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World Health Organization
Collaborating Centre for the Health of Indigenous Populations

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Back Cover : Tribal house type



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AN OVERVIEW OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN INDIA

Samiran Bisai[1], Kalyan B. Saha[2], Ravendra K Sharma[3], M. Muniyandi[4] and Neeru Singh[5*]

INTRODUCTION

The term 'tribe' originated around the time of Greek and the early formation of the Roman Empire. The Latin term, tribus has since been transformed to identify a group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor (Fried, 1975). The concept of a tribe differs from one scholar to another. Today the range of groups referred to as tribe is truly enormous. Tribes are the people with special attachments to land, kinship ties, unique culture, religious beliefs, material possessions that differentiate and separate them from the mainstream. The origin of India's indigenous people officially called Scheduled Tribe (ST) have been traced to races such as the Proto-Australoids who at one time practically covered the whole of India and the Mongolians who are located mostly in Assam and adjoining states in the north-east region. The Negrito strains are also available as indicated by frizzy hair, among the Andamanese and the Kadars of the south-west India (Memoria, 1957).

The President of India by his special power declared some indigenous groups of our country as 'Scheduled Tribe' in 1950 under Article 342 of the constitution of India. Census records 705 Tribes as STs and among them 75 tribes are recorded as primitive tribal groups (PTGs) (Census of India 2011), mainly based on the criteria of their low level of education, stagnant population growth and primitive economy. Today they are known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India). The tribal societies have remained isolated from the main stream of Indian society. After 66 years of independence, STs are still at the lowest ebb of societal growth.

Forest occupies a central position in the tribal economy and society, without an adequate understanding of the role of forests the problems of tribal development can not be mitigated. In 1982, the Roy Burman committee recommended that 'the intimate complementary of forest and tribal development should gain wide recognition in policies and action'. Unless we modify our forest policies and view, tribes as a subject of curiosity we can not solve the impediments to their development (Bose 1990).

In every five year plan period the impetus on tribal development has been gaining momentum. Different tribal groups in India are at different levels of development. The level of development depends upon a large number of variables, the most important of them being the level of contact with the outside world and the extent of change that has occurred in pertinent cultural elements. The level of socio-economic development of tribals in the western and central regions is very different from that in eastern and southern India (Parasuraman et al, 1990). In general, living a poor quality of life, endogamy and other cultural practices make tribals vulnerable to various diseases particularly of communicable diseases and genetic disorders. Recently, it has been reported that they are also affected by non-communicable diseases like hypertension, cardiovascular disease, etc., which were not reported earlier. The concept of health among them has remained elusive and ill-defined. The tribals are more biased towards body functioning and physical vigour on account of their isolation from the rest of society, their group consciousness and life style. Majority of the tribals believe that 'one who can do hard work and is free from the influences of sprits is not sick'. All these beliefs have kept the tribes away from optimal

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utilization of various health service launched by the government from time to time. The three rounds of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) also revealed the under utilization of health services among the tribe.

For successful planning of tribals development, knowledge of their distribution pattern is essential in addition to their social, economic and demographic status. There are studies on population dynamics carried out among urban and rural segments of the Indian population. However, there is a paucity of information on tribal population dynamics within the context of regional milieu. In this document the data from population census has been used to study the distribution of tribal population in India. Such studies will help the academicians and the policy makers in formulating effective developmental programmes to improve the quality of life of tribes. In the present document an attempt has been made to map, illustrate the district wise distribution of the scheduled tribes in the states and union territories of India.

METHODOLOGY

Sources of data

In order to count the massive population of India, census of India operating under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India collects data in every ten year interval from all the Indian states and union territories. Data collected includes age, sex, marital status, occupation, work participation, education etc. of population. These parameters include population and its growth rate, literacy rate, density, sex ratio and child sex ratio (0-6 years). In addition, information on community (caste) is also included in the census. The basic data for the present work has been drawn from the census of India 2011.

Forest Survey of India (FSI) is an organization operating under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. Its principal mandate is to conduct survey and assess forest resources in the country. In the present documentation, forest data from surveys conducted by FSI during the year 2009-2011 are used (State of the Forest Report, FSI 2011).

Photographs on Tribal population are collected from different sources such as Reional Medical Research Centre for Tribals (RMRCT), other Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) institutes and from various websites.

Data Analysis

Census data was used to compute various indices such as decadal growth rate, sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males), effective literacy rate (7 years and above), dependency ratio and ageing index in the present document.

The dependency ratio is calculated using standard formula : Dependency Ratio = $((P_{0-14}+P_{60+})/P_{15-59})*100$. The young (0-14 years) and old dependency (60 years and above) ratio is calculated using standard methods. The ageing index is another measure which estimates the ratio of elderly population (60 years or above) to chid population (less than 15 years). This ratio calculated as per formula; Ageing index = $(P_{60+} / P_{0-14})*100$ (Panigrahi 2013). Age and sex specific distribution of ST population of India its States/UTs is presented in tables and population pyramids. A district wise distribution of ST population is also shown in individual state maps. Ranking of individual tribal community was done based on their population size as per census 2001.

TRIBAL POPULATION IN INDIA

India is the second most populous and the seventh largest (area wise) country in the world. The total geographical area of India is 32,87,263 sq km, of which 6,92,027 sq km is covered by forests, which constitutes 21.1% of its total (Forest Survey of India, 2011). The overall population density of India is 382 per sq km (Census of India, 2011).

Distribution of tribal population

According to the 2011 Census there are 24,94,54,252 households, of which 2,14,67,179 households belong to ST population. Total population in the country is 1,21,05,69,573, out of these 10,42,81,034 are classified as ST with 5,24,09,823 males and 5,18,71,211 females. Age-sex distribution of tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 1 & 2). The population pyramid reveals that the sex composition among ST is nearly equal, whereas in non–tribals, it is male preponderance especially in age-groups less than 25 years. However, age structure among tribals is in favour of younger population as compared to non-tribals. The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 23.7% which is higher than India's total decadal growth (17.6%). The tribal population of India constitutes 8.6% of total population of the country and majority of them reside in the rural areas (90%).

State wise percent distribution of tribal population is presented in Map 1. The map clearly indicates that the highest proportion of tribal population resides in north eastern states namely; Mizoram (94.4%), Nagaland (86.5%), Meghalaya (86.1%), Arunachal Pradesh (68.8%), Manipur (35.1%), Sikkim (33.8%) and Tripura (31.8%). Apart from north eastern states tribal population in Lakshadweep islands comprises of 94.8%. Numerically, the highest tribal concentration is in Madhya Pradesh, which is 14.7% of the total tribal population of India (Map 2). Maharashtra (10.1%) and Odisha (9.2%) together add an additional 19.3% tribal population to the country. In contrast, lowest tribal concentration is in UT of Daman and Diu (0.01%). No ST population is recorded in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi & Puducherry states/UTs.

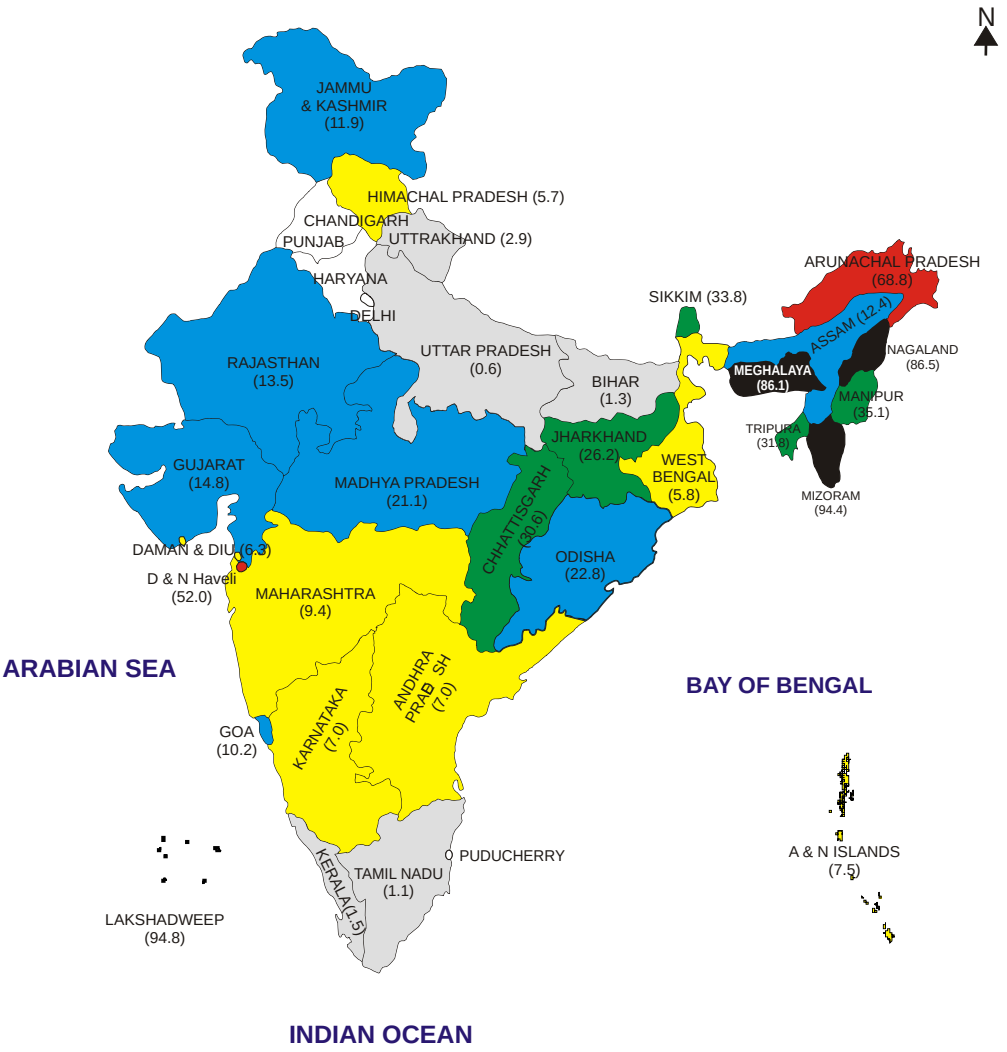
Sex ratio among tribals in India is 990 females for 1000 males; it is higher than the national sex ratio of 943. Sex ratio among tribals are highest in Goa (1046) and lowest in Jammu and Kashmir (924). The child sex ratio among tribals in India is 957 females for 1000 males. It is highest in Chhattisgarh (993) and lowest in Lakshadweep (907).

Literacy rate among tribals (excluding children aged 0-6 years) are 59%; and it is 68.5% among males and 49.4% among females. Literacy rate in tribal is lower than the national average of about 74%. There is literacy gap of 19.1% between males and females and it is higher in rural area (19.9%) as compared to the urban areas (12.9%). Overall literacy rate among tribal is the highest in Lakshadweep (91.7%) and lowest is Andhra Pradesh (49.2%).

State wise dependency ratio and ageing index among tribals are presented in Table 1. The table shows that overall dependency ratio in India is 73.7%, and is highest in the state of Jammu & Kashmir (93.1%) and lowest in Goa (48.1%). The young and old age dependency ratio is 61.7% and 12%, respectively. Similarly ageing index of India is 19.4%, and it varies from 11.3% in Meghalaya to 42.7% in Goa.

In India, there are around 705 (Census of India, 2011) STs inhabiting in 26 states and 4 union territories. Among them 75 STs are classified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG) (Map 3). State wise distribution of PVTGs in India is presented in Table 2 & 2A. As per census 2001, in each state

Map 1: Proportion of tribal population in Indian states



Scheduled Tribe (ST) population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0
- NIL

- **A total of 705 distinct tribes reside in India (Census 2011), home to the largest tribal communities in the world (Topal & Samal 2001)**
- **Three major tribal groups in India are:**
  1. **Bhil**
  2. **Gond**
  3. **Santhal**

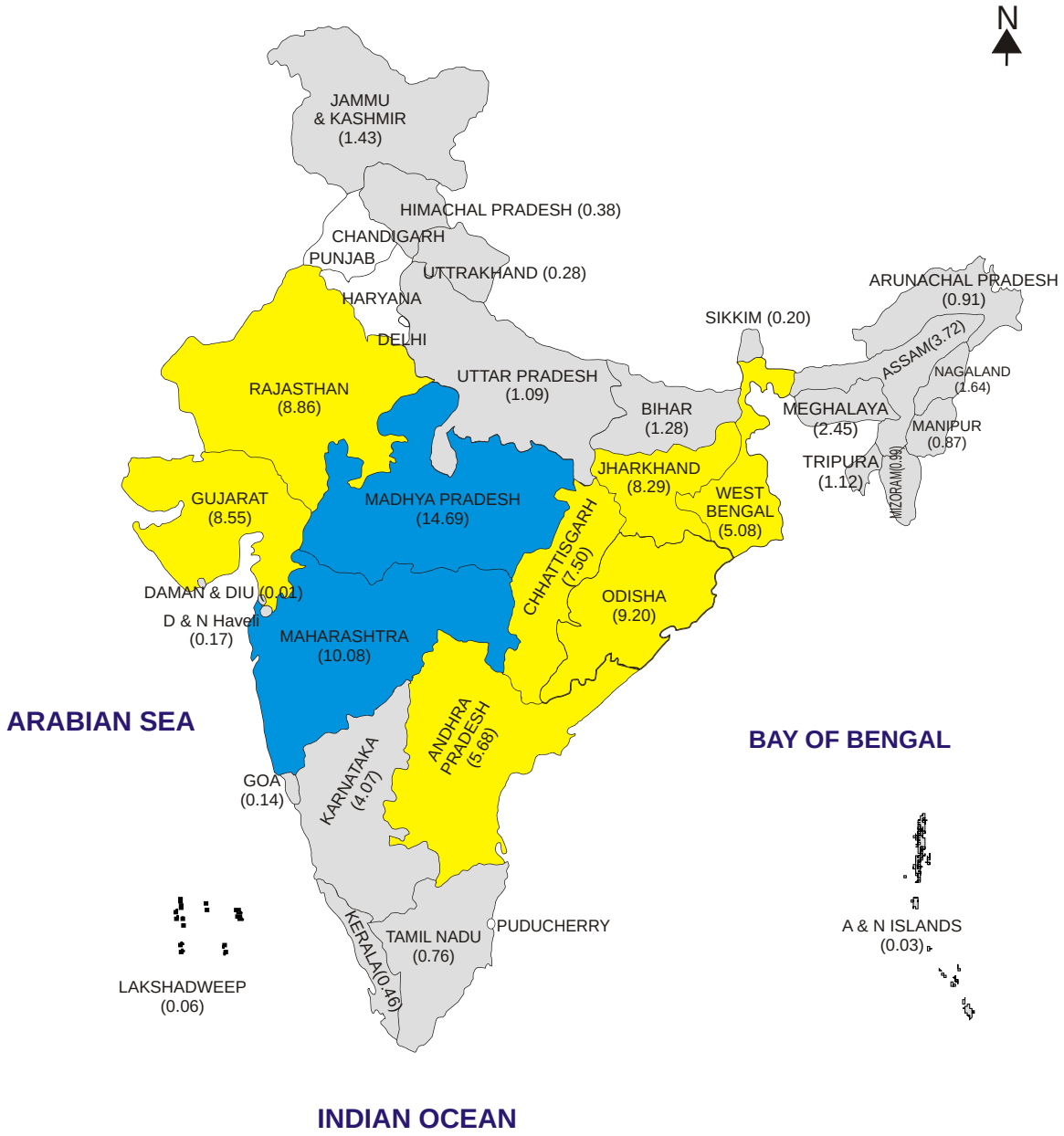
the individual community wise distribution of tribal population is presented in Annexure. The Bhils are the most populous tribe in India (1,26,89,952) followed by the Gonds (1,08,59,422), Santhals (58,38,016), Minas (38,00,002), Naikdas (33,44,954), Oraons (31,42,145), Sugalis (20,77,947), Mundas (19,18,218), Nagas (18,20,965) and Khonds (13,97,384) respectively.

Table 1: Dependency ratio and ageing index of tribal population of India

State/ Union territory	Total Dependency Ratio	Young Dependency Ratio	Old age Dependency Ratio	Ageing Index
India	73.65	61.67	12.00	19.43
Andhra Pradesh	65.69	52.96	12.73	24.04
Arunachal Pradesh	74.59	65.69	8.91	13.56
Assam	62.20	52.23	9.97	19.08
Bihar	90.45	78.11	12.34	15.80
Chhattisgarh	70.79	58.08	12.71	21.87
Goa	48.06	33.69	14.37	42.66
Gujarat	70.09	58.70	11.39	19.40
Himachal Pradesh	60.42	44.74	15.68	35.05
Jharkhand	78.85	66.73	12.12	18.16
Jammu & Kashmir	93.11	80.42	12.69	15.78
Karnataka	60.73	47.33	13.39	28.30
Kerala	55.39	41.12	14.27	34.70
Manipur*	59.81	50.38	9.43	18.73
Madhya Pradesh	85.30	73.80	11.51	15.59
Maharashtra	70.38	57.49	12.89	22.41
Meghalaya	84.08	75.51	8.57	11.34
Mizoram	64.61	54.03	10.58	19.58
Nagaland	68.12	58.90	9.22	15.65
Odisha	75.96	62.28	13.68	21.96
Rajasthan	84.46	72.71	11.75	16.16
Sikkim	54.86	43.67	11.18	25.61
Tamil Nadu	58.72	47.30	11.42	24.14
Tripura	67.10	55.76	11.34	20.34
Uttar Pradesh	88.64	75.62	13.03	17.23
Uttarakhand	63.17	48.45	14.72	30.38
West Bengal	59.72	48.58	11.13	22.92
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	49.33	38.46	10.87	28.26
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73.43	64.13	9.30	14.51
Daman & Diu	48.43	39.87	8.56	21.47
Lakshadweep	53.32	40.26	13.06	32.44

*Calculated from Census 2011 data, (Excluding 3 subdivisions of Senapati district of Manipur)

Map 2: Distribution of Scheduled Tribe population in India



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- NIL

Two states that contribute about a quarter of the total tribal population of the country are:

1. **Madhya Pradesh (14.7%)**
2. **Maharashtra (10.1%)**

Figure 1: Age-sex pyramid of tribal population in India

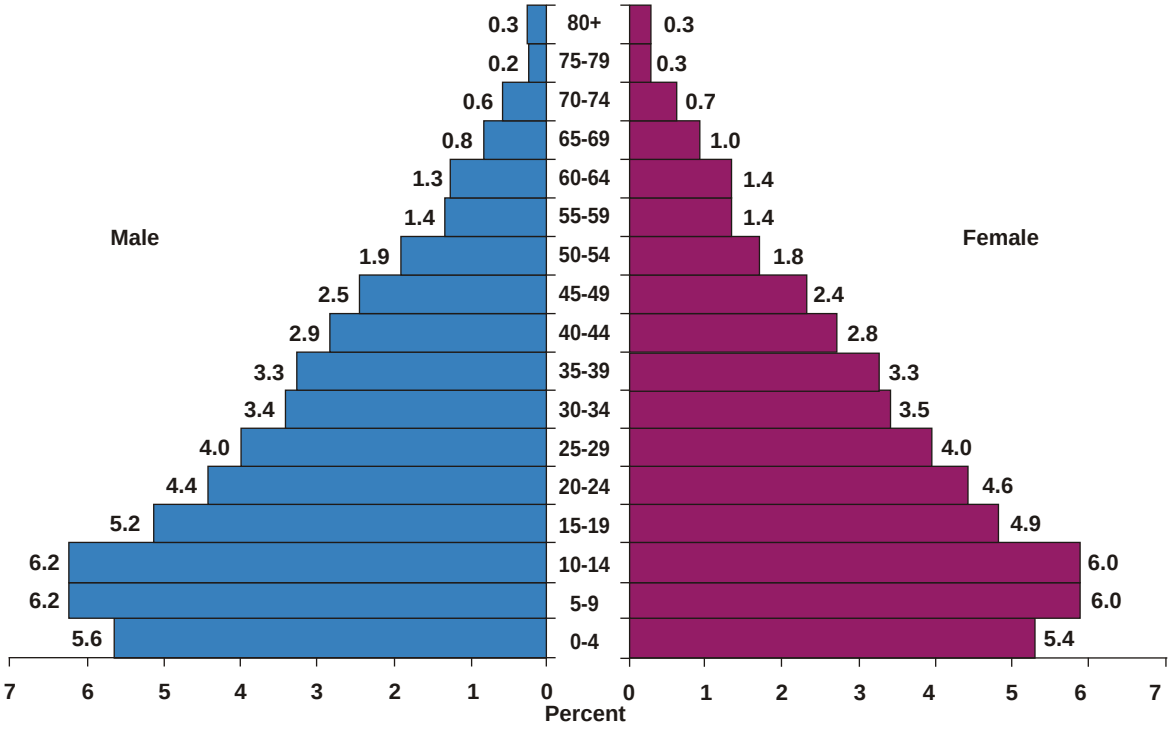


Figure 2: Age-sex pyramid of non-tribal population in India

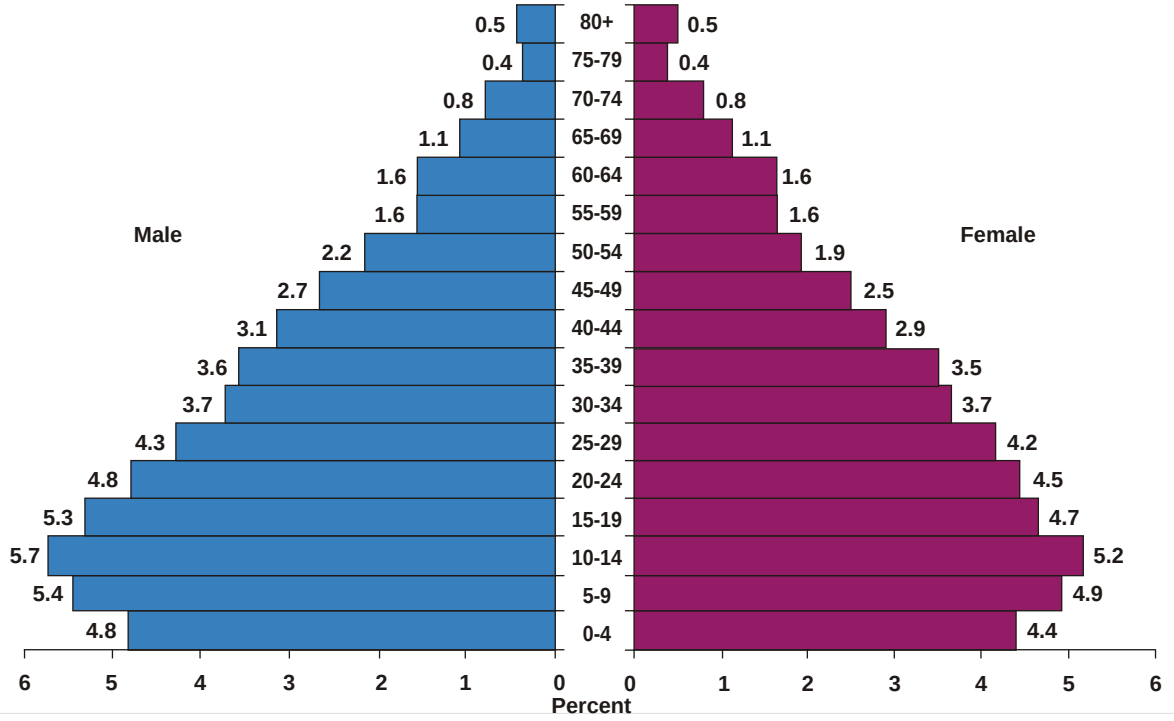


Table 2 : State wise distribution of Particularly Vlunerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) of India

Ranking of the PVTG Population in Different States (Census of India, 2001)			
S. No.	State	Population	Population wise ranking
1	Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	785720	1
2	Maharashtra	408668	2
3	Jharkhand	387358	3
4	Andhra Pradesh	334144	4
5	Tamil Nadu	217937	5
6	Tripura	165103	6
7	Gujarat	106775	7
8	West Bengal	85983	8
9	Rajasthan	76237	9
10	Orissa	68745	10
11	Uttaranchal	47288	11
12	Karnataka	45899	12
13	Kerala	20186	13
14	Bihar	10873	14
15	Uttar Pradesh	5365	15
16	Manipur	1225	16
17	Andaman & Nicobar Island	816	17
	Total	2768322	

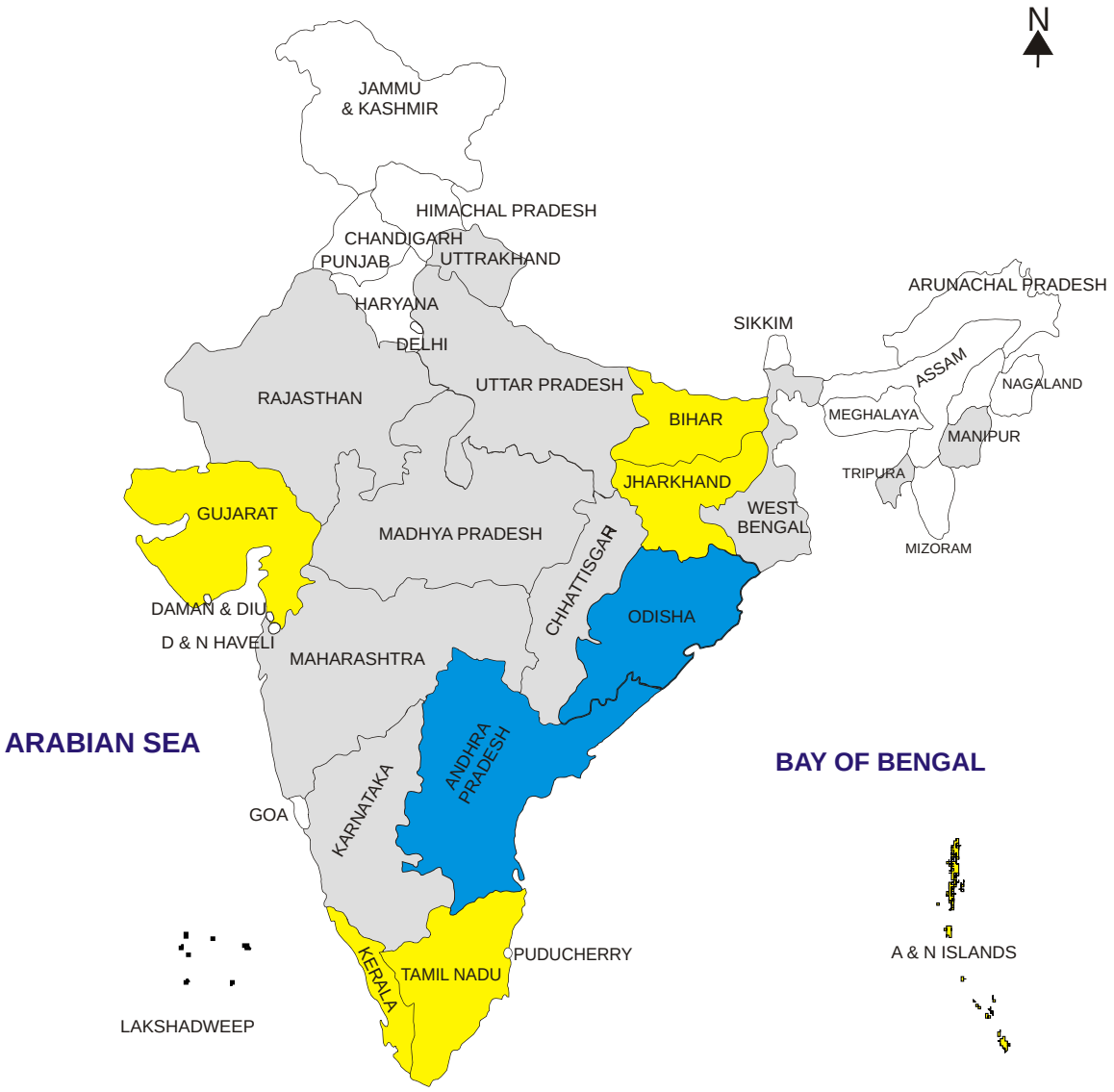
Table 2A: Distribution of PVTG of India, 2001

PVTGs with less than 1000 population		
S. No.	PVTGs	Population
1	Birjia (Bihar)	17
2	Sentinelese (A & N Islands)	39
3	Great Andamanese (A & N Islands)	43
4	Onge (A & N Islands)	96
5	Birhor (Madhya Pradesh)	143
6	Asur (Bihar)	181
7	Mankirdia (Orissa)	205
8	Jarawa (A & N Islands)	240
9	Cholanaicken (Kerala)	326
10	Shompen (A & N Islands)	398
11	Birhor (Bihar)	406
12	Savar (Bihar)	420
13	Raji (Uttaranchal)	517
14	Sauria Paharia (Bihar)	585
15	Birhor (Orissa)	702
16	Korwa (Bihar)	703
17	Todas (Tamil Nadu)	875
18	Kota (Tamil Nadu)	925
19	Raji (Uttar Pradesh)	998

PVTGs with more than 50,000 population		
S. No.	PVTGs	Population
1	Konda Reddis (Andhra Pradesh)	83096
2	Lodha (West Bengal)	84966
3	Dongaria Khond (Andhra Pradesh)	85324
4	Saharia (Rajasthan)	76237

PVTGs with more than one lakh population		
S. No.	PVTGs	Population
1	Saharias (Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh)	450217
2	Baigas (Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh)	332936
3	Katkarias/Kathodis (Maharashtra)	235022
4	Kolam (Maharashtra)	173646
5	Riang (Tripura)	165103
6	Hill Kharia (Jharkhand)	164022
7	Irulas (Tamil Nadu)	155606
8	Mal Paharia (Jharkhand)	115093

Map 3: Inhabitation of 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' in different states of India



Number of PVTGs inhabiting different states

- < 5
- 5 - 9
- ≥ 10
- NIL

- **75 PVTGs inhabit different states of the country, among them, 25 PVTGs inhabit two States (Odisha & Andhra Pradesh).**

DISTRICT WISE TRIBAL POPULATION IN THE STATES



An Adi cane & bamboo bridge in the unspoiled Siang Valley of Arunachal Pradesh

Source: http://greenerpasturesind.wordpress.com

1 ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh is the fourth largest and fifth most populous state of India that lies between latitudes of $12^0$40'N and $19^0$50'N and longitudes of $76^0$45'E and $84^0$40'E. It is surrounded by Chhattisgarh in the north–west and Maharashtra in the north direction, Tamil Nadu in the south, Karnataka in the west, Orissa in the north-east and coastal area of Bay of Bengal in the east. Total area of the state is 275,045 km^2 of which 16.9% covered by different types of forest (Table 1.1). Population density of Andhra Pradesh is 308 per km^2 which is lower than national average of 382 km^2.

Distribution of tribal population

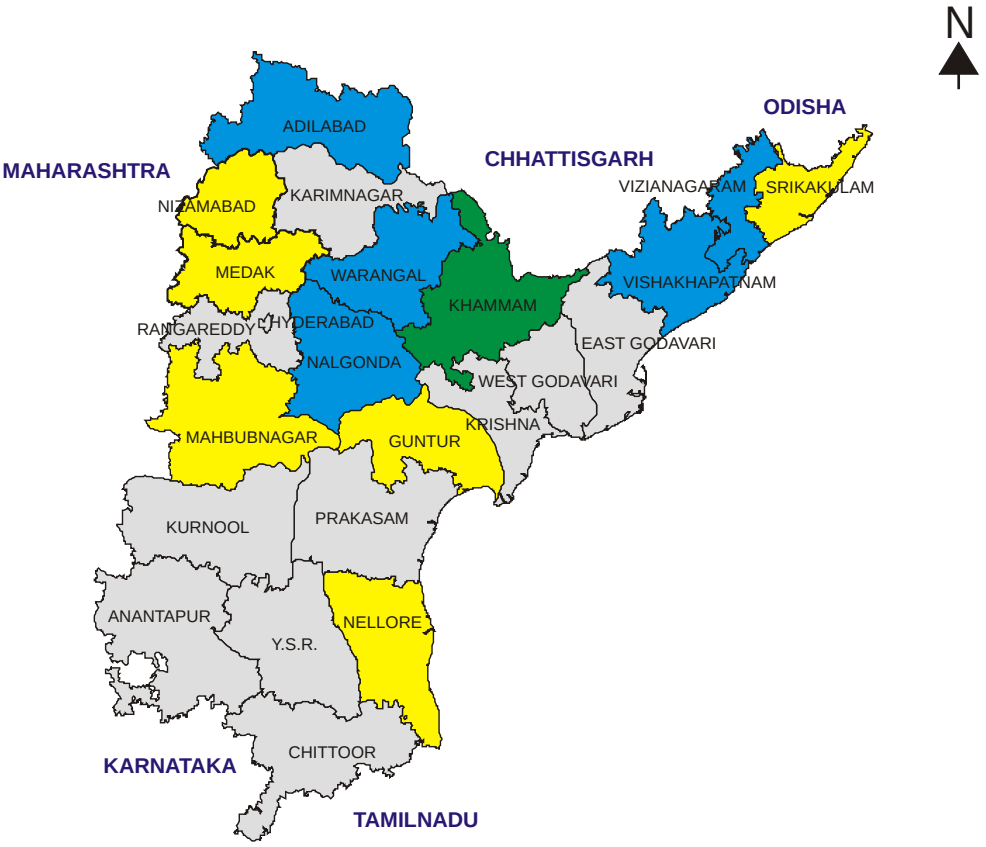
According to census 2011, there are 2,14,67,179 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 59,18,073 with males being 29,69,362 and females 29,48,711. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 1.1 & 1.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 17.8 % which is higher than state's decadal growth rate (11%). The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh forms 7% of state's total population and 5.7% of India's total tribal population.

Table 1.1. District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
ANDHRA PRADESH	275069	8.4*	850	26242	19297	46389	16.9
Adilabad	16128	5.9	127	3643	2296	6066	37.6
Nizamabad	7956	2.9	0	217	979	1196	15.0
Karimnagar	11823	4.3	0	979	699	1678	14.2
Medak	9700	3.5	0	81	504	585	6.0
Rangareddy & Hyderabad	7710	2.8	0	47	344	391	5.1
Mahbubnagar	18432	6.7	329	537	1076	1942	10.5
Nalgonda	14240	5.2	0	12	142	154	1.1
Warangal	12847	4.7	0	2426	642	3068	23.9
Khammam	16029	5.8	28	5120	1782	6930	43.2
Srikakulam	5837	2.1	0	108	508	616	10.6
Vizianagaram	6539	2.4	0	145	602	747	11.4
Visakhapatnam	11161	4.1	0	2053	1386	3439	30.8
East Godavari	10807	3.9	72	2513	964	3549	32.8
West Godavari	7742	2.8	12	605	269	886	11.4
Krishna	8727	3.2	0	83	230	313	3.6
Guntur	11391	4.1	0	219	645	864	7.6
Prakasam	17626	6.4	198	1691	1418	3307	18.8
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	13076	4.8	4	429	760	1193	9.1
Y.S.R.	15359	5.6	8	2450	1641	4099	26.7
Kurnool	17658	6.4	72	1488	549	2109	11.9
Anantapur	19130	7.0	0	143	543	686	3.6
Chittoor	15151	5.5	0	1253	1318	2571	17.0

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 1.1: District wise percent distribution of scheduled tribe population in Andhra Pradesh



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5 .0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Sugali
2. Koya
3. Yenadi
4. Yerukula
5. Gond
6. Konda Dhora
7. Bagata
8. Savara
9. Jatapu
10. Kondhs

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Bodo Gadaba
2. Bondo Poroja
3. Chenchu
4. Dongria Khond
5. Gutob Gadaba
6. Khond Poroja
7. Kolam
8. Konda Reddis
9. Konda Savaras
10. Kutia Khond
11. Parengi Poroja
12. Thoti



Chenchu woman and girl
Source: NIN, Hyderabad



Chenchu woman and her child
Source: NIN, Hyderabad



Gadaba people
Source: www. aptribes.gov.in

There are 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh state. District wise tribal population is presented in Table 1.2. It shows that Khammam district has the highest tribal concentration in the state, which is 27.4% of the total population of the district and the lowest tribal population in the state is in Hyderabad district (1.2%) (Map 1.1). The district also contributes 13% of the total tribal population of the state and districts Adilabad, Warangal and Visakhapatnam account for another 30%.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 993 females for 1000 males. The child sex ratio is 931 and it is lowest in Hyderabad district (824) and highest in Vizianagaram district (1010). Literacy rate among tribals are 49.2%; among males it is 58.4% and females 40.1%. Overall tribal literacy rate is lowest in Mahbubnagar district (42.3%) and highest in Hyderabad district (69.3%).

There are 33 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, 12 tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). As per census 2001, Sugalis hold first position in terms of their population size (20,77,947). Next to them come the Koyas (5,68,019) and Yenadis (4,62,167).

Table 1.2: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Tribal Population							
			Tribal population	Share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 yrs (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 yrs)	Total Literacy rate	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	ANDHRA PRADESH	84580777	5918073	5.68*	993	13.03	931	49.21	58.35	40.09
1	Adilabad	2741239	495794	8.38	1003	13.61	956	51.35	61.44	41.37
2	Nizamabad	2551335	192941	3.26	1017	14.40	922	45.92	57.97	34.25
3	Karimnagar	3776269	106745	1.80	995	11.02	918	51.49	60.85	42.19
4	Medak	3033288	168985	2.86	952	16.50	911	44.73	56.92	32.04
5	Hyderabad	3943323	48937	0.83	915	13.65	824	69.34	76.09	62.08
6	Rangareddy	5296741	218757	3.70	940	15.12	885	56.05	65.73	45.87
7	Mahbubnagar	4053028	364269	6.16	948	16.25	872	42.29	53.71	30.44
8	Nalgonda	3488809	394279	6.66	934	13.49	841	48.08	59.96	35.56
9	Warangal	3512576	530656	8.97	973	11.73	881	48.45	57.81	38.96
10	Khammam	2797370	765565	12.94	1022	11.02	961	51.59	59.75	43.67
11	Srikakulam	2703114	166118	2.81	1041	11.06	972	53.36	63.46	43.74
12	Vizianagaram	2344474	235556	3.98	1054	11.86	1010	46.57	55.19	38.44
13	Visakhapatnam	4290589	618500	10.45	1042	13.01	1002	44.90	55.62	34.67
14	East Godavari	5154296	213195	3.60	1042	11.97	1005	54.15	59.82	48.75
15	West Godavari	3936966	109072	1.84	1044	11.67	974	57.05	61.22	53.09
16	Krishna	4517398	132464	2.24	985	12.60	943	53.69	61.07	46.24
17	Guntur	4887813	247089	4.18	975	13.73	938	46.45	55.26	37.47
18	Prakasam Sri Potti	3397448	151145	2.55	971	14.47	941	47.12	53.68	40.40
19	Sriramulu Nellore	2963557	285997	4.83	970	13.03	925	42.78	46.15	39.34
20	Y.S.R.	2882469	75886	1.28	967	14.49	935	48.76	57.39	39.89
21	Kurnool	4053463	82831	1.40	970	13.85	930	55.04	65.23	44.60
22	Anantapur	4081148	154127	2.60	962	12.45	886	54.98	65.44	44.24
23	Chittoor	4174064	159165	2.69	996	13.17	958	52.66	59.36	45.97

Source: Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 1 : Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Andhra Pradesh

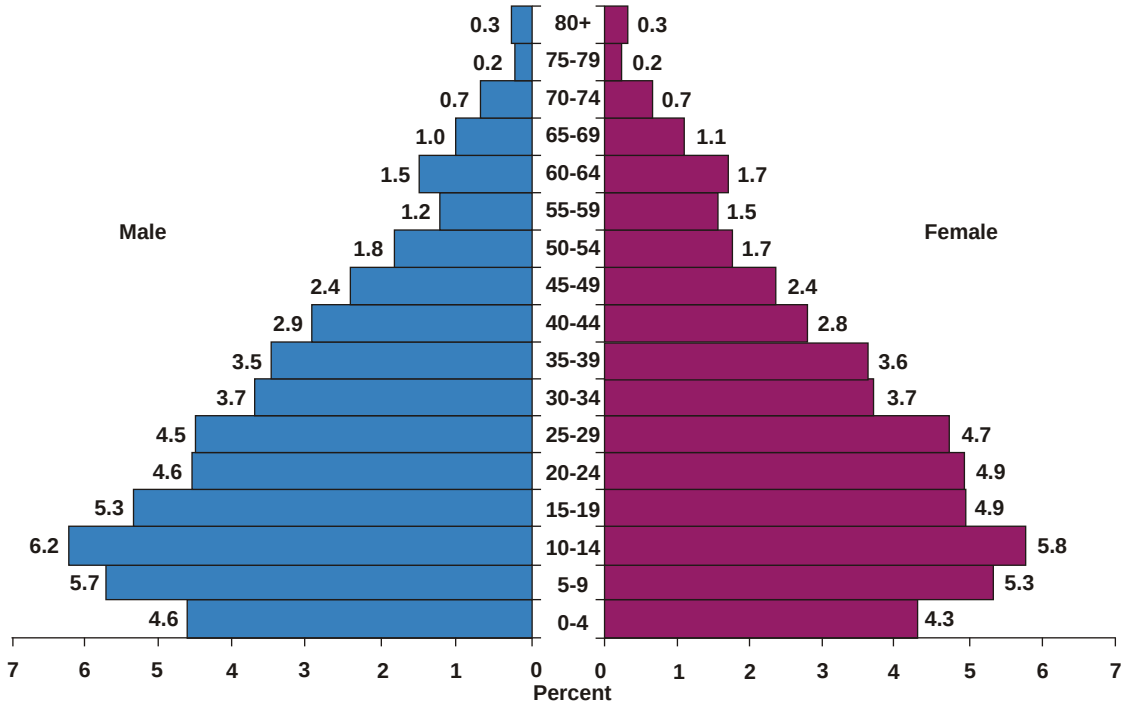
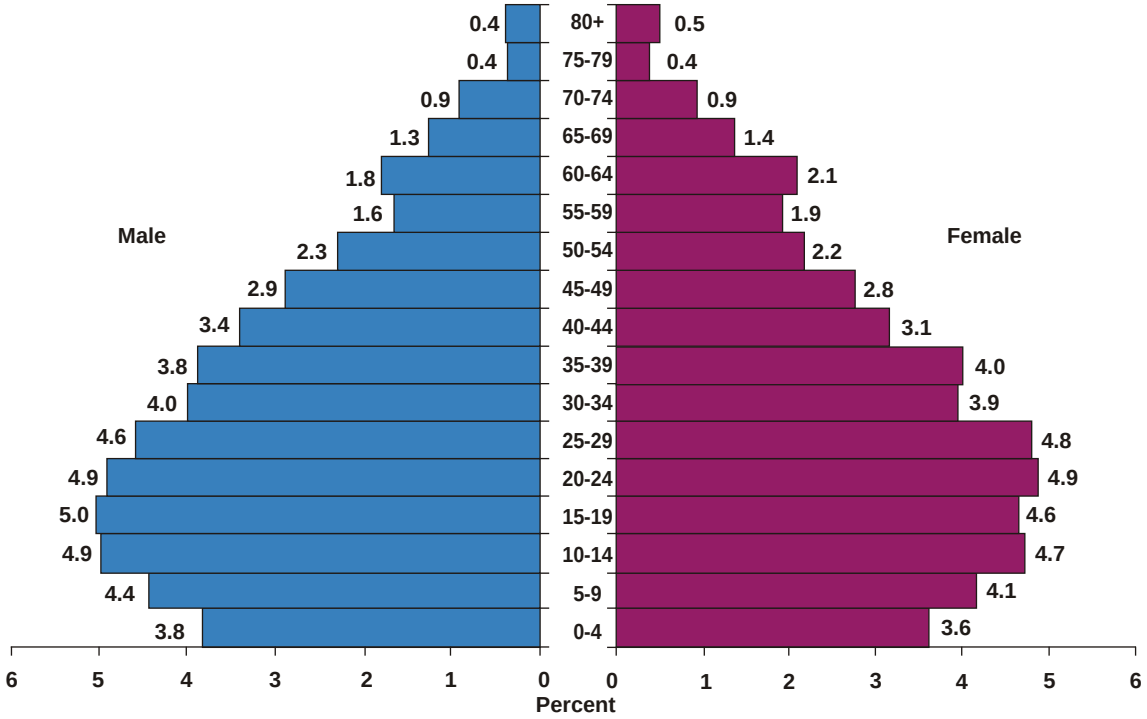


Figure 2 : Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Andhra Pradesh



2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Popularly known as 'the land of rising sun', Arunachal Pradesh is situated in the north-eastern part of India. The state lies between the latitude of 26°28'N and 29°30'N and longitude of 91°30'E and 97°30'E. Its population density is 17 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 67,410 km² which constitutes about 80.5% of its total geographical area (Table 2.1).

Distribution of tribal population

As per the census 2011, there are 1,76,394 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 9,51,821 of which males and females contribute around 49.2% and 50.8% respectively (Table 2.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 2.1 & 2.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 35% which is higher than the state's decadal growth rate (25.9%). The tribal population of Arunachal Pradesh forms 68.8% of state's total population and 0.9% of country's total tribal population.

Presently, the state has 16 districts. Among them, Kurung Kumey has highest tribal concentration in the state, which is about 99% of district's total population (Map 2.1). More than 80% tribal concentration is observed in the Upper Siang, West Siang, Lower Subansiri, Tirap, Upper Subansiri and East Kameng. About 50-80% of population is classified as tribal in Tewang, West Kemeng, Pepum Pare, East Siang, Dibang Valley and Anjaw districts (Map 2.1). About 30% of state's total tribal population reside in Papum Pare, Tirap and Kurung Kumey districts.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 1032 females for 1000 males. The child sex ratio is 977; it is lowest in Lohit and Debang Valley district (945) and highest in West Kameng district (1007). Literacy rate among tribals are 64.6%; among male it is 71.5% and for female 58%. Overall literacy rate is lowest in Tirap district (48.5%) and highest in Papum Pare district (79.8%).

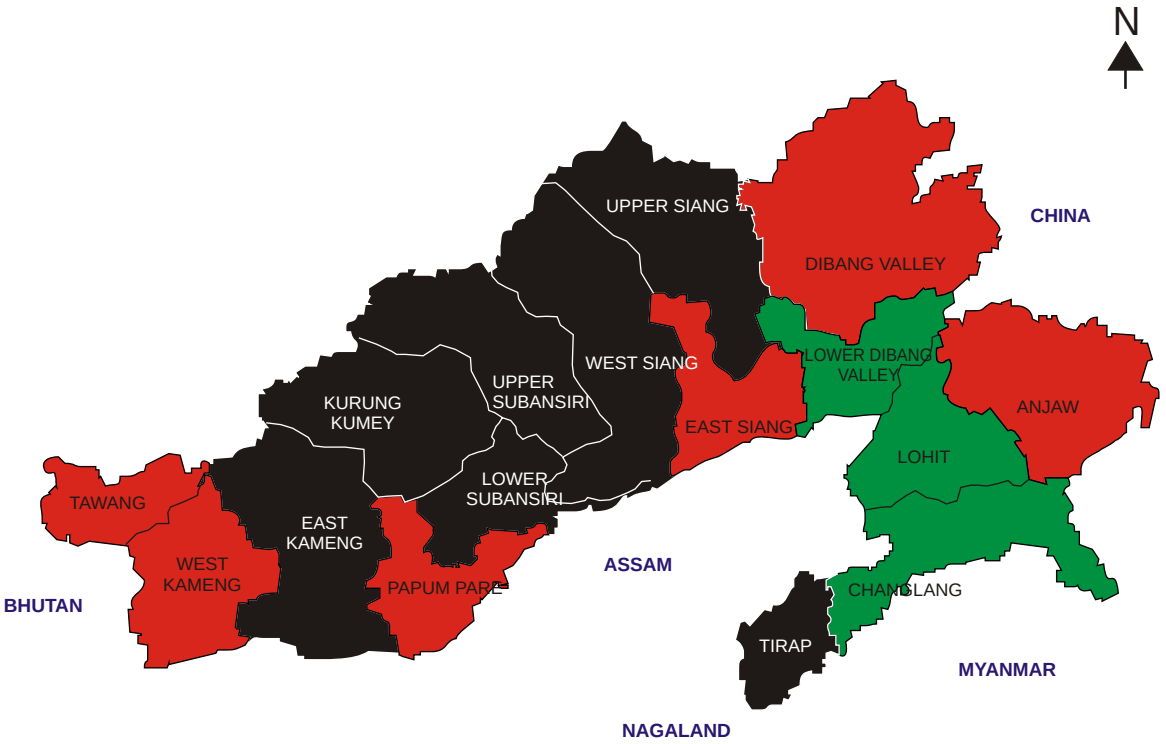
There are 98 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. According to census 2001, Nissi occupy first position in terms of their population size (87,656) followed by the Adi Gallong (48,126) and Wancho (47,788).

