GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 1352

TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.02.2020

DECLINE IN THE POPULATION OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

1352. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of such tribal communities in the country that are facing continuous decline in their population;
- (b) the number of such-tribal communities having population of less than 2000; and
- (c) the efforts being made to preserve the existence of such communities and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA)

- (a): There are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are among the most vulnerable section of our society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
- (b): As per Census 2011, the State/UT wise Scheduled Tribes whose population is less than 2000 is given at **Annexure.**
- (c): For the protection and safety of tribal communities in the entire country Government of India has legislated various Acts, like Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955) and the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (33 of 1989).

Further, besides other schemes being implemented by this Ministry for the development of STs, this Ministry is exclusively implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups" for overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Under the Scheme, State Governments submits Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans on the basis of their requirement. The scheme is extremely flexible because it enables every State to focus on areas that they consider to be relevant to their PVTGs and their Socio-cultural environment including their identity and culture. 100% grants-in-aid are made available to States as per the provisions of the scheme.

Annexurereferred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1352 for 10.02.2020 regarding 'Decline in the Population of Tribal Communities'

State/UT wise Scheduled Tribes (STs) whose population is less than 2000

| State/UTs | Scheduled Tribes |
|---------------------------|--|
| ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS | Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol |
| | Jarawas |
| | Onges |
| | Sentinelese |
| | Shom Pens |
| | Bhil |
| | Hill Reddis |
| | Kattunayakan |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | Kulia |
| | ReddiDhoras |
| | Rona, Rena |
| | Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of Vishakhapatnam and |
| | Vijayanagaram) |
| | Abor |
| | Khowa, Bugun |
| | Hrusso |
| | Khamba |
| | Adibori |
| | Ashing |
| | Bagi |
| | Bangni |
| | Bogum |
| A DADA CHA I | Bomdo |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH | But Monpa |
| PRADESH | DarokTangsa |
| | Degaru/Taraon Mishmi |
| | HaisaTangsa |
| | HaviTangsa |
| | Hill Miri |
| | HotangTangsa |
| | Karka |
| | KemsingTangsa |
| | Khamiyang |
| | Komkar |

| | KorangTangsa |
|----------------------|----------------|
| | LangkaiTangsa |
| | Libo |
| | LichiTangsa |
| | LijuNocte |
| | |
| | LonginTangsa |
| | LongphiTangsa |
| | LongriTangsa |
| | LongsangTangsa |
| | LowangTangsa |
| | Meyor |
| | Mikir |
| | Mishmi |
| | Morang Tangsa |
| | Muktum |
| | NamsangTangsa |
| | NgimongTangsa |
| | Laju |
| | Nonong |
| | Dalbing |
| | Pailibo |
| | Panchen monpa |
| | Pangi |
| | Pasi |
| | Phongtangsa |
| | Ponthainocte |
| | Ramo |
| | Adiramo |
| | |
| | Rangaitangsa |
| | Rongrangtangsa |
| | Sanketangsa |
| | Siram |
| | SulungBangni |
| | TaginBangni |
| | TaisenTangsa |
| | Tangam |
| | Jugli |
| | Taram |
| | Thai Khampi |
| | TutchaNocte |
| | YongkukTangsa |
| | YougliTangsa |
| ASSAM (In the | Hajong |
| autonomous district) | Lakher |
| | Lantio |

| | Man (Tai speaking) |
|--|--|
| | Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes |
| | Pawi |
| | Syntheng |
| | Hojai |
| ASSAM (In the State of | 110jui |
| assam excluding the autonomous district) | |
| | Khampti |
| | Baiga |
| | Bathudi |
| | Bedia |
| | Binjhia |
| | Birhor |
| | Birjia |
| | Gorait |
| BIHAR | Но |
| DITTIE | Karmali |
| | Khond |
| | Korwa |
| | |
| | Parhaiya |
| | SauriaPaharia |
| | Savar |
| | Kawar |
| | Andh |
| | Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia |
| | Bhil Mina |
| | Damor, Damaria |
| | Karku |
| CHHATTISGARH | Kolam |
| | Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya |
| | Mawasi |
| | Parja |
| | Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia, Sehria, Sosia, Sor |
| | Saur |
| | Sonr |
| DADRA & NAGAR | Kathodi |
| HAVELI# | Naikda or Nayaka |
| | Naikda (Talavia) |
| DAMAN & DIU# | Siddi (Nayaka) |
| | Varli |
| | Dhodia |
| GOA | Dubla (Halpati) |
| | Naikda (Talavia) |
| | Siddi (Nayaka) |
| | ~ - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |

