribal economy is protected and supported against threats from the external markets. The ownership/

parent rights of the tribal people in respect of minor forest produce vis-à-vis the use of medicinal plants will be protected as per the provisions of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).

(ii) The Primitive Tribal Groups are leading an extremely precarious existence and some of them are on the verge of extinction. Existing development programmes have not been able to alleviate their condition. An Action Plan incorporating total food and nutrition security, health coverage, education facilities etc. in keeping with their socio-cultural conditions will be prepared by the Central/State Governments. The proposed Action Plan will have in-built flexibility to cater to the specific needs of each such tribes and its environment.

(iii) A National Policy for Tribal Development will be formulated at the earliest.

Strategy:

(i) Due to introduction of New Economic Policy, the rights and privileges of the tribals are encroached upon. Therefore, there is an urgent need to formulate a Tribal Policy with a special focus on the rehabilitation aspects during the Ninth Plan based on the strategies advocated by Nehru's Panch Sheel for Tribal Development.

(ii) The tribal community should be involved in the planning process under TSP approach. The four tier system recommended by the Bhuria Committee should be the best suited vehicle for self-management of tribal development.

(iii) The Indian Forest Act, 1927 should be revised in consonance with the provisions of the Forest Policy Resolution of 1988. The intellectual Property Rights involving the tribal areas should be carefully looked into.

(iv) The tribal resources are getting eroded by the entry of international markets and multi-national companies. The tribal economy, as it stands today, can neither enter into the market created by the new economic policy nor can it withstand the competition created. Hence, this requires special attention of the Government.

(v) The traditional Tribal Panchayat Systems should be utilized for planning process at the ground level. A special focus on health, education and nutrition of Primitive Tribal Groups should be given highest priority in the Ninth Plan.

(vi) Extensive Employment-cum-Vocational Training Programmes to rehabilitate the displaced tribals with alternative sources of income on sustainable basis should be provided on priority basis.

(vii) There is a need for recognition of Indian system of medicines and participation of knowledgeable persons in planning health services for tribals. Special incentives should be given to the paramedical and medical staff to work in the remote and for flogs tribal areas.

(viii) There is a special need for intensification of primary health care services in tribal areas because of the high incidence of leprosy and other infectious diseases amongst the tribal societies.

Report of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (1998-99):

India has people of diverse races and cultures living within it. The tribal communities belonging to various races are spread across the country, mainly in the forest and hilly regions. The word Tribe means a group of families bound together by kinship, usually descending from mythical or legendary ancestor, living in a common historical past. The essential characteristics of these communities are primitive traits, geographical isolation, distinctive culture, shyness of contact with outsiders and economic backwardness, According to Article 342 of the Constitution of India the Scheduled Tribes are the tribes or tribal communities or part off or groups within tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President by the public notification. More than 70 percent of the Scheduled Tribes population is concentrated in seven states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat. No community has been specified as Scheduled Tribe in respect of states of Haryana and Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

According to 1991 Census the total population of the country was 846 million, out of which the population of Scheduled Tribe was 68 millions, constituting 8.08 percent of the country's total population 42.02% of the Scheduled Tribe population were main workers of them, 54.50% were cultivators and 32.69% were agricultural labourers. Thus about 87% of the main workers, were engaged in primary sector activities. As

against the national average 52%, the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is around 29.60%. More than three quarters of Scheduled Tribe women are illiterate. These disparities are compounded by higher drop-out rates in formal education resulting in their representation in higher education being disproportionately low. Not surprisingly, the cumulative effect has been that the proportion of Scheduled Tribes below the poverty line is substantially higher than the national average. The estimate of poverty made by Planning Commission for the year 1993-94 shows that 51.92% rural and 41.14% urban Scheduled Tribe population was still living below the poverty line.

Initiatives undertaken by T.D. Division during the year 1998:

All the Central/Centrally Sponsored schemes which are under implementation will continue during Ninth Plan. Revision of the schemes has been made after consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The Schemes are being implemented according to revised norms:

(i) A new Central Sector Scheme for the development of the Primitive Tribal Groups has been introduced during current financial year. Under this scheme cent percent assistance would be available to Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Tribal Research Institute (TRI) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for undertaking activities such as awareness generation and confidence building, training for skill development of tribal youth organisations of self help groups and provision of service/inputs not covered by any existing scheme.