Table 2.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	83743	2.6*	20868	31519	15023	67410	80.50
Tawang	2172	2.6	366	486	374	1226	56.45
East & West Kameng	11556	13.8	3432	7681	2146	10259	88.78
Papum Pare	3462	4.1	991	1555	701	3247	93.79
Upper Subansiri	7032	8.4	1876	2753	1192	5821	82.78
West Siang	7813	9.3	2476	2726	1582	6784	86.83
East Siang	3655	4.4	883	1269	669	2821	77.18
Upper Siang	7050	8.4	1638	2630	1359	5627	79.82
Changlang	4662	5.6	1864	1455	922	4241	90.97
Tirap	2362	2.8	677	702	404	1783	75.49
Lower Subansiri	9548	11.4	3004	4248	1421	8673	90.84
Dibang Valley	13029	15.6	1696	4981	2644	9321	71.54
Lohit	11402	13.6	1965	4033	1609	7607	66.72

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 2.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Arunachal Pradesh



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Nissi
2. Adi Gallong
3. Wancho
4. Bangni
5. Tagin
6. Adi Miniyong
7. Adi
8. Monpa
9. Nocte
10. Apatani



Nissi boy
Source: thegreenerpastures.com



Monpa couple
Source: Tribes of North East India, facebook.com



Galo couple
Source: Tribes of North East India, facebook.com

Table 2.2: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population

S. No.	Name of District	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1383727	951821	0.91*	1032	15.86	977	64.58	71.48	57.96
1	Tawang	49977	34811	3.66	1076	14.56	1000	51.79	59.59	44.63
2	West Kameng	83947	46380	4.87	1037	16.44	1007	61.48	66.84	56.33
3	East Kameng	78690	72400	7.61	1053	19.23	1007	58.66	67.28	50.57
4	Papum Pare	176573	117216	12.31	1076	15.51	981	79.77	85.98	74.08
5	Upper Subansiri	83448	78323	8.23	1031	15.25	967	63.19	69.21	57.43
6	West Siang	112274	92783	9.75	1028	13.74	934	64.55	70.25	59.09
7	East Siang	99214	69979	7.35	1026	12.57	991	76.55	82.41	70.86
8	Upper Siang	35320	28468	2.99	975	14.68	959	58.02	63.75	52.16
9	Changlang	148226	53878	5.66	991	16.38	991	68.90	76.52	61.21
10	Tirap	111975	98372	10.34	993	18.78	967	48.51	58.19	38.82
11	Lower Subansiri	83030	72911	7.66	1036	12.45	969	73.97	80.50	67.72
12	Kurung Kumey	92076	90764	9.54	1042	18.59	983	48.59	54.89	42.63
13	Dibang Valley	8004	5701	0.60	1000	14.77	945	66.56	73.23	9.95
14	Lower Dibang Valley	54080	25974	2.73	1053	14.40	1000	76.11	83.39	69.26
15	Lohit	145726	47410	4.98	1021	16.23	945	75.74	83.88	67.89
16	Anjaw	21167	16451	1.73	1004	18.22	997	51.60	62.10	41.17

Source: Census of India 2011, * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 2.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Arunachal Pradesh

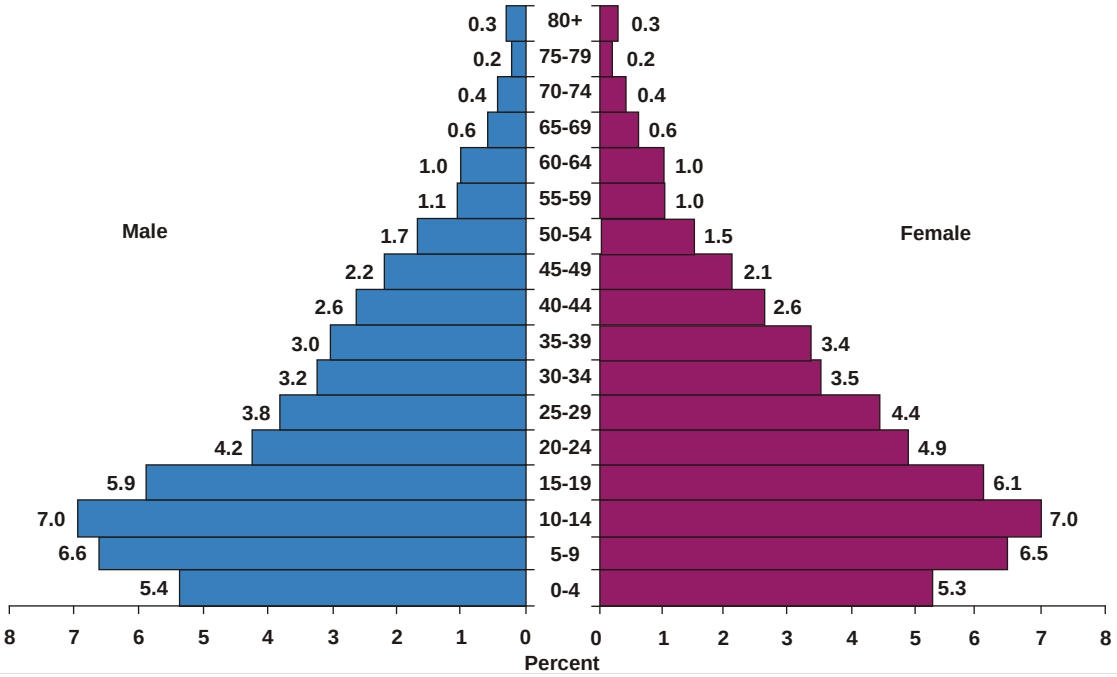
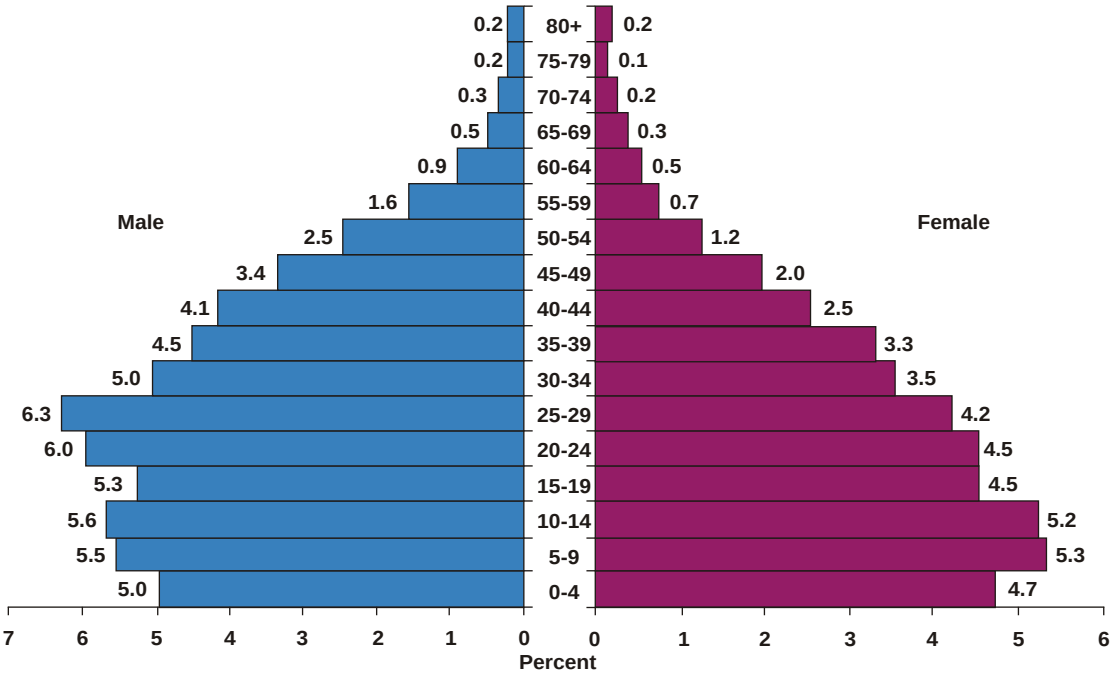


Figure 2.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Arunachal Pradesh



3 ASSAM

Assam is situated in the middle of the north-eastern part of India. The area of the state is 78,438 km² which constitutes 2.39% of country's total geographical area. The state lies between latitude of 24°07'N and 28°00'N and longitude of 89°42'E and 96°02'E. The population density of the state is 397 persons per km². The total forest area of the state is 27,673 km² which is 35.3% of its total geographical area (Table 3.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 7,55,194 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 38,84,371 with 19,57,005 males and 19,27,366 females (Table 3.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 3.1& 3.2). The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 17.4 % which is higher than state's decadal growth rate (16.9%). The tribal population of Assam forms 12.4% of state's total population and 3.72% of India's total tribal population.

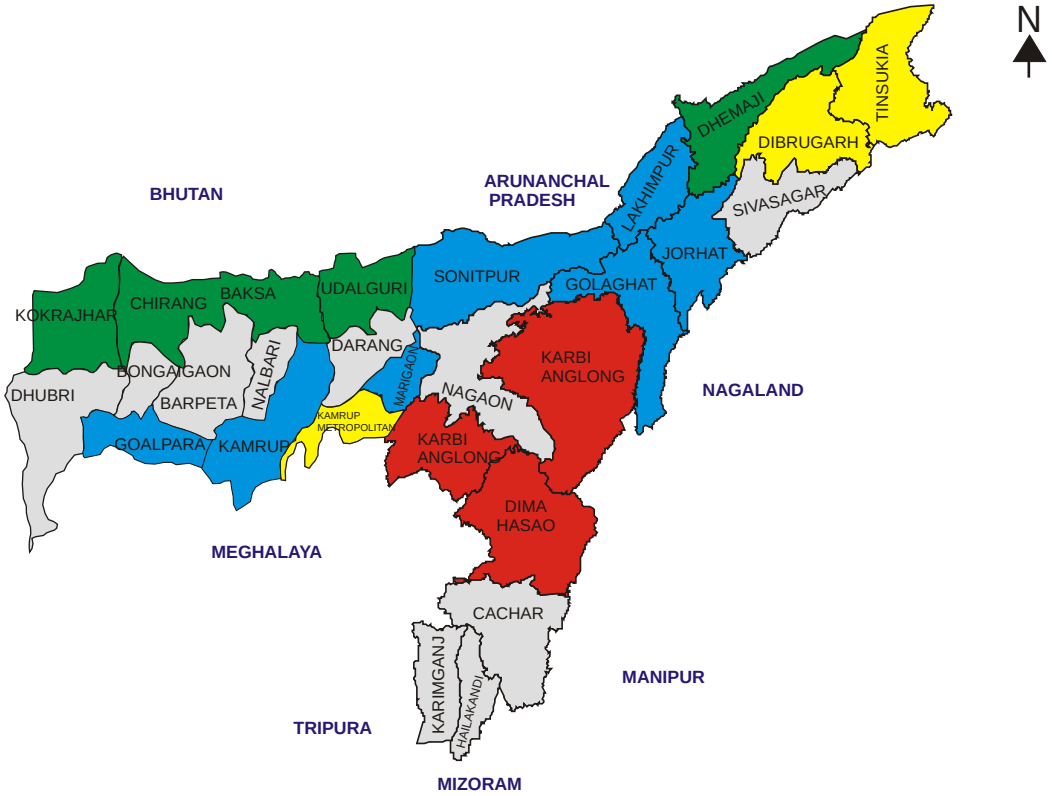
Out of 27 districts in the state, Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts have highest tribal concentration which is 56.3% and 70.9% of the total population of the district (Map 3.1). District Karbi Anglong contributes about 14% to the state's tribal population. Overall sex ratio among tribals are 985. The child sex ratio is 958, it is lowest in Karimganj district (867) and highest in Dhubri district (1016). Literacy rate among tribals are 72.1% including 79% among males and 65.1% among females. The literacy rate is lower in Sonitpur district (64.5%) and higher in Dibrugarh district (89%).

Table 3.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
ASSAM	78438	2.4*	1444	11404	14825	27673	35.28
Kokrajhar	3169	4.0	208	716	220	1144	36.10
Dhubri	2798	3.6	21	201	196	418	14.94
Goalpara	1824	2.3	1	71	265	337	18.48
Barpeta	3245	4.1	35	179	183	397	12.23
Morigaon	1704	2.2	6	41	86	133	7.81
Nagaon	3831	4.9	40	353	403	796	20.78
Sonitpur	5324	6.8	56	280	624	960	18.03
Lakhimpur	2277	2.9	4	118	171	293	12.87
Dhemaji	3237	4.1	7	124	160	291	8.99
Tinsukia	3790	4.8	106	699	731	1536	40.53
Dibrugarh	3381	4.3	29	165	564	758	22.42
Sivasagar	2668	3.4	8	144	543	96	26.05
Jorhat	2851	3.6	2	113	498	613	21.50
Golaghat	3502	4.5	6	122	397	525	14.99
Karbi Anglong	10434	13.3	566	3819	3554	7939	76.09
Dima Hasao	4888	6.2	135	1553	2562	4250	86.95
Cachar	3786	4.8	81	975	1180	2236	59.06
Karimganj	1809	2.3	3	318	539	860	47.54
Hailakandi	1327	1.7	13	373	400	786	59.23
Bongaigaon	2510	3.2	33	267	221	521	20.76
Kamrup & Kamrup Metropolitan	4345	5.5	68	612	753	1433	32.98
Nalbari	2257	2.9	4	70	208	282	12.49
Darrang	3481	4.4	12	91	367	470	13.50

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 3.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Assam



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Boro/ Boro Kachari
2. Kachari/Sonowal
3. Miri
4. Mikir
5. Rabha
6. Dimsa
7. Lalung
8. Deori
9. Barman
10. Naga



Deori couple
Source: assam.gov.in



Lalung couple
Source: assam.gov.in



Hmar girl
Source: assam.gov.in



Boro girl
Source: thegreenerpastures.com

Out of 22 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state, Boros / Boro Kacharis occupy first position in terms of their population size (13,52,771) followed by the Miris (5,87,310) and Mikirs (3,53,513) (Census 2001).

Table 3.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	ASSAM	31205576	3884371	3.72*	985	14.12	958	72.06	78.96	65.10
1	Kokrajhar	887142	278665	7.17	996	12.87	952	70.54	78.04	63.07
2	Dhubri	1949258	6332	0.16	980	12.07	1016	67.92	74.53	61.15
3	Goalpara	1008183	231570	5.96	996	13.70	953	80.46	85.09	75.85
4	Barpeta	1693622	27344	0.70	1021	10.78	998	74.02	83.10	65.15
5	Morigaon	957423	136777	3.52	1000	13.84	983	72.54	79.50	65.61
6	Nagaon	2823768	515311	2.96	994	13.72	980	71.81	77.93	65.65
7	Sonitpur	1924110	232207	5.98	973	15.14	971	64.46	71.64	57.09
8	Lakhimpur	1042137	249426	6.42	968	16.41	944	71.88	79.71	63.85
9	Dhemaji	686133	325560	8.38	968	16.07	943	69.05	76.93	60.95
10	Tinsukia	1327929	06682	2.11	965	14.37	940	81.09	86.95	75.05
11	Dibrugarh	1326335	102871	2.65	985	10.63	966	89.01	93.39	84.57
12	Sivasagar	1151050	49039	1.26	962	13.32	909	80.28	87.19	73.17
13	Jorhat	1092256	139971	3.60	977	14.04	932	75.39	82.72	67.95
14	Golaghat	1066888	111765	2.88	981	13.87	944	71.50	79.29	63.60
15	Karbi Anglong	956313	538738	13.87	977	17.02	958	67.34	74.12	60.43
16	Dima Hasao	214102	151843	3.91	984	16.08	964	75.30	81.23	69.30
17	Cachar	1736617	17569	0.45	1011	12.95	927	84.67	88.07	81.34
18	Karimganj	1228686	1940	0.05	952	17.42	867	74.03	78.84	69.07
19	Hailakandi	659296	691	0.02	952	14.62	980	87.63	90.43	84.67
20	Bongaigaon	738804	18835	0.48	1009	12.08	962	78.64	84.78	72.60
21	Chirang	482162	178688	4.60	1002	13.53	974	64.80	71.64	58.00
22	Kamrup	517542	182038	4.69	977	12.41	944	75.29	81.45	69.00
23	Kamrup Metropolitan	1253938	75121	1.93	982	10.82	998	84.40	89.22	79.48
24	Nalbari	771639	23364	0.60	998	11.24	965	74.79	83.00	66.61
25	Baksa	950075	331007	8.52	998	11.71	968	69.81	78.37	61.27
26	Darrang	928500	8419	0.22	958	10.82	955	76.00	82.19	69.54
27	Udalguri	831668	267372	6.88	1002	11.71	972	71.40	78.20	64.65

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 3.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Assam

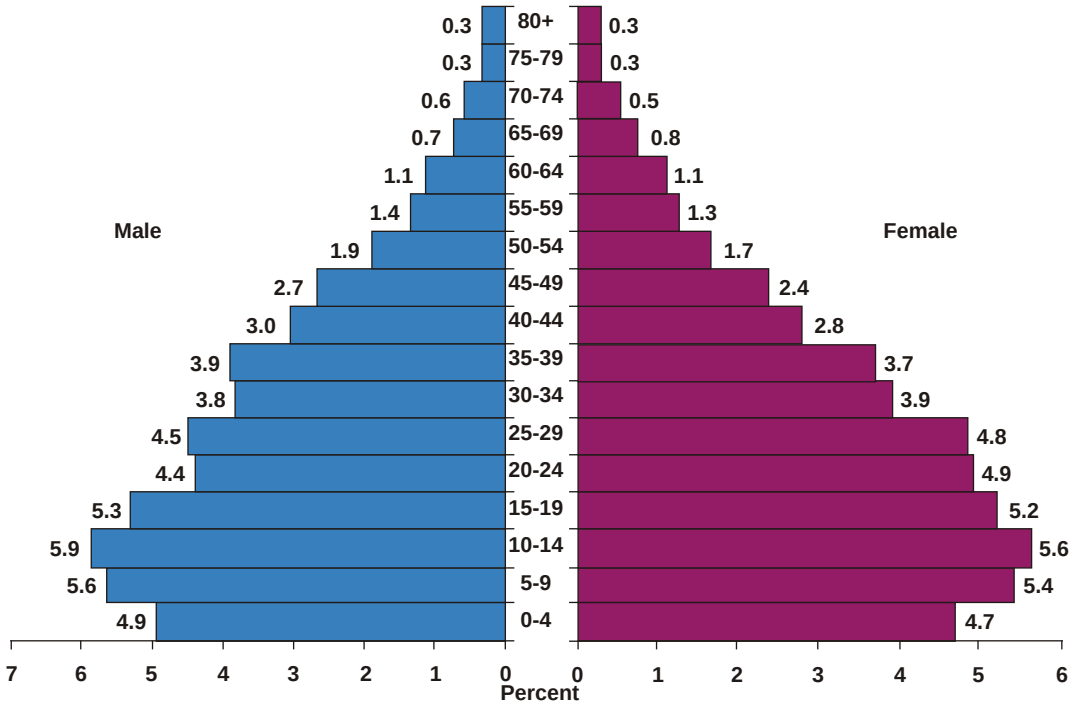
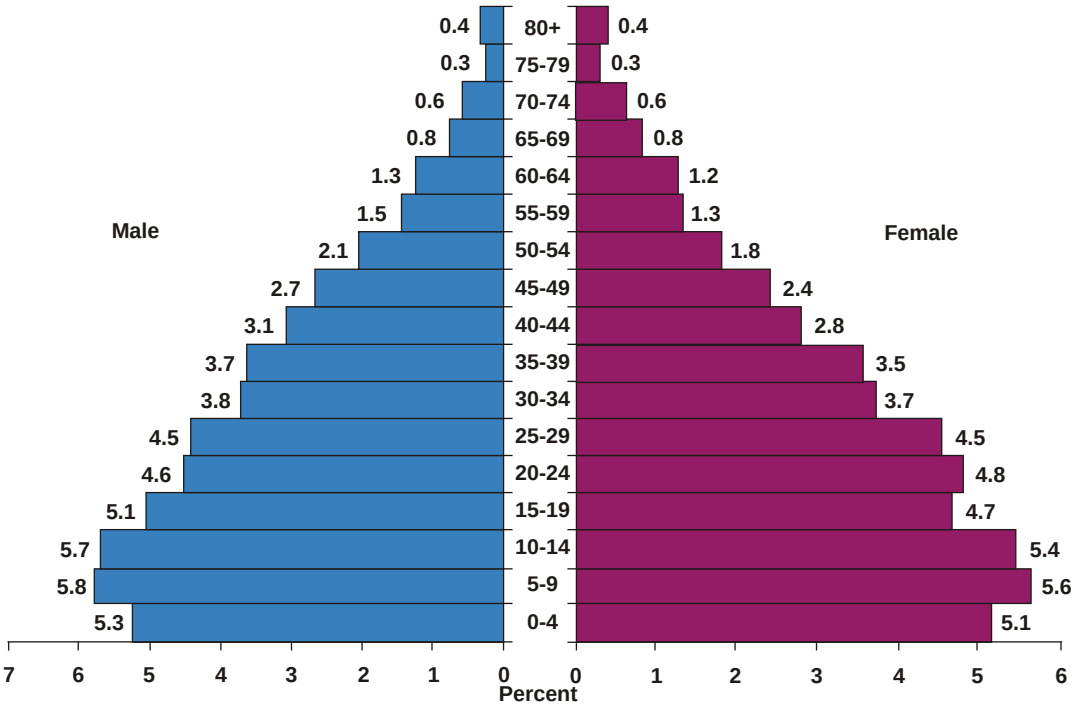


Figure 3.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Assam



4 BIHAR

Bihar is the third most populous state in India and is situated in the eastern part of India. The area of the state is 94,163 km² which constitutes 2.86% of country's total geographical area. The states lies between the latitude of 24°16'N and 27°45'N and longitude of 83°16'E and 88°30'E. The population density of the state is 1102 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 6,845 km² which constitutes 7.3% of its geographical area (Table 4.1).

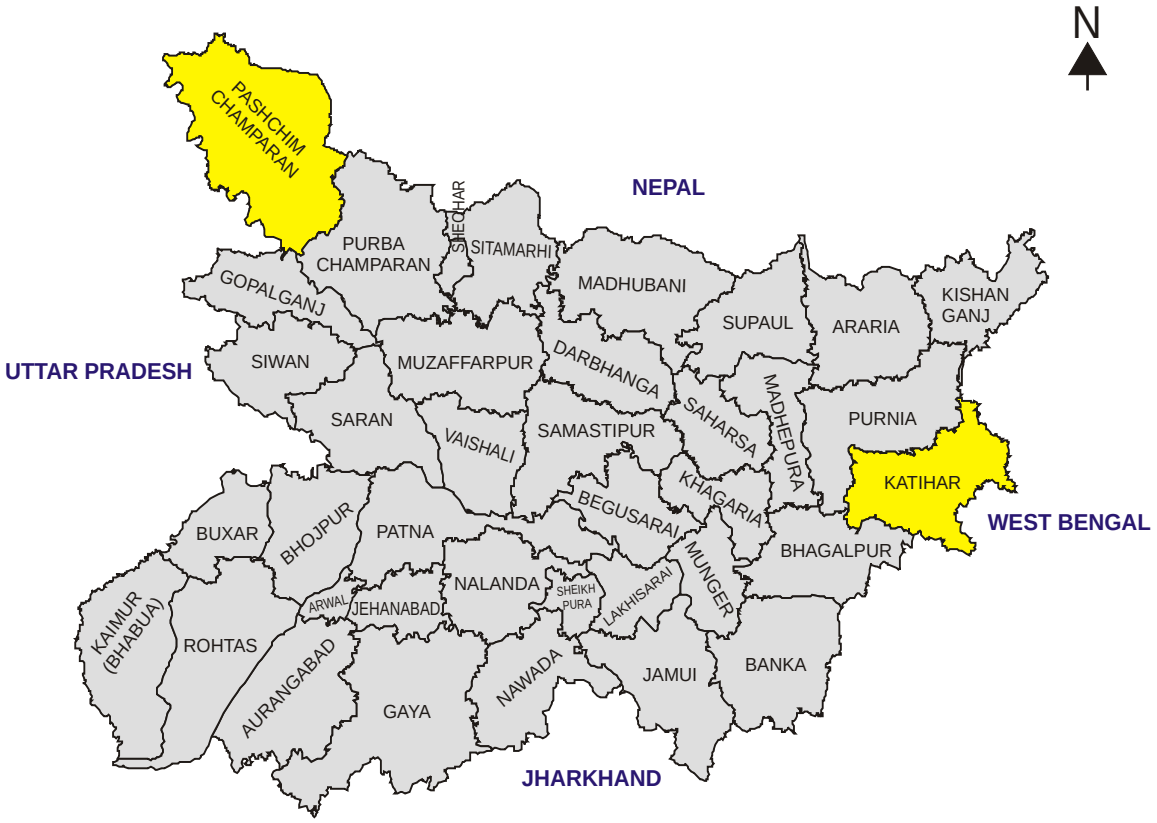
Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 2,51,749 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 13,36,573, among them number of males and females are 6,82,516 and 6,54,057 respectively. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 4.1& 4.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 76.2 % which is higher than the state's decadal growth rate of 25.1%. The tribal population of Bihar forms 1.3% of state's total population and 1.3% of India's total tribal population.

Bihar has 38 districts and its district wise tribal population is presented in Table 4.2. Districts with the highest tribal concentration are Pashchim Champaran and Katihar, which is 6.35% and 5.86% of district's total population (Map 4.1). Districts Pashchim Champaran and Katihar contribute more than 30% to the state's tribal population. Overall sex ratio among tribals are 958 females for 1000 males. The child sex ratio is 969; it is lowest in Vaishali district (843) and highest in Arwal district (1243). Literacy rate among tribals are 51.1% with 61.3 % among males and 40.4% among females. It is lowest in Nawada district (31.1%) and highest in Begusarai district (73.3%).

There are 29 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, 9 tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Santals hold first position in terms of their population size (3,67,612) followed by the Oraons (1,20,362) and Kharwars (1,00,735).

Map 4.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Bihar



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Santhal
2. Oraon
3. Kharwar
4. Gond
5. Munda
6. Lohara, Lohra
7. Kisan
8. Kora
9. Chero
10. Mal Paharia

PVTGs inhabiting the state (including Jharkhand):

1. Asur
2. Birhor
3. Birjia
4. Hill Kharia
5. Korwas
6. Mal Paharia
7. Parhaiyas
8. Sauria Paharia
9. Savar



Birhore tribe carring wood
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur



Banjara woman
Source : indianmirror .com



Santhal women dancing
Source : indianmirror .com

Table 4.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
BIHAR	94163	2.9*	231	3280	3334	6845	7.27
Pashchim Champaran	5228	5.6	231	524	166	921	17.62
Purba Champaran	3968	4.2	0	83	88	171	4.31
Sheohar	572	0.6	0	2	17	19	3.32
Sitamarhi	2071	2.2	0	23	67	90	4.35
Madhubani	3501	3.7	0	18	118	136	3.88
Supaul	2432	2.6	0	8	92	100	4.11
Araria	2830	3.0	0	12	76	88	3.11
Kishanganj	1884	2.0	0	26	49	75	3.98
Purnia	3229	3.4	0	6	41	47	1.46
Katihar	3057	3.2	0	18	44	62	2.03
Madhepura	1788	1.9	0	6	20	26	1.45
Saharsa	1680	1.8	0	2	9	11	0.65
Darbhanga	2279	2.4	0	41	144	185	8.12
Muzaffarpur	3172	3.4	0	102	75	177	5.58
Gopalganj	2033	2.2	0	2	2	4	0.20
Siwan	2219	2.4	0	1	1	2	0.09
Saran	2641	2.8	0	38	17	55	2.08
Vaishali	2036	2.2	0	74	12	86	4.22
Samastipur	2904	3.1	0	39	18	57	1.96
Begusarai	1918	2.0	0	20	23	43	2.24
Khagaria	1486	1.6	0	2	6	8	0.54
Bhagalpur	2567	2.7	0	29	13	42	1.64
Banka	3022	3.2	0	111	110	221	7.31
Munger	1347	1.4	0	251	4	265	19.67
Lakhisarai	1356	1.4	0	180	14	194	14.31
Sheikhpura	612	0.6	0	0	0	0	0.00
Nalanda	2367	2.5	0	5	23	28	1.18
Patna	3202	3.4	0	13	3	16	0.50
Bhojpur	2390	2.5	0	16	3	19	0.79
Buxar	1708	1.8	0	2	1	3	0.18
Kaimur (Bhabua)	3381	3.6	0	555	507	1062	31.41
Rohtas	3832	4.1	0	321	385	706	18.42
Aurangabad	3305	3.5	0	54	97	151	4.57
Gaya	4976	5.3	0	124	506	630	12.66
Nawada	2494	2.6	0	187	323	510	20.45
Jamui	3107	3.3	0	383	249	632	20.34
Jehanabad	1569	1.7	0	2	1	3	0.19

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Table 4.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	BIHAR	104099452	1336573	1.28*	958	18.7	969	51.08	61.31	40.38
1	Pashchim Champaran	3935042	250046	18.71	958	17.85	961	57.10	67.53	46.22
2	Purba Champaran	5099371	12461	0.93	931	21.82	1084	48.12	58.30	36.71
3	Sheohar	656246	318	0.02	797	18.55	844	37.45	46.21	26.32
4	Sitamarhi	3423574	2989	0.22	886	20.17	952	31.85	38.01	24.77
5	Madhubani	4487379	3990	0.30	941	19.27	894	51.60	63.21	39.40
6	Supaul	2229076	10168	0.76	940	20.06	971	49.14	59.54	37.98
7	Araria	2811569	38848	2.91	953	19.71	964	40.67	49.28	31.62
8	Kishanganj	1690400	64224	4.81	976	21.17	994	37.81	45.93	29.46
9	Purnia	3264619	139490	10.44	954	19.02	973	43.92	53.47	33.85
10	Katihar	3071029	179971	13.47	952	19.65	963	44.76	53.87	35.16
11	Madhepura	2001762	12532	0.94	945	19.22	891	51.13	60.12	41.76
12	Saharsa	1900661	6009	0.45	938	20.79	1058	42.31	53.77	29.70
13	Darbhanga	3937385	2772	0.21	1037	21.57	987	46.83	55.66	38.42
14	Muzaffarpur	4801062	5979	0.45	914	17.65	894	65.78	74.06	56.77
15	Gopalganj	2562012	60807	4.55	1038	18.31	966	62.13	74.21	50.69
16	Siwan	3330464	87000	6.51	1001	17.51	927	63.51	75.35	51.87
17	Saran	3951862	36786	2.75	1008	18.04	971	62.37	75.59	49.35
18	Vaishali	3495021	2274	0.17	846	17.02	843	60.31	68.00	51.21
19	Samastipur	4261566	1884	0.14	932	16.56	1026	62.02	67.36	56.19
20	Begusarai	2970541	1597	0.12	883	15.65	953	73.27	80.56	64.91
21	Khagaria	1666886	675	0.05	918	22.37	936	55.92	63.87	47.20
22	Bhagalpur	3037766	67180	5.03	890	17.89	957	52.34	61.69	41.67
23	Banka	2034763	90432	6.77	970	17.74	1006	39.92	50.30	29.14
24	Munger	1367765	21404	1.60	947	16.87	964	52.45	63.82	40.40
25	Lakhisarai	1000912	8333	0.62	962	22.19	1019	31.71	37.74	25.34
26	Sheikhpura	636342	617	0.05	1023	25.77	1039	58.08	71.81	44.59
27	Nalanda	2877653	1442	0.11	981	21.91	892	48.05	58.65	37.52
28	Patna	5838465	9069	0.68	923	13.40	881	79.37	84.45	73.91
29	Bhojpur	2728407	13977	1.05	898	19.06	970	58.55	71.57	43.79
30	Buxar	1706352	26824	2.01	902	19.07	911	59.40	70.85	46.68
31	Kaimur (Bhabua)	1626384	57981	4.34	951	20.57	988	56.77	68.92	43.88
32	Rohtas	2959918	31650	2.37	930	20.24	982	49.53	61.06	36.96
33	Aurangabad	2540073	1033	0.08	1066	20.52	1141	55.30	65.84	45.24
34	Gaya	4391418	3098	0.23	895	16.66	904	62.70	71.19	53.20
35	Nawada	2219146	2045	0.15	1051	18.92	965	31.12	36.50	26.11
36	Jamui	1760405	78793	5.90	961	17.36	1009	49.06	60.37	37.16
37	Jehanabad	1125313	1285	0.10	927	21.01	849	46.01	57.97	33.40
38	Arwal	700843	590	0.04	1085	26.61	1243	42.49	51.64	33.64

Source: Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 4.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Bihar

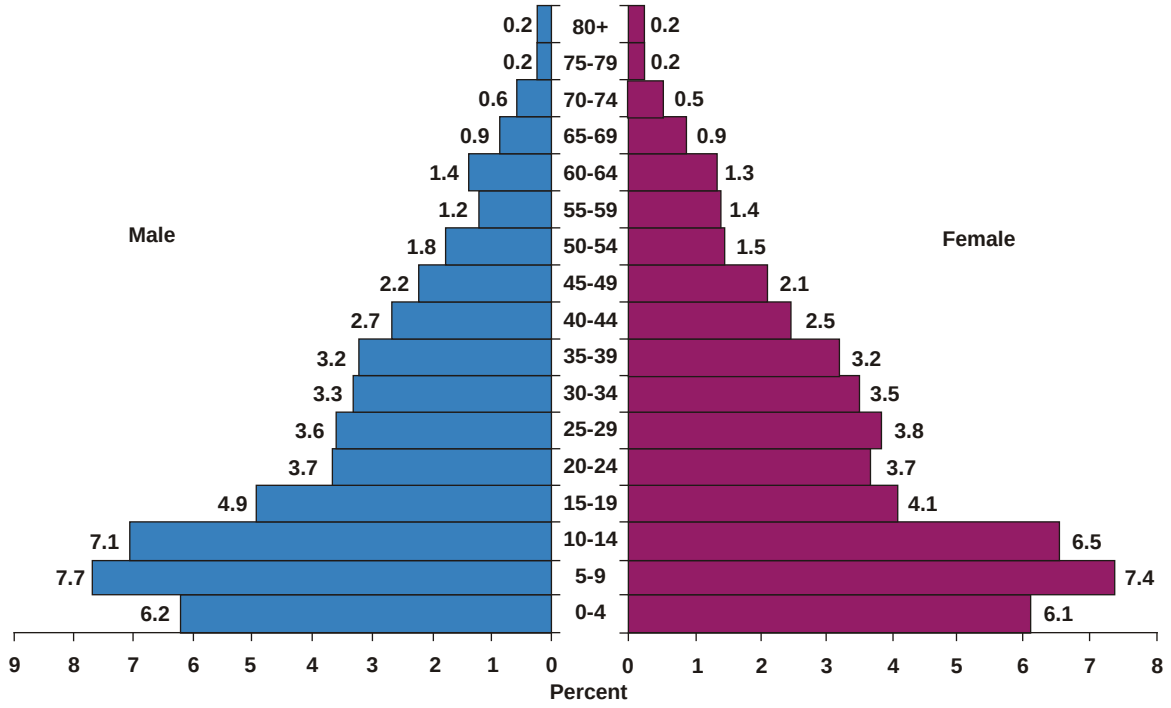
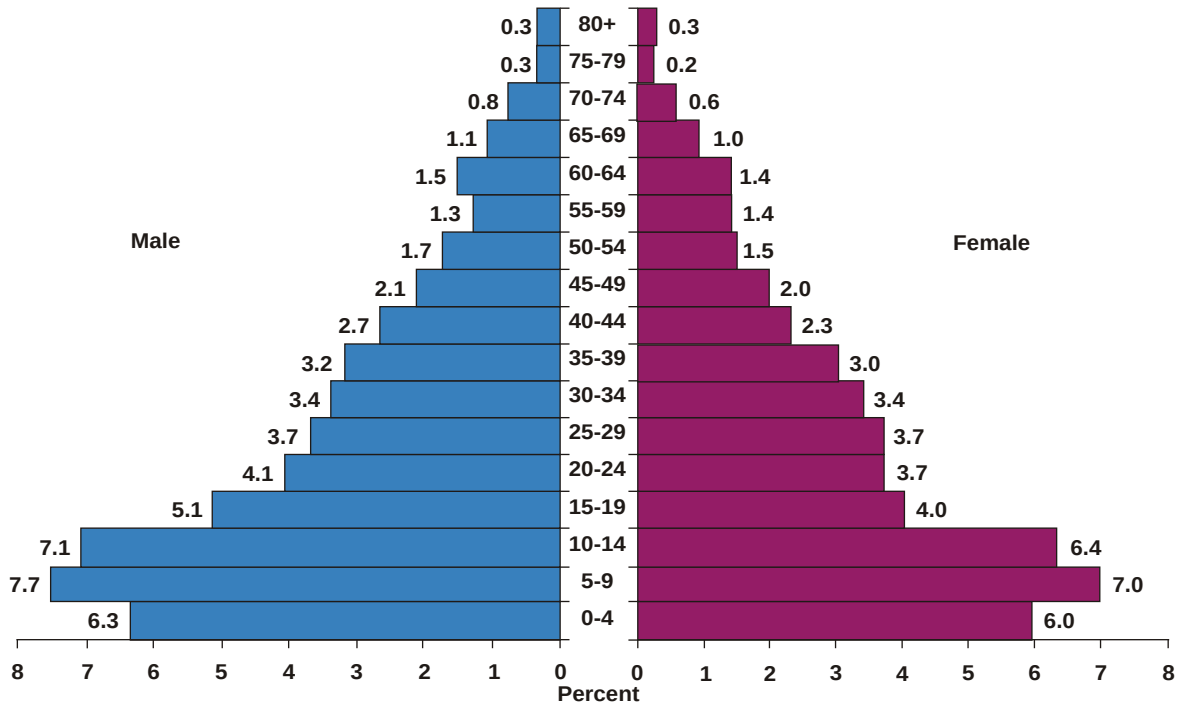


Figure 4.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Bihar



5 CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh is young and 28th state of India. The state lies between latitude of 17°47'N and 24°06'N and longitude of 80°15'E and 84°24'E. Its population density is 189 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 55,674 km² which constitutes 41.2% of state's geographical area (Table 5.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 17,43,277 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 78,22,902 which includes 38,73,191 males and 39,49,711 females (Table 5.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 5.1 & 5.2). The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 18.2% which is lower than the state's decadal growth rate (22.6%). The tribal population of Chhattisgarh forms 30.6% of state's total population and 7.5% of India's total tribal population.

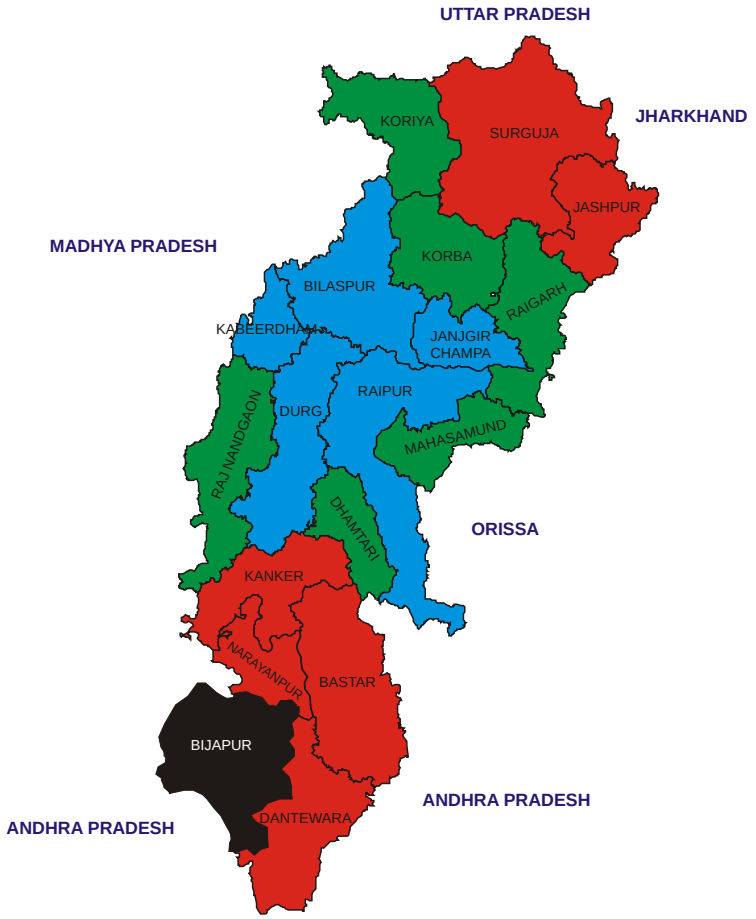
As per the census 2011, the state has 18 districts. The Bijapur district has the highest tribal concentration in the state being 80% of district's total population (Map 5.1). Districts Surguja and Bastar contribute about 28% to the state's tribal population. Other districts such as Uttar Bastar Kanker, Narayanpur, Sarguja, Bastar, Dakshin Bastar, Jashpur and Dantewada districts have high tribal concentration in the state which is about 50-80% of district's total population. Overall sex ratio among tribals are 1020. The child sex ratio is 993; it is lowest in Janjir-Champa district (952) and highest in Kabeerdham district (1017). Literacy rate among tribals is 59.1% with 69.7% among males and 48.8% among females. It is lowest in Dakshin Bastar and Dantiwada districts (32.9%) and highest in Durg district (76.6%).

Table 5.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
CHHATTISGARH	135191	4.1*	4163	34911	16600	55674	41.18
Koriya	6604	4.9	79	2605	1423	4107	62.19
Surguja	15731	11.6	320	4836	1977	7133	45.34
Jashpur	5838	4.3	111	1485	568	2164	37.07
Raigarh	7086	5.2	126	1697	723	2546	35.93
Korba	6599	4.9	203	2306	840	3349	50.75
Janjgir - Champa	3852	2.8	4	26	125	155	4.02
Bilaspur	8270	6.1	338	1623	533	2494	30.16
Kabeerdham	4223	3.1	70	1126	389	1585	37.53
Rajnandgaon	8068	6.0	29	1771	720	2520	31.23
Durg	8549	6.3	44	521	202	767	8.97
Raipur & Dhamtari	16468	12.2	189	3837	1435	5461	33.16
Mahasamund	4789	3.5	4	534	422	960	20.05
Uttar Bastar Kanker	6506	4.8	215	2044	835	3094	47.56
Bastar	14974	11.1	1349	4333	2329	8011	53.50
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	17634	13.0	1082	6167	4079	11328	64.24

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 5.1: District wise percent distribution of scheduled tribe population in Chhattisgarh





Cock fighting by Abujhmaria Tribe
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur



Birhore tribal people
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur

ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Gond
2. Kawar
3. Oraon
4. Halba
5. Bhattra
6. Sawar
7. Korwa
8. Binijhwar
9. Bharia Bhumia
10. Nagesia

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Abujh Marias
2. Hill Korbas
3. Kamars
4. Birhor



Abujhmaria Tribe
Source:RMRCT, Jabalpur



Kamar tribe
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur



Hill Korba tribe
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur



Hill Korba tribe,
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur

There are 42 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, 4 tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Gonds hold first position in terms of their population size (36,59,384) followed by Kawars (7,60,298) and Oraons (6,45,950).

Table 5.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	CHHATTISGARH	25545198	7822902	7.50*	1020	15.33	993	59.09	69.67	48.76
1	Koriya	658917	304280	3.89	993	16.37	995	62.60	73.13	52.00
2	Surguja	2359886	1300628	16.63	992	16.90	979	53.80	62.95	44.60
3	Jashpur	851669	530378	6.78	1019	14.31	990	66.92	75.96	58.09
4	Raigarh	1493984	505609	6.46	1019	14.18	979	64.07	75.87	52.55
5	Korba	1206640	493559	6.31	1004	15.15	994	63.74	75.48	52.06
6	Janjgir- Champa	1619707	187196	2.39	1009	14.08	952	66.36	79.74	53.22
7	Bilaspur	2663629	498469	6.37	1009	15.68	994	61.68	73.89	49.60
8	Kabeerdham	822526	167043	2.14	1022	18.67	1017	52.82	63.93	41.96
9	Rajnandgaon	1537133	405194	5.18	1046	13.98	1000	72.51	83.12	62.45
10	Durg	3343872	397416	5.08	1028	12.39	994	76.63	86.96	66.63
11	Raipur	4063872	476446	6.09	1025	14.73	995	67.05	79.48	54.99
12	Mahasamund	1032754	279896	3.58	1038	13.61	1003	64.86	77.34	52.90
13	Dhamtari	799781	207633	2.65	1034	13.32	990	73.41	84.61	62.66
14	Uttar Bastar Kanker	748941	414770	5.30	1034	13.98	993	64.37	74.80	54.34
15	Bastar	1413199	931780	11.91	1040	16.38	1009	46.93	57.35	36.96
16	Narayanpur	139820	108161	1.38	1021	17.69	992	42.94	50.76	35.33
17	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	533638	410255	5.24	1054	15.56	1014	32.85	42.01	24.23
18	Bijapur	255230	204189	2.61	1011	17.59	976	34.52	43.25	25.95

Source: Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India. * Percentage of India's tribal population,

Figure 5.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Chhattisgarh

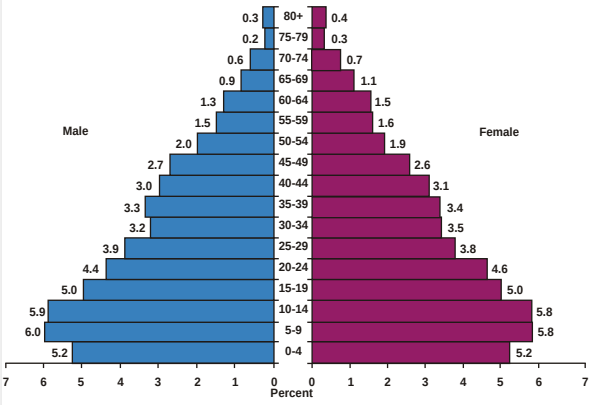
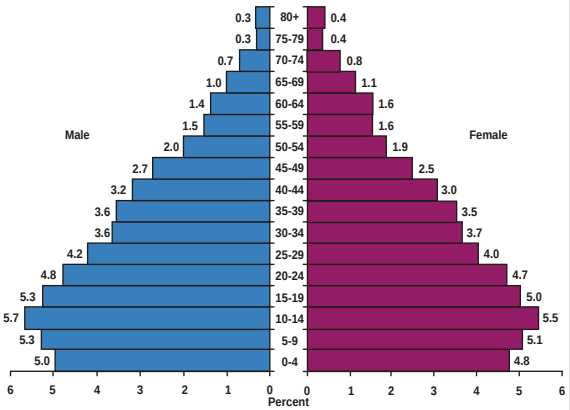


Figure 5.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Chhattisgarh



6 GOA

Goa is the smallest state and situated in the western coast of India. The state lies between latitude of 14°53'N and 15°40'N and longitude of 73°40'E and 74°21'E. The population density of the state is 394 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 2219 km² which constitutes 59.9% of state's total geographical area (Table 6.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 32,067 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 1,49,275 of which males and females are 72,948 and 76,327 in numbers respectively (Table 6.2). Age-sex distribution of tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 6.1 & 6.2). The decadal growth rate of the state is 8.2%. The tribal population of Goa contributes 10.2% of state's total population and 0.14% of India's total tribal population.

Presently, Goa has two districts South Goa and North Goa. South Goa district has the highest tribal concentration (14%) in the state which is about 62% of the total tribal population of the state (Map 6.1). Total sex ratio among tribals is 1046. The child sex ratio is 969. It is comparatively lower in North Goa district than the South Goa. Overall literacy rate among tribals is 79.1%, among males and females it is 87.2% and 71.5% respectively.

There are five scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. According to census 2001, Dublas hold first position in terms of their population size (188) followed by the Siddis (155), Naikdas (143), Varli (31) and Dhodia (16).