| | Varli |
|---------------------|---|
| | Barda |
| | Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir) |
| GUJARAT | Pomla |
| | Tadvi Bhil, Bawra, Vasave |
| | Padvi |
| | Jad, Lamba, Khampa |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | Beta, Beda |
| | Domba, Gara, Zoba |
| | Beda |
| JAMMU & | Garra |
| KASHMIR* | Mon |
| HIADIZHAND | Banjara |
| JHARKHAND | Khond |
| | Adiyan |
| | Barda |
| | Bavacha, Bamcha |
| | Chenchu, Chenchwar |
| | Chodhara |
| | Dubla, Talavia, Halpati |
| | Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi |
| | Irular |
| | Kammara (in South Kanaradisitrict and Kollegaltaluk of Mysore district) |
| | Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegaltaluk of Mysore district) |
| | Kathodi, Katkari, DhorKathodi, DhorKatkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari |
| | Kattunayakan |
| | Kokna, Kokni, Kukna |
| KARNATAKA | Kota |
| | Koya, BhineKoya, Rajkoya |
| | Kurumans |
| | MahaMalasar |
| | Malasar |
| | Malayekandi |
| | Maleru |
| | Palliyan |
| | Paniyan |
| | Patelia |
| | Rathawa |
| | Sholaga |
| | Toda |
| | Varli |
| | |

| | Arandan, Aranadan |
|----------------|---|
| | Kochuvelan |
| | Koraga |
| | Kudiya, Melakudi |
| | MahaMalasar |
| | Malakkurayan |
| KERALA | Malayarayar |
| | Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan |
| | Ten Kurumban, JenuKurumban |
| | Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan |
| | Cholanaickan |
| | VettaKuruman |
| | Mala Panickar |
| | Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and |
| LAKSHADWEEP | both of whose parents, were born in those islands. |
| | Andh |
| | Bhattra |
| | Bhunjia |
| | Birhul, Birhor |
| | Damor, Damaria |
| | Gadaba, Gadba |
| | Kamar |
| | Karku |
| MADHYA PRADESH | Kondh, Khond, Kandh |
| | Kolam |
| | Korwa, Kodaku |
| | Majhwar |
| | Nagesia, Nagasia |
| | Parja |
| | Saonta, Saunta |
| | Sawar, Sawara |
| | Baiga |
| | Barda |
| | Bavacha, Bamcha |
| | Bhaina |
| | BhariaBhumia, BhuinharBhumia, Pando |
| | Bhattra |
| MAHARASHTRA | Birhul, Birhor |
| | Kamar |
| | Khairwar |
| | Kharia |
| | Kondh, Khond, Kandh |
| | Koya, BhineKoya, Rajkoya |
| | Nagesia, Nagasia |
| | 1 |

| | Parja |
|------------|---|
| | Pomla |
| | Rathawa |
| | Sawar, Sawara |
| | Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia |
| | |
| | Angami |
| | Koireng |
| | Purum |
| MANIPUR | Ralte |
| | Sema |
| | Suhte |
| | Tarao |
| | Kharam |
| | Chakma |
| | Hmar |
| MEGHALAYA | Lakher |
| MEGHALAYA | Man (Tai speaking) |
| | Pawi |
| | Synteng |
| | Dimasa (Kachari) |
| | Garo |
| | Hajong |
| | Khasi and Jaintia (including KhasiSynteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or |
| MIZORAM | Lyngngam) |
| | Man (Tai speaking) |
| | Mikir |
| | Any Naga tribes |
| | Synteng |
| | Mikir |
| NAGALAND | Chirr |
| | Makware |
| | Baiga |
| | Birhor |
| | Chenchu |
| ODICILA | DesuaBhumij |
| ODISHA | Gandia |
| | Ghara |
| | Korua |
| | Mankidi |
| RAJASTHAN | Kokna, Kokni, Kukna |
| | KoliDhor, TokreKoli, Kolcha, Kolgha |
| | Patelia |
| TAMIL NADU | Aranadan |

| | Kadar |
|---------------|--|
| | Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottahtaluk of Tirunelveli district) |
| | KochuVelan |
| | KondaKapus |
| | Koraga |
| | Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottahtaluk of Tirunelveli district) |
| | Kudiya, Melakudi |
| | MahaMalasar |
| | MalaiArayan |
| | MalaiPandaram |
| | Malayekandi |
| | Mannan |
| | Mudugar, Muduvan |
| | Muthuvan |
| | Palleyan |
| | Bhutia |
| TRIPURA | Chaimal |
| TRII ORT | Khasia |
| | Lepcha |
| | Raji |
| UTTAR PRADESH | Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra) |
| | Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra) |
| UTTARAKHAND | Raji |
| | Birjia |
| | Chakma |
| WEST BENGAL | Hajang |
| WEST DENOAL | Khond |
| | Mru |
| | Parhaiya |

Note: * The information is for combined Jammu & Kashmir before bifurcation in to UTs of Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh.

Source: Census 2011, Registrar General of India,

[#] Before unification