(ii) Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission:

It has been decided to set up 11 member Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission under Article 339(1) of the Constitution. The main objective of the Commission is to examine the existing TSP strategy and to suggest alternative arrangements, if necessary.

(iii) National Institution for Training and Research in Tribal Affairs:

It has been decided to set up a National Institution for Training and Research in Tribal Affairs of Delhi. The main purpose of setting up a National Institute is to coordinate research activities of 14 TRIs in various states and to assist the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in formulating policies and programmes relating to protective laws, self-determination, socio-political movements, health, literacy, shifting cultivation, scheduling and rescheduling, displacement and rehabilitation. There is also a need for training of different categories of public and service personnel in Tribal Development matters, which will also be coordinated by this Institute.

(iv) Revision of the schemes has been initiated after consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

(v) Revision of Norms of the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organisation working for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes have been made raising the cost heads to a realistic and workable level.

Tribal sub-plan (tsp) strategy:

In order to accelerate socio-economic development of the

Scheduled Tribes and their protection against the exploitation, government of India has adopted a separate strategy known as TSP, since the Fifth Five Year Plan with the objective of (i) bringing them on par with other sections of society and (ii) to protect them from exploitation by various vested interest groups. TSP strategy is in operation in 18 states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and two Union Territories, namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Daman and Diu.

In order to fulfil the above objective, 194 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) have been set up in blocks or group of blocks where the Scheduled Tribes population is more than 50% of the total population. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets have been formed in groups of villages having population of 10,000 or more than 50% or more tribal population. 252 MADA Pockets have been created. In addition, 79 Clusters have also been formed for groups of villages having population of 5,000 or more where Scheduled Tribes constitute more than 50% of the population. 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) have been identified in 15 states/Union Territories on the basis of pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy. The development of PTGs is undertaken through micro projects for these tribes.

State-wise number of ITDPs, MADAs, Clusters and PTGs in TSP Areas are given at Annexure – XIV.

First annual report (1999-2000)

Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Government of India)

Profile of Scheduled Tribes:

1. According to 1991 Census 42.02% of the Scheduled Tribe population were main workers. Of them 54.50% were cultivators and 32.69% were agricultural labourers. Thus, about 87% of the main workers were engaged in primary sector activities. As against the national average of 52% the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is around 23.60%. More than three quarters of Scheduled Tribe women are illiterate. These disparities are compounded by higher education being disproportionately low. Not surprisingly, the cumulative effect has been that the proportion of Scheduled Tribes below the poverty line is substantially higher than the national average. The estimate of poverty made by Planning Commission for the year 1993-94 shows that 51.92% rural and 41.14% urban Scheduled Tribe population was still living below the poverty line.

Constitutional Provisions:

2. The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution were aware of the problems of Scheduled Tribes, therefore they made special provisions for their protection and development. Main safeguards are : (i) Promotion of educational and economic interests and protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46); (ii) curtailment by law the interest of Scheduled Tribes of general rights of all the citizens to move freely, settle in and acquire property (Article

19[5]); (iii) permitting the states to make reservation in public services in case of inadequate representation and requiring the state to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services (Article 16 and 335); (iv) special representation in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies till 25th January, 2010 (Article 330, 332 and 334); (v) setting up separate departments in the States and National Commission at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard in their interests (Article 164 and 338); (vi) Special provision for administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas (Article 224, Fifth and Sixth Schedules); (vii) grant-in-aid to States to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by them for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes or raising the level of Scheduled Areas (Article 275 [1]). Later on with a view to effectively deal with the crimes against Scheduled Tribes two special laws viz. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Article 1989 were enacted.

Initiatives undertaken by Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the year:

A new Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been created in October 1999; with a view to give more focussed attention to the development of Tribals. A Union Minister and a Minister of State have been assigned to head this Ministry. The programmes and schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are intended to support and supplement the efforts of other Central Ministries, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and voluntary organisations through financial

The Following have been identified as thrust areas by the Ministry.

assistance and to fill critical gaps taking into account the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes.

A meeting of all the State Secretaries in-Charge of Tribal Welfare was called in November 1999 to review the existing programmes and chalk out strategies for the development of Scheduled Tribes. Special emphasis was given to the development of Scheduled Tribes. Special emphasis was given to the Northeast and a separate meeting with the secretaries-in-Charge of Tribal Welfare of the North Eastern States was held at Guwahati on November 26 and 27, 1999.