Table 6.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
GOA	3702	0.1*	543	585	1091	2219	59.94
North Goa	1736	46.9	128	236	559	923	53.17
South Goa	1966	53.1	415	349	532	1296	65.92

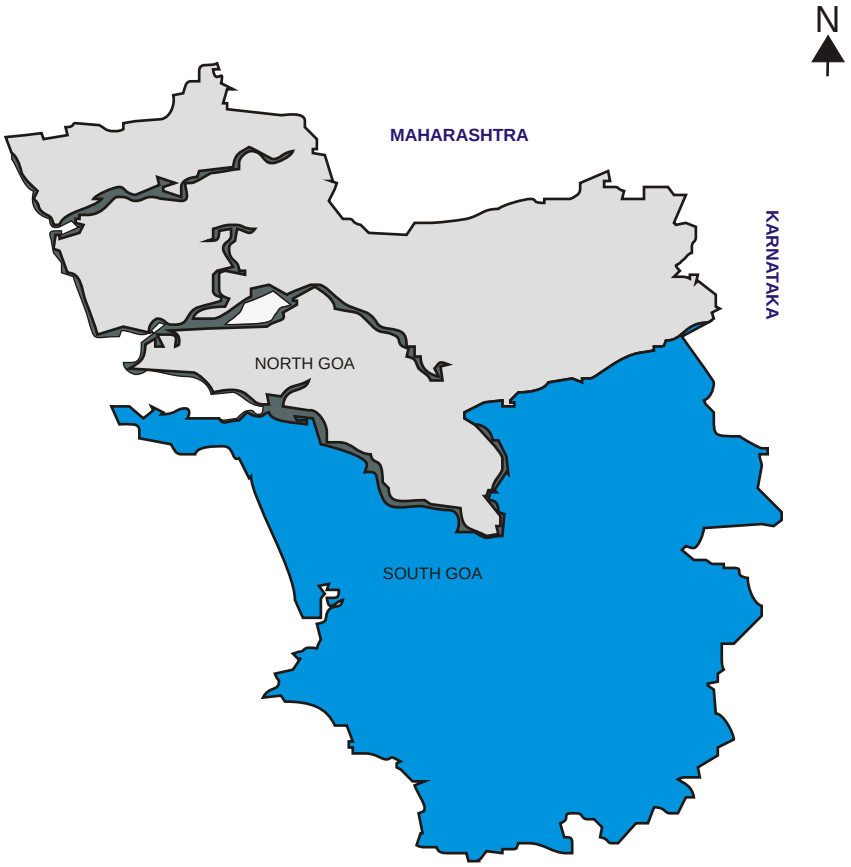
Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Table 6.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0 -6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	GOA	1458545	149275	0.14*	1046	9.99	969	79.14	87.16	71.53
1	North Goa	818008	56606	37.92	1034	9.28	959	83.55	91.48	75.94
2	South Goa	640537	92669	62.08	1054	10.42	974	76.41	84.47	68.83

Source: Census of India 2011, * Percentage of India's tribal population

Map 6.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Goa



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5 .0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Dubla
2. Siddi
3. Naikda
4. Varli
5. Dhodia



Siddi boy
Source: coastaldigest.com

Figure 6.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Goa

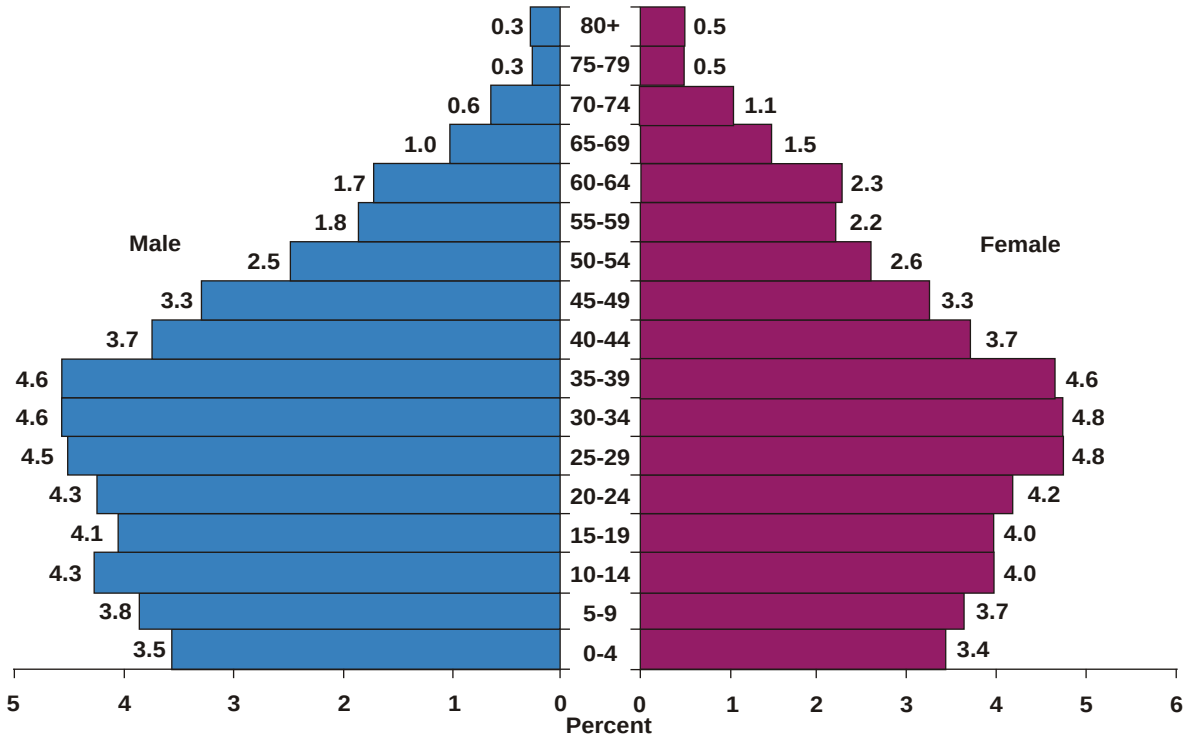
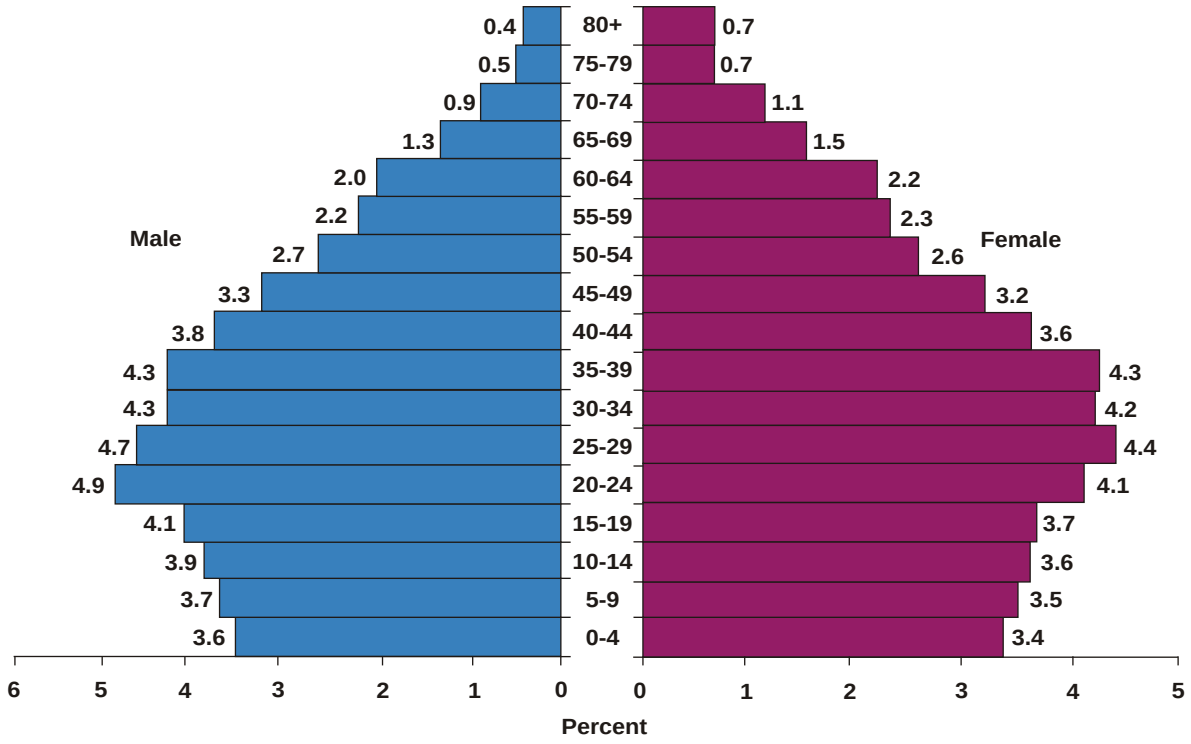


Figure 6.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Goa



7 GUJARAT

Gujarat state is situated in the western coast of the country. The state lies between the latitude of 20°07'N and 24°43'N and longitude of 68°10'E and 74°29'E. Its population density is 308 persons per km². The recorded forest area of the state is 14,619 km² which constitutes 7.5% of state's total geographical area (Table 7.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, the recorded tribal household in the state is 16,99,510. Total tribal population in the state is 89,17,174 which includes 45,01,389 males and 44,15,785 females. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 7.1& 7.2). The decadal change (2001-2011) in population of the state and tribal population is identical (19.2%). The tribal population of Gujarat forms 14.8% of total population of the state and 8.9% of India's total tribal population.

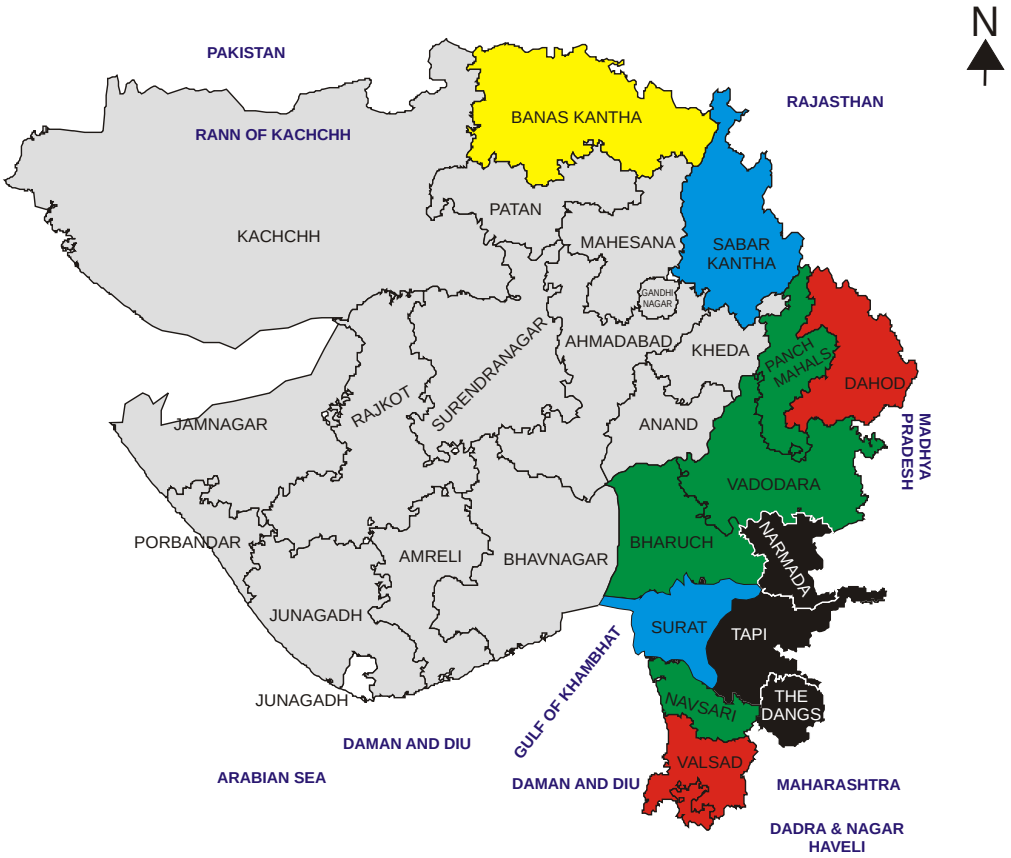
Presently, there are 26 districts in the state. District wise tribal population is presented in Table 7.2. Districts Narmada, Tapi, and The Dangs have very high tribal concentration in the state, which is

Table 7.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
GUJARAT	196022	6.0*	376	5231	9012	14619	7.46
Kachchh	45652	23.3	0	304	1995	2299	5.04
Banas Kantha	9858	5.0	0	370	472	842	8.54
Patan	3332	1.7	0	4	79	83	2.49
Mahesana	8540	4.4	0	19	195	214	2.51
Sabar Kantha	7390	3.8	29	305	470	804	10.88
Gandhinagar	649	0.3	0	6	36	42	6.47
Ahmadabad	8707	4.4	0	14	130	144	1.65
Surendranagar	10489	5.4	0	8	165	173	1.65
Rajkot	11203	5.7	0	4	137	141	1.26
Jamnagar	14125	7.2	0	54	358	412	2.92
Porbandar	2326	1.2	0	16	107	123	5.29
Junagadh	8281	4.2	15	952	641	1608	19.42
Amreli	6760	3.4	0	63	167	230	3.40
Bhavnagar	11155	5.7	0	52	235	287	2.57
Anand	3214	1.6	0	18	34	52	1.62
Kheda	3980	2.0	0	20	74	94	2.36
Panch Mahals	4461	2.3	0	176	394	570	12.78
Dohad	4405	2.2	1	163	540	704	15.98
Vadodara	7794	4.0	0	144	479	623	7.99
Narmada	2580	1.3	20	465	474	959	37.17
Bharuch	6458	3.3	0	81	227	308	4.77
The Dangs	1762	0.9	209	745	414	1368	77.64
Navsari	2215	1.1	18	125	145	288	13.00
Valsad	3029	1.5	0	345	590	935	30.87
Surat	7657	3.9	84	778	454	1316	17.19

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 7.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Gujarat



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Bhil
2. Dubla
3. Dhodia
4. Rathawa
5. Naikda
6. Gamit
7. Kokna
8. Chaudhri
9. Varli
10. Dhanka

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Kathodi
2. Kotwalia
3. Padhar
4. Siddi
5. Kolgha



Siddi girls
Source: costaldigest.com



Kathodi tribal children
Source: ahammerschlag photography



Kotwalia tribal people
Source: counterview.org

more than 80% of district's total population (Map 7.1). Districts Dohad, Vadodara and Valsad contribute about 40% to the state's tribal population.

The overall sex ratio among tribals are 981. The child sex ratio is 953; it is lowest in Mahesana district (856) and highest in Anand district (972). Overall literacy rate among tribals are 62.5% and among males and females, 71.7% and 53.2% respectively. It is lower in Surendranagar district (44.3%) and higher in Gandhinagar district (78.9%).

There are 29 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, five tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Bhils hold first position in terms of their population size (34,41,945) followed by the Dublas (5,96,865) and Dhodias (5,89,108).

Table 7.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	GUJARAT	60439692	8917174	8.55*	981	15.85	953	62.48	71.68	53.16
1	Kachchh	2092371	24228	0.27	889	19.53	933	53.89	63.50	42.94
2	Banas Kantha	3120506	284155	3.19	968	23.56	951	49.99	61.29	38.39
3	Patan	1343734	13303	0.15	946	14.30	949	67.68	79.98	54.67
4	Mahesana	2035064	9392	0.11	925	15.19	856	78.15	85.86	69.94
5	Sabar Kantha	2428589	542156	6.08	989	20.01	943	65.23	76.11	54.36
6	Gandhinagar	1391753	18204	0.20	875	11.98	854	78.94	85.06	71.97
7	Ahmadabad	7214225	89138	1.00	892	14.57	911	68.43	76.59	59.26
8	Surendranagar	1756268	21453	0.24	938	18.30	920	44.29	56.35	31.50
9	Rajkot	3804558	24017	0.27	921	18.32	920	57.34	64.60	49.45
10	Jamnagar	2160119	24187	0.27	948	18.72	939	56.51	63.91	48.73
11	Porbandar	585449	13039	0.15	937	17.53	926	56.36	65.72	46.39
12	Junagadh	2743082	55571	0.62	952	14.41	913	66.52	75.65	56.99
13	Amreli	1514190	7322	0.08	899	20.39	897	45.67	53.70	36.74
14	Bhavnagar	2880365	9110	0.10	917	14.03	874	73.46	82.65	63.51
15	Anand	2092745	24824	0.28	945	14.64	972	66.11	74.44	57.25
16	Kheda	2299885	40336	0.45	916	14.99	912	63.79	73.57	53.13
17	Panch Mahals	2390776	721604	8.09	959	18.15	955	59.09	70.30	47.41
18	Dohad	2127086	1580850	17.73	993	21.06	952	53.82	64.61	43.07
19	Vadodara	4165626	1149901	12.90	960	15.38	956	54.27	64.72	43.39
20	Narmada	590297	481392	5.40	969	13.85	947	69.04	78.66	59.15
21	Bharuch	1551019	488194	5.47	950	12.87	955	65.63	74.58	56.20
22	The Dangs	228291	216073	2.42	1009	18.03	967	74.45	82.54	66.50
23	Navsari	1329672	639659	7.17	1001	10.66	959	74.55	81.66	67.48
24	Valsad	1705678	902794	10.12	1002	13.92	965	67.26	75.00	59.58
25	Surat	6081322	856952	9.61	983	11.84	951	67.27	74.02	60.43
26	Tapi	807022	679320	7.62	1022	10.98	967	64.93	72.41	57.66

Source: Census of India 2011, * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 7.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Gujarat

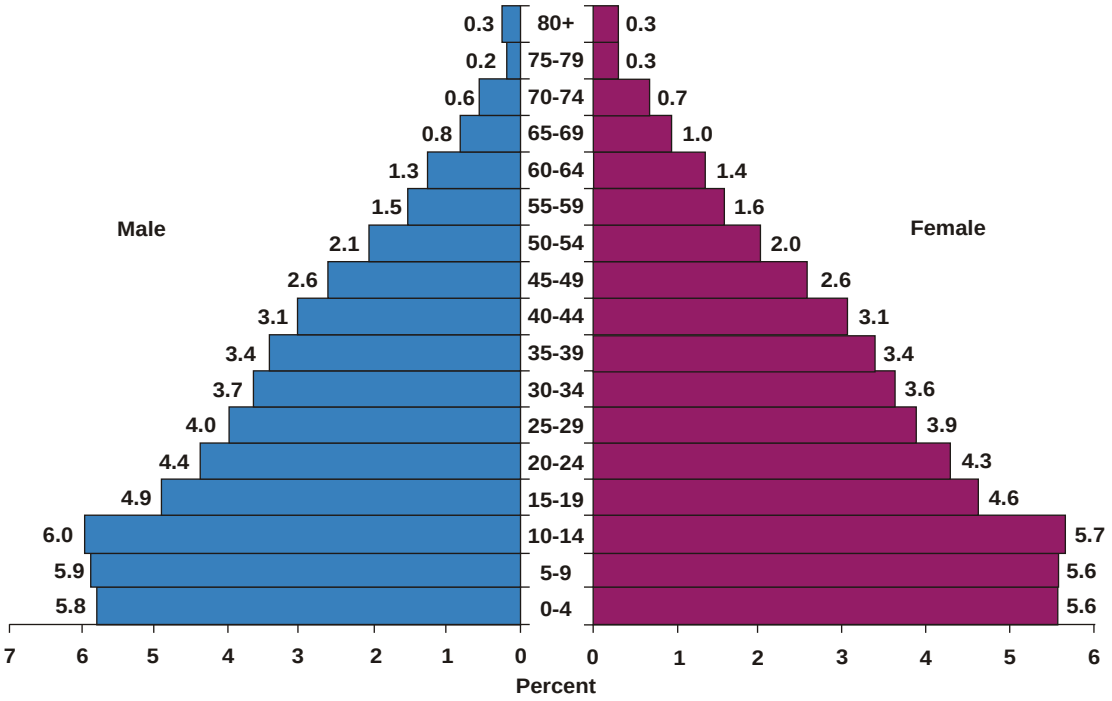
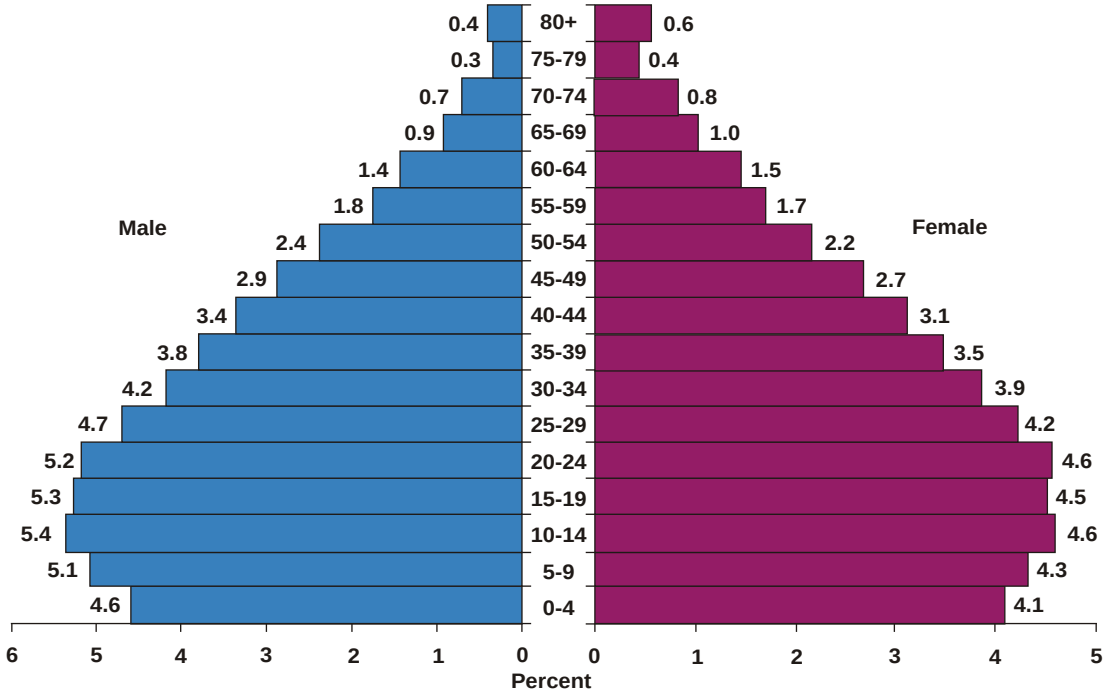


Figure 7.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Gujarat



8 HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh is situated in the western part of Himalayas in India. The surrounding states of Himachal Pradesh are Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The area of the state is 55,673 km², and lies between the latitude of 30°22'N and 33°12'N and longitude of 75°45'E and 79°04'E. Its population density is 123 persons per km^2. The forest area of the state is 14,679 km^2 which constitutes 26.4% of state's total geographical area (Table 8.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 80,678 households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 3,92,126 with 1,96,118 males and 1,96,008 females (Table 8.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 8.1 & 8.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 60.3% which is higher than state's decadal growth rate (12.8%). The tribal population of Himachal Pradesh forms 5.7% of state's total population and 0.38% of India's total tribal population.

The state has 12 districts. Lahul & Spiti district have highest tribal concentration in the state which is more than 80% of districts total population (Map 8.1). Districts Chamba, Kangra and Kinnaur contributes about 67% to the state's tribal population.

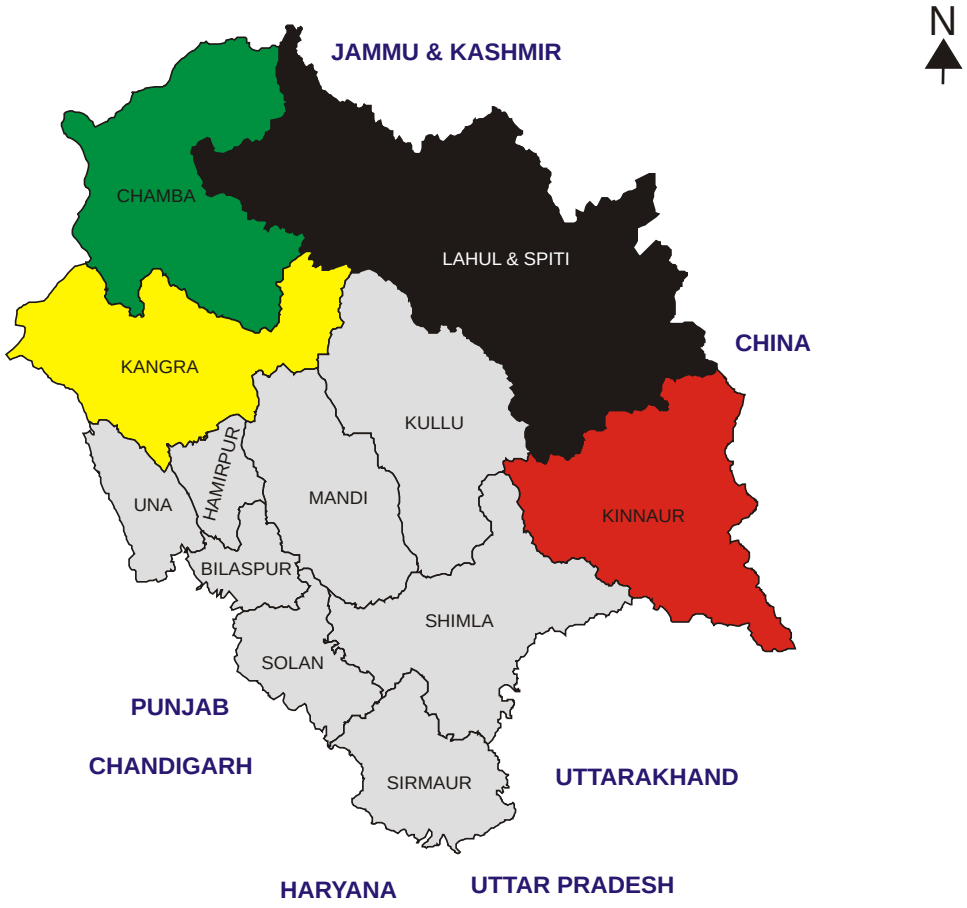
Overall sex ratio among tribal is 999. The child sex ratio is 930; it is lowest in Una district (842) and highest in Lahul & Spiti district (1023). Literacy rate among tribal is 73.6% and among males and

Table 8.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
HIMACHAL PRADESH	55673	1.7*	3224	6381	5074	14679	26.37
Chamba	6522.0	11.7	853	773	811	2437	37.37
Kangra	5739.0	10.3	310	1,221	533	2064	35.96
Lahul & Spiti	13841.0	24.9	15	32	147	194	1.40
Kullu	5503.0	9.9	586	785	588	1959	35.60
Mandi	3950.0	7.1	373	735	567	1675	42.41
Hamirpur	1118.0	2.0	39	91	114	244	21.82
Una	1540.0	2.8	18	302	203	523	33.96
Bilaspur	1167.0	2.1	24	171	167	362	31.02
Solan	1936.0	3.5	55	404	391	850	43.90
Sirmaur	2825.0	5.1	130	568	687	1385	49.03
Shimla	5131.0	9.2	739	1,037	610	2386	46.50
Kinnaur	6401.0	11.5	82	262	256	600	9.37

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 8.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Himachal Pradesh



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5 .0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Gaddi
2. Kannauras
3. Gujjar
4. Bodh
5. Pangwala
6. Swangla
7. Lahula
8. Lamba



Gaddi tribe
Source: firstpost.com



Kannaura woman
Source : flickr.com



Gujjar people
Source : oktatabyebye.com

females it is 83.2% and 64.2% respectively. It is lower in Sirmaur district (59.7%) and higher in Hamirpur district (85.4%).

There are eight scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. According to census 2001, Gaddis hold first position in terms of their population size (92,569) followed by the Kannauras (61,660) and Gujjars (35,538).

Table 8.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0 -6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6864602	392126	0.38*	999	12.22	930	73.64	83.17	64.20
1	Chamba	519080	135500	34.56	996	13.40	936	69.10	80.31	57.96
2	Kangra	1510075	84564	21.57	1026	12.13	920	74.07	82.84	65.65
3	Lahul & Spiti	31564	25707	6.56	1017	10.15	1023	76.94	86.89	67.15
4	Kullu	437903	16822	4.29	981	8.45	864	83.15	90.21	76.04
5	Mandi	999777	12787	3.26	1015	13.80	900	75.89	83.84	68.21
6	Hamirpur	454768	3044	0.78	988	11.99	862	85.37	92.58	78.20
7	Una	521173	8601	2.19	935	11.82	842	80.01	87.77	71.82
8	Bilaspur	381956	10693	2.73	950	11.76	918	75.52	84.63	65.96
9	Solan	580320	25645	6.54	921	13.51	865	73.11	82.48	63.03
10	Sirmaur	529855	11262	2.87	905	17.16	919	59.74	69.72	48.68
11	Shimla	814010	8755	2.23	922	12.05	994	75.48	79.80	70.75
12	Kinnaur	84121	48746	12.43	1065	9.47	987	80.04	89.20	71.51

Source: Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 8.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Himachal Pradesh

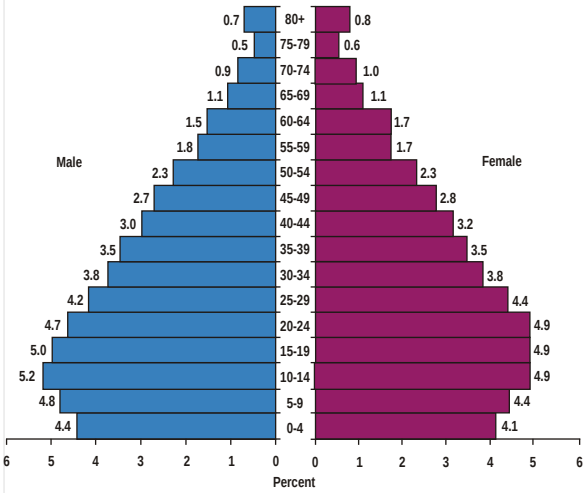
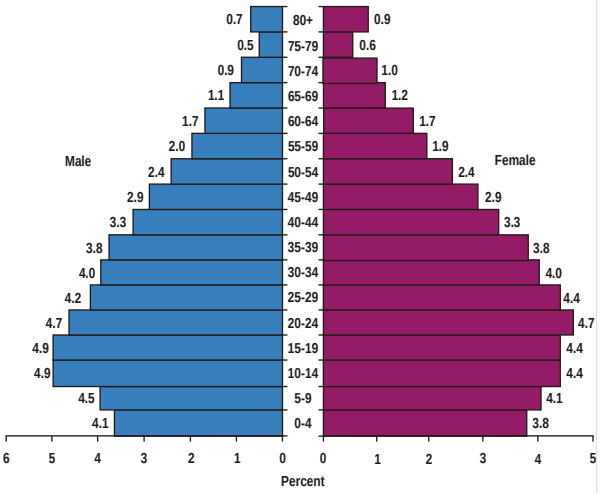


Figure 8.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Himachal Pradesh



9 JAMMU & KASHMIR

Jammu & Kashmir is situated in the northern part of India sharing international borders with Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and Tibet. The area of the state is 2,22,236 km². The state lies between the latitude of 32°17'N and 37°05'N and longitude of 72°31'E and 80°20'E. The population density of the state is 56 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 22,539 km² which constitutes 10.1% of state's total geographical area (Table 9.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 2,60,401 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 14,93,299 among them males and females are 7,76,257 and 7,17,042 respectively (Table 9.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 9.1 & 9.2). The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 35%, which is higher than state's decadal growth rate (23.7%). The tribal population of Jammu & Kashmir forms 11.9% of state's total population and 1.43% of India's total tribal population.

Jammu & Kashmir has 22 districts. Kargil district has the highest tribal concentration in the state which is more than 80% of district's total population (Map 9.1). Districts Rajouri, Punch and Kargil contribute about 35% to the state's tribal population.

In the state, overall sex ratio among tribal is 924. The child sex ratio is 912, it is lowest in Ganderbal district (871) and highest in Badgam district (985). Literacy rate among tribal is 50.6% and 60.6% and 39.7% among males and females respectively. It is lower in Kulgam district (27.9%) and higher in Leh (Ladakh) district (71.8%).

There are 12 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. According to census 2001, Gujjars hold first position in terms of their population size (7,63,806) followed by the Bots (96,698) and Bakarwals (60,724).

Table 9.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
JAMMU & KASHMIR	222236	6.80*	4140	8760	9639	22539	10.14
Kupwara	2379	1.07	472	366	322	1160	48.76
Badgam	1371	0.62	99	69	52	220	16.05
Leh (Ladakh)	45110	20.30	0	48	57	105	0.23
Kargil	14037	6.32	0	3	21	24	0.17
Punch	1674	0.75	187	300	242	729	43.55
Rajouri	2630	1.18	49	439	752	1240	47.15
Kathua	2651	1.19	112	673	614	1399	52.77
Baramula	4588	2.06	425	286	446	1157	25.22
Srinagar	2228	1.00	196	307	249	752	33.75
Pulwama	1398	0.63	110	106	78	294	21.03
Anantnag	3984	1.79	196	664	578	1438	36.09
Doda	11691	5.26	619	1689	1659	3967	33.93
Udhampur	4550	2.05	349	1129	1211	2689	59.10
Jammu	3097	1.39	0	210	672	882	28.48
Outside LOC	120848	54.38	1326	2471	2686	6483	5.36

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 9.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Jammu & Kashmir



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5 .0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Gujjar
2. Bot, Boto
3. Bakarwal
4. Brokpa
5. Balti
6. Purigpa
7. Gaddi
8. Sippi
9. Changpa
10. Mon



Gujjar woman
Source: indianetzone.com



Nomadic tribe
Source: trekearth.com



Brokpa woman
Source: hotnewsonline.org

Table 9.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts.

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	12541302	1493299	1.43*	924	20.30	912	50.56	60.58	39.73
1	Kupwara	870354	70352	4.71	906	26.35	927	43.82	53.45	33.10
2	Badgam	753745	23912	1.60	931	25.76	985	41.40	48.65	33.45
3	Leh (Laddakh)	33487	95857	6.42	1016	11.10	949	71.82	80.49	63.36
4	Kargil	140802	122336	8.19	953	15.40	977	68.37	79.99	56.11
5	Punch	476835	176101	11.79	951	20.13	897	59.95	72.15	47.31
6	Rajouri	642415	232815	15.59	918	20.33	888	52.87	63.45	41.44
7	Kathua	616435	53307	3.57	925	18.88	920	45.57	57.10	33.12
8	Baramula	1008039	37705	2.52	863	21.62	926	43.74	56.50	28.66
9	Bandipore	392232	75374	5.05	913	21.32	911	52.29	62.94	40.64
10	Srinagar	1236829	8935	0.60	780	14.90	891	45.80	54.37	34.56
11	Ganderbal	297446	61070	4.09	876	21.96	871	43.58	53.41	32.37
12	Pulwama	560440	22607	1.51	910	27.04	901	31.78	40.17	22.6
13	Shupiyan	266215	21820	1.46	929	22.28	944	36.38	44.00	28.13
14	Anantnag	1078692	116006	7.77	902	25.89	873	34.07	41.88	25.52
15	Kulgam	424483	26525	1.78	910	24.39	92	27.90	33.60	21.60
16	Doda	409936	39216	2.63	925	22.11	937	46.40	59.49	32.18
17	Ramban	283713	39772	2.66	899	21.52	921	35.38	44.80	24.83
18	Kishtwar	230696	38149	2.55	918	21.74	967	29.00	37.32	19.81
19	Udhampur	554985	56309	3.77	932	19.65	894	44.27	56.50	31.28
20	Reasi	314667	88365	5.92	907	20.86	937	39.44	48.37	29.52
21	Jammu	1529958	69193	4.63	905	16.94	895	57.63	67.03	47.27
22	Samba	318898	17573	1.18	913	16.56	880	58.01	67.45	47.74

Source: Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 9.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Jammu & Kashmir

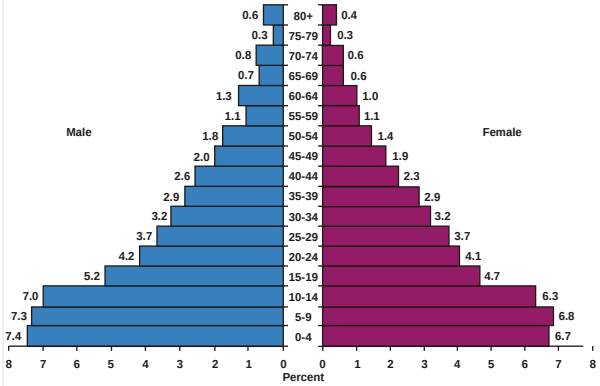
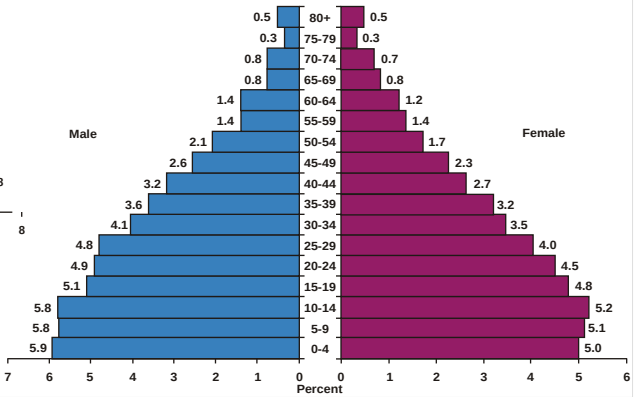


Figure 9.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Jammu & Kashmir



10 JHARKHAND

The area of the Jharkhand state is 79,714 km² which constitutes 2.4% of country's total geographical area. The state lies between latitude of 22°00'N and 24°37'N and longitude of 83°15'E and 87°01'E. Its population density is 414 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 22,977 km² which constitutes 28.8% of state's total geographical area (Table 10.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 16,99,215 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 86,45,042. It includes 43,15,407 male and 43,29,635 female tribals (Table 10.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 10.1 & 10.2). The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 22% which is higher than state's decadal growth rate (22.3%). The tribal population of Jharkhand contributes 26.2% to state's total population and 8.3% of country's total tribal population.

There are 24 districts in Jharkhand. Districts Lohardaga, Gumla, Khunti, Simdega, West Singhbhum have high tribal concentration in the state which lies between 50-80% of district's total population (Map 10.1). Districts Ranchi, Gumla and Dumka contribute about 27% to the state's tribal population.

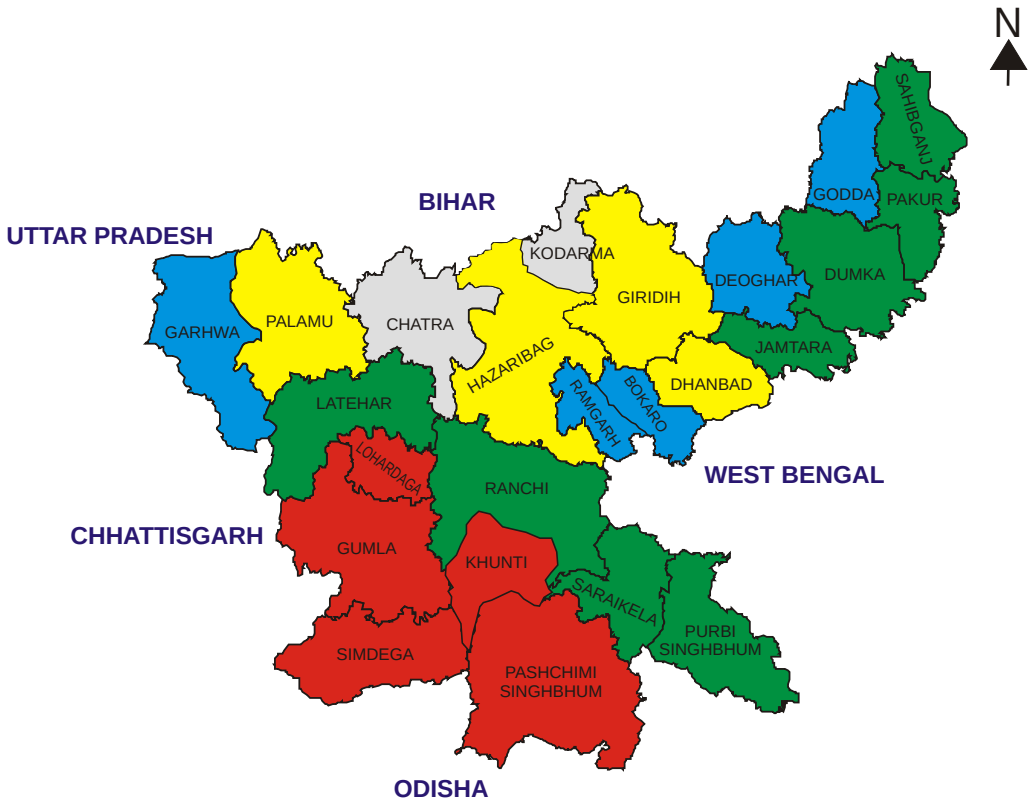
The overall sex ratio among tribals are 1003. The child sex ratio is 976; it is lowest in Kharsawan district (964) and highest in Kodarma district (1017). Literacy rate among tribals are 57.1% with 68.2%

Table 10.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
JHARKHAND	79714	2.4*	2590	9917	10470	22977	28.82
Garhwa	4092	5.1	124	406	835	1365	33.36
Chatra	3732	4.7	251	863	663	1777	47.62
Kodarma	1435	1.8	68	321	207	596	41.53
Giridih	4963	6.2	98	422	344	864	17.41
Deoghar	2479	3.1	0	84	85	169	6.82
Godda	2110	2.6	15	268	116	399	18.91
Sahibganj	1834	2.3	21	336	193	550	29.99
Pakur	1571	2.0	3	172	108	283	18.01
Dhanbad	2996	3.8	0	50	155	205	6.84
Bokaro	1929	2.4	64	244	252	560	29.03
Lohardaga	1491	1.9	174	219	110	503	33.74
Purbi Singhbhum	3533	4.4	53	621	404	1078	30.51
Palamu	8657	10.9	529	1809	1189	3527	40.74
Hazaribagh	5998	7.5	272	626	1164	2062	34.38
Dumka	6212	7.8	0	314	323	637	10.25
Ranchi	7698	9.7	141	684	1079	1904	24.73
Gumla	9077	11.4	324	919	1414	2657	29.27
Pashchimi Singhbhum	9907	12.4	453	1559	1829	3841	38.77

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 10.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Jharkhand



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5 .0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Santhal
2. Oraon
3. Munda
4. Ho
5. Kharwar
6. Lohra
7. Bhumij
8. Kharia
9. Mahli
10. Mal Paharia

PVTGs inhabiting the state (including Jharkhand)

1. Asurs
2. Birhor
3. Birjia
4. Hill Kharia
5. Korwas
6. Mal Paharia
7. Parhaiyas
8. Sauria Paharia
9. Savar



Kharia tribe
Source: kharia.in



Asur tribe
Source: indianmirror.com

and 56.2% among males and females respectively. It is lower in Kodarma district (39.4%) and higher in Simdega district (68.8%).

There are 30 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among these nine tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Santhals hold first position in terms of their population size (24,10,509) followed by the Oraons (13,90,459) and Mundas (10,49,767).

Table 10.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	JHARKHAND	32988134	8645042	8.29*	1003	16.97	976	57.13	68.17	46.20
1	Garhwa	1322784	205874	2.38	970	20.16	983	52.14	62.73	41.20
2	Chatra	1042886	45563	0.53	969	18.99	970	57.17	65.64	48.43
3	Kodarma	716259	6903	0.08	921	22.67	1017	39.43	49.36	28.33
4	Giridih	2445474	238188	2.76	974	20.14	971	46.06	58.52	33.28
5	Deoghar	1492073	180962	2.09	988	18.79	1008	48.29	61.94	34.41
6	Godda	1313551	279208	3.23	1016	16.54	981	43.67	55.31	32.29
7	Sahibganj	1150567	308343	3.57	1010	17.84	983	39.95	48.82	31.22
8	Pakur	900422	379054	4.38	1027	19.42	982	41.71	51.43	32.34
9	Dhanbad	2684487	233119	2.70	988	15.46	977	56.16	69.40	42.78
10	Bokaro	2062330	255626	2.96	978	15.48	973	56.27	68.08	44.20
11	Lohardaga	461790	262734	3.04	1008	17.18	975	63.01	73.35	52.83
12	Purbi Singhbhum	2293919	653923	7.56	1006	15.00	968	59.66	71.89	47.58
13	Palamu	1939869	181208	2.10	957	19.23	966	55.77	67.06	43.95
14	Latehar	726978	331096	3.83	989	19.40	966	57.40	68.07	46.68
15	Hazaribagh	1734495	121768	1.41	1003	17.05	970	58.74	68.68	48.90
16	Ramgarh	949443	201166	2.33	974	15.29	972	60.36	71.00	49.45
17	Dumka	1321442	571077	6.61	1024	16.68	979	52.87	64.61	41.51
18	Jamtara	791042	240489	2.78	1003	16.40	978	55.13	67.92	42.44
19	Ranchi	2914253	1042016	12.05	1002	14.31	966	67.91	77.52	58.37
20	Khunti	531885	389626	4.51	1011	16.66	975	61.28	71.56	51.19
21	Gumla	1025213	706754	8.18	1005	17.23	969	63.81	73.44	54.31
22	Simdega	599578	424407	4.91	1006	15.48	970	68.76	76.03	61.57
23	Pashchimi Singhbhum	1502338	1011296	11.70	1019	18.91	992	53.43	66.37	40.81
24	Saraikela Kharsawan	1065056	374642	4.33	1002	16.43	964	57.29	70.92	43.80

Source: Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 10.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Jharkhand

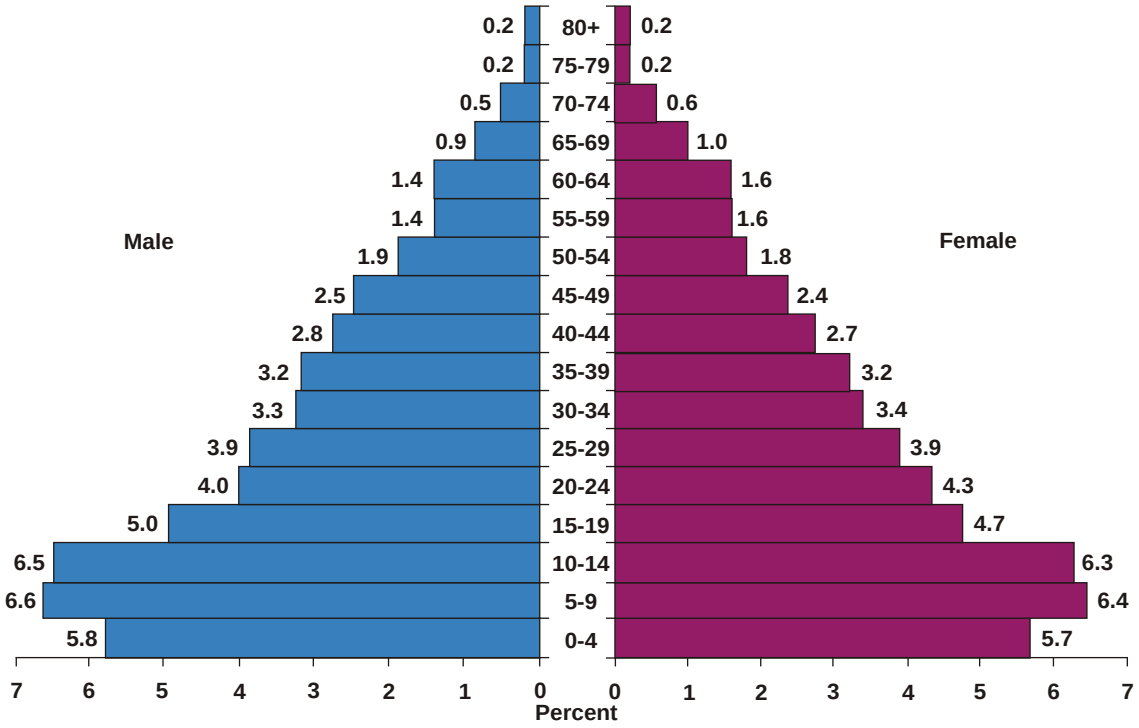
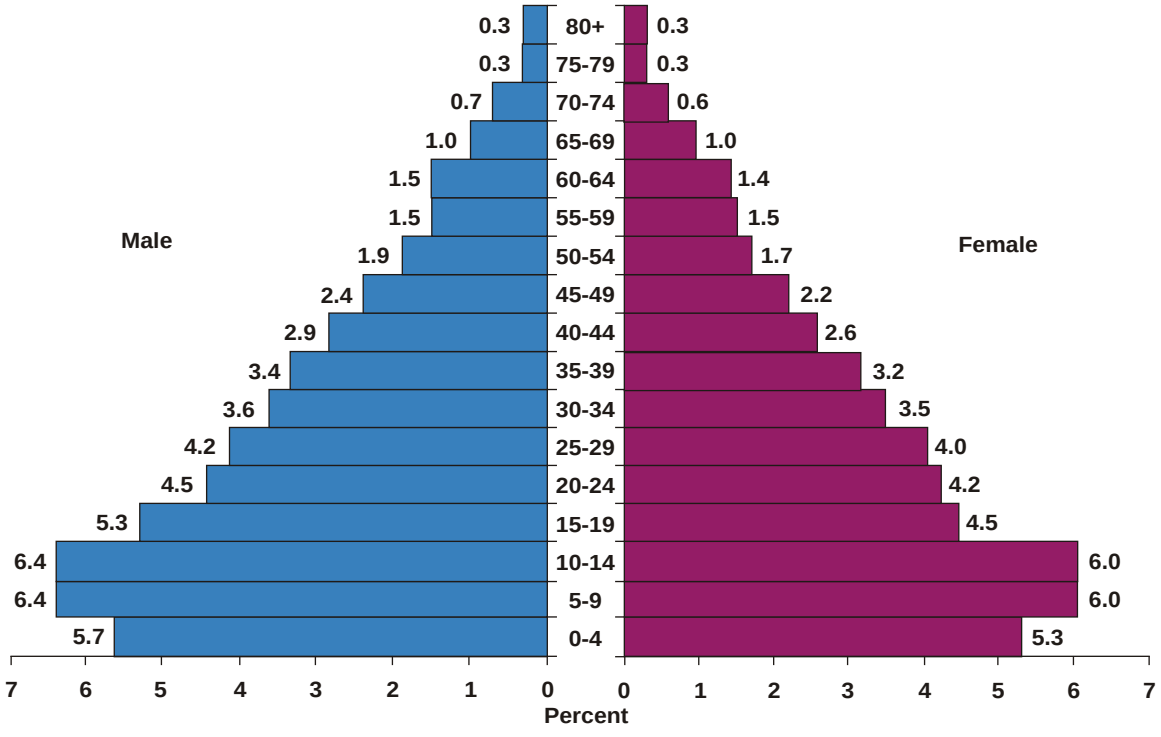


Figure 10.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Jharkhand



11 KARNATAKA

Karnataka is situated in southern peninsular part of India. The area of the state is 1,91,791 km² which constitutes 5.8% of country's total geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 11°30'N and 18°25'N and longitude of 74°10'E and 78°35'E. The population density of the state is 319 persons per km² and forest area is 36,194 km² which constitutes 18.9% of state's total geographical area (Table 11.1).

Distribution of tribal population

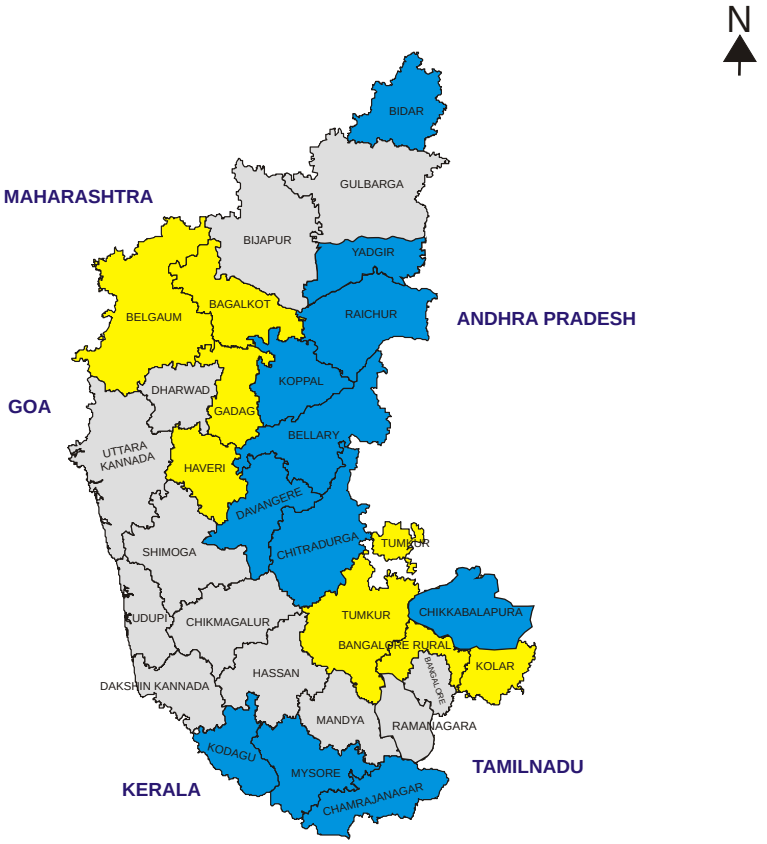
According to census 2011, there are 8,75,742 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 42,48,987 among them number of males and females are 21,34,754 and 21,14,233 respectively. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 11.1 & 11.2). The decadal growth rate of tribal population during 2001-2011 is 22.7% which is higher than the state's decadal growth rate (15.7%). The tribal population of Karnataka forms 7.0% of state's total population and 4.1% of India's total tribal population.