The Government has also placed special emphasis to the implementation of the programmes and for that purpose inspection and monitoring of the ongoing Central and centrally sponsored schemes have been initiated. The officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have been touring the different states and meeting the beneficiaries to find out how much benefit they had drawn from the programmes undertaken so far.

It has also been proposed to set up a National Institution for Research and Training in Tribal Affairs. This Institute will as an apex body in addition to the state level Tribal Research Institutes.

The norms of the scheme of grant in aid to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes have been revised making the cost heads realistic and workable. Efforts have also been undertaken to weed out bogus and non-existent NGOs.

Thrust Areas

The Following have been identified as thrust areas by the Ministry:

a) Development of Primitive Tribal Groups:

Based on pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy and stagnant populations, 75 communities constitute the lowest rung of tribal population. The budget allocation for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups was Rs. 10.00 crores during 1999-2000 against Rs. 5.00 crores during 1998-99. The outlay for them 2000-2001 is Rs. 14.00 crores.

b) Model Schools:

In order to improve the educational accomplishment of tribal students it has been decided since 97-98 to utilise a part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for setting up hundred residential schools from classes VI to XII. For this purpose Rs. 250 crores would be provided to States and Union Territories during Ninth Five Year Plan period.

c) Infrastructure Development:

Tribal areas generally lack in respect of infrastructure. For improving this aspect the allocation has been doubled for 2000-2001 under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

d) National Institute for Research and Training in Tribal Affairs (NITA):

At present there is no apex level institute for research and training in tribal affairs. Therefore, this Ministry is contemplating to establish a National Institute for Research and Training.

e) Monitoring:

The Ministry has been releasing funds to States/Union Territories and non-governmental organisations under various Central Sector and Centrally sponsored schemes. In order to oversee the working of the schemes, it is proposed to strengthen the monitoring machinery of the Ministry.

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Strategy

In order to have socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and their protection against the exploitation, government of India has adopted a strategy known as Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy since Fifth Five Year Plan with the objectives (i) bringing them on par with other sections of the society and (ii) protecting them from exploitation by various vested interest groups. TSP strategy is in operation 18 states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and two Union Territories, namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Daman and Diu.

In order to fulfil the above objective, 194 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) have been set up in blocks or group of blocks where the Scheduled Tribes population is more than 50% of the total population. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets have been formed in groups of villages having population of 10,000 or more than 50% or more tribal population. 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) have been identified in 15 states/Union Territories on the basis of

pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy. The development of PTGs is undertaken through micro projects for these tribes.

Special Central Assistance (SCA) For Tribal Sub-Plan

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is given by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the 20 Tribal Sub-Plan States/Union Territories including North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura as an additive to their own outlay to fill in the gaps. These grants are basically meant for family oriented income generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forest, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and minimum needs programme. SCA is to be utilised in conjunction with TSP flow to meet the gaps which have not otherwise been taken care of by the State Plan.

The criteria for allocation of Special Central Assistance have been fixed on the basis of certain norms for STDP, MADA Pockets, Clusters, Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs). A part of SCA, not for more than 30%, is also permitted to be used for the development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. The allocation and expenditure for the years 1992-93 to 1998-99 is as follows:

Year	Allocation	Amount Released
8th Plan		
1992-97	1,25,000	1,47,985
1992-93	25,000	25,000
1993-94	29,000	29,000
1994-95	27,500	27,500
1995-96	33,000	33,000
1996-97	33,000	33,000
9th Plan		
1997-2002	Not Finalised	
1997-98	33,000	32,000
1998-99	38,000	38,000
1999-2000		
Upto January, 2000	40,000	27,029

State/Union Territory-wise released from 1992-93 are indicated in Annexure – II.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provide grants to 18 Tribal Sub-Plan and 4 tribal majority states under First Proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the cost of such projects for tribal development as may be undertaken by the State Government for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the rest of the State.

The funds allocated and amount released since 8th Five Year Plan are as follows:

Year	Allocation	Amount Released
8 th Plan (1992-97)	20,000	20,000
1992-93	4,000	4,000
1993-94	7,500	7,500
1994-95	7,500	7,500
1995-96	7,500	7,500
1996-97	7,500	7,500
9 th Plan (1997-2002)		
1997-98	7,500	7,500
1998-99	7,500	7,500
1999-2000		
(Upto January, 2000)	7,500	7,500

State-wise releases of funds from 1990-91 to 1998-99 are indicated at Annexure – III.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) FOR TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The Special Central Assistance is given by the Ministry of Welfare to the Tribal Sub-Plan State Governments/Union Territories administrator to fill in the gaps in their financial outlays. The SCA is to be utilised in conjunction with the TSP flow with a view to meet the gaps which are not otherwise taken care of by the State Plan. It is basically meant for family-oriented income generating schemes in sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil-conservation, animal husbandry, forest, education, cooperatives, fisheries, villages and small industries and Minimum Needs Programme.