Table 11.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
KARNATAKA	191791	5.8*	1777	20179	14238	36194	18.87
Belgaum	13415	7.0	17	757	320	1094	8.16
Bagalkot	6575	3.4	0	11	189	200	3.04
Bijapur	10494	5.5	0	0	12	12	0.11
Bidar	5448	2.8	0	18	36	54	0.99
Raichur	6827	3.6	0	2	22	24	0.35
Koppal	7189	3.7	0	1	13	14	0.19
Gadag	4656	2.4	0	0	122	122	2.62
Dharwad	4260	2.2	0	232	153	385	9.04
Uttara Kannada	10291	5.4	184	5776	1859	7819	75.98
Haveri	4823	2.5	0	154	245	399	8.27
Bellary	8450	4.4	0	110	662	772	9.14
Chitradurga	8440	4.4	0	56	362	418	4.95
Davanagere	5924	3.1	4	339	399	742	12.53
Shimoga	8477	4.4	205	2808	1394	4407	51.99
Udupi	3880	2.0	158	1415	617	2190	56.44
Chikmagalur	7201	3.8	587	2428	666	3681	51.12
Tumkur	10597	5.5	0	62	490	552	5.21
Bangalore	2190	1.1	0	39	111	150	6.85
Mandya	4961	2.6	1	98	209	308	6.21
Hassan	6814	3.6	67	752	511	1330	19.52
Dakshina Kannada	4560	2.4	253	1009	1598	2860	62.72
Kodagu	4102	2.1	246	2142	951	3339	81.40
Mysore	6854	3.6	4	648	417	1069	15.60
Chamarajanagar	5101	2.7	45	1043	1548	2636	51.68
Gulbarga	16224	8.5	0	87	209	296	1.82
Kolar	8223	4.3	0	59	450	509	6.19
Bangalore Rural	5815	3.0	6	133	673	812	13.96

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 11.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Karnataka



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Naikda
2. Gond
3. Koli Dhor
4. Marati
5. Meda
6. Soligaru
7. Jenu Kuruba
8. Yerava
9. Hasalaru
10. Kadu Kuruba

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Jenu Kuruba
2. Koraga



Koya man
Source : indianetzone.com



Jenu Kuruba
Source: orangecounty.in

Karnataka has 30 districts. Its district wise tribal population is presented in Table 11.2. Districts with highest tribal concentration in the state are Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bellary, Dabanagere, Chitradurga, Chikkabailapur, Kodagu, Mysore, Chamarajanagar; which is about 10-25% of district's total population (Map 11.1). Districts Bellary, Raichur, Mysore and Chitradurga contribute more than 34% to the state's tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 990. The child sex ratio is 964, it is lowest in Mandya district (896) and highest in Hassan district (1112). Literacy rate among tribals are 62.1% with 71.1% among males and 53% among females. Overall literacy rate is low in Yadgir district (43.6%) and high in Bangalore district (81.1%).

There are 49 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among these two tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Naikdas hold first position in terms of their population size (29,18,649) followed by the Gonds (1,36,700) and Koli Dhors (80,627).

Table 11.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts.

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	KARNATAKA	61095297	4248987	4.07*	990	13.19	964	62.08	71.14	52.98
1	Belgaum	4779661	297198	6.99	999	15.27	954	59.51	70.82	48.28
2	Bagalkot	1889752	97203	2.29	1005	15.68	943	58.43	69.85	47.20
3	Bijapur	2177331	39314	0.93	974	15.09	968	62.26	73.11	51.14
4	Bidar	1703300	235822	5.55	969	13.56	944	61.54	70.88	51.93
5	Raichur	1928812	367071	8.64	1016	16.53	966	44.41	55.79	33.33
6	Koppal	1389920	164271	3.87	985	15.47	975	60.96	72.08	49.69
7	Gadag	1064570	61654	1.45	990	12.61	967	69.35	79.96	58.68
8	Dharwad	1847023	87548	2.06	982	13.03	955	68.29	76.91	59.54
9	Uttara Kannada	1437169	34239	0.81	1003	12.83	1041	71.89	78.94	64.83
10	Haveri	1597668	141380	3.33	961	12.19	961	71.21	79.86	62.21
11	Bellary	2452595	451406	10.62	1002	15.13	973	55.86	66.30	45.50
12	Chitradurga	1659456	302554	7.12	978	11.86	958	66.78	76.04	57.34
13	Davanagere	1945497	233112	5.49	979	11.81	936	67.18	75.36	58.86
14	Shimoga	1752753	65412	1.54	1000	11.28	947	71.58	78.22	64.98
15	Udupi	1177361	52897	1.24	1017	9.23	977	78.10	83.97	72.34
16	Chikmagalur	1137961	44970	1.06	1045	9.80	1051	69.72	76.86	62.89
17	Tumkur	2678980	209559	4.93	991	10.42	976	70.01	78.28	61.68
18	Bangalore	9621551	190239	4.48	918	11.71	953	81.13	85.88	75.93
19	Mandya	1805769	22402	0.53	981	11.11	896	64.97	71.89	57.99
20	Hassan	1776421	32329	0.76	1022	11.00	1112	69.62	77.57	61.76
21	Dakshina Kannada	2089649	82268	1.94	1008	9.52	963	81.49	87.41	75.64
22	Kodagu	554519	58054	1.37	1036	13.93	1033	55.48	60.01	51.10
23	Mysore	3001127	334547	7.87	1007	11.19	974	60.92	67.99	53.92
24	Chamarajanagar	1020791	120219	2.83	1025	10.21	945	54.99	62.11	48.11
25	Gulbarga	2566326	65259	1.54	988	15.37	939	56.44	66.82	46.02
26	Yadgir	1174271	146849	3.46	996	17.37	957	43.56	54.52	32.65
27	Kolar	1536401	78875	1.86	972	11.52	952	63.61	72.24	54.76
28	Chikkaballapura	1255104	156487	3.68	977	10.99	993	61.40	69.87	52.71
29	Bangalore Rural	990923	52903	1.25	949	11.34	953	71.79	79.67	63.48
30	Ramanagara	1082636	22946	0.54	975	13.51	1040	57.88	64.57	50.95

Source: Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 11.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Karnataka

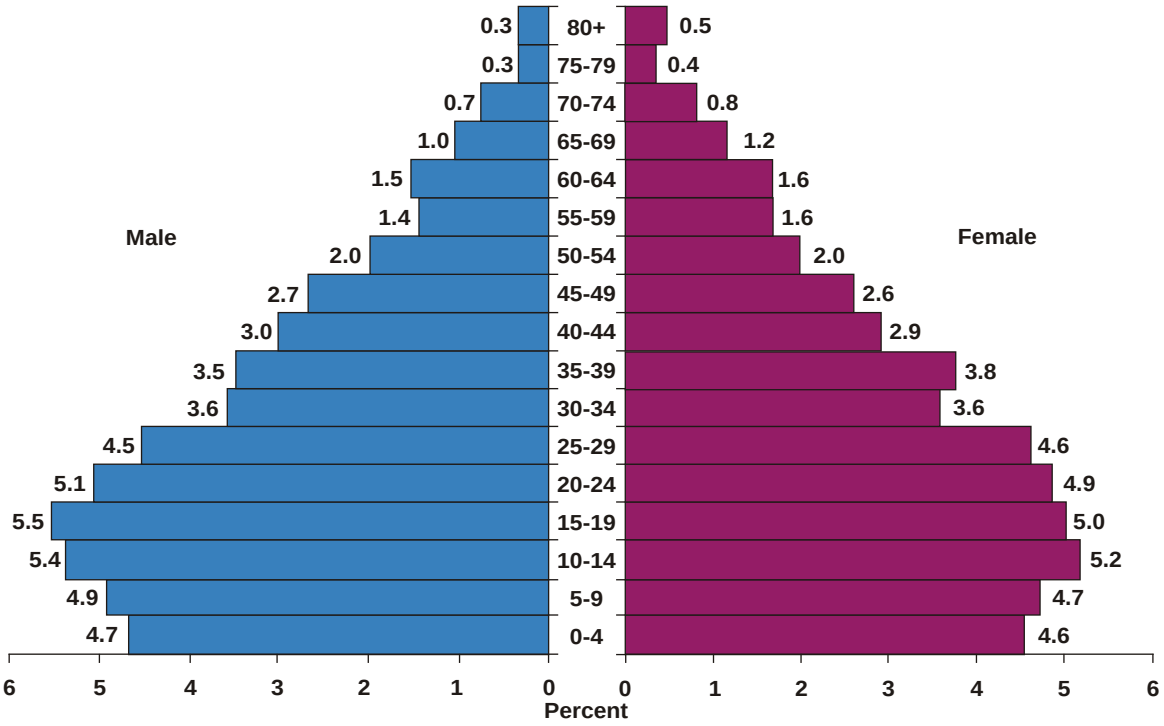
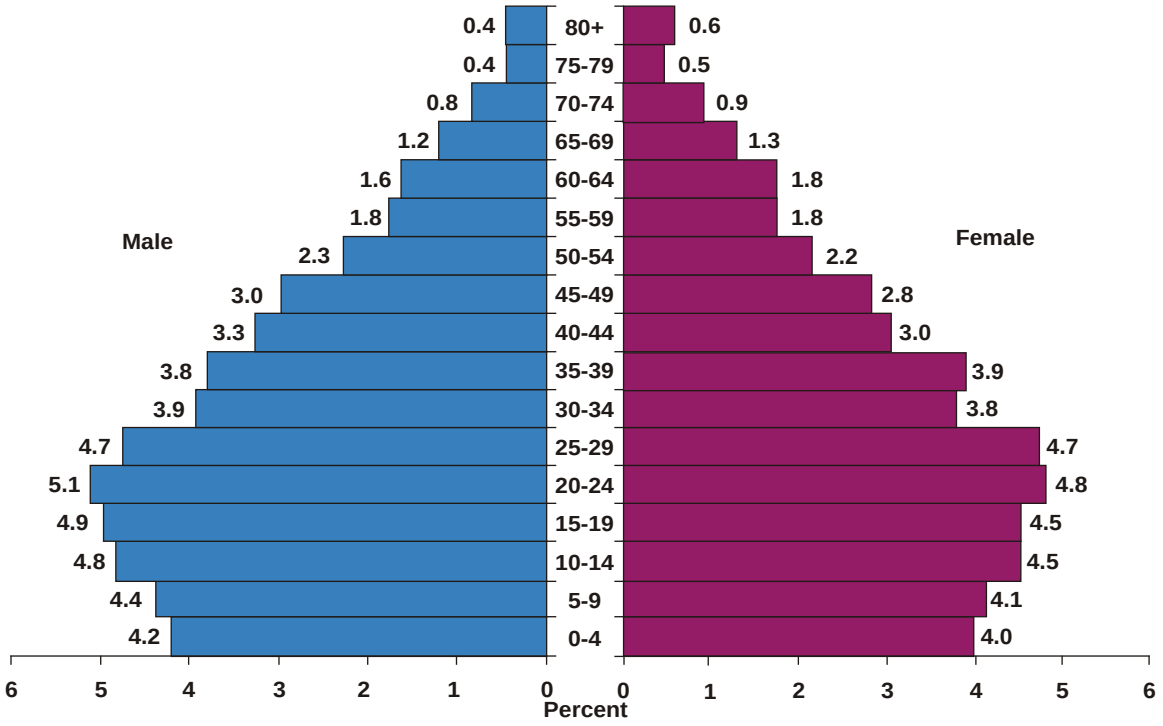


Figure 11.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Karnataka



12 KERALA

Kerala is situated in the southern most part of India. The area of this state is 38,863 km² which constitutes 9.4% of country's geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 8°17'N and 12°47'N and longitude of 74°52'E and 77°24'E. The population density is 859 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 17,300 km² which constitutes 44.5% of the state's geographical area (Table 12.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 1,19,788 tribal households in the state. The total tribal population in the state is 4,84,839 including 2,38,203 male and 2,46,636 female population. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure12.1 & 12.2). The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 33.1% and it is higher than the state's decadal growth rate (4.9%). The tribal population of Kerala forms 1.5% of state's total population and 0.46% of India's tribal population.

There are 14 districts in the state. District wise tribal population is shown in Table 12.2. Waynad district has the highest tribal concentration in the state which is between 10-25% of district's total population (Map 12.1). Districts Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad, Kasaragod and Kannur contribute more than 70% to the state's tribal population.

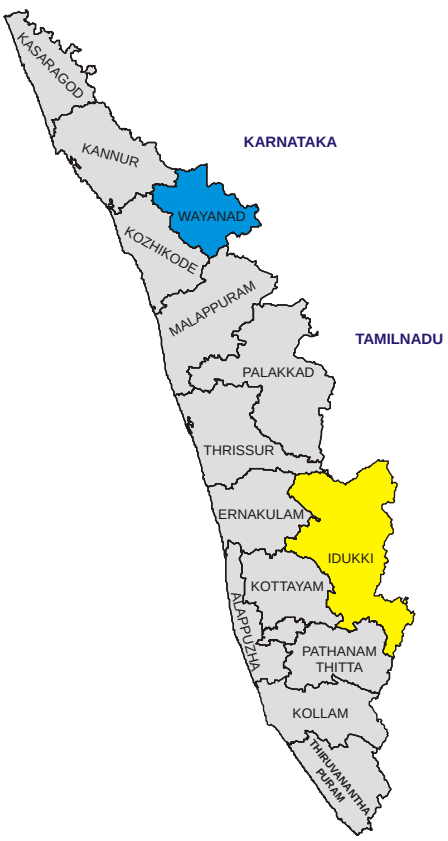
Overall sex ratio among tribals are 1035. The child sex ratio is 949; it is lowest in Alappuzha district (881) and highest in Thrissur district (1053). Literacy rate among tribals are 75.8% with 80.8% and 71.1% among males and females respectively. Overall literacy rate is low in Palakkad district (61.5) and high in Kottayam district (94.3).

Table 12.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
KERALA	38863	1.2*	1442	9394	6464	17300	44.52
Kasaragod	1992	5.1	0	307	285	592	29.72
Kannur	2966	7.6	21	351	269	641	21.61
Wayanad	2131	5.5	140	1347	288	1775	83.29
Kozhikode	2344	6.0	32	288	271	591	25.21
Malappuram	3550	9.1	144	406	659	1209	34.06
Palakkad	4480	11.5	276	693	606	1575	35.16
Thrissur	3032	7.8	181	388	362	931	30.71
Ernakulam	2407	6.2	12	298	385	695	28.87
Idukki	5019	12.9	350	2159	1421	3930	78.30
Kottayam	2203	5.7	12	542	335	889	40.35
Alappuzha	1414	3.6	0	12	26	38	2.69
Pathanamthitta	2642	6.8	144	1147	464	1755	66.43
Kollam	2491	6.4	75	632	623	1330	53.39
Thiruvananthapuram	2192	5.6	55	824	470	1349	61.54

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 12.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Kerala



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Paniyan
2. Kurichchan
3. Malai Arayan
4. Marati
5. Kurumans
6. Irular
7. Kanikaran
8. Muthuvan
9. Ulladan
10. Kattunayakan

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Cholanaikayan
2. Kadar
3. Kattunayakan
4. Kurumbas
5. Koraga



Irular tribal family
Source : wordpress.com



Kanikaran tribal children
Source : VCRC, Puducherry

There are 35 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, five tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Paniyans hold first position in terms of their population size (81,940) followed by the Kurichchans (32,746) and Malai Arayens (32,332).

Table 12.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts.

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	KERALA	33406061	484839	0.46*	1035	11.23	949	75.81	80.76	71.08
1	Kasaragod	1307375	48857	10.08	1040	10.83	905	73.02	78.58	67.77
2	Kannur	2523003	41371	8.53	1054	11.24	969	77.90	83.42	72.73
3	Wayanad	817420	151443	31.24	1033	12.25	962	70.52	76.97	64.33
4	Kozhikode	3086293	15228	3.14	1050	10.74	955	85.32	89.12	81.74
5	Malappuram	4112920	22990	4.74	1040	14.42	952	76.28	80.15	72.62
6	Palakkad	2809934	48972	10.1	1014	12.14	942	61.48	67.00	56.10
7	Thrissur	3121200	9430	1.94	1162	11.00	1054	83.57	86.36	81.19
8	Ernakulam	3282388	16559	3.42	983	10.30	905	85.44	88.34	82.51
9	Idukki	1108974	55815	11.51	994	9.51	934	76.62	82.30	70.93
10	Kottayam	1974551	21972	4.53	1002	8.63	889	94.34	95.07	93.62
11	Alappuzha	2127789	6574	1.36	1071	8.41	881	89.97	92.61	87.55
12	Pathanamthitta	1197412	8108	1.67	1054	9.37	1038	89.64	91.63	87.76
13	Kollam	2635375	10761	2.22	1071	10.71	961	85.74	88.54	83.16
14	Thiruvanantha puram	3301427	26759	5.52	1120	9.92	970	89.22	91.48	87.23

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 12.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Kerala

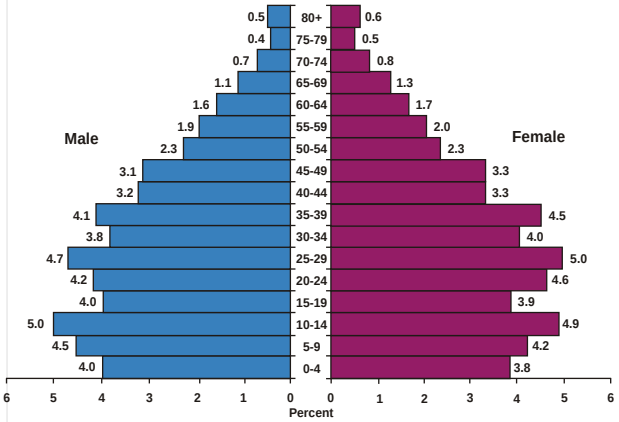
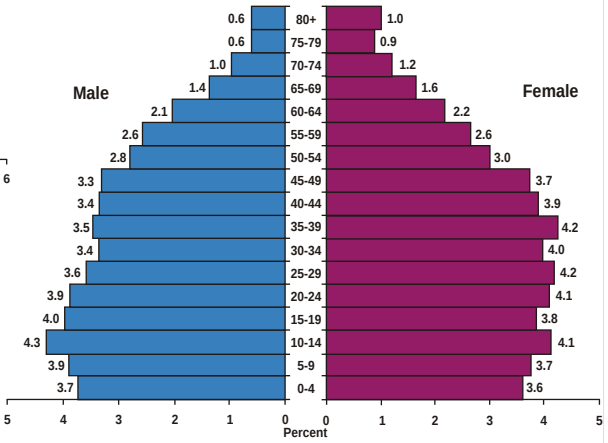


Figure 12.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Kerala



13 MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh is situated in the central region of India. The area of the state is 3,08,245 km² which constitutes 9.4% of country's geographical area. The state lies between latitude of 21°17'N and 26°52'N and longitude of 74°36'E and 82°49'E. Its population density is 236 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 77,700 km² which constitutes 25.2% of its geographical area (Table 13.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 31,22,061 total households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 1,53,16,784 among them males are 77,19,404 and females are 75,97,380 (Table 13.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 13.1 & 13.2). The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 25.2 % which is higher than the state's decadal growth rate (20.3%). The tribal population of Madhya Pradesh accounts for 21.1% of state's total population and 14.7% of India's total tribal population.

Presently, Madhya Pradesh has 50 districts. Jhabua and Alirajpur districts have the highest tribal concentration in the state which is more than 80% of district's total population (Map 13.1). Districts Dhar, Barwani, Jhabua and Chhindwara contribute about 25% to the state's tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 984. The child sex ratio is 952; it is lowest in Gwalior district (886) and highest in Balaghat district (981). Literacy rate among tribals are 50.6% and among males and females, 59.6% and 41.5% respectively. District with high literacy rate is Balaghat (66.7%). Alirajpur district has the lowest literacy rate (32.4%).

There are 46 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, three tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Bhils hold first position in terms of their population size (46,18,068) followed by the Gonds (43,56,918) and Kols (9,55,040).



Pando tribe
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur



Kairwar tribe
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur



Bharia Tribe
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur



Bharia Tribe
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur

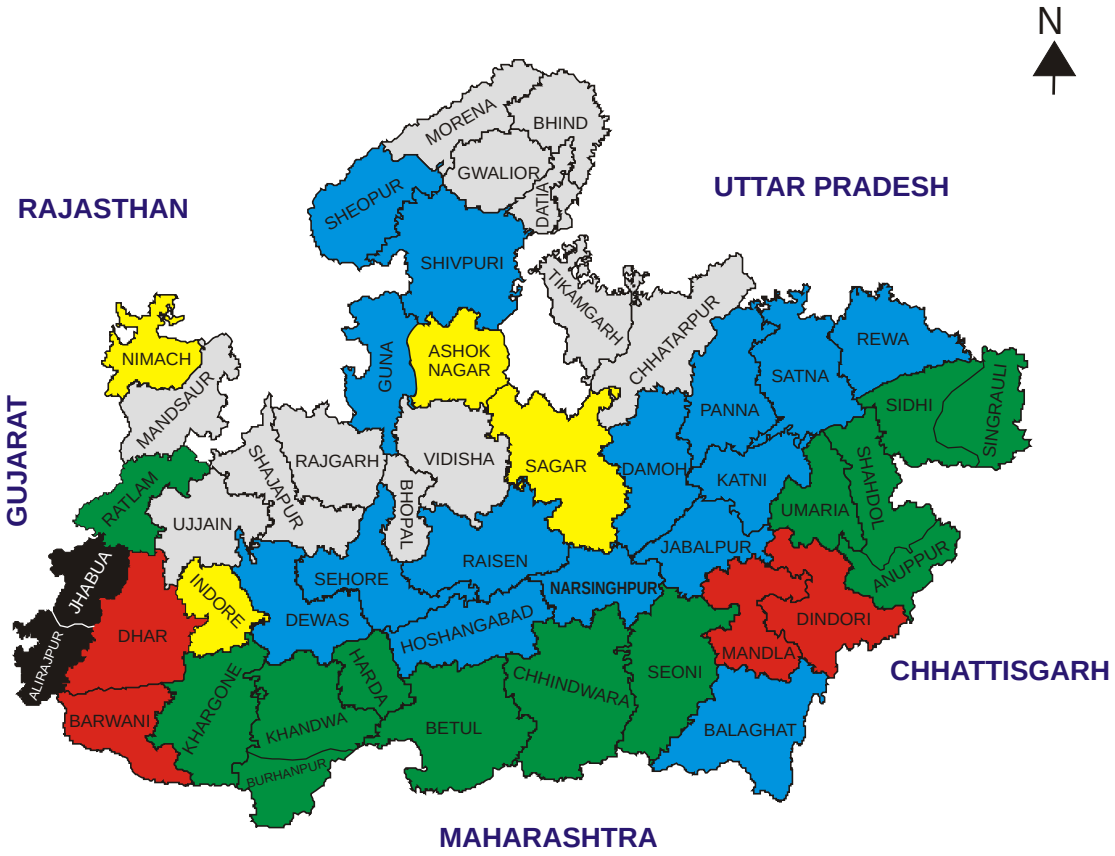


Saharia Tribe
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur



Saharia Tribe
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur

Map 13.1 : District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Madhya Pradesh



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting thestate

1. Bhil
2. Gond
3. Kol
4. Korku
5. Sahariya
6. Baiga
7. Bharia
8. Saur
9. Pradhan Pathari Saroti
10. Panika

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Baiga
2. Bharia
3. Sahariya



Baiga Girls
Source: RMRCT, Jabalpur

Table 13.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
MADHYA PRADESH	308245	9.4*	6640	34986	36074	77700	25.21
Sheopur	6606	2.1	6	1394	2121	3521	53.30
Morena	4989	1.6	0	98	632	730	14.63
Bhind	4459	1.4	0	29	69	98	2.20
Gwalior	4560	1.5	1	327	865	1193	26.16
Datia	2691	0.9	0	78	79	157	5.83
Shivpuri	10277	3.3	19	786	1645	2450	23.84
Tikamgarh	5048	1.6	1	93	309	403	7.98
Chhatarpur	8687	2.8	184	822	743	1749	20.13
Panna	7135	2.3	85	1501	1072	2658	37.25
Sagar	10252	3.3	2	1178	1726	2906	28.35
Damoh	7306	2.4	2	862	1742	2606	35.67
Satna	7502	2.4	13	942	794	1749	23.31
Rewa	6314	2.0	65	398	314	777	12.31
Umaria	4076	1.3	411	1086	537	2034	49.90
Neemuch	4256	1.4	0	121	706	827	19.42
Mandsaur	5535	1.8	0	40	220	260	4.70
Ratlam	4861	1.6	0	4	54	58	1.19
Ujjain	6091	2.0	0	4	26	30	0.49
Shajapur	6195	2.0	0	5	24	29	0.47
Dewas	7020	2.3	13	955	930	1898	27.04
Dhar	8153	2.6	0	137	597	734	9.00
Indore	3898	1.3	0	370	336	706	18.11
Khargone (West Nimar)	8030	2.6	1	472	825	1298	16.16
Barwani	5422	1.8	0	189	802	991	18.28
Rajgarh	6153	2.0	0	39	114	153	2.49
Vidisha	7371	2.4	1	363	505	869	11.79
Bhopal	2772	0.9	0	128	238	366	13.20
Sehore	6578	2.1	25	654	703	1382	21.01
Raisen	8466	2.7	22	1331	1382	2735	32.31
Betul	10043	3.3	201	1967	1404	3572	35.57
Harda	3330	1.1	19	546	463	1028	30.87
Hoshangabad	6707	2.2	274	1373	777	2424	36.14
Katni	4950	1.6	102	607	573	1282	25.90
Jabalpur	5211	1.7	36	514	620	1170	22.45
Narsimhapur	5133	1.7	60	665	632	1357	26.44
Dindori	7470	2.4	1033	1175	559	2767	37.04
Mandla	5800	1.9	751	1204	875	2830	48.79
Chhindwara	11815	3.8	575	2044	1922	4541	38.43
Seoni	8758	2.8	240	1806	1037	3083	35.20
Balaghat	9229	3.0	1334	2705	958	4997	54.14
Guna	11064	3.6	2	699	1410	2111	19.08
Shahdol	9952	3.2	245	1255	1224	2724	27.37
Sidhi	10526	3.4	717	1935	1447	4099	38.94
Jhabua	6778	2.2	0	255	682	937	13.82

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Table 13.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts.

S. No.	Name of district	Total opulation	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0 -6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	MADHYA PRADESH	72626809	15316784	14.69*	984	18.46	952	50.55	59.55	41.47
1	Sheopur	687861	161448	1.05	954	22.34	929	40.72	49.62	31.46
2	Morena	1965970	17030	0.11	903	19.77	900	56.47	66.86	44.98
3	Bhind	1703005	6131	0.04	868	17.01	964	58.24	67.41	47.43
4	Gwalior	2032036	72133	0.47	913	19.28	886	49.56	59.55	38.69
5	Datia	786754	15061	0.10	914	19.24	912	52.72	63.44	40.99
6	Shivpuri	1726050	227802	1.49	945	23.07	932	41.39	51.51	30.73
7	Tikamgarh	1445166	67857	0.44	943	19.77	907	41.27	49.23	32.91
8	Chhatarpur	1762375	73597	0.48	933	20.47	946	42.68	50.34	34.44
9	Panna	1016520	170879	1.12	949	20.87	927	47.35	55.31	39.01
10	Sagar	2378458	221936	1.45	934	18.81	943	55.63	64.98	45.59
11	Damoh	1264219	166295	1.09	961	17.77	974	53.68	63.13	43.81
12	Satna	2228935	319975	2.09	961	19.54	935	50.54	59.43	41.35
13	Rewa	2365106	311985	2.04	929	19.14	896	51.45	60.36	41.94
14	Umaria	644758	300687	1.96	978	17.85	967	55.10	65.17	44.84
15	Neemuch	826067	71441	0.47	945	18.05	943	43.72	54.78	32.02
16	Mandsaur	1340411	33092	0.22	944	17.03	934	55.34	67.54	42.44
17	Ratlam	1455069	409865	2.68	987	20.06	934	45.31	55.12	35.50
18	Ujjain	1986864	48730	0.32	955	16.45	946	61.8	72.92	50.17
19	Shajapur	1512681	37836	0.25	949	16.14	930	63.98	76.22	51.12
20	Dewas	1563715	272701	1.78	959	19.21	934	49.82	59.03	40.28
21	Dhar	2185793	1222814	7.98	990	18.65	944	46.30	55.27	37.32
22	Indore	3276697	217679	1.42	932	18.28	938	55.74	63.96	46.90
23	Khargone (West Nimar)	1873046	730169	4.77	991	20.3	954	44.98	52.24	37.73
24	Barwani	1385881	962145	6.28	995	21.05	957	39.25	44.99	33.55
25	Rajgarh	1545814	53751	0.35	956	17.82	935	57.28	68.68	45.41
26	Vidisha	1458875	67603	0.44	932	22.64	955	46.71	53.96	38.87
27	Bhopal	2371061	69429	0.45	930	15.31	938	64.72	70.50	58.50
28	Sehore	1311332	145512	0.95	956	20.48	955	52.59	61.07	43.73
29	Raisen	1331597	205006	1.34	941	18.71	944	58.90	66.65	50.65
30	Betul	1575362	667018	4.35	1002	16.14	962	52.82	61.23	44.49
31	Harda	570465	159678	1.04	961	19.42	950	51.08	60.59	41.21
32	Hoshangabad	1241350	197300	1.29	953	16.52	936	59.95	68.70	50.80
33	Katni	1292042	317699	2.07	988	17.96	954	54.95	65.56	44.29
34	Jabalpur	2463289	375231	2.45	976	14.62	960	64.33	74.14	54.30
35	Narsimhapur	1091854	145879	0.95	968	15.06	961	63.84	73.37	54.01
36	Dindori	704524	455789	2.98	1019	16.19	979	60.23	71.58	49.19
37	Mandla	1054905	610528	3.99	1036	15.12	980	60.09	71.69	49.00
38	Chhindwara	2090922	769778	5.03	995	15.19	969	57.60	66.71	48.49
39	Seoni	1379131	519856	3.39	1014	14.02	978	62.65	72.36	53.13
40	Balaghat	1701698	383026	2.50	1049	14.37	981	66.67	76.12	57.75
41	Guna	1241519	190819	1.25	943	21.51	925	43.72	52.23	34.75
42	Ashoknagar	845071	82072	0.54	934	23.13	939	41.44	51.28	30.89
43	Shahdol	1066063	476008	3.11	1009	16.42	971	54.87	64.62	45.29
44	Anuppur	749237	358543	2.34	1015	15.46	970	59.32	70.06	48.82
45	Sidhi	1127033	313304	2.05	968	19.28	929	52.91	61.73	43.88
46	Singrauli	1178273	383994	2.51	958	20.65	944	49.11	59.12	38.69
47	Jhabua	1025048	891818	5.82	998	21.79	947	37.21	46.67	27.87
48	Alirajpur	728999	648638	4.23	1015	20.78	980	32.41	38.22	26.74
49	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1310061	459122	3.00	955	19.39	946	48.12	58.48	37.29
50	Burhanpur	757847	230095	1.50	976	21.13	962	38.65	46.29	30.86

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 13.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Madhya Pradesh

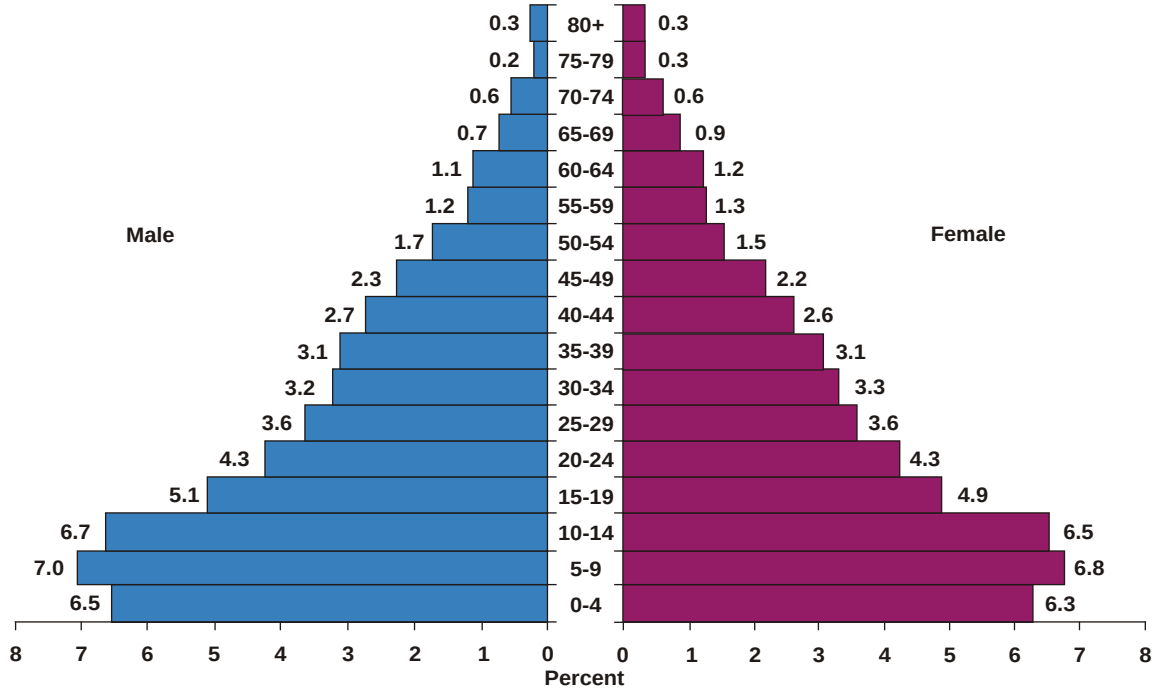
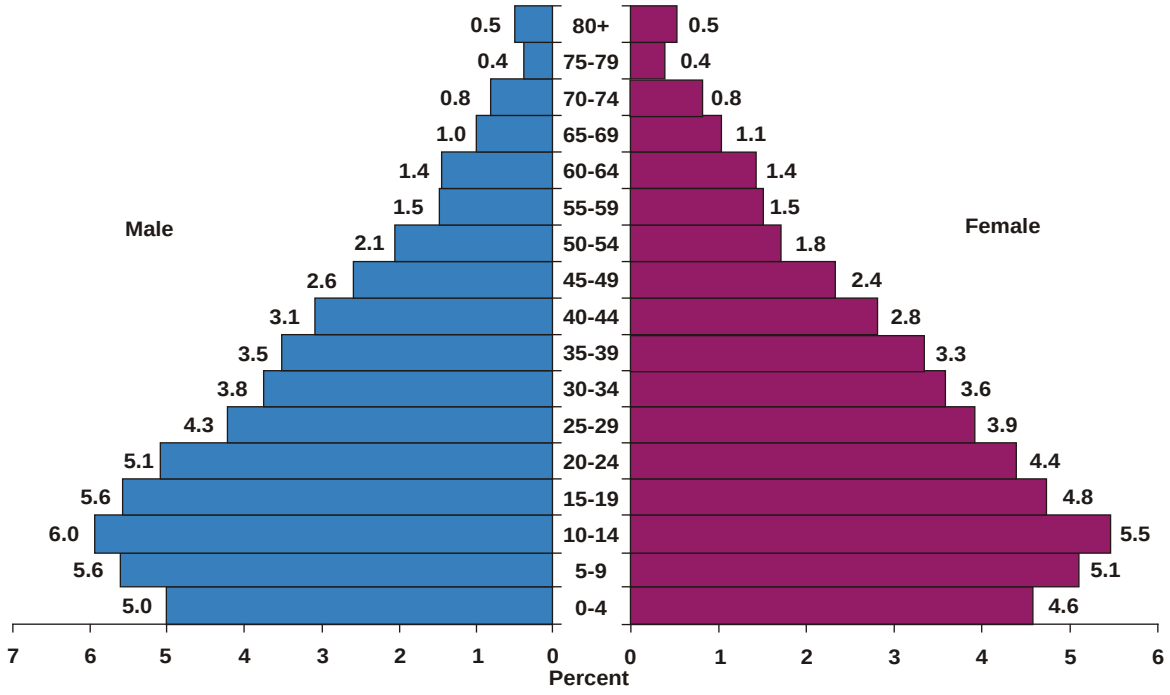


Figure 13.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Madhya Pradesh



14 MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra is a second most populous state situated in western India. The area of the state is 3,07,713 km² which constitutes 9.36% of country's geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 15°35'N and 22°02'N and longitude of 72°36'E and 80°54'E. Its population density is 366 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 50,646 km² which constitutes 16.5% of state's total geographical area (Table 14.1).

Distribution of tribal population

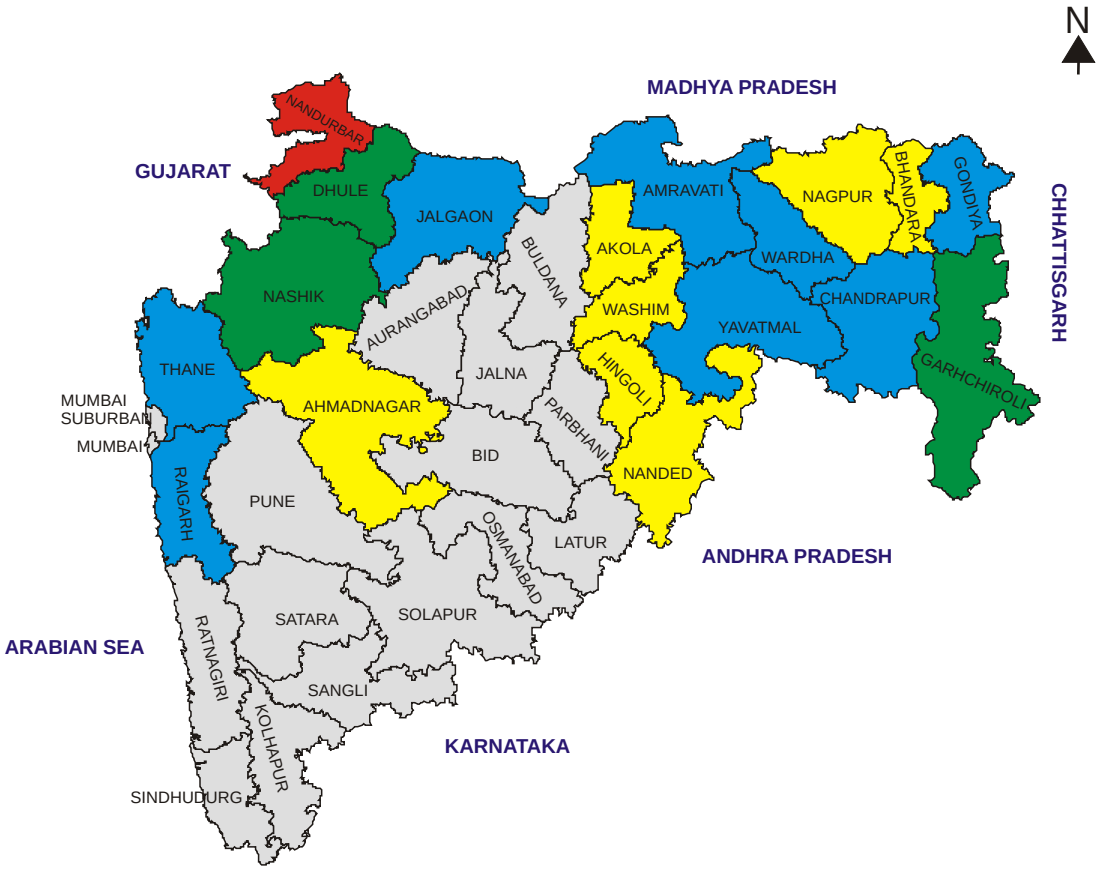
According to census 2011, there are 21,56,957 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 1,05,10,213 of which males and females are 53,15,025 and 51,95,188 respectively. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 14.1 & 14.2). The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 22.5% which is higher than the state's decadal growth rate (16%). The tribal population of Maharashtra constitutes 9.4% of state's

Table 14.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
MAHARASHTRA	307713	9.4*	8736	20815	21095	50646	16.46
Nandurbar	5961	1.9	0	418	796	1214	20.37
Dhule	7189	2.3	0	70	251	321	4.47
Jalgaon	11765	3.8	52	363	770	1185	10.07
Buldana	9661	3.1	23	137	430	590	6.11
Akola	5390	1.8	11	96	215	322	5.97
Washim	5184	1.7	5	113	214	332	6.40
Amravati	12210	4.0	655	1455	1077	3187	26.10
Wardha	6309	2.1	10	419	430	859	13.62
Nagpur	9892	3.2	372	953	698	2023	20.45
Bhandara	3588	1.2	130	544	215	889	24.78
Gondiya	5733	1.9	884	824	303	2011	35.08
Gadchiroli	14412	4.7	4733	3392	1969	10094	70.04
Chandrapur	11443	3.7	1340	1588	1150	4078	35.64
Yavatmal	13582	4.4	123	1110	1372	2605	19.18
Nanded	10528	3.4	60	434	420	914	8.68
Hingoli	4686	1.5	0	10	104	114	2.43
Parbhani	6355	2.1	0	4	46	50	0.79
Jalna	7718	2.5	1	16	48	65	0.84
Aurangabad	10107	3.3	19	101	437	557	5.51
Nashik	15530	5.0	0	351	738	1089	7.01
Thane	9558	3.1	0	1281	1631	2912	30.47
Mumbai Suburban	446	0.1	0	62	58	120	26.91
Mumbai	157	0.1	0	0	2	2	1.27
Raigarh	7152	2.3	13	1248	1603	2864	40.04
Pune	15643	5.1	0	757	975	1732	11.07
Ahmadnagar	17048	5.5	0	69	217	286	1.68
Bid	10693	3.5	0	13	162	175	1.64
Latur	7157	2.3	0	0	5	5	0.07
Osmanabad	7569	2.5	0	3	40	43	0.57
Solapur	14895	4.8	0	8	39	47	0.32
Satara	10480	3.4	119	569	588	1276	12.18
Ratnagiri	8208	2.7	33	1910	2255	4198	51.15
Sindhudurg	5207	1.7	88	1364	1116	2568	49.32
Kolhapur	7685	2.5	65	1038	672	1775	23.10
Sangli	8572	2.8	0	95	49	144	1.68

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 14.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Maharashtra



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Bhil
2. Gond
3. Koli Mahadev
4. Varli
5. Kokna
6. Thakur
7. Andh
8. Halba
9. Kathodi
10. Koli Malhar

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Katkaria (Kathodia)
2. Kolam
3. Maria Gond



Bhil woman
Source: pinterest.com



Kokna tribe
Source: wordpress.com

total population and 10.1% of India's total tribal population.

Maharashtra has 35 districts and district wise tribal population is presented in Table 14.2. It shows that Nandurbar district has high tribal concentration i.e. 69.3% of district's total population; while Dhule, Gadchiroli and Nasik districts have moderate tribal concentration i.e. between 25-50% of district's total population (Map 14.1). Districts Nashik, Thane, Nandurbar, Dhule and Jalgaon contribute more than 50% to the state's tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 977. The child sex ratio is 955; it is lowest in Kolhapur district (870) and highest in Gadchiroli district (985). Literacy rate among tribals are 65.7% and among males and females, 74.3% and 57% respectively. Overall literacy rate is lower in Dhule district (51%) and higher in Mumbai district (83.4%).

Table 14.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts.

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
0	MAHARASHTRA	112374333	10510213	10.08*	977	14.78	955	65.73	74.27	57.02
1	Nandurbar	1648295	1141933	10.86	1010	15.91	969	55.03	63.16	47.04
2	Dhule	2050862	647315	6.16	979	16.76	965	50.91	59.02	42.65
3	Jalgaon	4229917	604367	5.75	949	16.81	928	58.85	68.41	48.82
4	Buldana	2586258	124837	1.19	946	16.41	928	68.59	77.64	59.07
5	Akola	1813906	100280	0.95	953	12.74	958	79.20	86.52	71.51
6	Washim	1197160	80471	0.77	944	13.99	909	74.74	83.85	65.13
7	Amravati	2888445	404128	3.85	963	13.69	965	75.05	83.08	66.70
8	Wardha	1300774	149507	1.42	949	10.62	938	78.93	85.72	71.79
9	Nagpur	4653570	437571	4.16	957	11.04	956	82.24	87.94	76.30
10	Bhandara	1200334	88886	0.85	997	10.39	926	79.25	87.46	71.08
11	Gondiya	1322507	214253	2.04	1022	10.63	972	79.04	88.21	70.13
12	Gadchiroli	1072942	415306	3.95	1003	12.05	985	68.03	76.33	59.76
13	Chandrapur	2204307	389441	3.71	979	10.77	978	73.77	82.01	65.36
14	Yavatmal	2772348	514057	4.89	970	12.03	950	76.13	84.06	67.98
15	Nanded	3361292	281695	2.68	958	13.14	940	70.56	80.50	60.22
16	Hingoli	1177345	111954	1.07	941	15.59	903	72.22	81.92	62.00
17	Parbhani	1836086	40514	0.39	970	15.89	933	66.72	77.04	56.14
18	Jalna	1959046	42263	0.40	922	16.47	916	64.84	75.45	53.35
19	Aurangabad	3701282	143366	1.36	941	17.59	911	62.84	73.38	51.70
20	Nashik	6107187	1564369	14.88	974	16.35	952	66.56	74.67	58.26
21	Thane	11060148	1542451	14.68	1005	16.18	980	58.87	68.52	49.32
22	Mumbai Suburban	9356962	104560	0.99	900	11.06	905	82.05	87.71	75.75
23	Mumbai	3085411	25093	0.24	860	9.81	919	83.41	87.86	78.20
24	Raigarh	2634200	305125	2.90	986	14.86	962	57.59	66.04	49.05
25	Pune	9429408	348876	3.32	948	14.02	926	73.11	80.90	64.92
26	Ahmadnagar	4543159	378230	3.60	979	15.76	952	62.24	72.43	51.88
27	Bid	2585049	32722	0.31	947	17.47	901	68.90	77.69	59.72
28	Latur	2454196	57488	0.55	924	13.85	889	72.30	79.92	64.12
29	Osmanabad	1657576	36039	0.34	941	16.30	949	68.25	77.37	58.53
30	Solapur	4317756	77592	0.74	950	14.59	925	70.54	80.35	60.26
31	Satara	3003741	29635	0.28	948	15.59	919	73.03	79.46	66.29
32	Ratnagiri	1615069	20374	0.19	959	13.93	982	65.12	74.27	55.53
33	Sindhudurg	849651	6976	0.07	951	11.20	905	81.92	86.64	77.00
34	Kolhapur	3876001	30206	0.29	952	11.94	870	79.99	86.97	72.74
35	Sangli	2822143	18333	0.17	949	14.56	901	76.16	82.23	69.83

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

There are 47 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state and three tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Bhils hold first position in terms of their population size (18,18,792) followed by the Gonds, (15,54,494) and Koli Mahadevs (12,27,562).