The criteria for allocation of Special Central Assistance have been fixed on certain norms for ITDP, MADA Pockets, Clusters, Primitive Tribal Groups and Dispersed Tribal Groups. The allocation and expenditure for the year 1992-93 to 1997-98 is as follows:

Year	Allocation	Amount Released
8 th Plan (1992-97)	1,25,000	1,47,985
1992-93	25,000	25,000
1993-94	29,000	29,485
1994-95	27,500	27,500
1995-96	33,000	33,000
9 th Plan (1997-2002)		
1996-97	33,000	33,000
1997-98	33,000	33,961
1998-99	38,000	29,308
(as on 15.02. 1999)		

Tribal Sub-Plan of Central Ministries

The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy seeks to ensure adequate flow of funds not only from the State Plan Funds, Institutional Finances and Central Sector/Centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment sent letters to all the concerned Central Ministries/Departments every year on the need for quantification of funds from their annual plan in accordance with the population percentage of the Scheduled Tribes in the country.

The details of quantification of funds made by various Central Ministries during the year 1998-99 are given below:

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Total Outlay	Flow to TSP	Percentage
1.	Ministry of Commerce	203.80	20.92	10.26
2.	Department of Food & Civil Supplies	0.32	0.03	9.38
3.	Department of Biotechnology	-	0.50	-
4.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	-	48.00	-
5.	*Ministry of Power (<i>Kutir Jyoti</i> Scheme)	-	40.00	-
6.	Department of Agriculture	1941.00	97.53	-
7.	Ministry of Labour	6.08	2.56	42.11
8.	Department of Youth Affairs & Sports	NA	2.56	-

*Both for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

Grants under first provision to article 275(1) of the Constitution

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment gives grants to 18 Tribal-Sub Plan (TSP) and 4 tribal majority states under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution to meet the cost of such projects for Tribal Development as may be undertaken by the State Government for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the State.

The funds allocated and amount released since 8th Five Year Plan are as follows:

Year	Allocation	Amount Released
8 th Plan (1992-1997)	20,000.00	20,000.00
1992-93	4,000.00	4,000.00
1993-94	7,500.00	7,500.00
1994-95	7,500.00	7,500.00
1995-96	7,500.00	7,500.00
1996-97	7,500.00	7,500.00
9 th Plan (1997-2002)		
1997-98	7,500.00	7,500.00
1998-99	7,500.00	7,500.00

Tribal Sub-Plan of Central Ministries

The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy seeks to ensure adequate flow of funds not only from the State Plan funds, institutional finances and central sector/centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs but also from all the Central Ministries/Departments. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs send letters to all the concerned Central Ministries/Departments every year on the need for quantification of funds from their annual plan in accordance with the population percentage of the Scheduled Tribes in the country.

The details of quantification of funds made by various Central Ministries during the year 1999-2000 is as below:

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Total Outlay	Flow of TSP
1.	Department of Telecommunications	12,650.00	900.00
2.	Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources	800.00	6.75
3.	Department of Posts	100.00	4.06
4.	Ministry of Commerce	151-57	14.41
5.	Ministry of Power	-	53.00
6.	Department of Culture	-	3.25
7.	Department of Steel	2082.40	11.65
8.	Ministry of Environment & Forests	700.00	62.85
9.	Ministry of Agriculture	576.98	82.48

Central Sector Scheme for the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGS)

Based on the pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy and stagnant or diminishing population, 75 tribal communities in 14 states and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorised as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). For their all round development, a new central sector scheme for the development of PTGs was introduced during the year 1998-99. The list of recognised PTG is as follows:

Literacy Rates among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the Rest of the Population:

Year	Rest of Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1961	27.86 (16.59)	10.27 (3.29)	8.53 (3.16)
1971	33.80 (17.11)	14.67 (6.44)	11.30 (4.85)
1981	41.42 (29.11)	21.38 (10.93)	16.35 (3.04)
1991	52.2	32.5	29.60

(Figures in brackets represent female literacy percentage)

Under the scheme cent percent assistance is available to Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) for undertaking activities such as awareness generation and confidence building, training for skill development of tribal youth organisation of Self Help Groups and provision of services/inputs not covered by any existing scheme. Central assistance to the extent of 100% is provided to the implementing agencies. An amount of Rs. 4.94 crores was released as against the outlay of Rs. 4.00 crores for the year 1999-2000 out of which an amount of Rs. 28.76 lakhs have been released till 31st January, 2000. Efforts are being made to release the remaining amount at the earliest.

Twenty point programme to Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Tribes are the most disadvantaged section of the Indian society and a large number of them are still below the poverty line. The main thrust of the point 11(b) of 20 Point Programme, is to

provide economic assistance to the Scheduled Tribe families to enable them to rise above the poverty line. The Scheduled Tribe families are assisted through various schemes like agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, small and cottage industries, small business etc. funded from Central, Centrally sponsored and State sectors.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs fixed the targets annually for the 20 TSP States/Union Territories and also monitors the progress of achievements on monthly basis. For 1999-2000 a target of 11.13 lakhs Scheduled Tribe families have been fixed. As against this target till December 1999, 4.82 lakhs Scheduled Tribe families have been economically assisted.

Isolated Tribal Groups Identified by the Dhebar Commission and the Ministry of Welfare in different States.

Andhra Pradesh	1. Lingadhari Koya	1. Chenchu	1. Bondo Gadaba
	2. Chenchu	2. Gadaba*s	2. Bondo Poroja
	3. Yanadi	3. Gondus	3. Chenchu
		4. Hill Reddi*s	4. Dongaria Khond
		5. Kolam*s	5. Gutob Gadaba
		6. Koya*as	6. Khond Poroja
		7. Konda Dora*s	7. Kolam
		8. Konda Reddis	Konda Reddy
		9. Khond*s	9. Konda Savara
		10. Manne Dora*s	10. Kutia Khond

		11. Savara*s	11. Parengi
		12. Thoti*s	12. Paroja
		13. Yanadia*s	13. Thoti
		14. Kulia*s	
		15. Rana Rena*&	
Assam	1. Mikir	Hill Tribes	
	2. Abor	1. Kuki*s	
		2. Chakma*s	
		3. Garo*s	
		4. Hajong*s	
		5. Mikir*@s	
		Plains tribes	
		6. Baro*	
		7. Miri*s	
Bihar	1. Birhor	8. Rabha*s	
	2. Asur	1. Asur*@s	1. Asur
	3. Korwa	2. Baiga*s	2. Birhor
	4. Kharia	3. Binjhia&s	3. Birja
		4. Chik-Baraik*s	4 Hill-Kharia
	5. Sauria-Paharia	5. Kharmali*s	5. Korwa
		6. Kharia*@s	6. Mal Paharia
		7. Kisan&s	7. Pahariya.
		8. Korwa*@sf	8. Sauria paharia

9. Lohra or Lohra*s 9. Savar

10. Mahli*s &

11. Mal Paharia *&@

12. Parhaiya*\$&

13. Sauria Paharia *&

14. Savar*\$

Gujrat

1. Dubaa*& 1. Kathodi

2. Naikada or Naika*& 2. Kotwalia

3. Varli*s 3. Padhar

4. Kunbi*& 4. Sidoi

5. Dhor, Koli, Tokra 5. Kotgha

Kolcha or Kolga *&

6. Kotwalia vitolia, or Barodia *&

7. Rabari*&

8. Vaghari*&

9. Sidi*&

10. Padhar*&

11. Charan*&

12. Bharwad*&

Himachal Pradesh

1. Jad*&

2. Lamba&

3. Khampa &

4. Bhot &

		5. Kanaura or Kinnara*&	
		6. Bodh&	
		7. Lahula*&	
		8. Pangwala*s&	
Karnataka	1. Kadu Kurba	1. Iruliga*&	1. Jenu Kuruba
	2. Jenu Kuruba	2. KuruMan*&	2. Koraga
	3. Korage	3. Hakkipikki*&	
	4. Irular	4. Gond or Rajgond*&	
		5. Jenu Kuruba*&	
		6. Kadu Kuruba*@	
		7. Koraga*@s	
		8. Soligaru*&	
		9. Yerava*&	
	1. Kadar	1. Paniyan*@&	1. Cholanayakan
	2. Irular	2. Kuruman*&	2. Kadar
	3. Paniyan	3. Irular and Irulan*@&	3. Kattunayakan
	4. Kattunayakan	4. Adiyana*&	4. Kurumba
	5. Vishavan	5. Mathuyan Mudvagar or Madavan*&	5. Koraga
		6. Kattu Nayakan*@&d	
		7. Malayan*&	