Figure 14.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Maharashtra

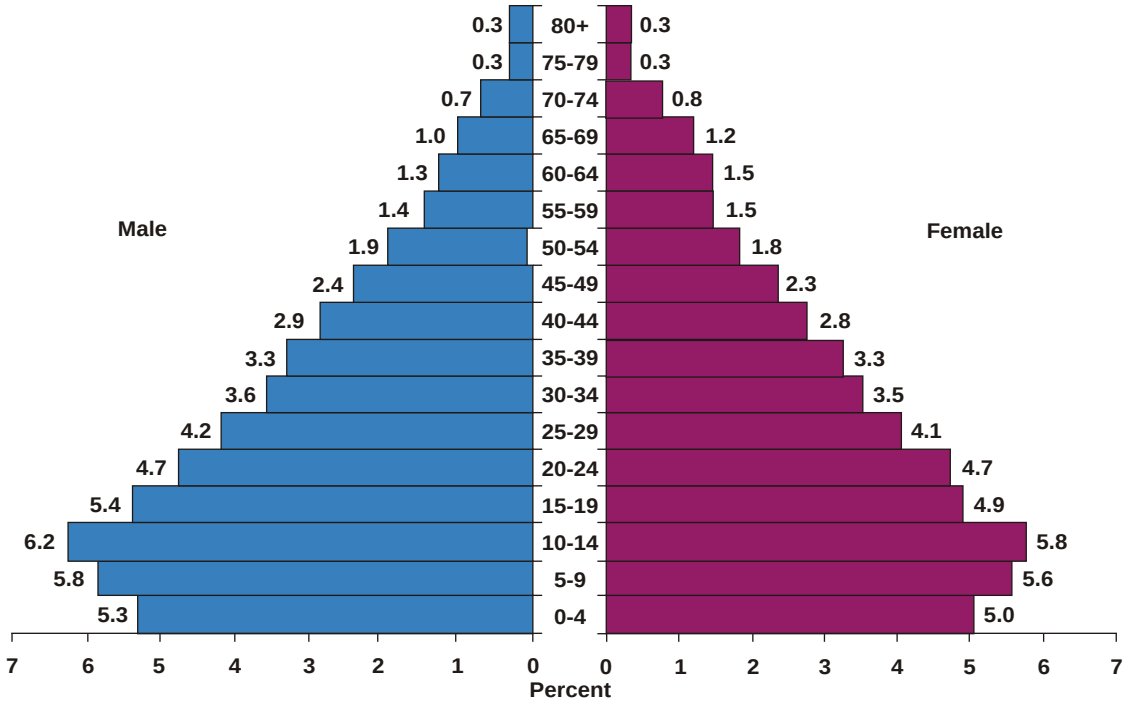
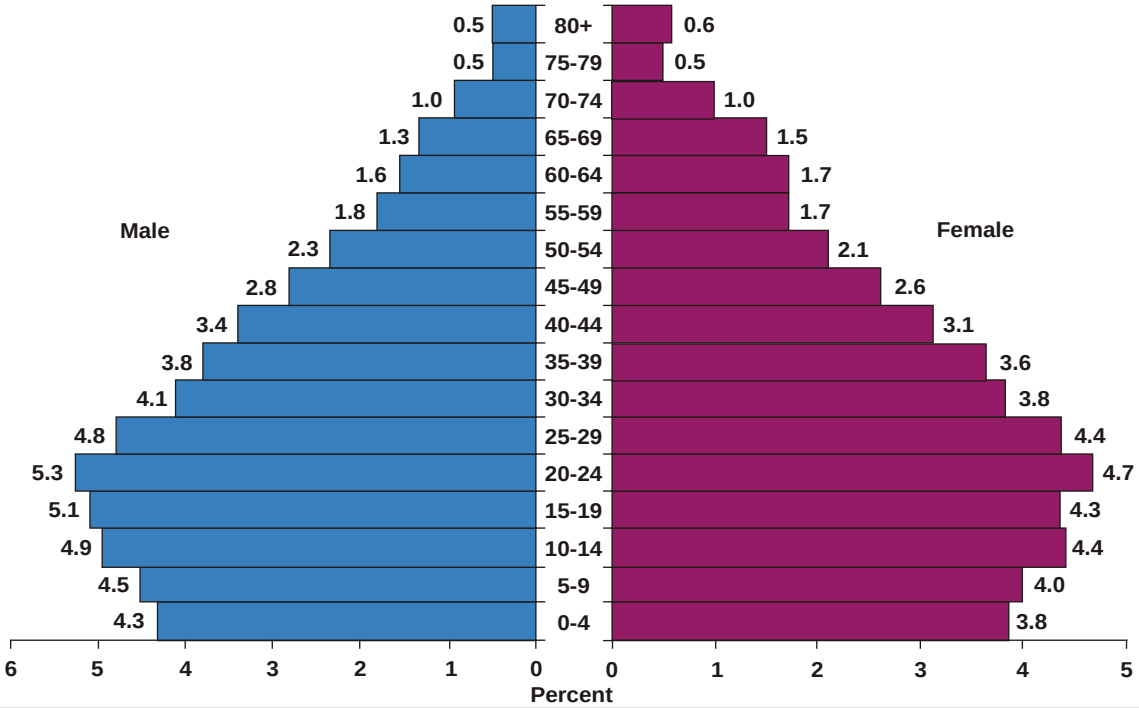


Figure 14.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Maharashtra



15 MANIPUR

Manipur is situated in the north eastern part of India. The area of the state is 22,327 km² which constitutes about 0.68% of country's geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 23°50'N and 25°42'N and longitude of 92°59'E and 94°46'E. The population density is 122 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 17,090 km² which constitutes 76.5% of its geographical area (Table 15.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 1,70,287 tribal households in the state (excluding 3 subdivisions of Senapati district). Total tribal population in the state is 9,02,740 of which males and females are 4,50,887 and 4,51,853 respectively (Table 15.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 15.1 & 15.2). The decadal growth rate of ST population during 2001-2011 is 21.8 %, and comparatively higher than the state's decadal growth (18.7%). The tribal population of Manipur forms 35.1% of state's total population and 0.87% of India's tribal population.

The state has 9 districts, and the district wise distribution of tribal population is presented in Table 15.2. Among these 4 districts namely Tamenglong (95.72%), Chandel (88.97%), Churachan (92.94%) and Ukhrul (94.35%) have the high tribal concentration i.e. more than 80% of district's total population. In contrast, lowest tribal concentration is found in Thoubal district (0.43%) (Map 15.1). Districts Churachandpur, Ukhrul, Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel contribute nearly 94% to the state's tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 1002. The child sex ratio is 934; it is lowest in Bishnupur district (884) and highest in Thoubal district (1011). Literacy rate among tribals are 77.36% and among males and females, 82.1% and 72.7% respectively. It is low in Tamenglong district (69.5%) and high in Imphal East district (89.8%).

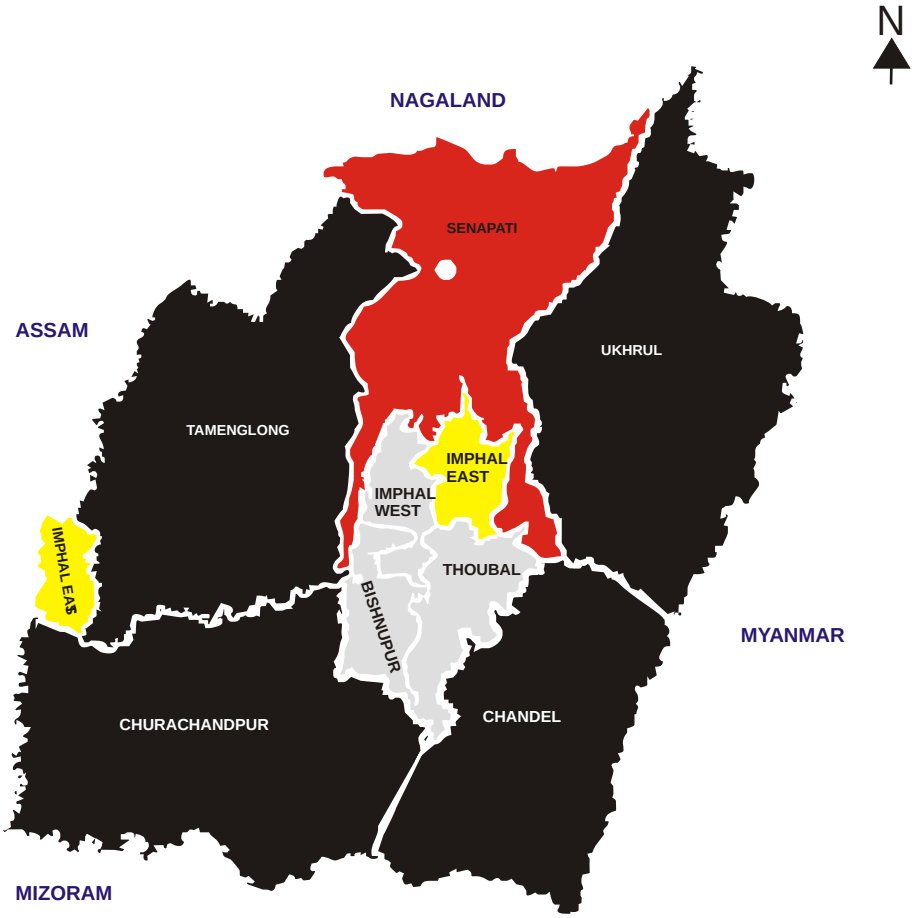
There are 29 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state and one tribal community is designated as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Thadous hold first position in terms of their population size (1,82,594) followed by the Tangkhuls (1,46,075) and Kabuls (82,386).

Table 15.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
MANIPUR	22327	0.68*	730	6151	10209	17090	76.54
Senapati	3271	14.7	233	870	1080	2183	66.74
Tamenglong	4391	19.7	279	1784	1839	3902	88.76
Churachandpur	4570	20.5	37	1683	2555	4275	93.54
Bishnupur	496	2.2	0	1	20	21	4.23
Thoubal	514	2.3	0	4	52	56	10.89
Imphal West	559	2.5	0	24	31	55	9.84
Imphal East	669	3.0	0	53	167	220	32.88
Ukhrul	4544	20.4	181	988	2380	3549	78.10
Chandel	3313	14.8	0	744	2085	2829	85.39

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 15.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Manipur



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Thadou
2. Tangkhul
3. Kabui
4. Paite
5. Hmar
6. Kacha Naga
7. Vaiphui
8. Maring
9. Anal
10. Zou

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Marram Nagas



Kuki tribe
Source: Tribes of North East India, Facebook.com



Tangkhul woman
Source: Tribes of North East India, Facebook.com



Paite woman
Source : thegreenerpastur.com



Aimol tribe
Source : wordpress.com

Table 15.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	MANIPUR	2570390	902740	0.87*	1002	13.32	934	77.36	82.08	72.71
1	Senapati	193744	154528	17.12	1004	13.39	932	73.71	78.76	68.73
2	Tamenglong	140651	134626	14.91	973	13.96	921	69.51	75.25	63.67
3	Churachandpur	274143	254787	28.22	1017	13.93	950	82.75	86.69	78.92
4	Bishnupur	237399	3287	0.36	1023	11.35	884	75.57	83.88	67.59
5	Thoubal	422168	1808	0.20	946	10.12	1011	83.20	90.69	75.22
6	Imphal West	517992	24161	2.68	1090	10.43	996	89.78	94.73	85.30
7	Imphal East	456113	27657	3.06	1049	11.54	920	86.68	91.22	82.43
8	Ukhrul	183998	173606	19.23	973	13.34	927	81.17	85.24	77.03
9	Chandel	144182	128280	14.21	1016	12.34	921	69.73	75.46	64.18

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 15.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Manipur

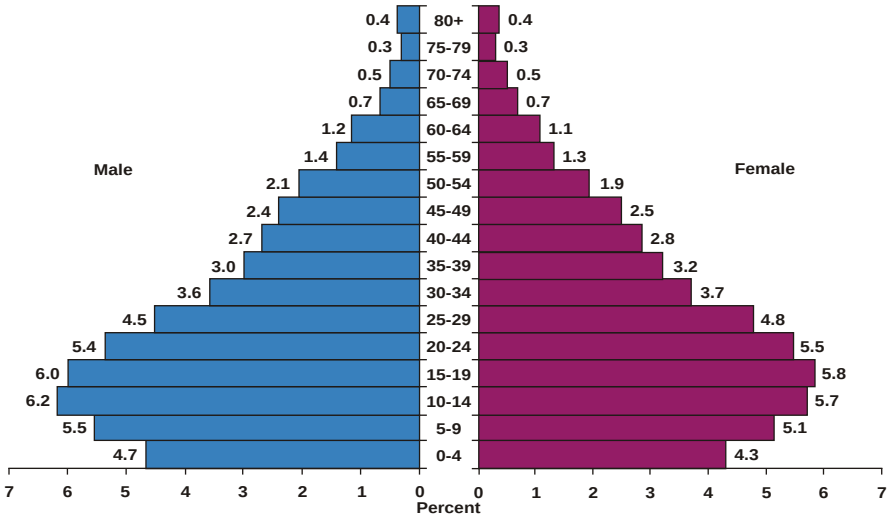
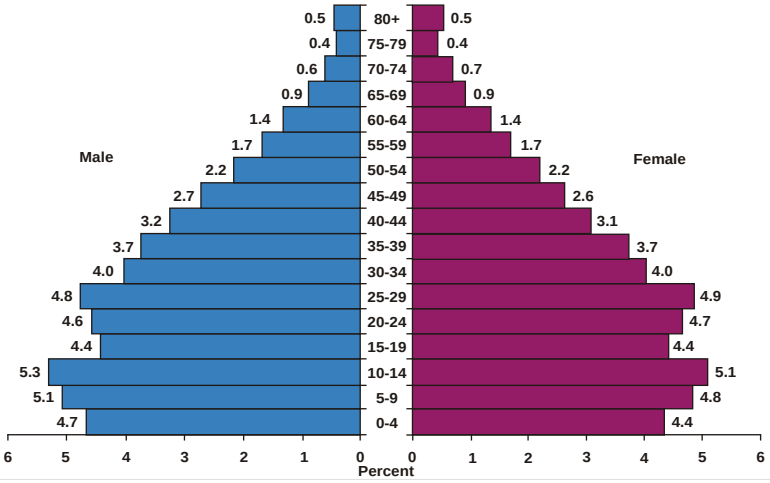


Figure 15.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Manipur



16 MEGHALAYA

Meghalaya is situated in the north eastern part of India. The area of the state is 22,429 km² which constitutes about 0.64% of country's total geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 24°58'N - 26°07'N and longitude of 89°48'E - 92°51'E. The population density is 132 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 17,275 km² which constitutes 77% of its geographical area (Table 16.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 4,60,775 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 25,55,861 of which males and females are 1269728 and 1286133 respectively (Table 16.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 16.1 & 16.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 28.3%, and marginally higher than the state's decadal growth rate (27.8%). The tribal population of Meghalaya forms 86.1% of state's total population and 2.4% of India's tribal population.

Currently, the state has seven districts; the district wise distribution of tribal population is presented in Table 16.2. All districts excluding West Garo Hills have very high tribal concentration i.e. more than 80% of district's total population (Map 16.1). District East Khasi Hills contributes nearly 26% to the state's tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribal in Meghalaya is 1013. The child sex ratio are 973, it is lowest in Ribhoi district (956) and highest in East and West Garo Hills district (980). Literacy rate among tribals are 74.3% and among males and females, 75.5% and 73.6% respectively. It is lower in Jaintia Hills district (61.5%) and higher in East Khasi Hills district (83.3%).

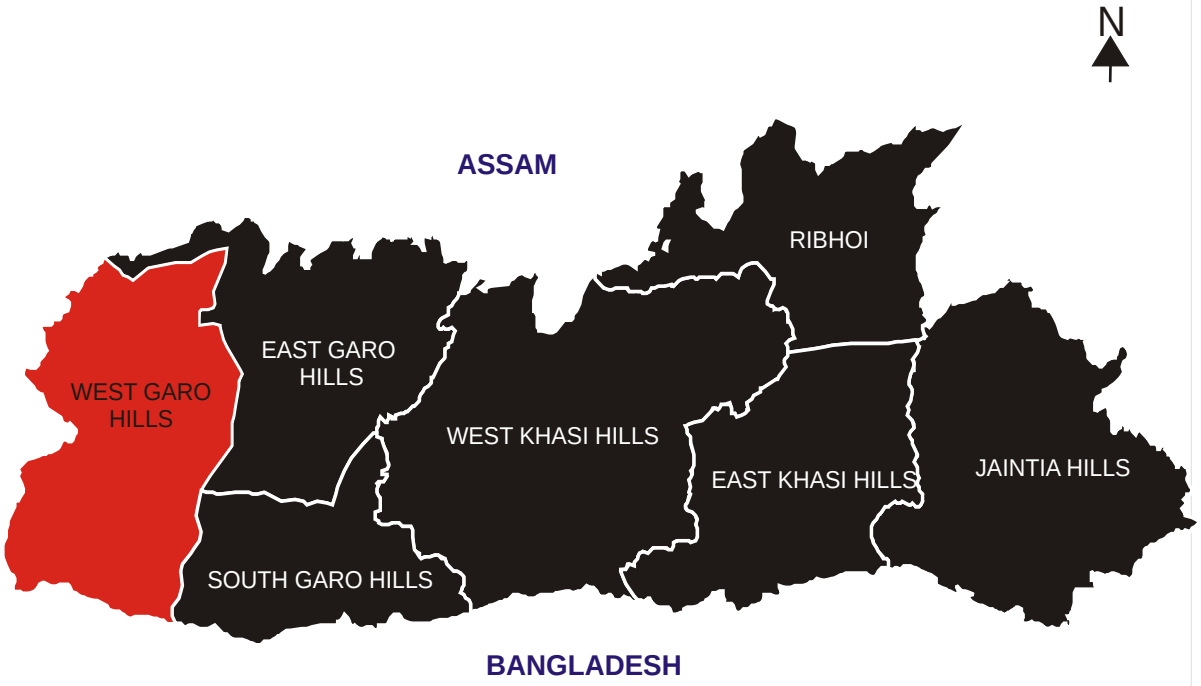
There are 17 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. According to census 2001, Khasi including Jaintia, Synteng jointly holds first position in terms of their population strength (11,23,490) followed by the Garos (6,89,639) and Hajongs (31,381).

Table 16.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
MEGHALAYA	22429	0.7*	433	9775	7067	17275	77.02
West Garo Hills	3715	16.6	0	1361	1613	2974	80.05
East Garo Hills	2603	11.6	68	1104	1045	2217	85.17
South Garo Hills	1849	8.2	44	1005	590	1639	88.64
West Khasi Hills	5247	23.4	91	2551	1366	4008	76.39
Ribhoi	2376	10.6	131	1092	898	2121	89.27
East Khasi Hills	2820	12.6	0	1084	716	1800	63.83
Jaintia Hills	3819	17.0	99	1578	839	2516	65.88

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 16.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Meghalaya



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Khasi, Jaintia, Syteng
2. Garo
3. Hajong
4. Raba
5. Koch
6. Synteng
7. Mikir
8. Kuki
9. Mizo
10. Naga



Garo in traditional attire
Source: pazahayathu.blogspot.in



Khasi couple
Source: Tribe of North East India, facebook.com



Koch tribes in traditional attire
Source: facebook.com

Table 16.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	MEGHALAYA	2966889	2555861	2.45*	1013	19.86	973	74.53	75.54	73.55
1	West Garo Hills	643291	474009	18.55	1002	17.25	980	70.17	75.17	65.20
2	East Garo Hills	317917	305180	11.94	983	18.40	980	73.96	77.64	70.21
3	South Garo Hills	142334	134237	5.25	970	20.00	975	71.22	75.63	66.66
4	West Khasi Hills	383461	375097	14.68	983	22.79	968	78.12	78.74	77.49
5	Ribhoi	258840	230081	9.00	985	21.28	956	75.58	75.98	75.18
6	East Khasi Hills	825922	661158	25.87	1066	18.35	974	83.31	82.58	83.99
7	Jaintia Hills	395124	376099	14.72	1024	23.15	974	61.52	57.74	65.16

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 16.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Meghalaya

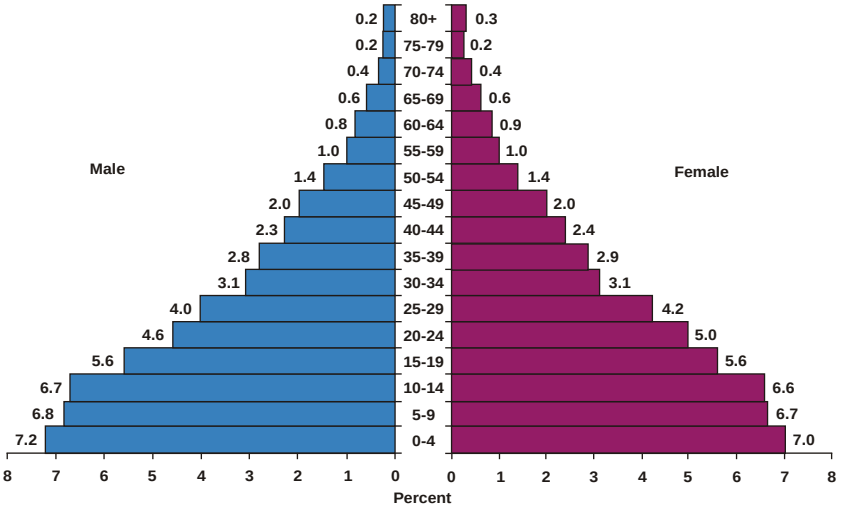
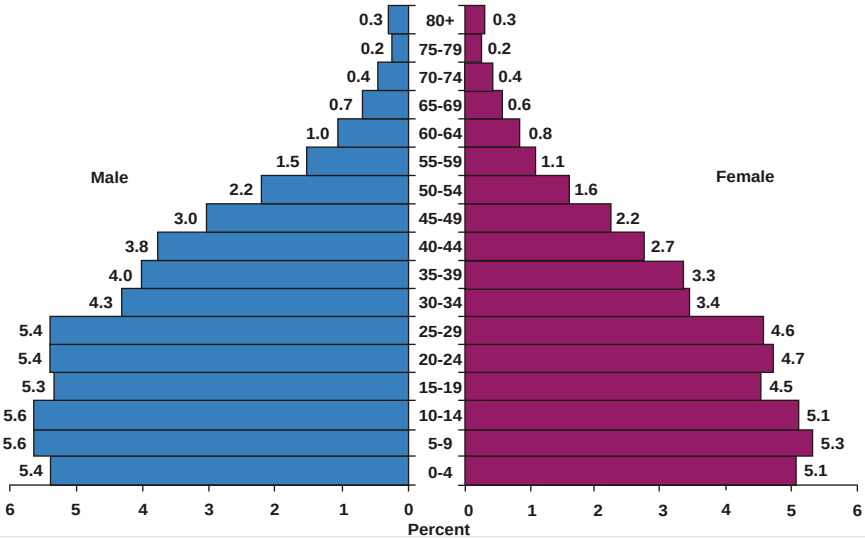


Figure 16.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Meghalaya



17 MIZORAM

Mizoram state is situated in the north eastern part of India. The area of the state is 21,081km² which constitutes about 0.64% of country's geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 21°56'N and 24°31'N and longitude of 92°16'E and 93°26'E. The population density is 52 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 19,117 km² which constitutes 90.7% of its geographical area (Table 17.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 2,09,154 tribal households in the state. The total tribal population in the state is 10,36,115 with 5,16,294 males and 5,19,821 females. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 17.1 & 17.2). The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 23.4%, higher than the state's decadal growth rate (22.8%). The tribal population of Mizoram forms 94.4% of state's total population and about 1% of India's tribal population.

At present, the state has eight districts, the district wise distribution of tribal population is shown Table 17.2. All districts in the state show very high concentration of tribal population i.e. more than 80% of district's total population (Map 17.1). Aizawl district contributes 36% to the state's tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 1007. The child sex ratio is 971; it is lowest in Saiha district (928) and highest in Aizawl district (984). Literacy rate among tribals are 91.5%. The literacy rate for males and females is 93.6% and 89.5% respectively. It is lowest in Lawngtial district (65.9%) and highest in Aizawl district (98.1%).

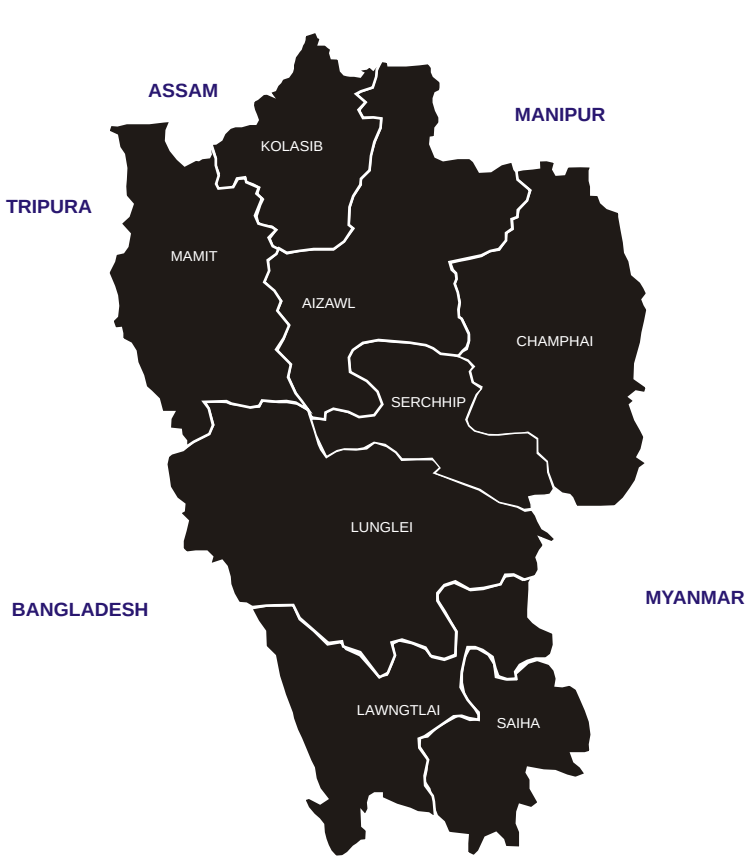
There are 14 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. According to census 2001, Mizos hold first position in terms of their population size (6,46,117) followed by the Chakmas (71,283) and Pawis (42,230).

Table 17.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
MIZORAM	21081	0.6*	134	6086	12897	19117	90.68
Mamit	3025	14.3	45	697	2032	2774	91.70
Kolasib	1382	6.6	0	175	1046	1221	88.35
Aizawl	3575	17.0	26	1205	2034	3265	91.33
Champhai	3185	15.1	57	1096	1632	2785	87.44
Serchhip	1421	6.7	5	408	794	1207	84.94
Lunglei	4536	21.5	1	1233	2972	4206	92.72
Lawngtlai	2557	12.1	0	704	1664	2368	92.61
Saiha	1400	6.6	0	568	723	1291	92.21

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

17.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Mizoram



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Mizo
2. Chakma
3. Pawi
4. Lakher
5. Kuki
6. Hmar
7. Khasi & Jaintia
8. Naga
9. Synteng
10. Dimasa



Mozo girls
Source: shadowchief.com



Chakma woman
Source: indianetzone.com

Table 17.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	MIZORAM	1097206	1036115	0.99*	1007	15.50	971	91.51	93.59	89.47
1	Mamit	86364	82080	7.92	951	17.87	980	85.73	89.96	81.25
2	Kolasib	83955	73609	7.10	994	15.78	982	95.63	96.64	94.61
3	Aizawl	400309	373542	36.05	1047	13.24	984	98.09	98.39	97.81
4	Champhai	125745	123466	11.92	993	16.44	969	95.94	97.27	94.61
5	Serchhip	64937	62889	6.07	1004	14.51	951	97.96	98.38	97.55
6	Lunglei	161428	153533	14.82	989	15.89	965	88.57	91.83	85.30
7	Lawngtlai	117894	112354	10.84	970	19.21	965	65.58	73.73	57.19
8	Saiha	56574	54642	5.27	1007	17.22	928	90.06	92.89	87.29

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 17.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Mizoram

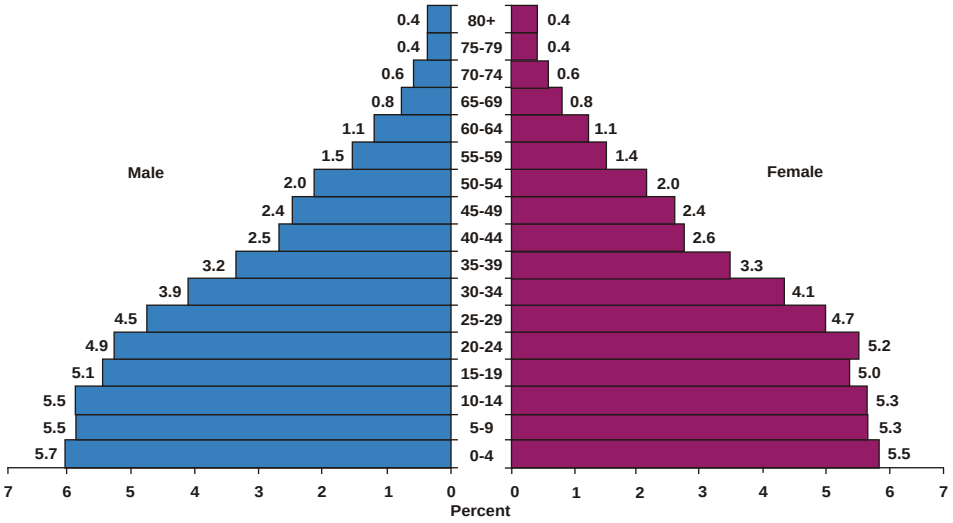
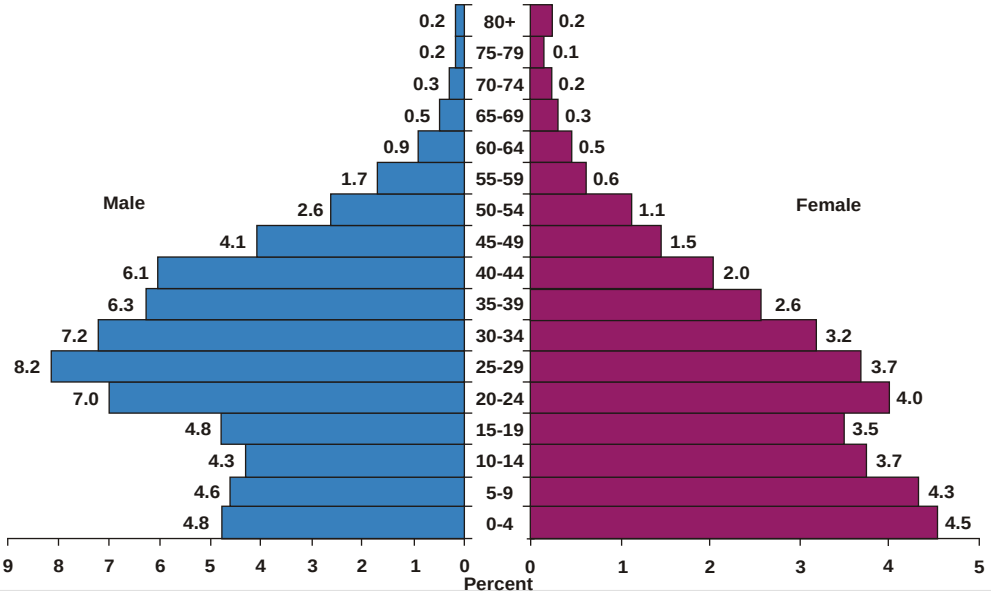


Figure 17.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Mizoram



18 NAGALAND

Nagaland is situated in the north eastern part of India. The area of the state is 16,579 km² which constitutes about 4.7% of country's geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 25°10'N and 27°4'N and longitude of 93°15'E and 25°6'E. The population density is 119 persons per km². The recorded forest area of the state is 13,318 km² which constitutes 80.3% of its geographical area (Table 18.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 3,34,967 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 17,10,973 of which males and females are 8,66,027 and 8,44,946 respectively. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 18.1 & 18.2). In general a negative decadal growth rate is observed among tribal population during 2001-2011 and it is -3.6%, which is lower than the state's decadal growth rate (-0.5%). The tribal population of Nagaland forms about 86.5% of state's total population and 1.64% of India's tribal population.

The state has 11 districts and the district wise distribution of tribal population is presented in Table 18.2. Almost all districts, except Dimapur, have very high tribal concentration i.e. more than 80% of district's total population (Map 18.1). Districts Mon, Dimapur and Kohima contribute about 40% to the state's tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribal is 976. The child sex ratio are 942; it is lowest in Longleng district (889) and highest in Kohima district (985). Literacy rate among tribals are 80% and among males and females, 83.1% and 76.9% respectively. It is lowest in Mon district (56.4%) and highest in Mokokchung district (93.7%).

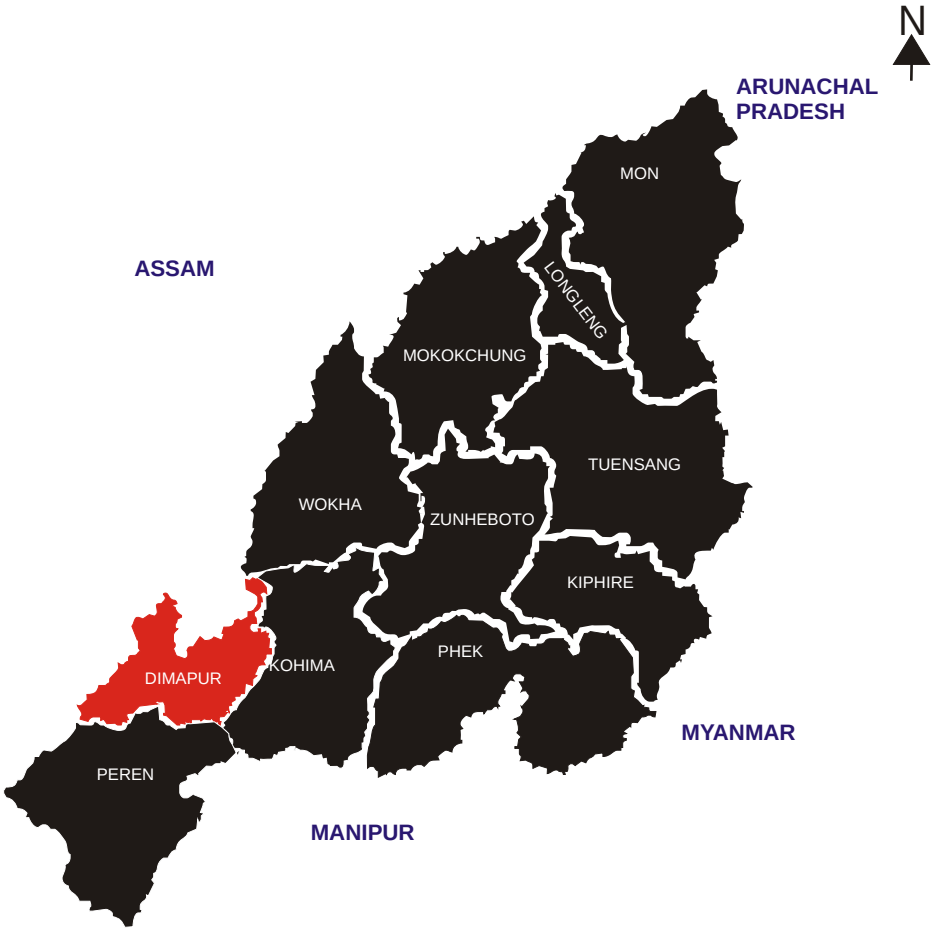
There are 23 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. According to census 2001, Nagas hold first position in terms of their population size (17,41,692) followed by the Konyaks (2,43,758) and Semas (2,41,806).

Table 18.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
NAGALAND	16579	0.5*	1293	4931	7094	13318	80.33
Mon	1786	10.8	33	482	724	1239	69.37
Mokokchung	1615	9.7	3	521	825	1349	83.53
Zunheboto	1255	7.6	86	416	536	1038	82.71
Wokha	1628	9.8	1	504	873	1378	84.64
Dimapur	758	4.6	0	75	317	392	51.72
Phek	2026	12.2	279	675	813	1767	87.22
Tuensang	4228	25.5	603	1112	1517	3232	76.44
Kohima	3283	19.8	288	1146	1489	2923	89.03

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 18.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Nagaland



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Naga
2. Konyak
3. Sema
4. Ao
5. Lotha
6. Chakhesang
7. Angami
8. Phom
9. Sangtam
10. Yimchaungre



Zeliang Naga
Source: Tribes of North East India, Facebook.com



Naga tribal woman
Source: Tribes of North East India, Facebook.com



Angami Naga
Source: Tribes of North East India, Facebook.com



Ao Naga
Source: gatewaymemories.com

Table 18.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts.

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	NAGALAND	1978502	1710973	1.64*	976	14.86	942	80.04	83.11	76.91
1	Mon	250260	238285	13.93	916	16.19	910	56.41	60.21	52.28
2	Mokokchung	194622	178431	10.43	970	10.38	952	93.27	94.14	92.38
3	Zunheboto	140757	136561	7.98	1006	14.45	948	85.15	87.70	82.64
4	Wokha	166343	156621	9.15	987	12.01	957	88.73	91.85	85.58
5	Dimapur	378811	223989	13.09	1020	12.67	974	91.04	93.16	88.97
6	Phek	163418	157146	9.18	976	17.22	910	77.86	83.55	72.12
7	Tuensang	196596	190916	11.16	944	18.37	935	72.66	75.81	69.33
8	Longleng	50484	48615	2.84	924	18.21	889	72.21	74.75	69.48
9	Kiphire	74004	71429	4.17	972	20.06	950	69.15	74.47	63.70
10	Kohima	267988	224738	13.14	1032	13.93	985	85.78	89.55	82.15
11	Peren	95219	84242	4.92	937	16.11	935	78.76	83.47	73.75

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 18.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Nagaland

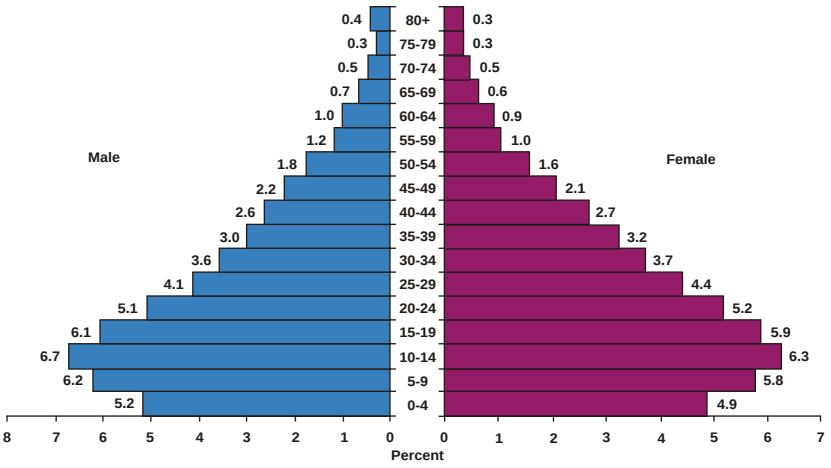
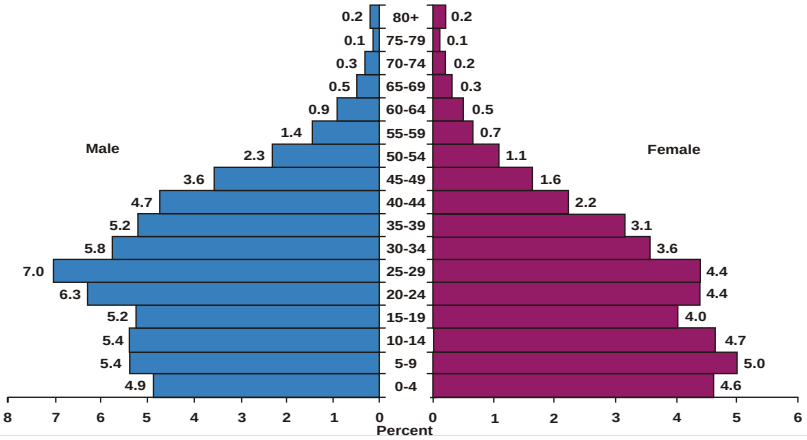


Figure 18.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Nagaland



19 ODISHA

Odisha state is situated in the eastern coast of the India. The area of the state is 155,707 km² which constitutes 4.74% of country's geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 17°47'N and 22°34'N and longitude of 81°22'E and 87°29' E. The population density is 269 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 48,903 km² which constitutes 31.4% of its geographical area (Table 19.1).

Distribution of tribal population

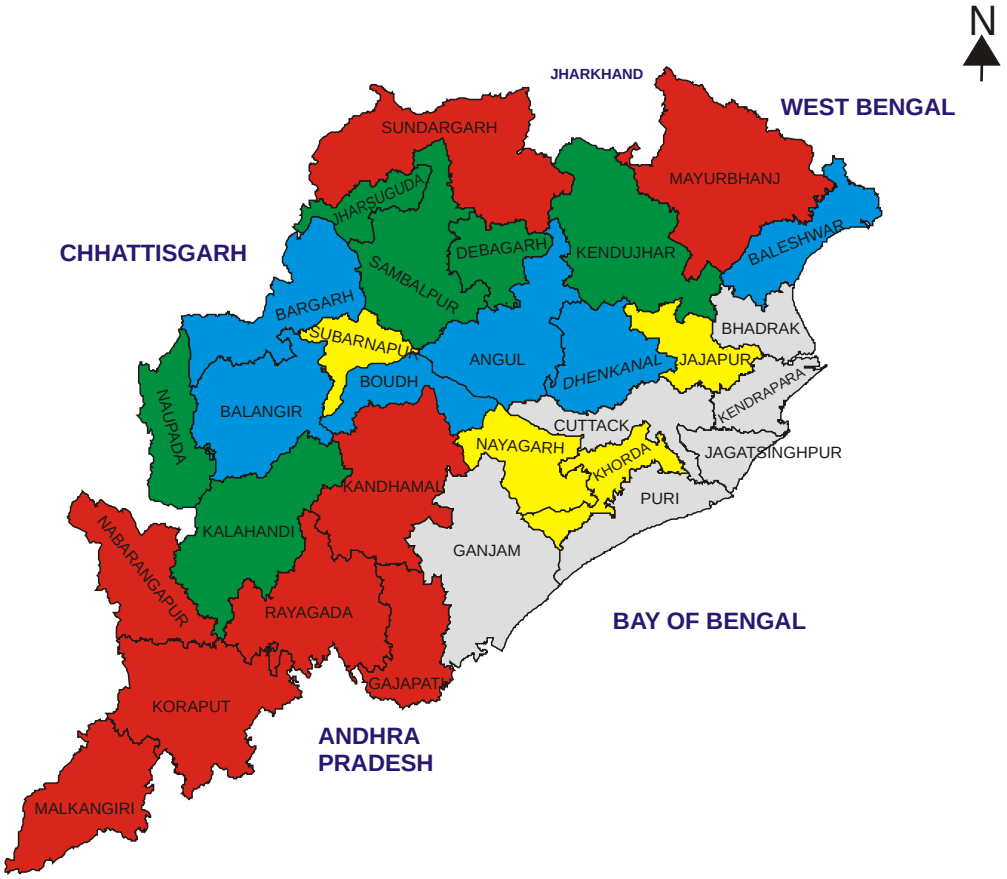
According to census 2011, there are 21,63,110 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 95,90,756 of which males and females are 47,27,732 and 48,63,024 respectively. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 19.1 & 19.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 17.7 % which is higher than

Table 19.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
ODISHA	155707	4.7*	7060	21366	20477	48903	31.41
Bargarh	5837	3.7	176	372	348	896	15.35
Jharsuguda	2081	1.3	4	144	151	299	14.37
Sambalpur	6657	4.3	533	1735	1041	3309	49.71
Debagarh	2940	1.9	155	620	566	1341	45.61
Sundargarh	9712	6.2	1046	1771	1235	4052	41.72
Kendujhar	8303	5.3	308	1401	1507	3216	38.73
Mayur bhanj	10418	6.7	1340	1711	941	3992	38.32
Baleshwar	3806	2.4	23	126	155	304	7.99
Bhadrak	2505	1.6	1	10	13	24	0.96
Kendrapara	2644	1.7	81	87	26	194	7.34
Jagatsinghapur	1668	1.1	0	7	16	23	1.38
Cuttack	3932	2.5	46	216	405	667	16.96
Jajapur	2899	1.9	6	69	180	255	8.80
Dhenkanal	4452	2.9	172	343	827	1342	30.14
Anugul	6375	4.1	363	1353	951	2667	41.84
Nayagarh	3890	2.5	186	973	506	1665	42.80
Khordha	2813	1.8	23	191	180	394	14.01
Puri	3479	2.2	0	56	44	100	2.87
Ganjam	8206	5.3	156	1037	800	1993	24.29
Gajapati	4325	2.8	90	1518	879	2487	57.50
Kandhamal	8021	5.2	660	2642	2167	5469	68.18
Baudh	3098	2.0	263	544	448	1255	40.51
Subarnapur	2337	1.5	3	200	121	324	13.86
Balangir	6575	4.2	72	221	644	937	14.25
Nuapada	3852	2.5	85	481	663	1229	31.91
Kalahandi	7920	5.1	369	749	1213	2331	29.43
Rayagada	7073	4.5	453	896	1767	3116	44.05
Nabarangapur	5291	3.4	188	463	491	1142	21.58
Koraput	8807	5.7	101	719	874	1694	19.23
Malkangiri	5791	3.7	157	711	1318	2186	37.75

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 19.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Odisha



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Khond
2. Gond
3. Santhal
4. Kolha
5. Munda
6. Saora
7. Shabar
8. Bhottada
9. Kisan
10. Paroja

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Birhor
2. Bondo
3. Didayi
4. Dongria-Khond
5. Juang
6. Kharia
7. Kutia Kondh
8. Lanjia Saura
9. Lodha
10. Mankidia
11. Paudi Bhuyan
12. Soura
13. Chuktia Bhunjia



Tribal children of Kalahandi district
Source: RMRC, Bhubaneswar



Bonda Paroja tribe
Source : indianetzone.com



Mankidia man
Source: STSTRTI, Bhubaneswar



Dongaria Khond
Source: survivalinternational.org

the state's decadal growth rate (14%). The tribal population of Odisha forms about 22.8% of state's total population and 9.2% of India's tribal population.

Presently, the state has 30 districts and the district wise distribution of tribal population is presented in Table 19.2. Districts Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal, Nabarangapur, Rayagada, Gajapati, Koraput and Malkaniri have high tribal concentration in the state i.e. 50-80% of district's total population (Map 19.1). Districts Sundargarh, Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj contribute 35% to the state's tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 1029. The child sex ratio is 980, it is the lowest in Jagatsingahpur district (859) and the highest in Kendrapara district (1025). Literacy rate among tribals are 52.2%, and it is 63.7% and 41.2% among males and females respectively. Literacy is lower in Malkangiri district (33.2%) and higher in Puri district (74.6%).

There are 62 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, 13 tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Khonds hold first position in terms of their population size (13,95,643) followed by the Gonds (7,82,104) and Santals (7,77,204).

Table 19.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts.

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	ODISHA	41974218	9590756	9.20*	1029	15.86	980	52.24	63.70	41.20
1	Bargarh	1481255	281135	2.93	1000	11.79	973	64.86	75.47	54.30
2	Jharsuguda	579505	176758	1.84	1002	11.22	984	68.72	78.78	58.70
3	Sambalpur	1041099	355261	3.70	1001	12.22	958	65.76	76.00	55.59
4	Debagarh	312520	110400	1.15	1003	14.80	974	62.38	73.17	51.67
5	Sundargarh	2093437	1062349	11.08	1016	13.65	971	65.08	73.98	56.39
6	Kendujhar	1801733	818878	8.54	1017	17.24	983	53.24	65.22	41.56
7	Mayurbhanj	2519738	1479576	15.43	1025	15.94	974	53.11	65.28	41.36
8	Baleshwar	2320529	275678	2.87	1001	17.36	980	50.06	61.47	38.71
9	Bhadrak	1506337	30428	0.32	981	19.15	973	43.49	53.21	33.60
10	Kendrapara	1440361	9484	0.10	997	17.12	1025	62.39	70.70	54.01
11	Jagatsinghapur	1136971	7862	0.08	860	16.76	859	66.55	76.06	55.50
12	Cuttack	2624470	93745	0.98	976	15.70	941	57.93	68.87	46.79
13	Jajapur	1827192	151432	1.58	991	18.27	967	47.60	59.68	35.48
14	Dhenkanal	1192811	162056	1.69	1004	15.64	984	60.39	70.82	50.04
15	Anugul	1273821	179603	1.87	996	15.99	967	61.86	72.55	51.19
16	Nayagarh	962789	58691	0.61	1012	12.56	959	66.29	78.62	54.20
17	Khordha	2251673	115051	1.20	947	13.23	970	69.33	79.42	58.64
18	Puri	1698730	6129	0.06	892	13.20	1198	74.62	83.08	64.71
19	Ganjam	3529031	118928	1.24	1010	15.12	968	49.71	60.71	38.89
20	Gajapati	577817	313714	3.27	1065	17.36	981	43.66	55.39	32.83
21	Kandhamal	733110	392820	4.10	1062	16.09	973	58.34	72.12	45.58
22	Baudh	441162	55364	0.58	1023	15.09	1004	63.84	77.88	50.17
23	Subarnapur	610183	57192	0.60	986	12.82	969	66.78	77.38	56.05
24	Balangir	1648997	347164	3.62	1013	13.95	969	54.93	67.78	42.34
25	Nuapada	610382	206327	2.15	1054	15.20	1004	51.01	65.13	37.73
26	Kalahandi	1576869	449456	4.69	1032	15.29	981	49.29	63.31	35.84
27	Rayagada	967911	541905	5.65	1092	16.92	963	36.69	47.87	26.72
28	Nabarangapur	1220946	681173	7.10	1033	18.30	1011	38.54	49.46	28.02
29	Koraput	1379647	697583	7.27	1068	17.97	993	35.36	46.20	25.37
30	Malkangiri	613192	354614	3.70	1065	19.19	1012	35.23	44.91	26.25

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 19.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Odisha

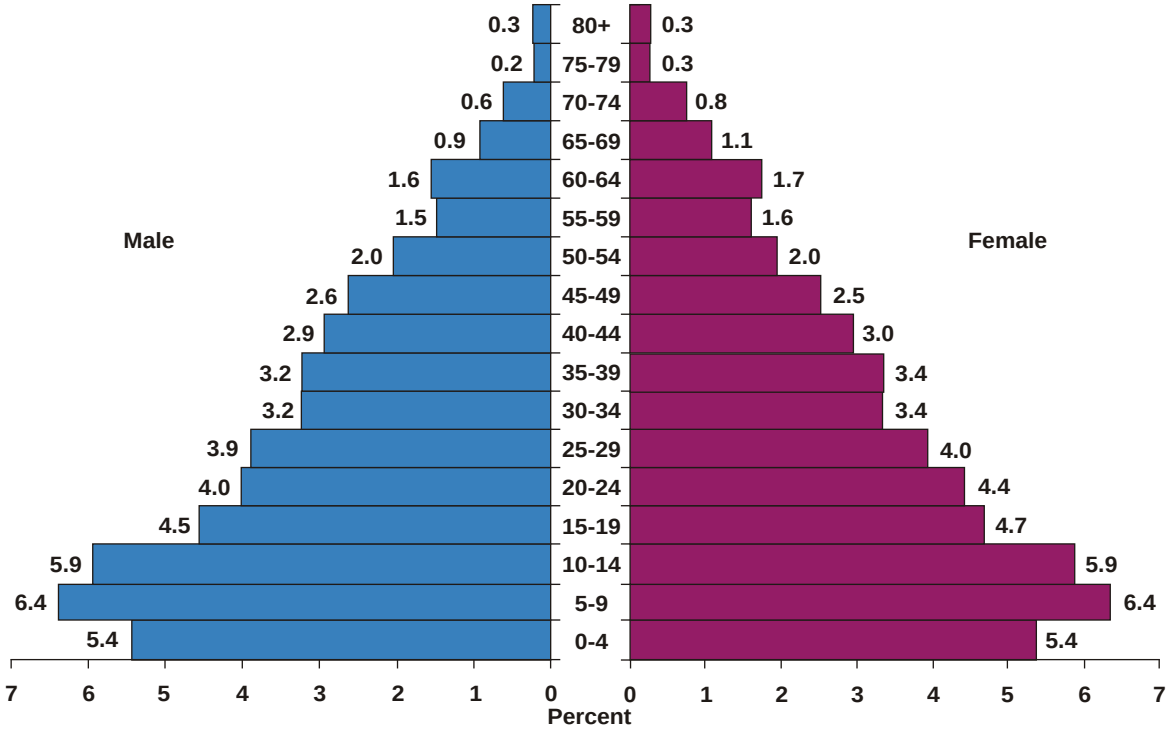
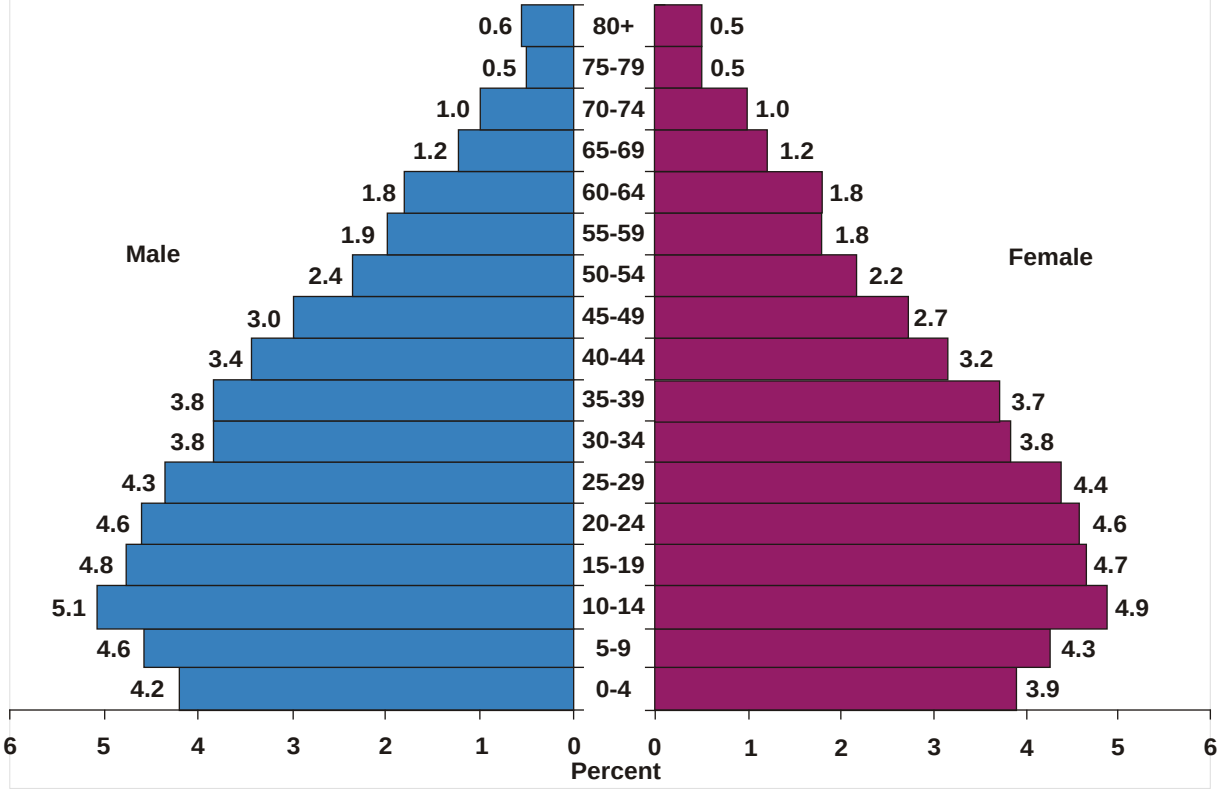


Figure 19.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Odisha



20 RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan state is situated in the north-western part of India. The area of the state is 342,239 km² which constitutes 10.4% of country's geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 23°04'N and 30°11'N and longitude of 69°29'E and 78°17'E. The population density is 201 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 16087 km² which constitutes 4.7% of its geographical area (Table 20.1).