8. Palleyan*&
9. Kurumbas*&
10. Kadar*@&d
11. Malai Pandaram*&d
12. Malai Vadan*&
13. Korga*&
14. Eravallan*&
15. Malasar*&
16. Arandan*&

Madhya Pradesh	1. Pahadi Korwa	1. Bhill*&	1. Abhuj Maria
	2. Baiga	2. Kawar*	2. Baiga
	3. Abuj-Madia	3. Kanwar*&	3. Bharia
	4. Birhor	4. Kaur, Chewa	4. Hill Korba
		Tathia Tonwar	
		Or Chattri	
	5. Sehariya	5. Kol*&	5. Kamar
	6. Binjwar	6. Saharia*	6. Saharia
		7. Sosia&	7. Birhor
		8. Sor	
		9. Sahariya*@	
		10. Seharis*&	
	11. Baiga*@&		
	12. Korku*&		

		13. Bharia/Bhumia*&	
		14. Bhinjhwar*@&	
		15. Korwa*@d	
		16. Majhwar*&	
		17. Dhanwar*&	
		18. Kamar*s	
		19. Agariya*&	
		20. Mawasi*&	
		21. Bhunjia*&	
		22. Birhul*	
		23. Birhor*	
Maharashtra	1. Katkari	1. Kathodi*&	1. Katkaria(Kathodi)
	2. hill Gond	2. Kolidhar*&	2. Kolam
		3. Barda*&	3. Maria Gond
		4. Paura Bhil*&	
Manipur		1. Tangkhul*&	1. MarramNaga
		2. Mao*&	
		3. Kabui*&	
		4. Kacha Naga*d	
		5. Maring*&d	
		6. Zou*&	
		7. Kum*&	
		8. Maram&	

Nagaland

9. Lamgang*&
10. Koireng*d
11. Puram*&
1. Chakesang
2. Chang*&
3. Khiemungen*&d
4. Kongak*&
5. Kuki*&
6. Phom*&
7. Rengma*&
8. Sangtam*&
9. Yimchunger*&
10. Zeliang*&

Orissa

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Birhor | Khond*@ | 1. Birhor |
| 2. Bondo Poraja | 2. Kond or Kandha | 2. Bondo |
| 3. Juang | 3. Bhujia or Bhuyah | 3. Didayi |
| 4. Koti Khond | 4. Koya*& | 4. Dongaria |
| 5. Hill Bhuiya | 5. Juang*@d | 5. Kharia |
| 6. Lanjia Saora | 6. Jatapu*& | 6. Kutia Khond |
| 7. Koya | 7. Kotia*& | 7. Lanjia Saora |
| 8. Paudi Bhuiya | 8. Banjarior | 8. Lodha |
| | Banjar*& | |
| | 9. Bondo Poraja*& | 9. Mankidias |

		10. Birhor* @&	10. Paudi bhuyan
		11. Chenchu* &	11. Saora
Rajasthan	1. Sehria	1. Bhil* &	1. Seharja
		2. Damor or Damaria* &	
		3. Sehria*	
		4. Sahariya @&	
Tamil Nadu	1. Kadar	1. Iular* @&d	1. Kattunaicken
	2. Irular	2. Kadar* @&	2. Kota
	3. Paniyan	3. Kattunaicken* &	3. Kurumba
	4. Malayali	4. Maladar* &	4. Irula
		5. Malayali* &	5. Paniyan
		6. Mudugar or Muduvan* &	6. Toda
		7. Palliyan* &	
		8. Paniyan * @&d	
		9. Shoaga* &	
Tripura		1. Reang* @d	1. Reang
		2. Jamatia* &	
		3. Chakma* &	
		4. Kuki* &	
Uttar Pradesh		1. Buxa	
		2. Raja	

West Bengal

1. Asur

2. Birhor

3. Sauria Paharia

4. Toto

1. Birhr*®&

2. Bhumij*®&

3. Chero*®&

4. Garo*®&

1. Birhor

2. Lodha

3. Toto