Distribution of tribal population

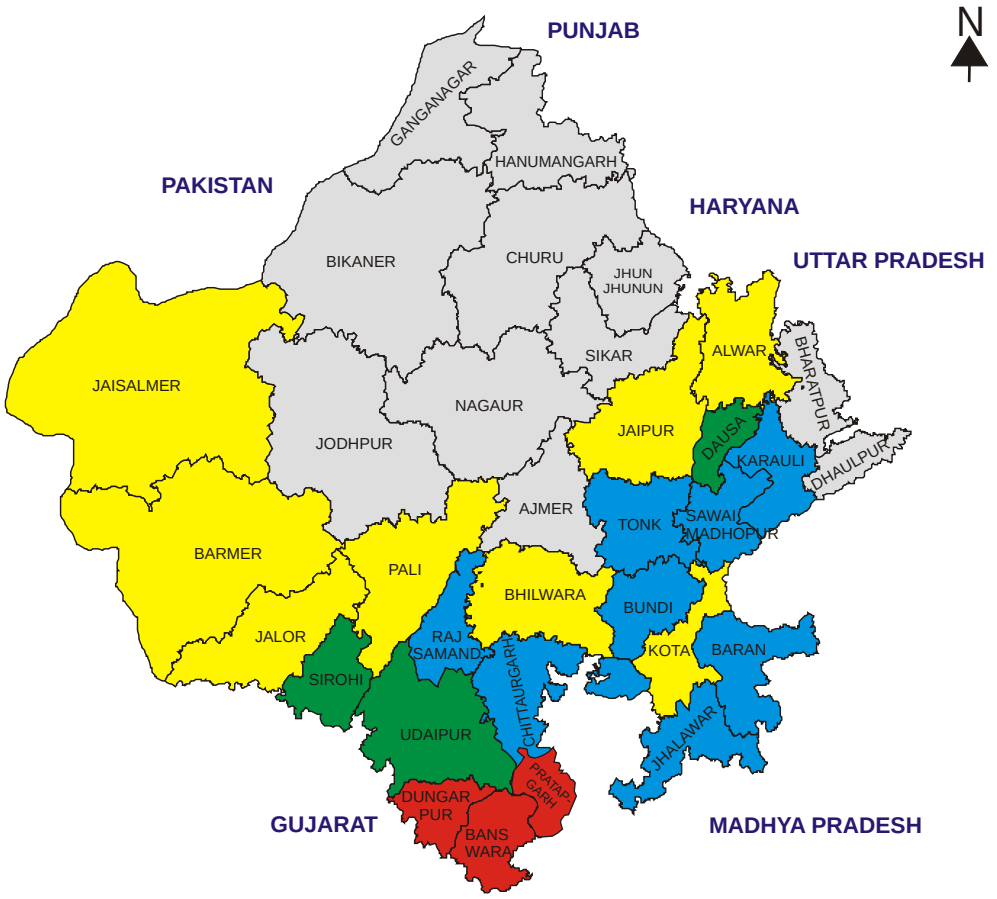
According to census 2011, there are 17,87,715 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 92,38,534 which included 47,42,943 males and 44,95,591 females. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 20.1 & 20.2). The

Table 20.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
RAJASTHAN	342239	10.4*	72	4448	11567	16087	4.70
Ganganagar	20634	6.0	0	30	160	190	0.92
Bikaner	27244	8.0	0	28	180	208	0.76
Churu	16830	4.9	0	5	85	90	0.53
Jhunjhunun	5928	1.7	0	24	171	195	3.29
Alwar	8380	2.4	59	336	810	1205	14.38
Bharatpur	5066	1.5	0	34	204	238	4.70
Dhaulpur	3033	0.9	0	82	337	419	13.81
Sawai Madhopur	10528	3.1	0	260	1040	1300	12.35
Jaipur	14069	4.1	13	114	504	631	4.49
Sikar	7732	2.3	0	32	161	193	2.50
Nagaur	17718	5.2	0	11	108	119	0.67
Jodhpur	22850	6.7	0	3	90	93	0.41
Jaisalmer	38401	11.2	0	47	120	167	0.43
Barmer	28387	8.3	0	3	169	172	0.61
Jalor	10640	3.1	0	13	195	208	1.95
Sirohi	5136	1.5	0	300	616	916	17.83
Pali	12387	3.6	0	216	446	662	5.34
Ajmer	8481	2.5	0	38	239	277	3.27
Tonk	7194	2.1	0	33	134	167	2.32
Bundi	5550	1.6	0	146	307	453	8.16
Bhilwara	10455	3.1	0	34	191	225	2.15
Rajsamand	3860	1.1	0	131	293	424	10.98
Dungarpur	3770	1.1	0	44	208	252	6.68
Banswara	5037	1.5	0	83	293	376	7.46
Chittaurgarh	10856	3.2	0	595	1092	1687	15.54
Kota	5443	1.6	0	154	461	615	11.30
Baran	6992	2.0	0	149	941	1090	15.59
Jhalawar	6219	1.8	0	83	314	397	6.38
Udaipur	13419	3.9	0	1420	1698	3118	23.24

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 20.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Rajasthan



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Mina
2. Bhil
3. Garasia
4. Damor
5. Dhanka
6. Seharia
7. Bhil Mina
8. Naikada
9. Kathodi
10. Patelia

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Seharias



Bhil man
Source: mountainridge.in



Garasia women
Source: mewartraveltourism.com



Tribal women
Source: besttourpackages.com

decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 30.2 % which is higher than state's decadal growth rate (21.4%). The tribal population of Rajasthan forms 13.5% of state's total population and 8.9% of India's tribal population.

Rajasthan has 33 districts and the district wise tribal population is presented in Table 20.2. Districts with high tribal concentration i.e. more than 50% of district's total population, are Pratapgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara. In comparison, Sirohi and Udaipur have moderate tribal concentration i.e. 25-50% of district's total population (Map 20.1). Districts Udaipur, Banswara, and Dungarpur contribute about 40% to total tribal population of the state.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 948. The child sex ratio is 921; it is lowest in Sawai Madhopur

Table 20.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts.

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	RAJASTHAN	68548437	9238534	8.86*	948	18.40	921	52.80	67.62	37.27
1	Ganganagar	1969168	13477	0.15	882	15.44	834	65.65	75.82	54.24
2	Hanumangarh	1774692	14289	0.15	886	14.68	830	61.51	71.04	50.87
3	Bikaner	2363937	7779	0.08	849	15.97	832	64.40	74.78	52.23
4	Churu	2039547	11245	0.12	905	14.23	858	69.36	81.22	56.38
5	Jhunjhunun	2137045	41629	0.45	947	13.65	834	71.87	86.02	57.22
6	Alwar	3674179	289249	3.13	886	14.63	878	67.42	82.71	50.17
7	Bharatpur	2548462	54090	0.59	884	13.38	855	73.80	88.41	57.36
8	Dhaulpur	1206516	58594	0.63	842	17.82	852	67.35	83.88	47.67
9	Karauli	1458248	324960	3.52	844	14.92	829	66.53	82.23	47.99
10	Sawai Madhopur	1335551	285848	3.09	871	13.58	827	65.28	83.79	44.21
11	Dausa	1634409	433344	4.69	896	15.55	861	66.64	82.19	49.42
12	Jaipur	6626178	527966	5.71	909	15.28	854	68.51	83.88	51.78
13	Sikar	2677333	75349	0.82	927	14.85	857	69.74	84.32	54.23
14	Nagaur	3307743	10418	0.11	903	15.79	865	59.80	73.96	44.23
15	Jodhpur	3687165	118924	1.29	919	21.80	919	39.38	52.47	25.13
16	Jaisalmer	669919	42429	0.46	886	23.67	909	42.14	57.31	24.89
17	Barmer	2603751	176257	1.91	903	23.08	931	38.07	53.02	21.37
18	Jalor	1828730	178719	1.93	916	20.87	909	33.41	46.91	18.69
19	Sirohi	1036346	292470	3.17	963	22.59	950	32.92	47.16	18.19
20	Pali	2037573	144578	1.56	944	19.64	928	41.01	55.14	26.12
21	Ajmer	2583052	63482	0.69	959	16.92	940	49.03	63.93	33.57
22	Tonk	1421326	178207	1.93	923	15.32	873	55.78	74.58	35.62
23	Bundi	1110906	228549	2.47	913	15.27	891	55.50	71.68	37.86
24	Bhilwara	2408523	229273	2.48	959	17.86	920	43.57	58.23	28.42
25	Rajsamand	1156597	160809	1.74	981	20.14	942	42.03	57.77	26.15
26	Dungarpur	1388552	983437	10.64	1000	19.44	947	53.28	67.09	39.66
27	Banswara	1797485	1372999	14.86	988	19.59	947	49.99	63.81	36.16
28	Chittaurgarh	1544338	201546	2.18	978	18.26	943	39.19	53.03	25.16
29	Kota	1951014	183816	1.99	906	14.42	908	67.09	80.06	52.78
30	Baran	1222755	276857	3.00	935	17.03	909	58.04	72.86	42.27
31	Jhalawar	1411129	182229	1.97	935	16.36	909	54.64	70.39	37.89
32	Udaipur	3068420	1525289	16.51	973	20.65	951	46.86	61.18	32.22
33	Pratapgarh	867848	550427	5.96	989	19.74	942	44.67	58.35	31.00

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

district (827) and highest in Udaipur district (951). Literacy rate among tribals are 52.8% and among males and females, it is 67.6% and 37.3% respectively. It is lower in Sirohi district (32.9%) and higher in Bharatpur district (73.8%).

There are 12 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, Seharia tribal community is notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Minas hold first position in terms of their population size (37,99,971) followed by the Bhils (28,05,948) and Garasias (2,32,545).

Figure 20.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Rajasthan

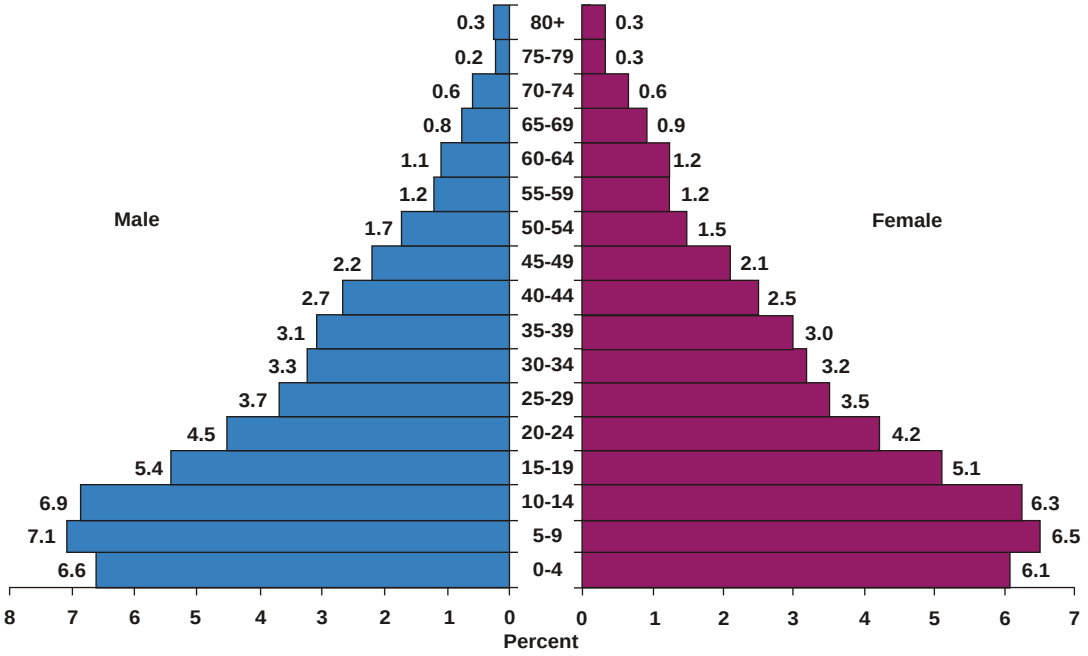
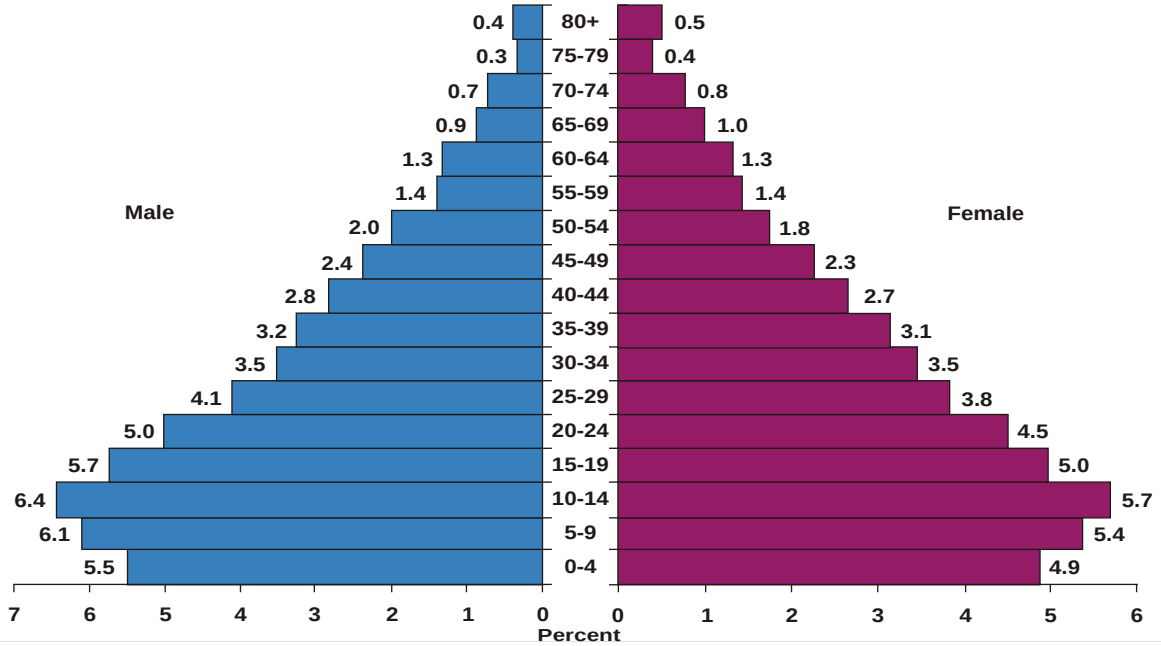


Figure 20.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Rajasthan



21 SIKKIM

Sikkim state is situated in the north-eastern part of India. The area of the state is 7,096 km² which forms about 0.2% of country's total geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 27°04'N and 28°07'N and longitude of 88°00'E and 88°55'E. The population density is 86 persons per km² and the recorded forest area of the state is 3,359 km² that constitutes 47.3% of its geographical area (Table 21.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 44,299 households in the state. The state's tribal population is 2,06,360 with 1,05,261 males and 1,01,099 females. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 21.1 & 21.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 85.2% which is higher than state's decadal growth rate (12.4%). The tribal population of Sikkim forms about 33.8% of state's total population and 0.2% of India's tribal population.

There are four districts in the state and district wise tribal population, sex ratios and literacy rates are presented in Table 21.2. The North district has the highest tribal concentration in the state which is about 65.7% of district's total population and remaining districts have the tribal concentration ranging from 25% to 50% (Map 21.1). The East district contributes 38% to total tribal population of the state.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 961. The child sex ratio is 961; it is lowest in north district (926) and highest in East district (990). Overall literacy rate among tribals are 79.7% and among males and females, 85% and 75.3% respectively. It is lowest in North district (76.7%) and highest in East district (82.6%).

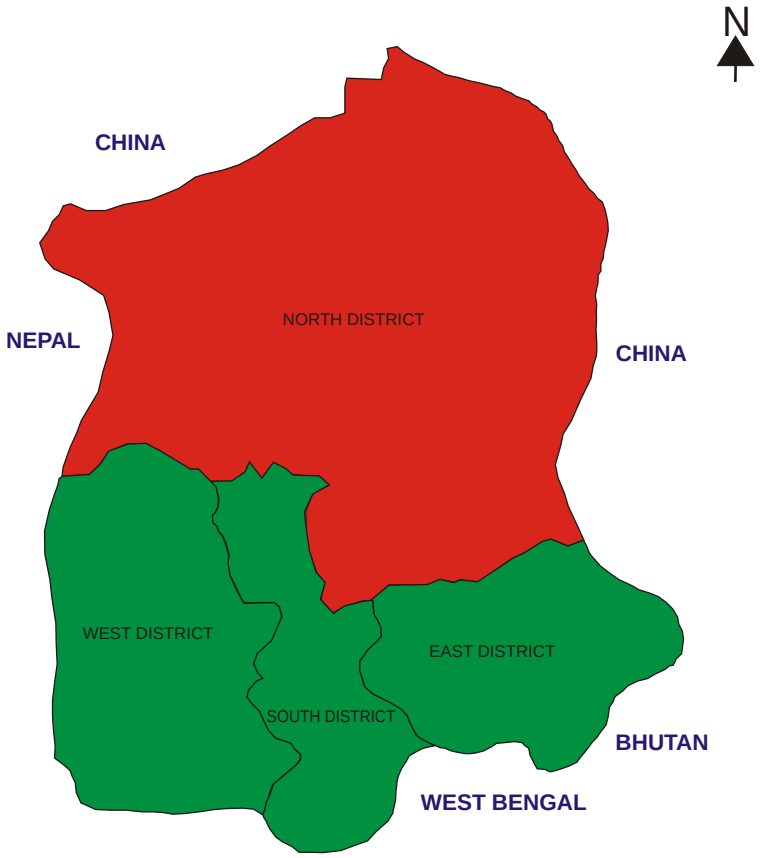
There are two scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. According to census 2001, Bhutias hold first position in terms of their population size (70,308) followed by Lepchas (40,568).

Table 21.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
SIKKIM	7096	0.2*	500	2161	698	3359	47.34
North District	4226	59.6	135	890	292	1317	31.16
West District	1166	16.4	110	489	173	772	66.21
South District	750	10.6	93	371	107	571	76.13
East District	954	13.4	162	411	126	699	73.27

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 21.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Sikkim



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Bhutia
2. Lepcha



Bhutia couple
Source: indianetzone.com



Lepcha couple
Source: indovacation.net

Table 21.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	SIKKIM	610577	206360	0.20*	960	10.62	961	79.74	85.01	74.27
1	North District	43709	28715	13.92	948	11.58	926	76.66	81.80	71.26
2	West District	136435	57817	28.02	961	11.61	962	76.98	83.36	70.34
3	South District	146850	41392	20.06	920	10.75	939	80.20	85.63	74.28
4	East District	283583	78436	38.01	987	9.47	990	82.60	87.03	78.10

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 21.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Sikkim

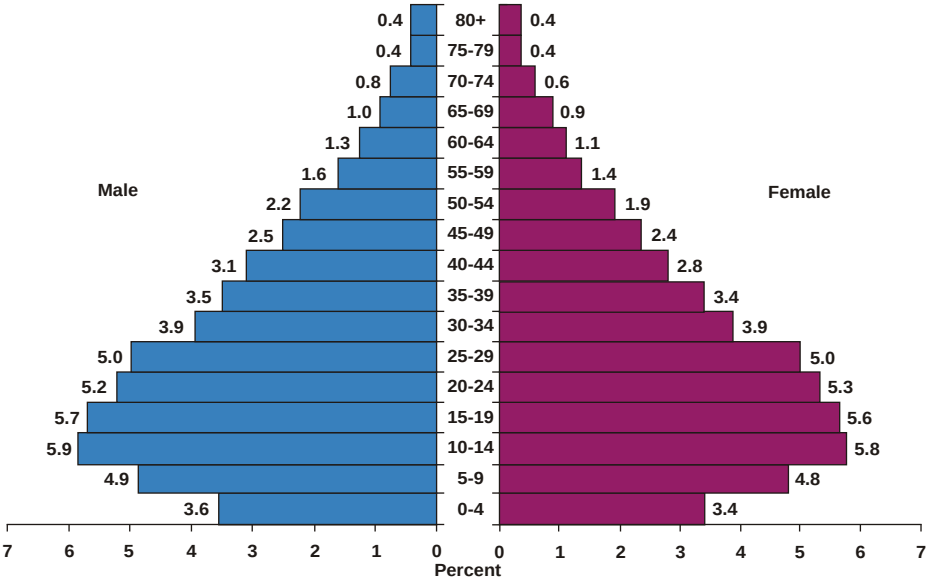
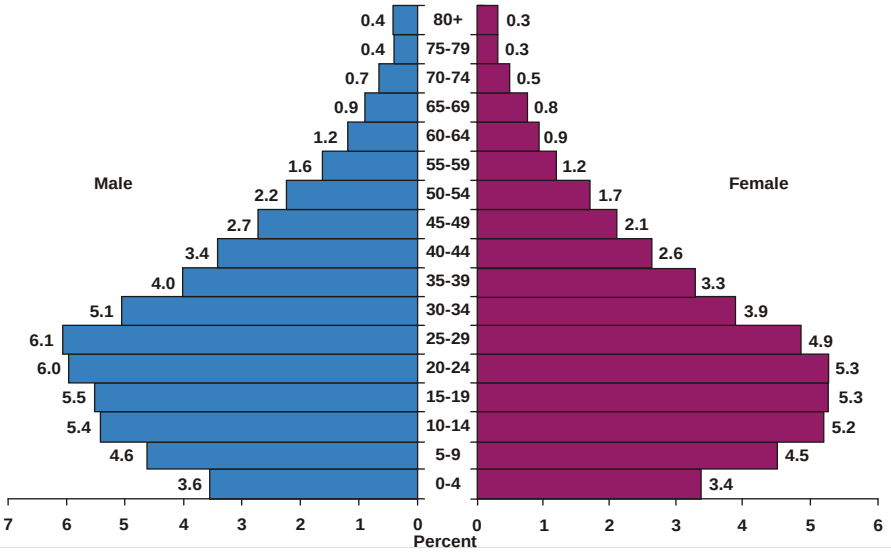


Figure 21.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Sikkim



22 TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu is situated in southern part of the India. The area of the state is 130,058 km² which forms 3.96% of country's geographical area. The states lies between the latitude of 8°05'N and 13°03'N and longitude of 76°15'E and 80°20'E. The population density is 555 persons per km². The recorded forest area of the state is 23,625 km² which constitutes 18.2% of its geographical area (Table 22.1).

Distribution of tribal population

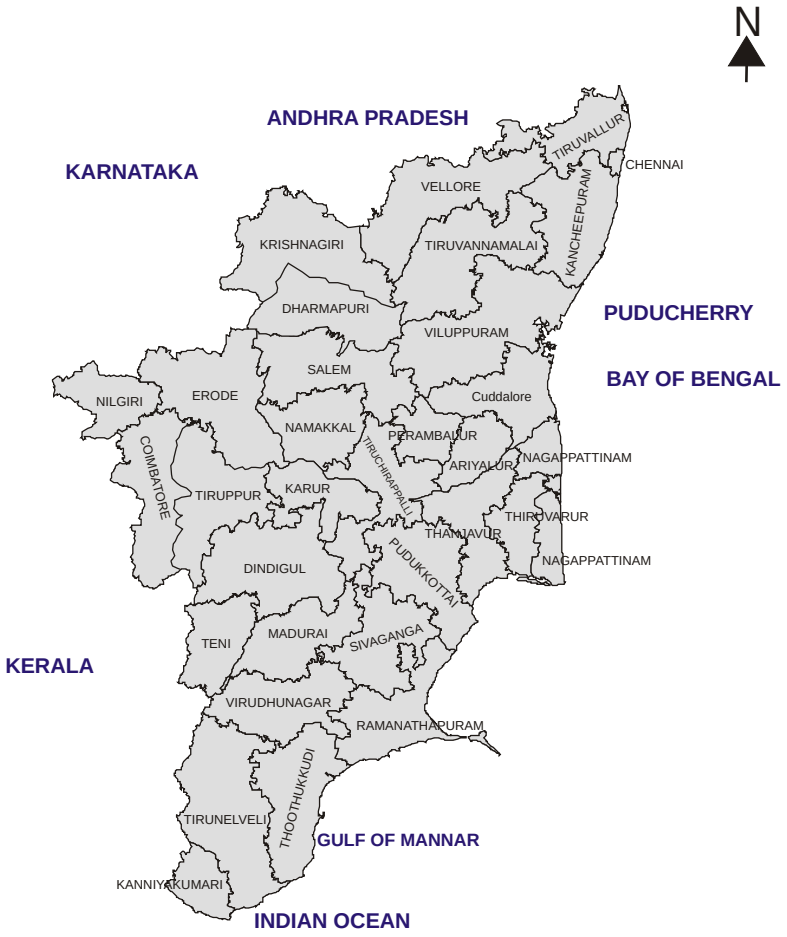
According to census 2011, there are 1,96,373 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 7,94,697 of which males and females are 4,01,068 and 3,93,629 respectively. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 22.1 & 22.2).

Table 22.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
TAMIL NADU	130058	4.0*	2948	10321	10356	23625	18.16
Thiruvallur	3413	2.6	0	59	155	214	6.27
Chennai	144	0.1	0	6	3	9	6.25
Kancheepuram	4474	3.4	0	123	253	376	8.40
Vellore	6077	4.7	172	628	939	1739	28.62
Tiruvannamalai	6191	4.8	169	523	695	1387	22.40
Viluppuram	7190	5.5	70	370	569	1009	14.03
Salem	5235	4.0	139	422	669	1230	23.50
Namakkal	3413	2.6	55	189	300	544	15.94
Erode	8209	6.3	468	1371	366	2205	26.86
The Nilgiris	2549	2.0	240	978	868	2086	81.84
Dindigul	5580	4.3	351	551	587	1489	26.68
Karur	2901	2.2	0	27	61	88	3.03
Tiruchirappalli	4511	3.5	74	145	188	407	9.02
Perambalur	1748	1.3	19	35	86	140	8.01
Ariyalur	1947	1.5	0	65	253	318	16.33
Cuddalore	3706	2.8	0	218	222	440	11.87
Nagapattinam	2140	1.6	0	43	99	142	6.64
Thiruvarur	2716	2.1	0	23	7	30	1.10
Thanjavur	3415	2.6	0	133	62	195	5.71
Pudukkottai	4651	3.6	0	78	177	255	5.48
Sivaganga	4086	3.1	0	86	231	317	7.76
Madurai	4277	3.3	23	293	271	587	13.72
Theni	2764	2.1	199	491	271	961	34.77
Virudhunagar	4283	3.3	29	182	69	280	6.54
Ramanathapuram	4232	3.3	0	80	205	285	6.73
Thoothukkudi	4621	3.6	0	25	134	159	3.44
Tirunelveli	6810	5.2	278	760	179	1217	17.87
Kanniyakumari	1684	1.3	40	417	195	652	38.72
Dharmapuri	9622	7.4	241	1078	1715	3034	31.53
Coimbatore	7469	5.7	381	922	527	1830	24.50

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 22.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Tamil Nadu



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Malayali
2. Irular
3. Kattunayakan
4. Kurumans
5. Konda Reddis
6. Malakkuravan
7. Paniyan
8. Urali
9. Malai Vedan
10. Malasar

PVTGs inhabiting the state:

1. Kattu Nayakans
2. Kotas
3. Kurumbas
4. Irulas
5. Paniyans
6. Todas



Kota couple
Source: indianetzone.com



Toda women
Source : nilgiris.nic.in

The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 22% which is higher than state's decadal growth rate (15.6%). The tribal population of Tamil Nadu forms about 1.1% of state's total population and 0.8% of India's tribal population.

There are 32 districts in Tamil Nadu state. The district wise tribal population is presented in the Table 22.2. All districts have low tribal concentration i.e. less than 5% of district's total population (Map 22.1). Districts Salem, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, and Dharmapuri contribute more than 40% to total tribal population of the state.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 981 females per 1000 males. The child sex ratio is 918; it is lowest in Pudukkottai district (798) and highest in Sivaganga district (1120). Overall literacy rate among tribal are 54.3% and among males 61.8% and females 46.8% respectively. The literacy rate is low in Viluppuram district (44.4%) and high in Chennai district (84.5%).

There are 36 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, six tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Malayalis hold first

Table 22.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	TAMIL NADU	72147030	794697	0.76*	981	13.08	918	54.34	61.81	46.80
1	Thiruvallur	3728104	47243	5.94	994	14.40	955	53.96	59.76	48.16
2	Chennai	4646732	10061	1.27	932	10.54	913	84.47	88.44	80.22
3	Kancheepuram	3998252	41210	5.19	1000	14.96	998	54.90	60.42	49.39
4	Vellore	3936331	72955	9.18	990	14.28	910	50.75	59.86	41.67
5	Tiruvannamalai	2464875	90954	11.45	979	13.91	905	46.81	56.02	37.53
6	Viluppuram	3458873	74859	9.42	993	14.40	942	44.38	51.30	37.47
7	Salem	3482056	119369	15.02	973	11.66	894	51.85	60.39	43.17
8	Namakkal	1726601	57059	7.18	942	11.60	818	60.65	68.73	52.23
9	Erode	2251744	21880	2.75	985	11.71	921	46.91	54.19	39.58
10	The Nilgiris	735394	32813	4.13	1039	12.91	942	60.76	67.64	54.23
11	Dindigul	2159775	8064	1.01	969	13.27	918	51.90	57.34	46.34
12	Karur	1064493	575	0.07	936	11.83	889	83.23	87.74	78.46
13	Tiruchirappalli	2722290	18198	2.29	933	10.11	810	75.40	81.66	68.79
14	Perambalur	565223	2584	0.33	1000	9.95	1056	65.36	70.44	60.26
15	Ariyalur	754894	10722	1.35	1033	12.92	1001	50.37	57.46	43.53
16	Cuddalore	2605914	15702	1.98	977	14.37	901	55.65	62.66	48.58
17	Nagapattinam	1616450	3756	0.47	1034	15.04	840	62.90	66.82	59.24
18	Thiruvarur	1264277	3034	0.38	1070	15.10	1082	71.35	75.60	67.37
19	Thanjavur	2405890	3561	0.45	1048	13.84	889	68.38	74.15	63.02
20	Pudukkottai	1618345	1283	0.16	983	15.28	798	68.81	73.98	63.75
21	Sivaganga	1339101	790	0.10	1005	13.42	1120	69.44	78.20	60.59
22	Madurai	3038252	11096	1.40	974	12.96	957	71.69	80.07	63.11
23	Theni	1245899	1835	0.23	923	14.28	807	45.65	49.07	42.02
24	Virudhunagar	1942288	2294	0.29	941	14.21	918	63.87	71.64	55.65
25	Ramanathapuram	1353445	1105	0.14	977	14.66	862	62.67	66.53	58.81
26	Thoothukkudi	1750176	4911	0.62	991	14.70	1006	65.12	71.89	58.28
27	Tirunelveli	3077233	10270	1.29	1010	14.57	968	69.28	75.65	63.03
28	Kanniyakumari	1870374	7282	0.92	1049	11.32	1040	80.66	84.76	76.75
29	Dharmapuri	1506843	63044	7.93	962	11.70	892	57.09	64.75	49.21
30	Krishnagiri	1879809	22388	2.82	961	16.27	957	47.74	53.13	42.12
31	Coimbatore	3458045	28342	3.57	990	11.03	931	55.75	61.87	49.61
32	Tiruppur	2479052	5458	0.69	992	12.13	1082	54.23	63.29	44.99

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

position in terms of their population size (3,10,042) followed by the Irulars (1,55,606) and Kattunayakans (45,227).

Figure 22.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Tamil Nadu

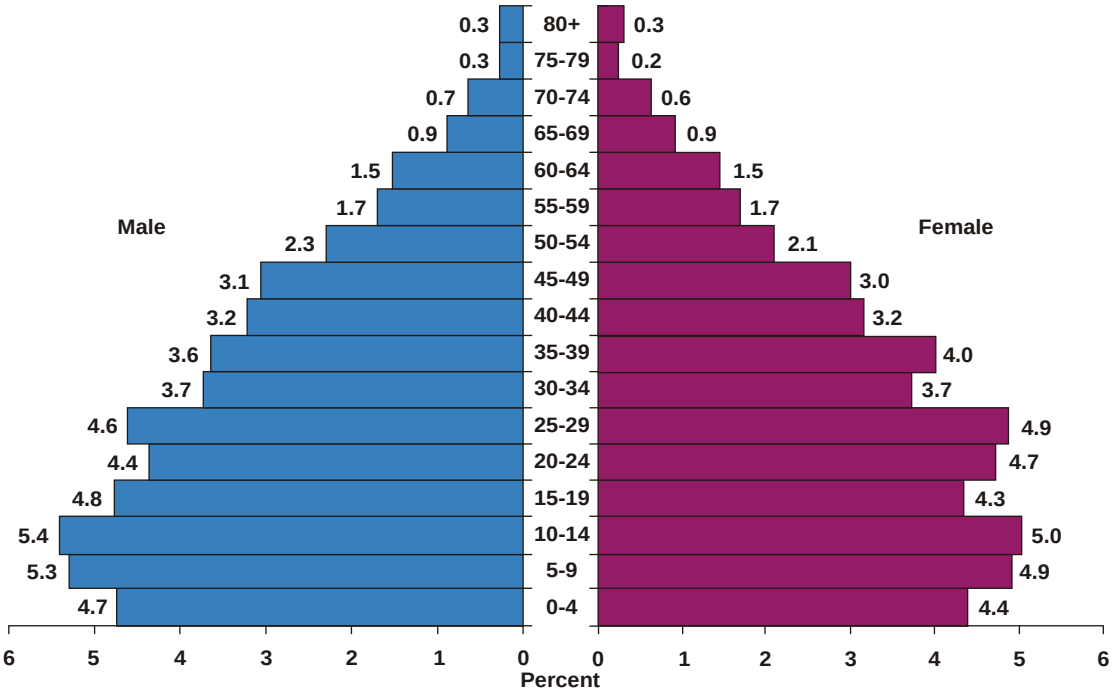
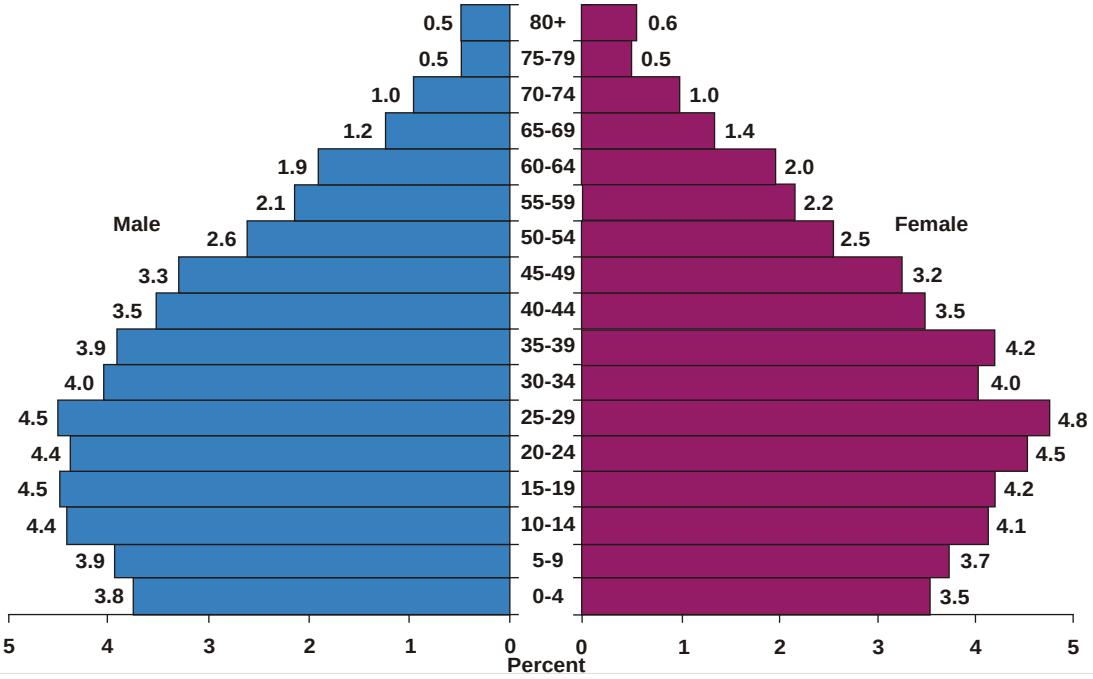


Figure 22.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Tamil Nadu



23 TRIPURA

Tripura state is situated in north-eastern part of India and shares international border with Bangladesh from three sides - north, west and south. The area of the state is 10,491 km² which forms about 0.32% of country's geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 22°57'N and 24°33'N and longitude of 91°10'E and 92°20'E. The population density of the state is 350 persons per km². Its recorded forest area is 7,977 km² which constitutes about 76% of its total geographical area (Table 23.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 2,57,119 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 11,66,813 with 5,88,327 males and 5,78,486 females. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in population pyramids (Figure 23.1 & 23.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 17.5%, which is higher than overall state's growth rate (14.8%). The tribal population of Tripura forms about 31.8% of state's total population and 1.12% of India's tribal population.

Currently, Tripura has four districts. Its district wise tribal population is presented in Table 23.2. The district with high tribal concentration, i.e. between 50-80% of district's total population, is Dhalai (Map 23.1). The remaining 3 districts have tribal population between 25-50% of district's total population. The West Tripura contributes 37% to total tribal population of the state.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 983. The child sex ratio is 957; it is lowest in West Tripura district (947) and highest in Dhalai district (973). Literacy rate among tribals are 79.1% and among males and females, 86.4% and 71.6% respectively. Literacy rates of all districts are above 70%. It is lowest in North Tripura district (74.8%) and highest in West Tripura district (83.1%).

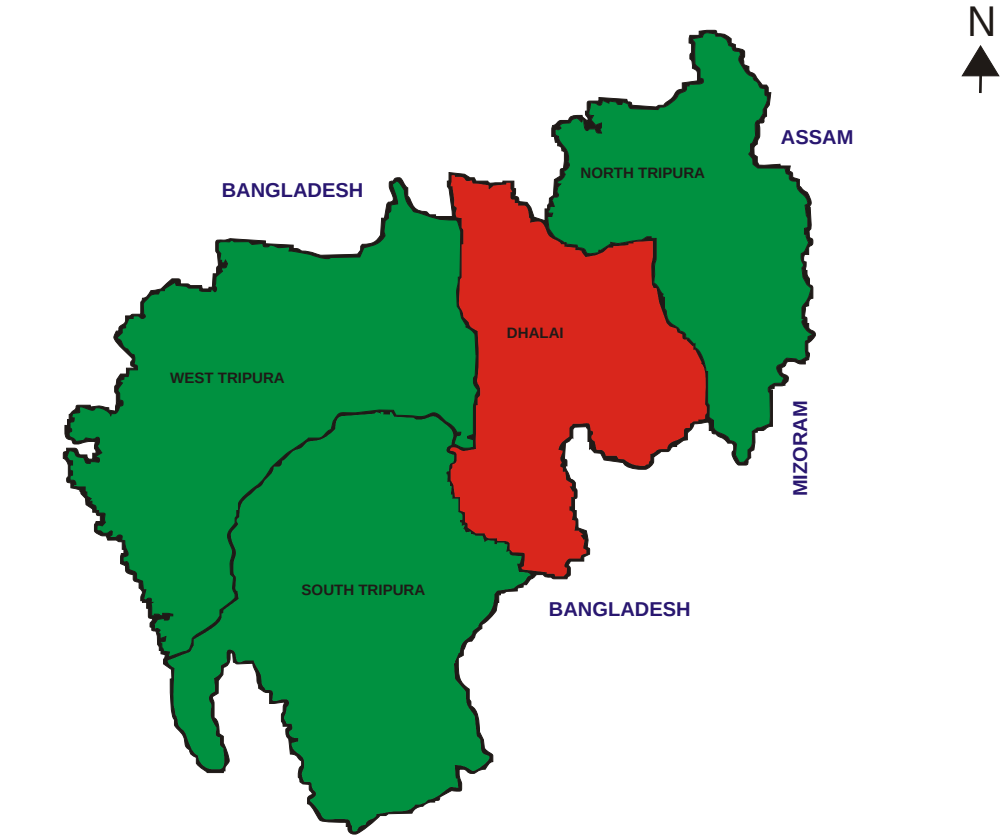
There are 19 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, one tribal community is notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Tripuris hold first position in terms of their population size (5,43,848) followed by the Riangs (1,65,103) and Jamatias (74,949).

Table 23.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
TRIPURA	10491	0.3*	109	4686	3182	7977	76.04
West Tripura	2993	28.5	23	1074	981	2078	69.43
South Tripura	3057	29.1	73	1387	1013	2473	80.90
Dhalai	2402	22.9	3	1262	647	1912	79.60
North Tripura	2039	19.4	10	963	541	1514	74.25

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 23.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Tripura



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Tripuri
2. Riang
3. Jamatia
4. Chakma
5. Halam
6. Mag
7. Munda
8. Kuki
9. Garo
10. Noatia

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1 Riangs



Tripuri couples
Sources :wekipedia.org, neipeople.com



Chakma & Halam Couples
Source: tripura.org.in

Table 23.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	TRIPURA	3673917	1166813	1.12*	983	15.03	957	79.05	86.43	71.59
1	West Tripura	1725739	431944	37.02	988	12.33	947	83.13	89.63	76.58
2	South Tripura	876001	344835	29.55	991	15.91	954	76.00	83.90	68.09
3	Dhalai	378230	210608	18.05	973	17.17	973	78.92	87.24	70.37
4	North Tripura	693947	179426	15.38	969	17.33	961	74.78	82.28	67.06

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 23.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Tripura

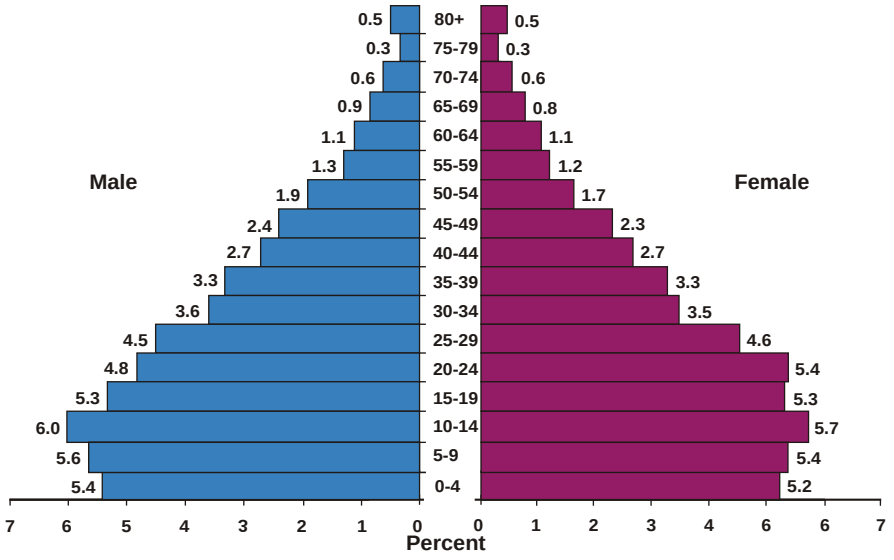
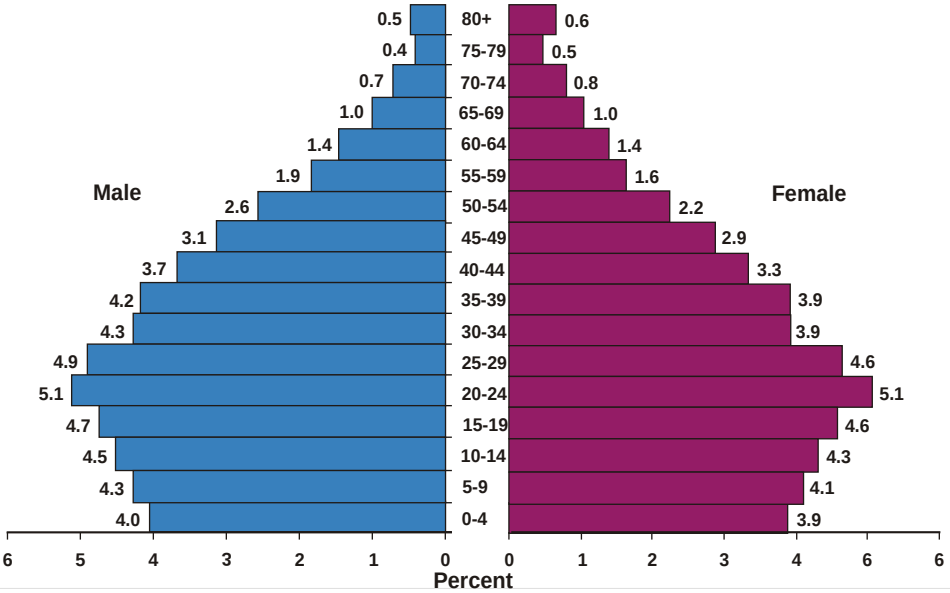


Figure 23.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Tripura



24 UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh the most populous state of India has geographical area of 2,40,928 Km^2 which constitutes about 7.3% of country's total area. It shares borders with nine states/Union Territory namely; Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand and international border with Nepal. Uttar Pradesh is situated in the latitude between 23°52'N-30°24'N and longitude between 77°05'E-84°38'E. The population density of the state is 829 persons per km^2. The forest area of the state is 14,338 km^2 which is about 5.9% of its geographical area (Table 24.1).

Distribution of tribal population

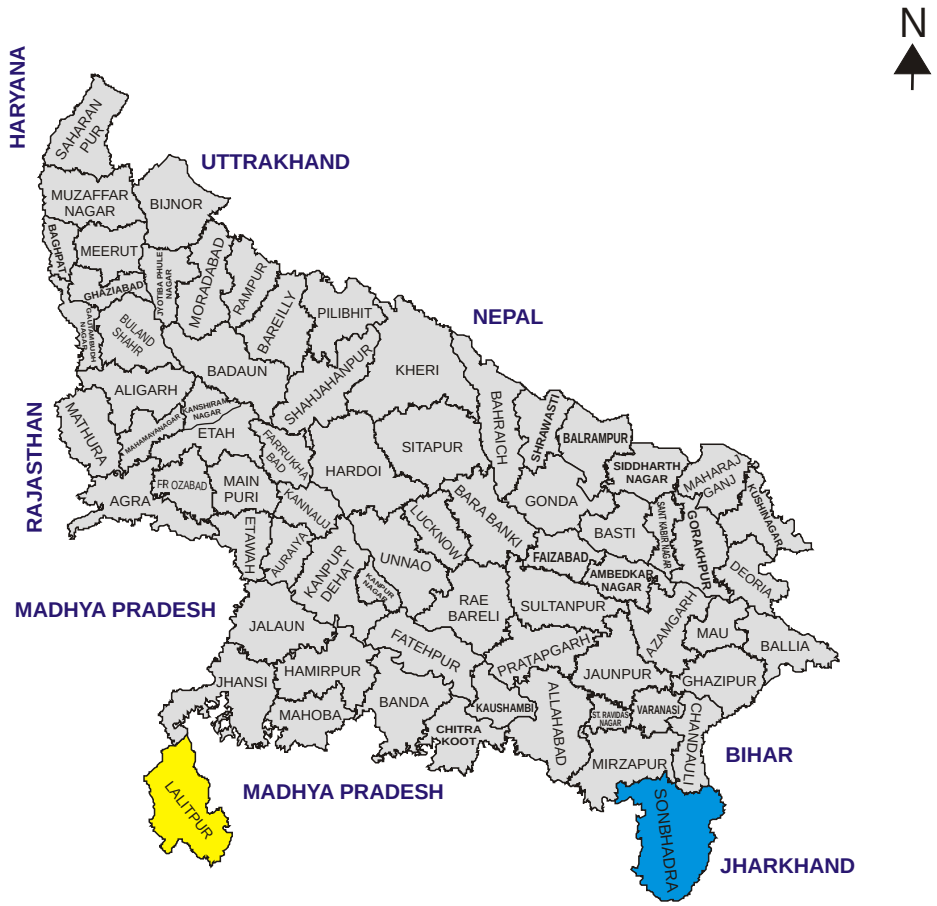
According to census 2011, there are 1,87,688 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 11,34,273 with 5,81,083 males and 5,53,190 females. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 24.1 & 24.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 950.6% which is much higher than the state's decadal growth rate (20.1%). The tribal population of Uttar Pradesh forms 0.6% of state's total population and 1.1% of India's tribal population.

As per the census 2011, Uttar Pradesh has 71 districts. Its district wise tribal population is presented in Table 24.2. Sonbhadra district is only district that has the tribal concentration more than 25% of district's total population; district Lalitpur ranks second with 5.9% tribal concentration in the state (Map 24.1). About one-third of state tribal population reside in Sonbhadra districts.

Overall sex ratio among tribal is 952. The child sex ratio is 944; it is lowest in Baghpat district (500) and highest in Faizabad district (1304). Overall literacy rate among tribals are 55.7%; it is lowest in Kaushambi district (9.8%) and highest in Budaun district (88.5%). There is a large gap between male (67.1%) and female (43.7%) literacy rates.

There are five scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, two tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Tharus hold first position in terms of their population size (83,544) followed by the Buksas (4,367) and Bhotias (3,491).

Map 24.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Uttar Pradesh



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Tharu
2. Buksa
3. Bhotia
4. Jaunsari
5. Raji

PVTGs inhabiting the state (including Uttarakhand)

1. Buksa
2. Raji



Tharu woman
Source: Indianetzone.com



Jannsari
Source: flickr.com

Table 24.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
UTTAR PRADESH	240928	7.3*	1626	4559	8153	14338	5.95
Saharanpur	3689	1.5	0	175	200	375	10.17
Muzaffarnagar	4008	1.7	0	14	27	41	1.02
Bijnor	4561	1.9	45	235	142	422	9.25
Moradabad	3718	1.5	0	5	21	26	0.70
Rampur	2367	1.0	4	26	47	77	3.25
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	2249	0.9	0	24	61	85	3.78
Meerut	2590	1.1	0	34	32	66	2.55
Baghpat	1321	0.5	0	5	12	17	1.29
Ghaziabad	2590	1.1	0	18	31	49	1.89
Gautam Buddha Nagar	1442	0.6	0	12	23	35	2.43
Bulandshahr	2910	1.2	0	33	82	115	3.95
Aligarh	3650	1.5	0	7	59	66	1.81
Mahamaya Nagar	1840	0.8	0	1	22	23	1.25
Mathura	3340	1.4	0	5	55	60	1.80
Agra	4027	1.7	0	67	209	276	6.85
Firozabad	2361	1.0	0	4	43	47	1.99
Mainpuri	2760	1.1	0	1	13	14	0.51
Budaun	5168	2.1	0	12	30	42	0.81
Bareilly	4120	1.7	0	7	37	44	1.07
Pilibhit	3499	1.5	340	157	200	697	19.92
Shahjahanpur	4575	1.9	23	63	36	122	2.67
Kheri	7680	3.2	409	475	435	1319	17.17
Sitapur	5743	2.4	0	14	199	213	3.71
Hardoi	5986	2.5	0	7	114	121	2.02
Unnao	4558	1.9	0	26	224	250	5.48
Lucknow	2528	1.0	0	116	185	301	11.91
Rae Bareli	4609	1.9	0	5	93	98	2.13
Farrukhabad	2181	0.9	0	13	33	46	2.11
Kannauj	2093	0.9	0	0	28	28	1.34
Etawah	2311	1.0	0	44	142	186	8.05
Auraiya	2015	0.8	0	8	61	69	3.42
Kanpur Nagar	6176	2.6	0	12	97	109	1.76
Jalaun	4565	1.9	0	65	179	244	5.35
Jhansi	5024	2.1	0	33	167	200	3.98
Lalitpur	5039	2.1	0	128	442	570	11.31
Hamirpur	4282	1.8	0	66	108	174	4.06
Mahoba	2884	1.2	0	22	73	95	3.29
Banda	4532	1.9	0	26	77	103	2.27
Chitrakoot	3092	1.3	0	358	203	561	18.14
Fatehpur	4152	1.7	0	7	38	45	1.08
Pratapgarh	3717	1.5	0	25	68	93	2.50
Kaushambi	2124	0.9	0	7	20	27	1.27
Allahabad	5137	2.1	0	27	68	95	1.85

Bara Banki	4402	1.8	0	4	79	83	1.89
Faizabad	2174	0.9	0	5	50	55	2.53
Ambedkar Nagar	2337	1.0	0	2	32	34	1.45
Sultanpur	4436	1.8	0	15	162	177	3.99
Bahraich	6878	2.9	290	315	243	848	12.33
Balrampur	2981	1.2	225	188	116	529	17.75
Gonda	4003	1.7	0	60	47	107	2.67
Siddharthnagar	2895	1.2	0	9	30	39	1.35
Basti	2688	1.1	0	5	13	18	0.67
Sant Kabir Nagar	1646	0.7	0	0	2	2	0.12
Mahrajganj	2952	1.2	239	113	109	461	15.62
Gorakhpur	3321	1.4	0	40	24	64	1.93
Kushinagar	2906	1.2	0	3	32	35	1.20
Deoria	2538	1.1	0	1	14	15	0.59
Azamgarh	4234	1.8	0	1	26	27	0.64
Mau	1713	0.7	0	0	7	7	0.41
Ballia	3349	1.4	0	0	25	25	0.75
Jaunpur	4038	1.7	0	11	40	51	1.26
Ghazipur	3377	1.4	0	1	30	31	0.92
Chandauli	2549	1.1	6	194	63	565	22.17
Varanasi	1528	0.6	0	1	11	12	0.79
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	1015	0.4	0	0	1	1	0.10
Mirzapur	4521	1.9	0	323	543	866	19.16
Sonbhadra	6788	2.8	45	870	1626	2541	37.43
Etah	4446	1.8	0	9	90	99	2.23

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Table 24.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	UTTAR PRADESH	199812341	1134273	1.09*	952	18.21	944	55.68	67.08	43.72
1	Saharanpur	3466382	980	0.09	896	19.59	829	48.10	55.10	40.43
2	Muzaffarnagar	4143512	317	0.03	801	17.03	862	59.70	68.03	49.14
3	Bijnor	3682713	3058	0.27	926	15.11	1081	52.12	62.01	41.14
4	Moradabad	4772006	685	0.06	817	11.24	878	75.99	82.74	67.65
5	Rampur	2335819	358	0.03	729	11.17	739	79.25	85.87	70.15
6	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1840221	164	0.01	843	19.51	524	22.73	27.94	17.19
7	Meerut	3443689	3390	0.30	854	14.69	886	61.31	68.61	52.71
8	Baghpat	1303048	14	0.001	400	21.43	500	36.36	50.00	0.00
9	Ghaziabad	4681645	3968	0.35	886	13.13	951	73.28	80.62	64.91
10	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1648115	2215	0.20	863	14.40	888	83.07	89.31	75.80
11	Bulandshahr	3499171	198	0.02	678	13.64	421	37.43	44.44	27.78
12	Aligarh	3673889	629	0.06	850	14.94	958	69.53	79.11	58.02
13	Mahamaya Nagar	1564708	268	0.02	956	14.18	1714	54.78	67.48	40.19
14	Mathura	2547184	1520	0.13	840	15.26	886	37.66	43.10	31.11
15	Agra	4418797	7255	0.64	896	15.05	936	61.07	68.50	52.72

16	Firozabad	2498156	2565	0.23	906	14.66	969	56.51	63.38	48.84
17	Mainpuri	1868529	478	0.04	853	15.06	800	80.05	89.45	69.15
18	Budaun	3681896	58	0.01	933	10.34	1000	88.46	88.89	88.00
19	Bareilly	4448359	3227	0.28	939	10.88	1089	58.66	62.23	54.78
20	Pilibhit	2031007	1714	0.15	922	13.48	941	57.72	66.62	48.03
21	Shahjahanpur	3006538	508	0.04	961	17.52	1282	65.63	70.91	59.80
22	Kheri	4021243	53375	4.71	978	16.72	956	56.88	68.47	45.08
23	Sitapur	4483992	1602	0.14	923	17.35	1029	56.95	67.82	44.90
24	Hardoi	4092845	349	0.03	876	13.47	1136	61.26	73.17	47.10
25	Unnao	3108367	2926	0.26	878	20.64	924	37.25	46.22	26.90
26	Lucknow	4589838	7506	0.66	860	13.34	998	62.78	71.80	52.05
27	Rae Bareli	3405559	1756	0.15	1005	20.90	1017	44.28	53.89	34.68
28	Farrukhabad	1885204	230	0.02	855	17.83	1050	42.33	50.00	32.94
29	Kannauj	1656616	15	0.00	667	13.33	0	84.62	85.71	83.33
30	Etawah	1581810	169	0.01	899	18.93	1133	51.09	63.51	36.51
31	Auraiya	1379545	150	0.01	648	16.67	667	76.00	80.26	69.39
32	Kanpur Dehat	1796184	801	0.07	1013	20.10	1300	50.47	65.24	34.94
33	Kanpur Nagar	4581268	3753	0.33	780	13.24	855	63.42	69.95	54.94
34	Jalaun	1689974	832	0.07	944	17.91	1129	59.00	69.27	47.69
35	Jhansi	1998603	3873	0.34	867	15.49	967	53.38	61.45	43.88
36	Lalitpur	1221592	71610	6.31	944	23.76	955	30.60	38.83	21.85
37	Hamirpur	1104285	474	0.04	830	18.57	660	29.27	38.83	18.33
38	Mahoba	875958	647	0.06	823	22.26	870	24.45	33.81	12.89
39	Banda	1799410	163	0.01	988	20.86	790	41.86	52.38	31.82
40	Chitrakoot	991730	366	0.03	867	20.49	667	58.76	60.93	56.43
41	Fatehpur	2632733	340	0.03	799	17.35	639	53.38	67.32	36.72
42	Pratapgarh	3209141	723	0.06	903	16.32	735	42.48	46.79	37.88
43	Kaushambi	1599596	193	0.02	892	15.03	1231	9.76	15.73	2.67
44	Allahabad	5954391	7955	0.70	863	18.04	926	54.51	63.52	43.91
45	Bara Banki	3260699	610	0.05	832	18.52	1093	38.43	45.16	29.82
46	Faizabad	2470996	931	0.08	985	11.39	1304	68.73	74.00	63.18
47	Ambedkar Nagar	2397888	746	0.07	837	15.68	983	69.32	80.12	56.03
48	Sultanpur	3797117	696	0.06	944	15.37	621	59.59	70.55	48.82
49	Bahraich	3487731	11159	0.98	991	17.04	1029	45.63	55.07	36.02
50	Shrawasti	1117361	5534	0.49	916	17.93	814	43.13	53.37	32.23
51	Balrampur	2148665	24887	2.19	966	19.62	984	50.81	64.42	36.67
52	Gonda	3433919	870	0.08	828	15.86	865	49.32	56.22	40.91
53	Siddharthnagar	2559297	12021	1.06	975	19.51	914	56.90	69.60	44.08
54	Basti	2464464	3620	0.32	930	15.86	828	69.27	80.86	57.08
55	Sant Kabir Nagar	1715183	1593	0.14	936	17.33	1000	66.74	78.83	53.64
56	Mahrajganj	2684703	16435	1.45	966	15.62	976	66.59	80.10	52.57
57	Gorakhpur	4440895	18172	1.60	962	13.88	907	72.45	83.17	61.41
58	Kushinagar	3564544	80269	7.08	958	16.72	950	62.94	76.21	49.10
59	Deoria	3100946	109894	9.69	1027	15.98	929	67.35	80.67	54.64
60	Azamgarh	4613913	9327	0.82	989	16.31	913	70.30	81.59	59.06
61	Mau	2205968	22915	2.02	999	15.59	871	73.94	83.62	64.49
62	Ballia	3239774	110114	9.71	938	15.98	913	66.80	78.06	54.87
63	Jaunpur	4494204	4736	0.42	1004	17.08	890	62.92	74.83	51.36
64	Ghazipur	3620268	28712	2.53	958	16.14	933	72.21	83.57	60.40
65	Chandauli	1952756	41725	3.68	934	16.03	927	70.41	81.54	58.51

66	Varanasi	3676841	28617	2.52	909	14.39	901	72.37	82.68	61.05
67	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	1578213	1873	0.17	900	15.75	777	59.89	73.29	45.38
68	Mirzapur	2496970	20132	1.77	921	18.65	879	57.62	68.84	45.56
69	Sonbhadra	1862559	385018	33.94	946	20.61	962	44.20	56.24	31.43
70	Etah	1774480	140	0.01	609	14.29	1000	64.17	66.23	60.47
71	Kanshiram Nagar	1436719	150	0.01	875	21.33	1133	56.78	66.15	45.28

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 24.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Uttar Pradesh

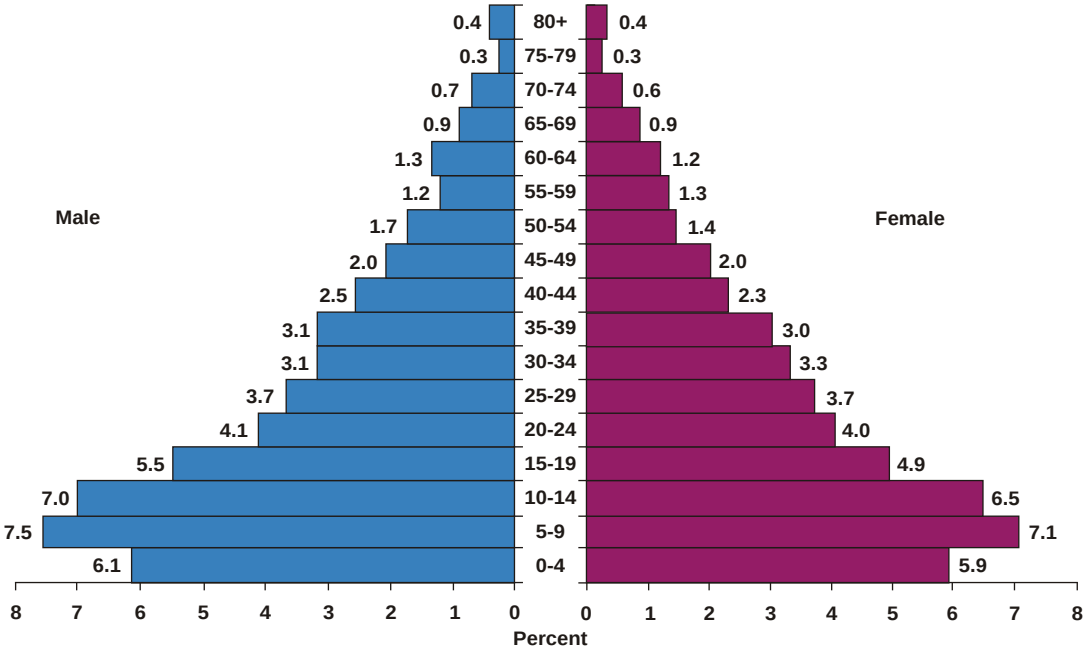
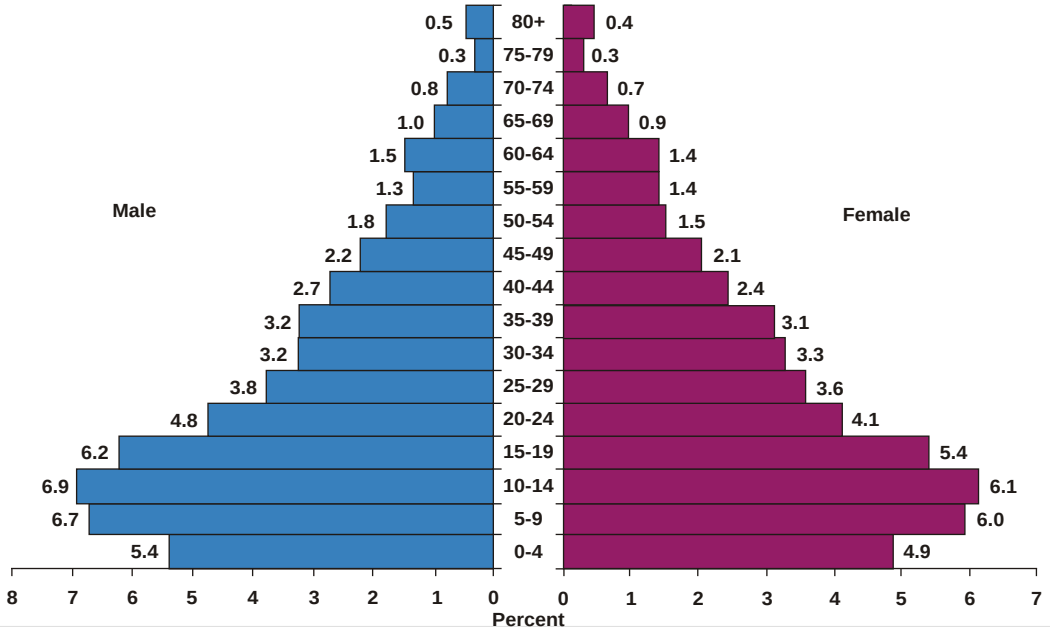


Figure 24.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Uttar Pradesh



25 UTTARAKHAND

Uttarakhand state is located in northern India from where two of the most sacred rivers namely the Ganga and the Yamuna originate. The state's geographical area is 53,483 km² which constitutes about 1.63% of the country's total area. It is situated in the latitude of 28°43'N - 31°28' N and longitude of 77°34'E - 81°03'E. The population density is 189 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 24,496 km² which constitutes about 45.8% of its geographical area (Table 25.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 51,888 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 2,91,903 of which 1,48,669 are males and 1,43,234 females. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 25.1 & 25.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 14% which is lower than state's decadal growth rate (19.2%). The tribal population of Uttarakhand forms 2.9% of state's total population and 0.28% of India's tribal population.

At present, there are 13 districts in the state. Its district wise tribal population is presented in Table 25.2. Two districts viz. Udham Singh Nagar (7.5%) and Dehradun (6.6%) have the highest tribal concentration in the state (Map 25.1). Udham Singh Nagar and Dehradun districts contribute about 80% to state total tribal population.

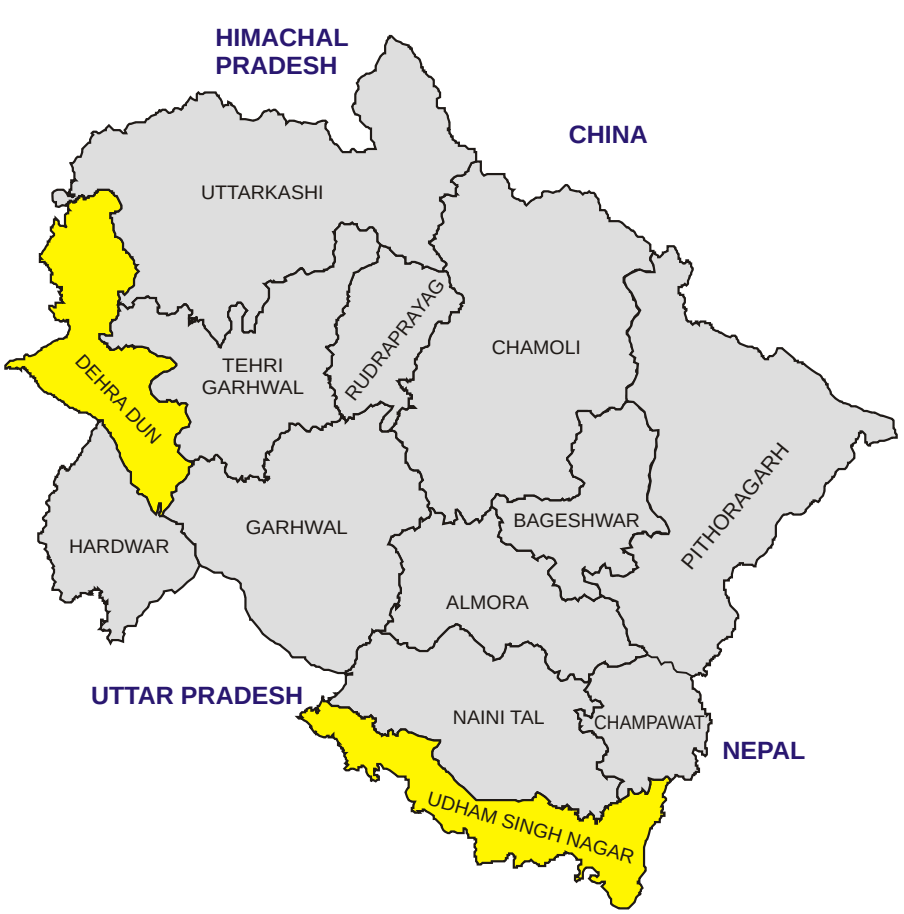
Overall sex ratio among tribals are 968. The child sex ratio is 929; it is lowest in Hardwar district (807) and highest in Garhwal district (1082). Literacy rate among tribals reported are 78.9%; it is 83.6% and 63.9% for males and females respectively. Literacy rate is lowest in Haridwar district (62.1%) and highest in Almora district (92.6%).

Table 25.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
UTTARAKHAND	53483	1.6*	4762	14167	5567	24496	45.80
Uttarkashi	8016	15.0	567	1959	619	3145	39.23
Chamoli	8030	15.0	427	1586	682	2695	33.56
Rudraprayag	1984	3.7	246	581	298	1125	56.70
Tehri Garhwal	3642	6.8	298	1232	617	2147	58.95
Dehradun	3088	5.8	584	695	328	1607	52.04
Garhwal	5329	10.0	523	2094	672	3289	61.72
Pithoragarh	7090	13.3	567	1115	412	2094	29.53
Bageshwar	2246	4.2	194	883	304	1381	61.49
Almora	3139	5.9	222	928	427	1577	50.24
Champawat	1766	3.3	336	571	274	1181	66.87
Nainital	4251	7.9	601	1923	566	3090	72.69
Udham Singh Nagar	2542	4.8	171	24	128	546	21.48
Hardwar	2360	4.4	26	353	240	619	26.23

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 25.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Uttarakhand



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Tharu
2. Jannsari
3. Buxas
4. Bhotia
5. Rajis

PVTGs inhabiting the state (including Uttarakhand)

1. Buxas
2. Rajis



Raji People
Source: tribuneindia.cim



Bhotia woman
Source: pinterest.com

There are five scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, two tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). According to census 2001, Tharus hold first position in terms of their population size (85,665) followed by the Jannsaris (83,262) and Buksas (46,771).

Table 25.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	UTTARAKHAND	10086292	291903	0.28*	963	11.84	929	73.88	83.56	63.89
1	Uttarkashi	330086	3512	1.20	1127	9.00	987	76.81	91.22	64.20
2	Chamoli	391605	12260	4.20	1036	10.51	822	85.74	95.28	76.78
3	Rudraprayag	242285	386	0.13	779	14.77	1036	86.32	89.42	82.14
4	Tehri Garhwal	618931	875	0.30	906	11.20	849	78.38	83.99	72.24
5	Dehradun	1696694	111663	38.25	917	13.13	936	70.65	79.71	60.73
6	Garhwal	687271	2215	0.76	887	13.81	1082	79.31	88.70	68.37
7	Pithoragarh	483439	19535	6.69	1044	11.63	882	84.35	93.46	75.82
8	Bageshwar	259898	1982	0.68	1041	14.13	931	82.84	93.10	73.17
9	Almora	622506	1281	0.44	1024	10.07	843	92.62	97.69	87.78
10	Champawat	259648	1339	0.46	723	11.28	961	77.27	86.14	64.55
11	Nainital	954605	7495	2.57	972	12.52	979	76.22	83.98	68.24
12	Udham Singh Nagar	1648902	123037	42.15	992	10.65	943	73.73	84.43	63.01
13	Hardwar	1890422	6323	2.17	868	15.06	807	62.07	71.45	51.41

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

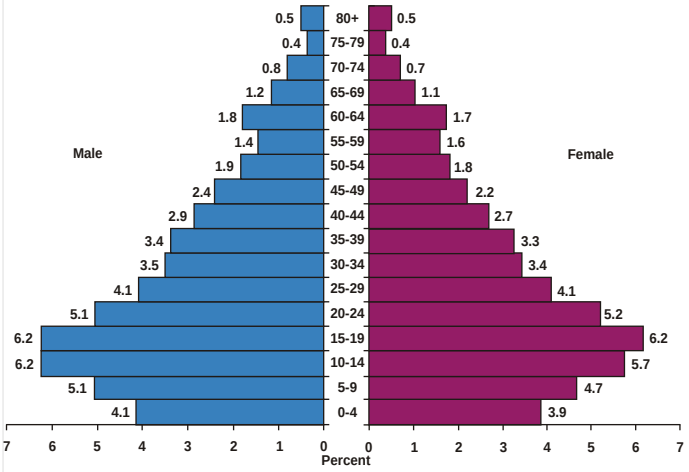


Figure 25.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Uttarakhand

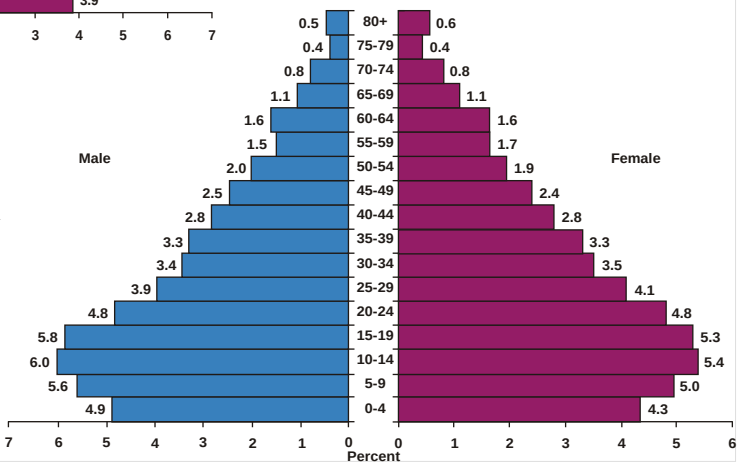


Figure 25.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Uttarakhand

26 WEST BENGAL

West Bengal is a fourth most populous state that is situated in eastern part of India between 21°20' N and 27°32' N latitude and 85°50'E and 89°52'E longitude sharing international borders with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Geographical area of the state is 88,752 km^2 which is 2.7% of the total area of the country. The state falls in the physiographic zones of Eastern Himalayas and the South Alluvial Gangetic Plains. The state has famous delta, Sundarbans. The population density of the state is 1028 persons per km². The forest area of the state is 12,995 km^2 which constitutes about 14.6% of its geographical area (Table 26.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 11,60,069 tribal households in the state. Total tribal population in the state is 52,96,953 including 26,49,974 males and 26,46,979 females. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 26.1 & 26.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 20.2 % which is higher than the state's decadal growth rate (13.9%). The tribal population of West Bengal forms 5.08% of state's total population and 5.1% of India's tribal population.

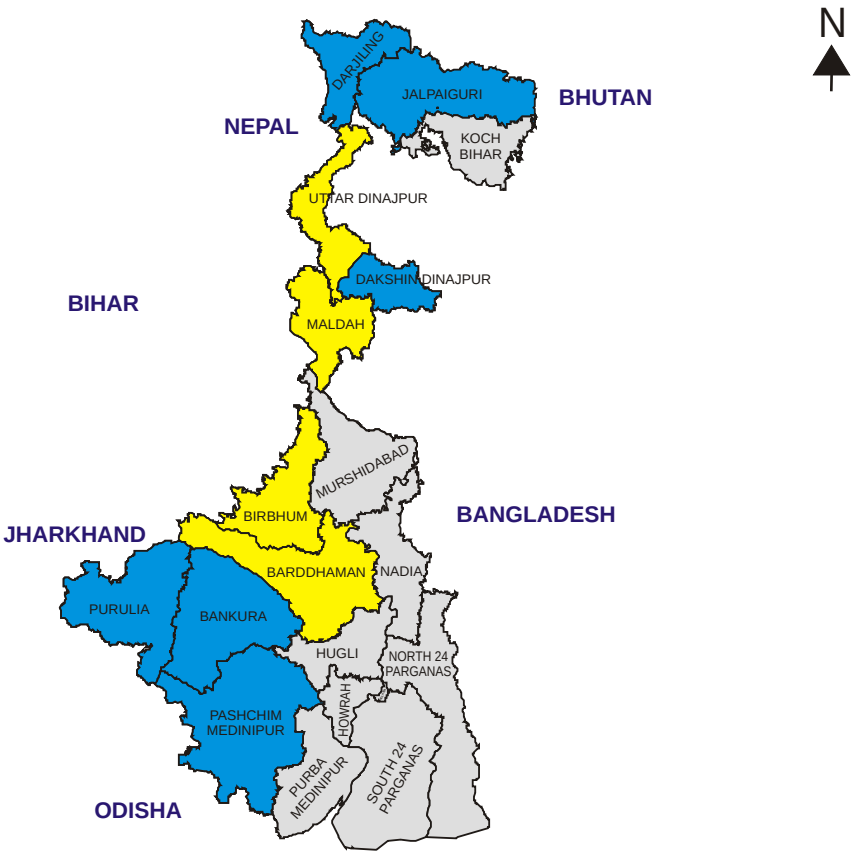
At present, West Bengal has 19 districts. Its district wise tribal population is presented in Table 26.2. Districts with high tribal population, i.e. 10-25% of district's total population are Puruliya,

Table 26.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
WEST BENGAL	88752	2.7*	2984	4646	5365	12995	14.64
Darjiling	3149	3.5	714	663	912	2289	72.69
Jalpaiguri	6227	7.0	681	514	1309	2504	40.21
Koch Bihar	3387	3.8	0	15	79	94	2.78
Uttar Dinajpur	3140	3.5	0	2	174	176	5.61
Dakshin Dinajpur	2219	2.5	0	2	13	15	0.68
Maldah	3733	4.2	0	113	51	164	4.39
Murshidabad	5324	6.0	0	63	44	107	2.01
Birbhum	4545	5.1	0	42	63	105	2.31
Barddhaman	7024	7.9	44	135	82	261	3.72
Nadia	3927	4.4	2	74	53	129	3.28
North Twenty Four Parganas	4094	4.6	20	18	51	89	2.17
Hugli	3149	3.5	0	9	52	61	1.94
Bankura	6882	7.8	213	510	333	1056	15.34
Puruliya	6259	7.1	43	373	381	797	12.73
Haora	1467	1.7	0	53	93	146	9.95
Kolkata	185	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.00
South Twenty Four Parganas	9960	11.2	1014	889	503	2406	24.16
Purba & Paschim Medinipur	14081	15.9	253	1171	1172	2596	18.44

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 26.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in West Bengal



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the state

1. Santal
2. Oraon
3. Munda
4. Bhumij
5. Kora
6. Lodha
7. Mahali
8. Bhutia
9. Bedia
10. Savar

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Birhor
2. Lodha
3. Toto



Toto children
Source : indiatour.com



Munda couple
Source : BCWD, Govt. of WB



Mru boys
Source : anagrasarkalyan.gov.in



Santhal woman
Source : indiamirror.com

Bankura, West Medinpur, Dakshi, Darjiling and Jalpaiguri (Map 26.1). The districts Paschim Medinipur, Jalpaiguri and Puruliya contribute about 40% to state total tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribal is 999. The child sex ratio is 974; it is lowest in Kolkata district (874) and highest in Birbhum district (1003). Literacy rate among tribals are 57.9%; it is highest in the Kolkata district (82.1%) and lowest in Uttar Dinajpur district (43.8%). In West Bengal a literacy gap exists between males (68.2%) and females (47.7%).

There are 38 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state. Among them, three tribal communities are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG). Numerically, Santals with a population of 22,80,540 (Census 2001) constitute the highest tribal population in West Bengal followed by the Oraons with a population of 6,17,138 and the Mundas with 3,41,542.

Table 26.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	WEST BENGAL	91276115	5296953	5.08*	999	13.17	974	57.93	68.17	47.71
1	Darjiling	1846823	397389	7.50	1015	10.39	962	74.26	81.50	67.16
2	Jalpaiguri	3872846	731704	13.81	1000	12.99	973	58.70	67.93	49.51
3	Koch Bihar	2819086	18125	0.34	931	12.22	943	66.89	74.82	58.35
4	Uttar Dinajpur	3007134	162816	3.07	990	17.09	984	43.76	51.96	35.48
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1676276	275366	5.20	995	12.79	969	57.02	65.54	48.50
6	Maldah	3988845	313984	5.93	993	14.61	965	46.86	55.83	37.86
7	Murshidabad	7103807	91035	1.72	972	14.26	956	51.34	59.15	43.32
8	Birbhum	3502404	242484	4.58	1024	14.92	1003	47.48	57.57	37.67
9	Barddhaman	7717563	489447	9.24	1009	13.26	978	54.74	65.41	44.22
10	Nadia	5167600	140700	2.66	978	12.69	983	57.75	65.35	49.98
11	North Twenty Four Parganas	10009781	264597	5.00	972	12.04	986	64.78	72.90	56.40
12	Hugli	5519145	229243	4.33	1024	11.72	962	60.67	71.39	50.29
13	Bankura	3596674	368690	6.96	1010	12.13	972	59.37	72.93	46.01
14	Puruliya	2930115	540652	10.21	989	14.15	970	53.86	67.84	39.77
15	Haora	4850029	15094	0.28	945	11.73	982	70.86	77.08	64.23
16	Kolkata	4496694	10684	0.20	865	8.89	874	82.06	86.81	76.57
17	South Twenty Four Parganas	8161961	96976	1.83	971	13.68	944	59.72	69.03	50.17
18	Paschim Medinipur	5913457	880015	16.61	1001	13.44	982	59.56	71.04	48.13
19	Purba Medinipur	5095875	27952	0.53	969	13.67	974	64.73	74.72	54.40

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 26.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, West Bengal

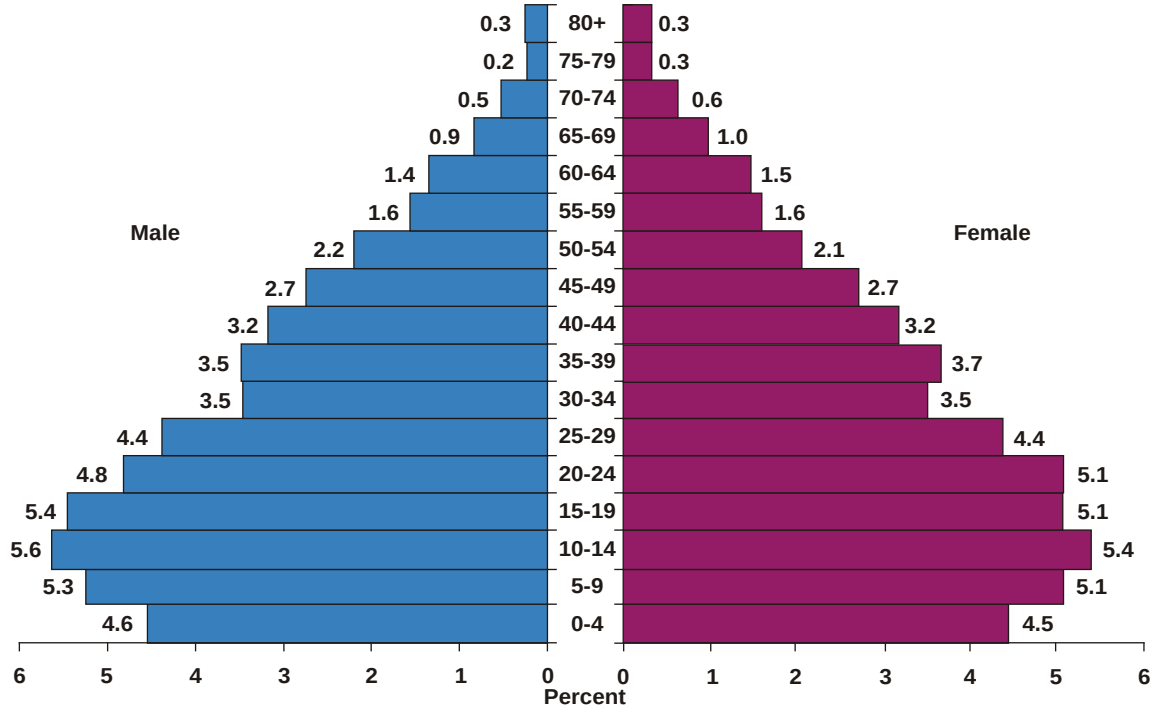
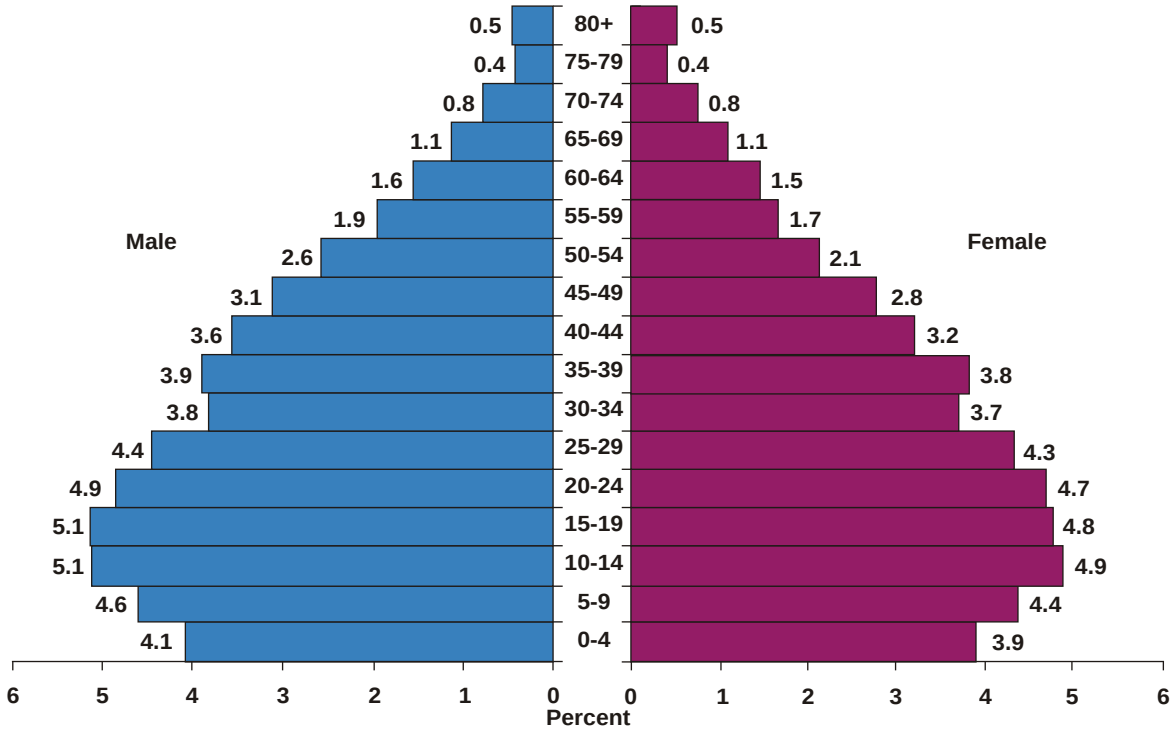


Figure 26.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, West Bengal



DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN THE UNION TERRITORIES



Jarwa woman
Source: survivalinternational.org

27 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Andaman & Nicobar group of Islands is a union territory (UT) of India. These Islands situated at the juncture of the Bay of Bengal and Andaman sea. This union territory lies between the latitude of 6ºN - 14ºN and longitude of 92ºE - 94ºE. The total geographical area of the territory is 8,249 km^2, constituting 0.25% of total geographical area of India. The population density of the state is 46 persons per km^2. Forest area in the UT is 6,724 km^2, which constitute 81.5% of geographical area of these Islands (Table 27.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 6910 households in these Islands. Total tribal population in the union territory is 28,530 of which males and females are 14,731 and 13,799 respectively. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 27.1 & 27.2). A negative decadal growth rate (-3.2%) is observed among the tribal population during 2001-2011, which is lower than the territory's decadal growth (6.7%). The tribal population of this territory forms about 7.5% total population and 0.03% of India's tribal population.

At present, there are three districts in the union territory. Its district wise tribal population is presented in Table 27.2. The Nicobar district has the highest tribal concentration in the territory i.e. 64.3% of district's total population followed by South Andaman (1.7%) and North & Middle Andaman district (0.7%) (Map 27.1). The district Nicobars contributes more than 80% to Islands total tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribals are 937. The child sex ratio is 955; it is lowest in North and Middle Andaman district (885) and highest in Nicobar district (959). Literacy rate among tribals are 75.6%; it is 80.9% among males and 69.9% among females. Literacy rate is relatively lower in Nicobar district (74.0%) and higher in South Andaman districts (84.0%).

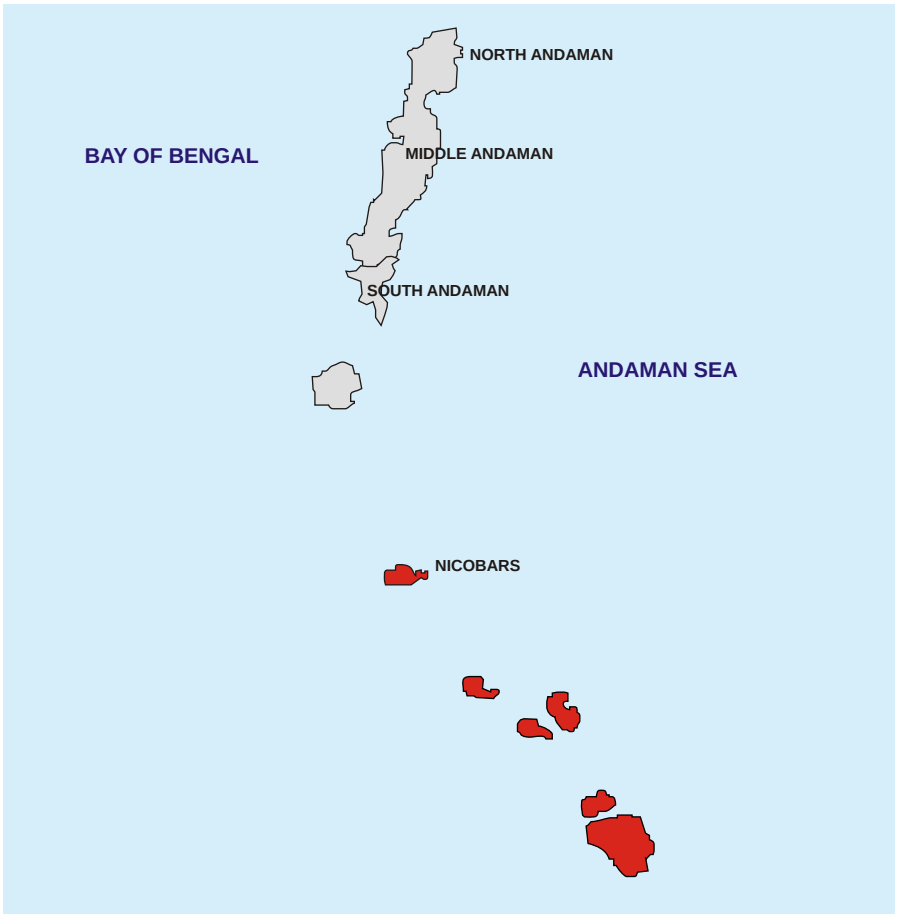
There are six tribal communities inhabiting in the union territory. Among them five are notified as particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG). According to census 2001, Nicobarese hold first position in terms of their population size (28,653) followed by the Shompens (398), Jarawas (240), Onges (96), Great Andamanese (43) and Sentinelese (39).

Table 27.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	8249	0.3*	3761	2416	547	6724	81.51
Nicobars	1841	22.3	824	426	131	1381	75.01
North & Middle Andaman	6408	77.7	2937	1990	416	5343	83.38

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Map 27.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Andaman & Nicobar Island



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the union territory

1. Nicobarese
2. Jarawas
3. Shom Pens
4. Sentinelese
5. Onges
6. Great Andamanese

PVTGs inhabiting the state

1. Jarawas
2. Onges
3. Sentinelese
4. Shom Pens
5. Great Andamanese



Onges of Little Andaman
Source: RMRC, Port Blair



Jarawa man
Source: and.nic.in



Sentinelese man
Source: and.nic.in

Table 27.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	380581	28530	0.03*	937	13.47	955	75.58	80.87	69.92
1	Nicobars	36842	23681	83.00	941	13.43	959	74.04	79.85	67.86
2	North & Middle Andaman	105597	758	2.66	827	15.17	885	78.38	80.23	76.12
3	South Andaman	238142	4091	14.34	932	13.40	950	83.97	86.88	80.83

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Figure 27.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Andman & Nicobar Islands

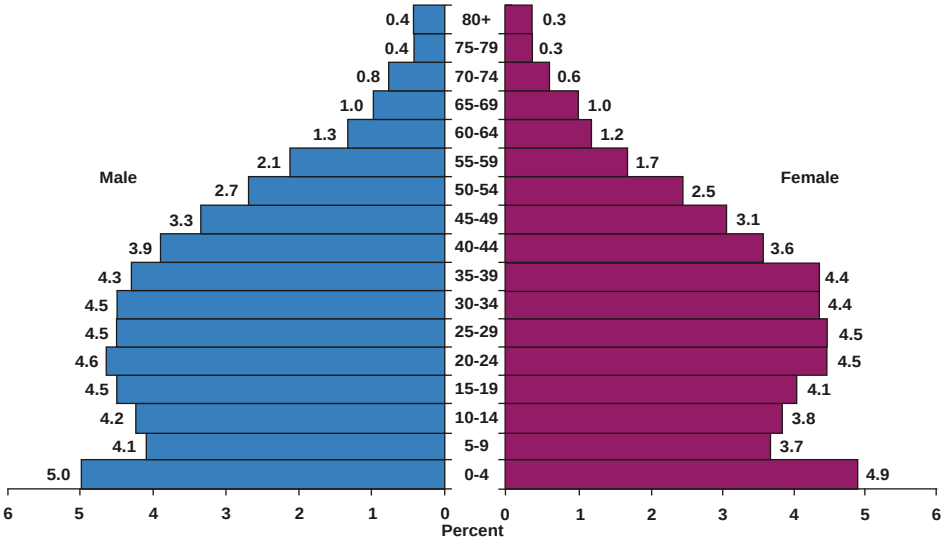
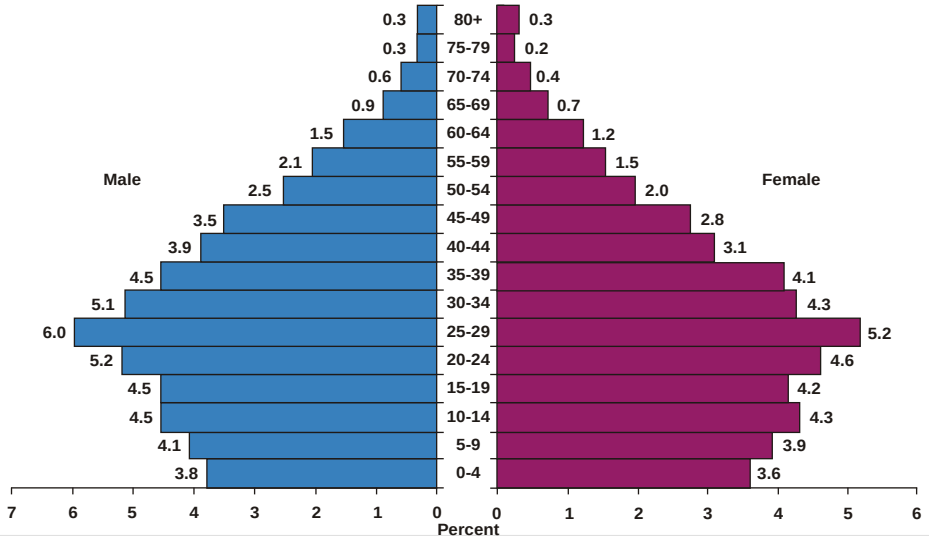


Figure 27.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Andman & Nicobar Islands



28 DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

Dadra & Nagar Haveli is a union territory situated in western side of the foot hills of Western Ghats and lies between the latitude of 22°0'N and 20°25'N and longitude of 72°50'E and 73°15'E. It has an area of 491 km² and its population density is 698 persons per km². The forest area of the territory is 211 km² which constitutes 42.9% of its geographical area (Table 28.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 32,640 tribal households in the territory. Total tribal population in the territory is 1,78,564 including 88,844 males and 89,720 females. Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 28.1 & 28.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 30.1% which is lower than territory's decadal growth (55.5%). The tribal population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli shares 52% of territory's total population (Map 28.1) and 0.17% of country's tribal population.

Overall sex ratio among tribal in the union territory is 1010. The child sex ratio is 977. Overall literacy rate among tribal is 61.9%, it is lower in females (50.3%) than males (73.6%). There is more than 20% literacy gap between males and females.

There are seven tribal communities inhabiting in the territory. According to the 2001 census, numerically, Varlis (90,847) is the dominant tribe in the territory, followed by Koknas (21,485), Dhodias (20,537), Dublas (2,779), Kali Dhors (1,341), Kathodis (213) and Naikdas (19).

Table 28.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Union Territory	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of GA of India	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	491	0.01*	0	114	97	211	42.97

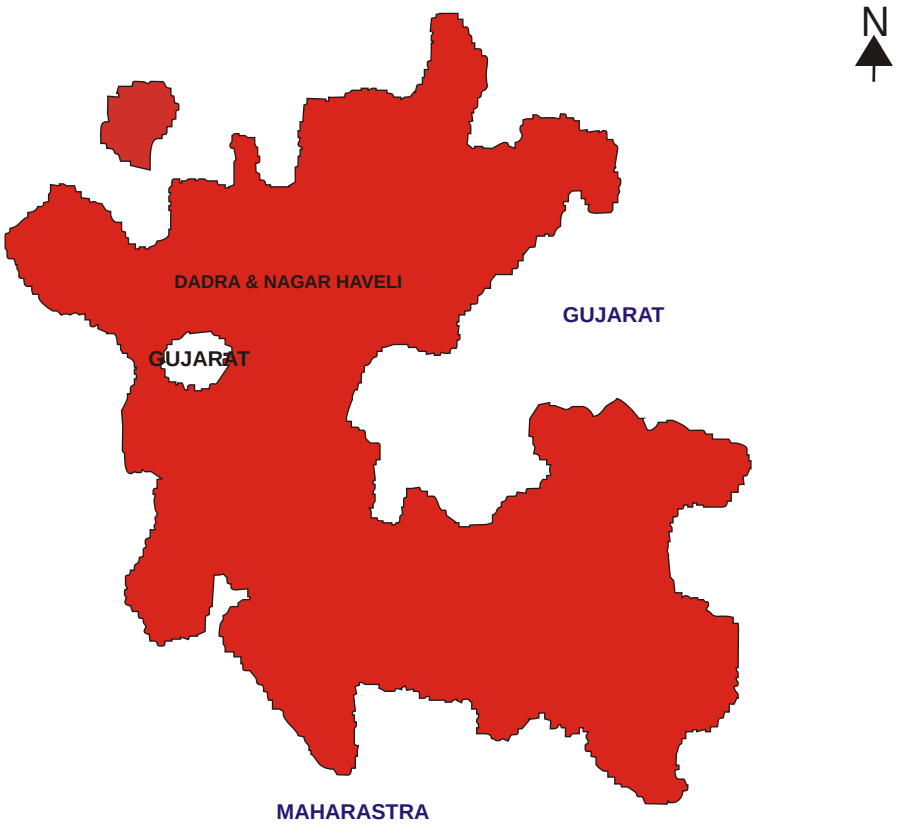
Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Table 28.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population

Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	343709	178564	0.17*	1010	16.01	977	61.85	73.62	50.27

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Map 28.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Dadra & Nagar Haveli



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the union territory

1. Varli
2. Kokna
3. Dhodia
4. Dubla
5. Koli Dhor
6. Kathodi
7. Naikda



Varli women
Source: Robert Griner, wikimedia

Figure 28.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

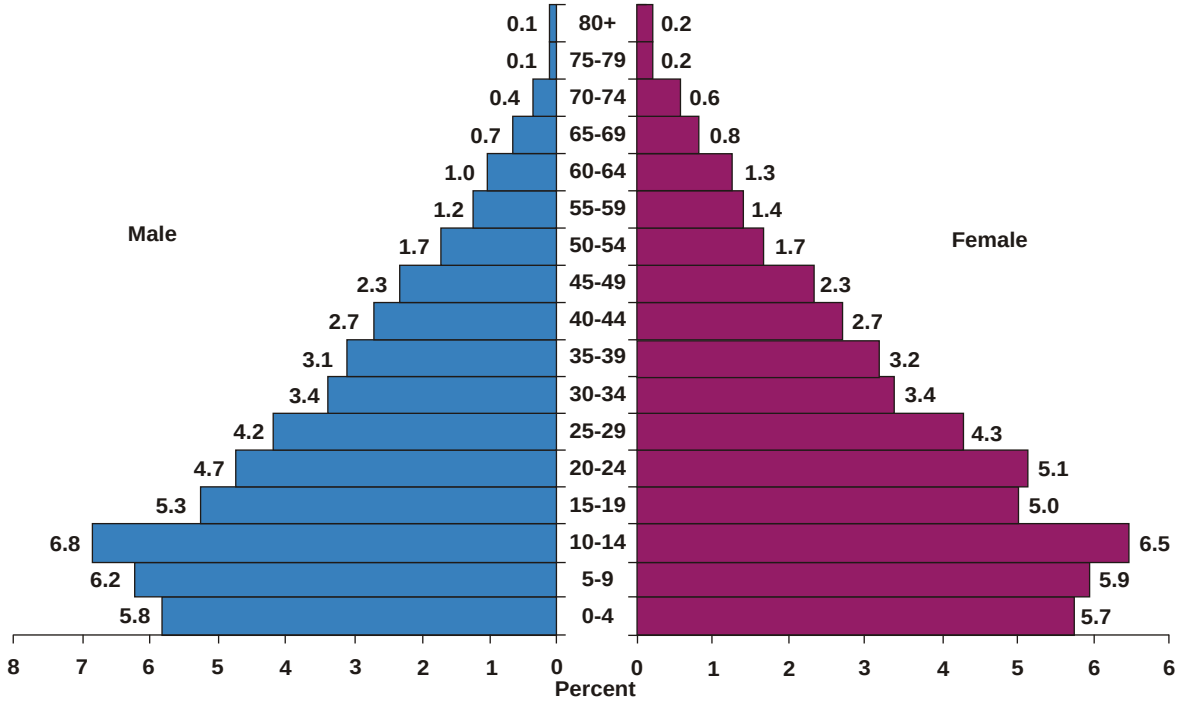
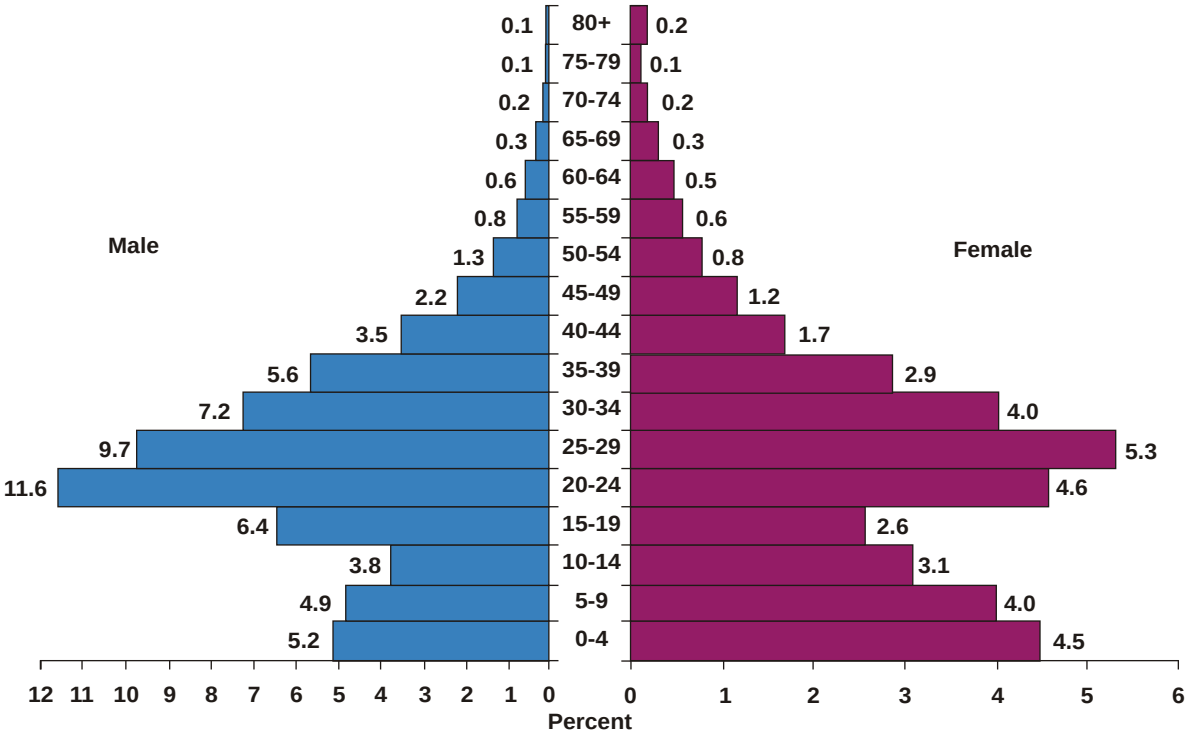


Figure 28.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Dadra & Nagar Haveli



29 DAMAN & DIU

Daman & Diu is a union territory situated in the Gujarat coast of the country. The geographical area of the union territory is about 112 km². The population density is 2,168 persons per km². The forest area of the territory is 6.15 km² which constitute 5.5% of its geographical area (Table 29.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 3,198 households in the territory. Total tribal population in the territory is 15,363 with 7,771 males and 7,592 females respectively (Table 29.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 29.1 & 29.2). The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is reportedly 9.8% which is lower than territory's decadal growth (53.5%). The tribal population of Daman & Diu forms 6.3% of state's total population and 0.01% of India's tribal population.

This territory has two districts such as Daman & Diu. Daman district has the highest tribal concentration in the territory i.e. 7.97% of district's total population followed by Diu (0.24%) (Map 29.1).

Overall sex ratio among tribal is 977. The child sex ratio is 925; it is lowest in Diu district and highest in Daman district. Overall literacy rate among tribals are 78.8% and it is lower in Daman district (78.7%) and higher in Diu district (92.9%).

There are five tribal communities inhabiting the state. According to census 2001, the population of Dubla, Dhodia, Varli, Naikda and Siddi was 10366, 1925, 1485, 113 and 108 respectively.

Table 29.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km²)

Name of District	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of State GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
DAMAN & DIU (UT)	112	0.003*	0	0.62	5.53	6.15	5.49
Diu	40	35.7	0	0	2.53	2.53	6.33
Daman	72	64.3	0	0.62	3.00	3.62	5.03

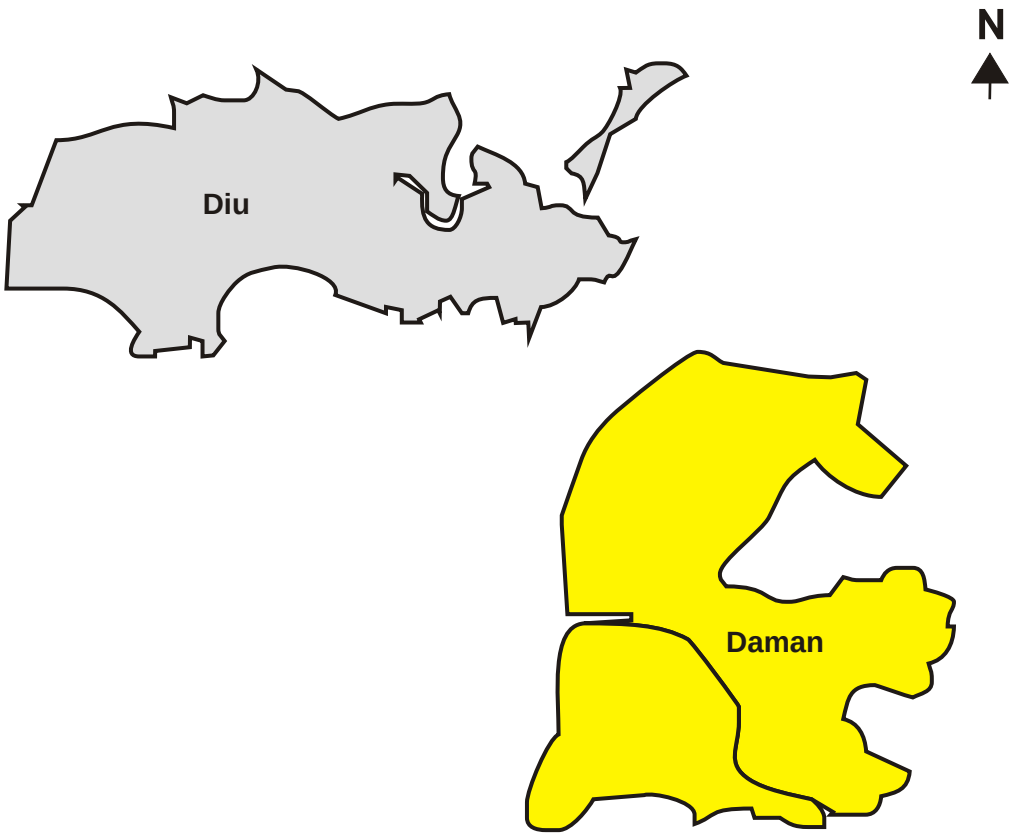
Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Table 29.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population by districts

S. No.	Name of district	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of state tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
	DAMAN & DIU (UT)	243247	15363	0.01*	977	11.54	925	78.79	86.23	71.23
1	Diu	52074	123	0.80	783	8.94	375	92.86	98.36	86.27
2	Daman	191173	15240	99.20	979	11.56	930	78.68	86.12	71.12

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Map 29.1: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in Daman and Diu



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the union territory

1. Dubla
2. Dhodia
3. Varli
4. Naikda
5. Siddi



Dhodia people
Source: dhodia.in



Siddi children
Source: costaldigest.com

Figure 29.1: Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Daman & Diu

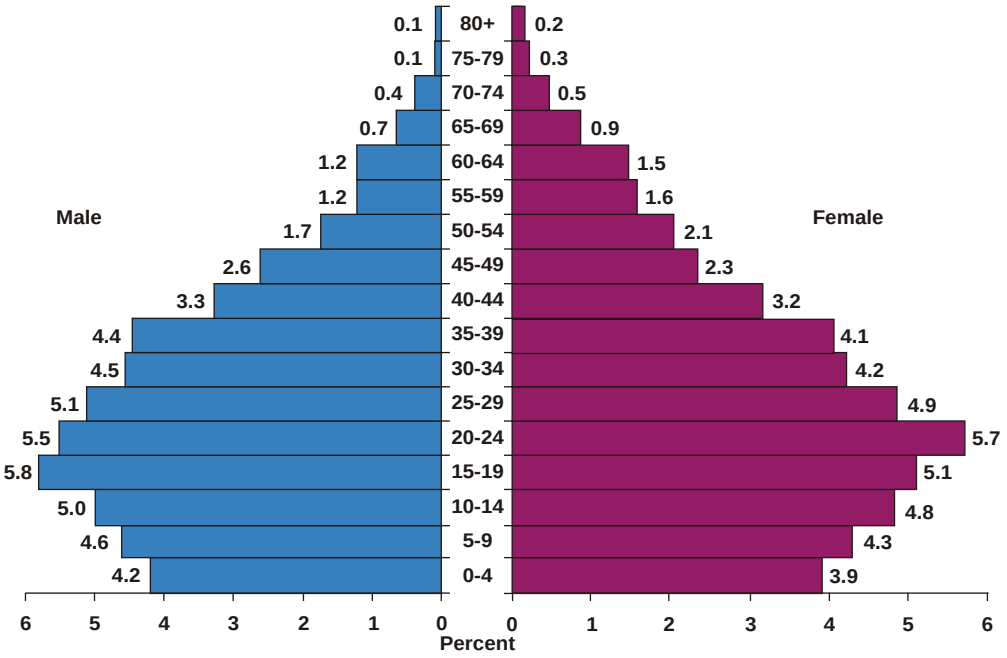
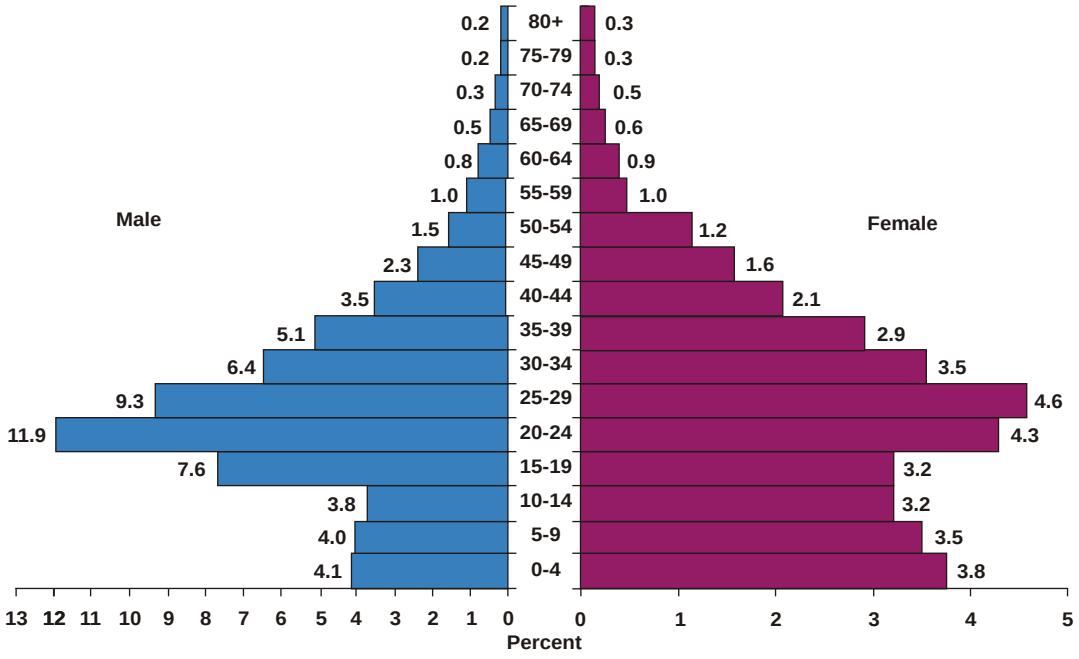


Figure 29.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Daman & Diu



30 LAKSHADWEEP

Lakshadweep is a group of Islands situated in the Arabian sea. This smallest union territory lies scattered between 8º15'N - 11º45'N latitude and 72ºE - 74ºE longitude. The area of the union territory is 32 km². Its population density is 2,013 persons per km². The forest area of the territory is 27.1 km² which constitutes 84.6% of its geographical area (Table 30.1).

Distribution of tribal population

According to census 2011, there are 10,665 tribal households in the territory. Total tribal population in the union territory is 61,120 including 30,515 males and 30,605 females (Table 30.2). Age-sex distribution of total tribal and non-tribal population is presented in the population pyramids (Figure 30.1 & 30.2). The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 20.2 % which is three times higher than the territory's decadal growth rate (6.2%). The tribal population of Lakshadweep forms 94.8% of territory's total population (Map 30.1) and 0.06% of India's tribal population. Besides, overall sex ratio among tribals is 1003 and child sex ratio is 907. Overall literacy rate among tribals are 91.7%; among males and females rates are 95.7% and 87.8% respectively.

Inhabitants of Lakshadweep whose both parents were born in Lakshadweep have been treated as scheduled tribes and hence individual tribal community wise figure is not available.

Table 30.1: District wise distribution of forest area (km^2)

Name of Unio n Territory	Geographical Area (GA)	Percentage of GA	Very Dense Forest	Medium dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percentage of Forest Area
LAKSHADWEEP	32	0.001*	0	17.18	9.88	27.06	84.56

Source: Forest Survey of India 2011. * Percentage of geographical area of the country.

Table 30.2: Distribution of scheduled tribe population

Name of Union Territory	Total population	Total tribal population	Percentage share of UT tribal population	Sex ratio	Children aged 0-6 years (%)	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7+ population)	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
LAKSHADWEEP	64473	61120	0.06*	1003	11.54	907	91.7	95.69	87.76

Source: Census of India 2011. * Percentage of India's tribal population.

Map 30.1: District wise percent distribution of scheduled tribe population in Lakshadweep Islands



ST population (%)

- < 5.0
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 10.0 – 24.9
- 25.0 – 49.9
- 50.0 – 79.9
- ≥ 80.0

Major tribal groups inhabiting the union territory

Inhabitants of Lakshadweep who and both of whose parents, were born in Lakshadweep have been treated as scheduled tribes.



Tribal people of Lakshadweep
Source: indianetzone.com

Figure 30.1 : Age-sex pyramid for tribal population, Lakshadweep

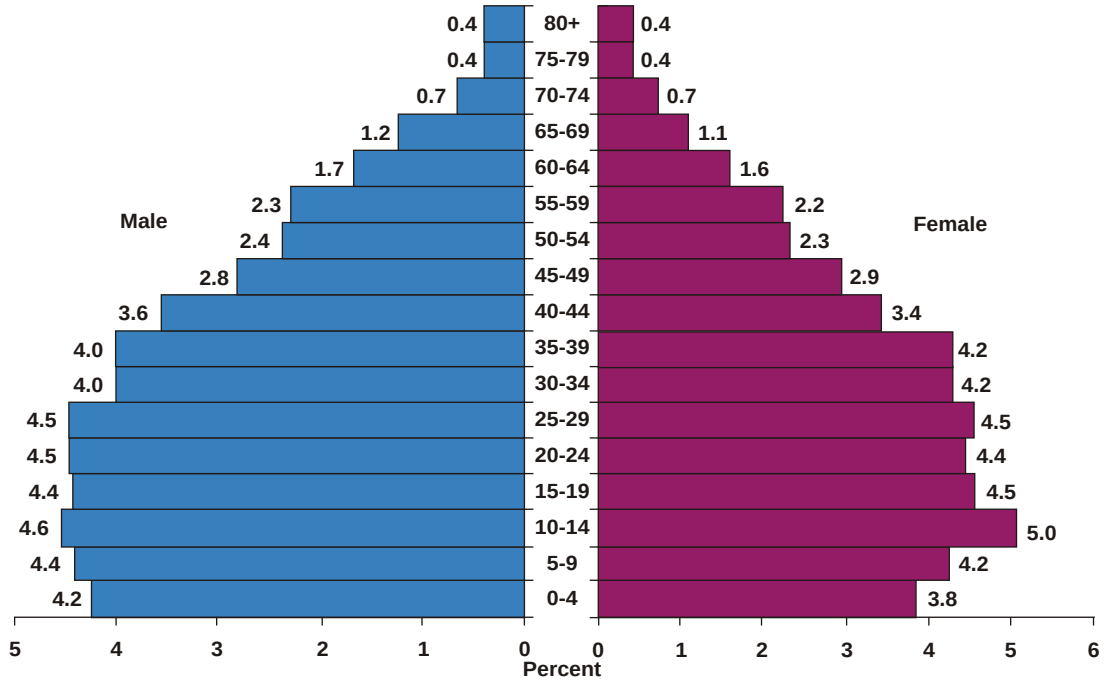
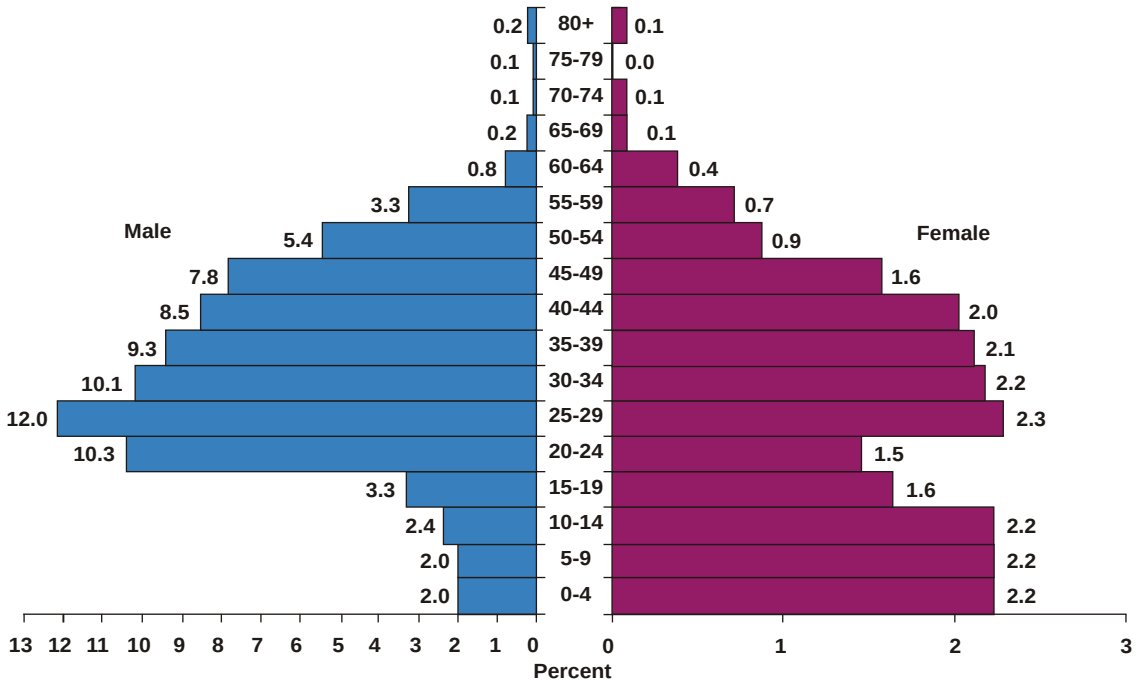


Figure 30.2: Age-sex pyramid for non-tribal population, Lakshadweep



SUMMARY

The illustrated population characteristic shows that decadal growth rate of ST population is increasing at a steady rate and admittedly decadal growth is higher than the general population. However, a negative decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 is observed in Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Numerically the major share (67%) of the tribal population of the country is in the central belt which includes seven states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The predominantly tribal states of the country (more than 50% of the total state population) are Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. Forest constitutes an important and integral part of their life and economy. It is worthwhile to mention that Madhya Pradesh accounts for the highest proportion of the forested area of the country and is also ranked first in terms of share of ST population in the nation. As per 2001 census, Bhils are the most populous tribe in terms of population size, followed by Gonds and Santhals. Tribal communities of India can be considered as a very closely knit society; however, it cannot be clubbed together as a simple homogeneous group.

The age structure of tribal population compared to non-tribal population is relatively young. The sex ratio (female/male) is better among the tribes compared to the national average. Sex composition among STs is nearly equal indicating that they are relatively less biased towards sex preference. The overall literacy among tribes are 59% and it is high in North Eastern states and Islands. It is low (around 50%) in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha. Further females are at a more disadvantageous position for literacy among STs nearly in almost all the States/UTs.

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ANNEXURE

Community wise distribution of tribal population in India (Census 2001)

Rank	Tribal Community	Total Population
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		
1	Nicobarese	28,653
2	Shompen	398
3	Jarawa	240
4	Onge	96
5	Great Andamanese	43
6	Sentinelese	39
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1	Sugalis, Lambadis	2,077,947
2	Koya, Goud, Rajah	568,019
3	Yenadis	462,167
4	Yerukulas	437,459
5	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	252,038
6	Konda Dhoras	206,381
7	Bagata	133,434
8	Savaras, Kapu Savaras,	122,979
9	Jatapus	118,613
10	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu	85,324
11	Kondareddis	83,096
12	Valmiki	66,814
13	Chenchu, Chenchwar	49,232
14	Kotia, Bentho Oriya	48,408
15	Kolam, Mannervarlu	45,671
16	Kammara	45,010
17	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora	37,983
18	Gadabas	36,078
19	Porja, Parangiperja	32,669
20	Pardhan	23,724
21	Nayaks	14,222
22	Manna Dhora	13,579
23	Konda Kapus	11,780
24	Andh	9,735
25	Goudu	7,749
26	Malis	2,513
27	Thoti	2,074
28	Reddi Dhoras	1,721
29	Bhil	421
30	Kulia	368
31	Rona, Rena	200
32	Kattunayakan	161
33	Hill Reddis	77
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
1	Nissi	87,656
2	Adi Gallong	48,126
3	Wancho	47,788
4	Dafla	45,276
5	Monpa	41,983
6	Tagin	39,091
7	Adi Minyong	33,984
8	Nocte	33,680
9	Adi	32,583
10	Apatani	27,576
11	Galong	27,239
12	Mishmi	25,161
13	Nishang	21,907
14	Tangsa	20,962
15	Abor	19,927
16	Mishing/Miri	13,591
17	Khampti	12,890
18	Adi Padam	11,625
19	Idu/Chulikata Mishmi	9,350
20	Bangni	7,870
21	Tawang Monpa	7,500
22	Any Naga Tribes etc.	6,978
23	Miji	5,721
24	Deori	5,693
25	Aka	5,140
26	Momba	4,712
27	Singpho	4,539
28	Hill Miri	4,471
29	Pangi	4,385
30	Sulung	3,554
31	Sherdukpen	3,260
32	Adi Pasi	2,979
33	Miniyong	2,815
34	Mossang Tangsa	2,706
35	Tutcha Nocte	2,600
36	Bori	2,319
37	Yobin	2,105
38	Padam	1,939
39	Bokar	1,837
40	Tikhak Tangsa	1,763
41	Khamiyang	1,420
42	Millang	1,407
43	Bogum	1,149
44	Dirang Monpa	1,108
45	Simong	1,105
46	Komkar	1,002
47	Longchang Tangsa	863
48	Mikir	840
49	Rongrang Tangsa	754
50	Ramo	685
51	Lish Monpa	682
52	Moglum Tangsa	560
53	Pasi	522
54	Khowa	467
55	Morang Tangsa	461
56	Kaman/Miju Mishmi	453
57	Pailibo	396
58	Meyor	391
59	Sulung Bangni	391
60	Khamba	346
61	Tangam	332
62	Bangro	311
63	Yougli Tangsa	287
64	Libo	259
65	Karka	255
66	Sanke Tangsa	233
67	Longphi Tangsa	155
68	Haisa Tangsa	135
69	Langkai Tangsa	133
70	Degaru/Taraon Mishmi	121
71	Bagi	113
72	Kemsing Tangsa	110
73	Taisen Tangsa	103
74	Namsang Tangsa	100
75	Ngimong Tangsa	65
76	Yongkuk Tangsa	62
77	Taram	42
78	Tagin Bangni	38
79	Thai Khampi	35
80	Rangai Tangsa	25
81	Ashing	19
82	Liju Nocte	16
83	Havi Tangsa	15
84	Longri Tangsa	13
85	Muktum	11
86	Panchen Monpa	11
87	Lowang Tangsa	9
88	Lichi Tangsa	5
89	Longin Tangsa	5
90	Longsang Tangsa	5
91	Darok Tangsa	4
92	But Monpa	3
93	Nonong	3
94	Phong Tangsa	3
95	Ponthai Nocte	3
96	Siram	3
97	Hotang Tangsa	1
98	Korang Tangsa	1
ASSAM		
1	Boro, Borokachari	1,352,771
2	Miri	587,310
3	Mikir	353,513
4	Rabha	277,517
5	Kachari, Sonwal	235,881
6	Lalung	170,622
7	Dimasa, Kachari	110,976
8	Deori	41,161
9	Any Kuki Tribes	28,273
10	Any Naga tribes	21,706
11	Garo	21,112
12	Barmans in Cachar	15,877
13	Hmar	14,460
14	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng	12,722
15	Mech	8,997
16	Any Mizo	2,957
17	Chakma	2,478

Rank	Tribal Community	Total Population
18	Hojai	1,882
19	Man	739
20	Syntheng	336
21	Hajong	256
22	Lakher	11
	BIHAR	
1	Santal	367,612
2	Oraon	120,362
3	Kharwar	100,735
4	Gond	51,792
5	Munda	17,754
6	Lohara, Lohra	13,993
7	Kisan	12,287
8	Kora	10,948
9	Chero	8,975
10	Mal Paharia	4,631
11	Mahli	4,380
12	Ho	3,418
13	Bedia	2,572
14	Parhaiya	2,429
15	Banjara	2,328
16	Kharia	1,501
17	Khond	1,319
18	Gorait	940
19	Chik Baraik	707
20	Korwa	703
21	Sauria Paharia	585
22	Savar	420
23	Birhor	406
24	Karmali	368
25	Bathudi	348
26	Baiga	274
27	Asur	181
28	Binjhia	43
29	Birjia	17
	CHHATTISGARH	
1	Gond; Arakh, Arrakh,	3,659,384
2	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur	760,298
3	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	645,950
4	Halba, Halbi	326,671
5	Bhattra	185,514
6	Sawar, Sawara	104,718
7	Korwa, Kodaku	102,035
8	Binjhwar	100,692
9	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia	88,981
10	Nagesia, Nagasia	84,846
11	Baiga	69,993
12	Majhi	60,246
13	Khairwar, Kondar	58,701
14	Agariya	54,574
15	Majhwar	48,510
16	Bhaina	46,452
17	Dhanwar	42,172
18	Kharia	41,901
19	Kamar	23,113
20	Kol	16,966
21	Pao	13,071
22	Munda	12,383
23	Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia	10,757
24	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	10,421
25	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	10,114
26	Bhunjia	9,357
27	Gadaba, Gadba	6,317
28	Saur	5,058
29	Biar, Biyar	4,403
30	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi	3,160
31	Saonta, Saunta	2,959
32	Birhul, Birhor	1,744
33	Parja	1,588
34	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela	809
35	Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia	561
36	Kolam	499
37	Mawasi	142
38	Sonr	85
39	Damor, Damaria	38
40	Karku	6
41	Andh	5
42	Bhil Mina	4
	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	
1	Varli	90,847
2	Kokna	21,485
3	Dhodia	20,537
4	Dubla including Halpati	2,779
5	Koli Dhor including Kolgha	1,341
6	Kathodi	213
7	Naikda or Nayaka	19
	DAMAN & DIU	
1	Dubla (Halpati)	10,366
2	Dhodia	1,925
3	Varli	1,485
4	Naikda (Talavia)	113
5	Siddi (Nayaka)	108
	GOA	
1	Dubla	188
2	Siddi	155
3	Naikda	143
4	Varli	31
5	Dhodia	16
	GUJARAT	
1	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil,	3,441,945
2	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	596,865
3	Dhodia	589,108
4	Rathawa	535,284
5	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka	393,024
6	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit	354,362
7	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	329,496
8	Chaudhri	282,392
9	Varli	255,271
10	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria	252,637
11	Patelia	109,390
12	Koli	95,655
13	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha	48,419
14	Kunbi	43,292
15	Padhar	22,421
16	Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia	21,453
17	Vaghri	16,974
18	Rabari	15,417
19	Siddi	8,662
20	Paradhi	7,189
21	Chodhara	6,786
22	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi	5,820
23	Bavacha, Bamcha	4,125
24	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi	2,872
25	Charan	2,481
26	Gond, Rajgond	2,152
27	Bharwad	1,619
28	Pomla	819
29	Barda	775
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	
1	Gaddi	92,569
2	Kanaura, Kinnara	61,660
3	Gujjar	35,538
4	Bhot, Bodh	25,228
5	Pangwala	16,230
6	Swangla	9,026
7	Lahaula	1,733
8	Jad, Lamba, Khampa	1,474
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	
1	Gujjar	763806
2	Bot, Boto	96698
3	Bakarwal	60724
4	Brokpa, Drokpa	51957
5	Balti	38818
6	Purigpa	37700
7	Gaddi	35765
8	Sippi	6561
9	Changpa	5038
10	Mon	732
11	Garra	507
12	Beda	128
	JHARKHAND	
1	Santhal	2,410,509
2	Oraon	1,390,459
3	Munda	1,049,767
4	Ho	744,850
5	Kharwar	192,024
6	Lohra	185,004
7	Bhumij	181,329
8	Kharia	164,022
9	Mahli	121,174
10	Mal Pahariya	115,093
11	Bedia	83,771
12	Chero	75,540
13	Karmali	56,865
14	Gond	52,614
15	Chick Baraik	44,427
16	Kisan	31,568
17	Sauria Paharia	31,050
18	Korwa	27,177

Rank	Tribal Community	Total Population
19	Kora	23,192
20	Parhaiya	20,786
21	Binjhia	12,428
22	Asur	10,347
23	Birhor	7,514
24	Savar	6,004
25	Birjia	5,365
26	Gorait	3,957
27	Baiga	2,508
28	Bathudi	1,114
29	Banjara	374
30	Khond	196
KARNATAKA		
1	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka	2,918,649
2	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	136,700
3	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha	80,627
4	Marati	63,549
5	Meda	37,371
6	Soligaru	29,908
7	Jenu Kuruba	29,828
8	Yerava	21,948
9	Hasalaru	20,820
10	Kadu Kuruba	17,112
11	Koraga	16,071
12	Gowdalu	12,507
13	Iruliga	8,486
14	Hakkipikki	8,414
15	Malaikudi	7,979
16	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi	5,403
17	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	3,182
18	Kudiya, Melakudi	2,733
19	Maratha	2,657
20	Kuruba	2,540
21	Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	1,640
22	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil	1,633
23	Maleru	1,360
24	Irular	819
25	Kurumans	798
26	Paniyan	724
27	Palliyan	536
28	Chenchu, Chenchwar	497
29	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi	477
30	Bavacha, Bamcha	454
31	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	384
32	Chodhara	359
33	Adiyan	295
34	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit	288
35	Konda Kapus	279
36	Kaniyan, Kanyan	271
37	Kota	221
38	Patelia	193
39	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	154
40	Barda	149
41	Kattunayakan	144
42	Malayekandi	144
43	Sholaga	124
44	Malasar	103
45	Varli	85
46	Toda	55
47	Rathawa	41
48	Kammara	38
49	Maha Malasar	13
KERALA		
1	Paniyan	81,940
2	Kurichchan	32,746
3	Malai Arayan	32,332
4	Marati	27,824
5	Kurumans	26,177
6	Irular, Irulan	23,998
7	Kanikaran, Kanikkar	21,677
8	Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan	21,266
9	Ulladan	16,741
10	Kattunayakan	14,715
11	Uraly	11,103
12	Adiyan	10,715
13	Mannan	7,764
14	Malai Vedan	6,186
15	Malayan	5,696
16	Eravallan	3,890
17	Hill Pulaya	2,893
18	Malai Pandaram	2,694
19	Malayarayar	2,299
20	Kurumbas	2,174
21	Kadar	2,145
22	Malasar	1,720
23	Koraga	1,152
24	Palliyan	962
25	Kudiya, Melakudi	447
26	Palleyan	419
27	Kondareddis	377
28	Palliyar	328
29	Malakkuravan	260
30	Arandan	153
31	Maha Malasar	116
32	Kota	40
33	Kammara	39
34	Kochu Velan	36
35	Konda Kapus	12
MADHYA PRADESH		
1	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela	4,618,068
2	Gond; Arakh, Arrakh	4,357,918
3	Kol	955,040
4	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi	559,344
5	Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia	450,217
6	Baiga	332,936
7	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia	152,472
8	Saur	129,143
9	Pardhan, Pathari Saroti	105,692
10	Panika	81,335
11	Mawasi	81,212
12	Khairwar, Kondar	52,919
13	Majhi	47,806
14	Pao	38,474
15	Korwa, Kodaku	32,451
16	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	30,384
17	Agariya	29,844
18	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur	21,727
19	Keer	21,418
20	Sonr	16,282
21	Binjhwar	14,771
22	Halba,Halbi	14,500
23	Biar, Biyar	7,559
24	Bhaina	6,595
25	Munda	4,104
26	Bhil Mina	3,201
27	Majhwar	2,802
28	Kamar	2,424
29	Pardhi; Bahelia, Bahellia	2,114
30	Damor, Damaria	1,968
31	Bhunjia	1,871
32	Kharia	1,824
33	Dhanwar	1,666
34	Pardhi	1,305
35	Gadaba, Gadba	946
36	Karku	906
37	Saonta, Saunta	851
38	Sawar, Sawara	826
39	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	723
40	Kolam	688
41	Bhattra	625
42	Nagesia, Nagasia	351
43	Parja	145
44	Birhul, Birhor	143
45	Andh	34
46	Mina	31
MAHARASHTRA		
1	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil	1,818,792
2	Gond Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh	1,554,894
3	Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli	1,227,562
4	Varli	627,197
5	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	572,195
6	Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur	487,696
7	Andh	372,875
8	Halba, Halbi	297,923
9	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi	235,022
10	Koli Malhar	233,617
11	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi	211,692
12	Kolam, Mannervarlu	173,646
13	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha	170,656
14	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi	159,875
15	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	126,134
16	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit	86,776
17	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria	45,741
18	Oraon, Dhangad	28,921
19	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka	27,786

Rank	Tribal Community	Total Population
20	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur	23,365
21	Dhanwar	20,120
22	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	17,017
23	Dhodia	9,636
24	Binjhwar	8,156
25	Kol	5,691
26	Kamar	4,209
27	Bhunjia	2,193
28	Patelia	1,191
29	Rathawa	810
30	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia	608
31	Khairwar	540
32	Kharia	529
33	Baiga	481
34	Parja	469
35	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	363
36	Barda	320
37	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	293
38	Sawar, Sawara	254
39	Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	241
40	Bhaina	235
41	Nagesia, Nagasia	217
42	Chodhara	205
43	Bhattra	129
44	Bavacha, Bamcha	97
45	Pomla	62
46	Birhul, Birhor	40
47	Thoti	19

MANIPUR

1	Thadou	182,594
2	Tangkhul	146,075
3	Kabui	82,386
4	Paite	49,271
5	Hmar	42,933
6	Kacha Naga	42,013
7	Vaiphui	38,267
8	Maring	23,238
9	Anal	21,242
10	Zou	20,567
11	Any Mizo	15,164
12	Kom	14,602
13	Simte	11,065
14	Gangte	9,442
15	Lamgang	5,894
16	Chiru	5,622
17	Mao	4,736
18	Moyon	2,970
19	Chothe	2,762
20	Aimol	2,529
21	Koirao	2,348
22	Monsang	2,130
23	Suhte	1,905
24	Koireng	1,410
25	Maram	1,225
26	Purum	571
27	Angami	132
28	Sema	13
29	Ralte	5

MEGHALAYA

1	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng	1,123,490
2	Garo	689,639
3	Hajong	31,381
4	Raba, Rava	28,153
5	Koch	21,381
6	Synteng	18,342
7	Mikir	11,399
8	Any Kuki Tribes	10,085
9	Any Mizo	3,526
10	Any Naga tribes	3,138
11	Boro Kacharis	2,932
12	Hmar	1,146
13	Man	617
14	Dimasa, Kachari	553
15	Chakma	126
16	Pawi	32
17	Lakher	10

MIZORAM

1	Any Mizo	646,117
2	Chakma	71,283
3	Pawi	42,230
4	Lakher	36,018
5	Any Kuki Tribes, including	21,040
6	Hmar	18,155
7	Khasi and Jaintia	1,514
8	Naga tribes	1,194
9	Synteng	419
10	Dimasa (Kachari)	95
11	Garo	74
12	Mikir	18
13	Man	3
14	Hajong	2

NAGALAND

1	Naga	1,741,692
2	Konyak	243,758
3	Sema	241,806
4	Ao	231,823
5	Lotha	148,210
6	Chakhesang	134,646
7	Angami	124,696
8	Phom	115,389
9	Sangtam	83,714
10	Naga	79,273
11	Yimchaungre	75,983
12	Zeliang	71,871
13	Chang	60,885
14	Rengma	50,966
15	Khiemnungan	38,137
16	Kuki	20,195
17	Pochury	15,908
18	Unclassified Naga	14,231
19	Tikhir	10,377
20	Kachari	7,807
21	Garo	1,582
22	Mikir	106
23	Chirr	19

ODISHA

1	Khond, Kond, Kandha	1,395,643
2	Gond, Gondo	782,104
3	Santal	777,204
4	Kolha	499,110
5	Munda, Munda Lohara	480,252
6	Saora, Savar, Saura	473,233
7	Shabar, Lodha	442,537
8	Bhottada, Dhotada	375,845
9	Kisan	321,592
10	Paroja	317,301
11	Oraon	308,931
12	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	277,420
13	Bhumij	248,144
14	Bathudi	196,846
15	Kharia, Kharian	188,331
16	Koya	122,535
17	Binjhal	118,116
18	Bhumia	103,537
19	Sounti	92,734
20	Gadaba	72,982
21	Ho	43,113
22	Juang	41,339
23	Kondadora	34,160
24	Mirdhas	32,279
25	Kandha Gauda	31,454
26	Mundari	23,833
27	Omanatya	23,364
28	Kotia	22,525
29	Bhunjia	18,504
30	Matya	17,549
31	Mahali	17,131
32	Banjara, Banjari	15,868
33	Dal	15,404
34	Jatapu	13,804
35	Kol	13,703
36	Parenga	12,646
37	Kora	11,340
38	Kulis	11,164
39	Holva	10,462
40	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	9,642
41	Binjhia, Binjhoa	9,479
42	Bondo Poraja	9,378
43	Dharua	9,247
44	Lodha	8,905
45	Kawar	7,380
46	Didayi	7,371
47	Pentia	7,271
48	Bagata	6,733
49	Koli, Malhar	5,366
50	Madia	3,017
51	Rajuar	2,803
52	Kharwar	1,381
53	Gandia	1,345
54	Korua	1,280
55	Mankirdia	1,050
56	Birhor	702
57	Baiga	539
58	Tharua	453
59	Ghara	275
60	Desua Bhumij	177

Rank	Tribal Community	Total Population
61	Mankidi	130
62	Chenchu	28
	RAJASTHAN	
1	Mina	3,799,971
2	Bhil	2,805,948
3	Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)	232,545
4	Damor, Damaria	84,447
5	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria	77,079
6	Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya	76,237
7	Bhil Mina	10,106
8	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka	5,220
9	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi	2,922
10	Patelia	1,045
11	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	405
12	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha	98
	SIKKIM	
1	Bhutia	70,308
2	Lepcha	40,568
	TAMIL NADU	
1	Malayali	310,042
2	Irular	155,606
3	Kattunayakan	45,227
4	Kurumans	24,963
5	Kondareddis	19,653
6	Malakkuravan	18,296
7	Paniyan	9,121
8	Uraly	9,116
9	Malai Vedan	6,411
10	Malasar	6,043
11	Kurumbas	5,498
12	Sholaga	3,853
13	Kurichchan	3,168
14	Malai Pandaram	3,156
15	Kanikaran, Kanikkar	3,136
16	Palliyar	3,052
17	Adiyan	2,230
18	Kaniyan, Kanyan	1,650
19	Toda	1,560
20	Eravallan	1,554
21	Palliyan	1,525
22	Mudugar, Muduvan	1,297
23	Kota	925
24	Kammara	593
25	Kadar	568
26	Konda Kapus	516
27	Malai Arayan	499
28	Malayekandi	464
29	Muthuvan	339
30	Palleyan	339
31	Maha Malasar	183
32	Koraga	159
33	Kochu Velan	133
34	Kudiya, Melakudi	128
35	Mannan	82
36	Aranadan	44
	TRIPURA	
1	Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera	543,848
2	Riang	165,103
3	Jamatia	74,949
4	Chakma	64,293
5	Halam	47,245
6	Mag	30,385
7	Munda, Kaur	12,416
8	Kuki, including sub- tribes	11,674
9	Garo	11,180
10	Noatia	6,655
11	Orang	6,223
12	Lushai	4,777
13	Bhil	2,336
14	Santal	2,151
15	Uchai	2,103
16	Khasia	630
17	Chaimal	226
18	Lepcha	105
19	Bhutia	29
	UTTAR PRADESH	
1	Tharu	83,544
2	Buksa	4,367
3	Bhotia	3,491
4	Jannsari	1,467
5	Raji	998
	UTTARAKHAND	
1	Tharu	85,665
2	Jannsari	83,262
3	Buksa	46,771
4	Bhotia	36,438
5	Raji	517
	WEST BENGAL	
1	Santal	2,280,540
2	Oraon	617,138
3	Munda	341,542
4	Bhumij	336,436
5	Kora	142,789
6	Lodha, Kheria, Kharia	84,966
7	Mahali	76,102
8	Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto	60,091
9	Bedia, Bediya	55,979
10	Savar	43,599
11	Mal Pahariya	37,440
12	Mech	35,996
13	Lepcha	32,377
14	Lohara, Lohra	20,683
15	Chik Baraik	17,824
16	Kharwar	17,625
17	Ho	15,540
18	Rabha	15,014
19	Baiga	11,681
20	Gond	9,826
21	Nagesia	8,373
22	Magh	8,214
23	Korwa	5,371
24	Kisan	4,788
25	Asur	4,051
26	Sauria Paharia	2,332
27	Chero	1,968
28	Garo	1,915
29	Mahli	1,831
30	Birjia	1,654
31	Gorait	1,436
32	Karmali	1,317
33	Birhor	1,017
34	Parhaiya	688
35	Chakma	642
36	Hajang	597
37	Mru	271
38	Khond	226