



सत्यमेव जयते

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA 2013



MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
STATISTICS DIVISION
Government of India
www.tribal.nic.in



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Ministry of Tribal Affairs
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FOREWORD

I am happy to present the second edition of the “Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013” a comprehensive statistical profile of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The importance of an up-to-date database needs no emphasis for comprehensive development, planning and monitoring of various development programmes particularly for the Scheduled Tribes in the country,

Though different Ministries/ Organisations are producing socioeconomic distribution data on different aspects of the Scheduled Tribe population, concerted effort was made by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to collect and compile all important and relevant data at one place for the first time in 2010. The endeavour in this publication is to present crucial socio-economic statistical indicators of the Scheduled Tribes. The continued effort of the Ministry has resulted into bringing out the second edition of this publication.

While most of the statistics presented in the current Statistical Profile have been extracted from more detailed databases prepared by other Ministries of the Government of India, who play a major role in implementing programmes, it also contains information on important schemes and programmes implemented by this Ministry. We wish to place on record our gratitude and sincere thanks to all data source agencies for providing us the requisite data for preparation of this publication.

We sincerely hope that this publication will prove to be useful to the planners and policy makers, as well as to the research workers, and will help in enhancing their understanding of the problems of the Scheduled Tribe population of the country.

I compliment the efforts, hard work and dedication made by officers and staff of Statistics Division. I hope that this report will be found useful by planners, policymakers, administrators, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement of its content and coverage will be highly appreciated.

**Dr. Hrusikesh Panda
Secretary, Tribal Affairs**



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PREFACE

“Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013” is second in the series prepared by the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. This publication provides a comprehensive overview in addition to detailed data on Scheduled tribe population of the country.

One of the main concerns of the policy makers for development of Tribals in the country is absence of real time data on ST developmental indices. According to Planning Commission, “this resulted policy interventions to be designed in ad-hoc manner with less possibility of mid-course corrections”.

The Government of India acknowledges the importance of a good *database* to deal with Scheduled Tribes’ affairs. In fact, The Planning Commission in its 11th Plan Document states: “The issues in tribal development are complex and often not understood very well. Each of more than 300 main tribal groups differs from each other in customs, practices, traditions, faith, and language. As such, uniformity in socio-economic development plans for all tribal groups and programmes is not appropriate. Vast quantities of data, generated at various geographical sites across the country, lie scattered, unanalyzed and unused. They need to be processed and stored meaningfully....” This is a continuing concern in 12th plan period also.

This document contains information relating to some key characteristics pertaining to Scheduled Tribe population such as, trend analysis of their demographic profile, education, health, and employment status along with their proportions having basic amenities like, drinking water, electricity, and bank account etc. It also includes data on status of ST women, provision of various health infrastructure facilities, and poverty together with social and environmental statistics. Definitions, concepts along with details of various schemes run by the Ministry are given in Appendix.

I also place on record my appreciation of the efforts, hard work and dedication made by officers and staff of Statistics Division specially Ms. Honey C.H. Director and Mr. D.N. Mandal, Dy. Director. This write up will remain incomplete if I do not recognize and record the contribution of Ms. Archana Sinha, consultant, whose enthusiastic participation right from the planning stage to final editing of this document has been outstanding. The other significant contributors in the making of this document are Consultants Ms. Arti Kachroo, Mr. Kabir Krishna and Ms. Anesha Vema.

Siladitya Chaudhuri
Deputy Director General



Abbreviations

AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	:	Anti Natal care
ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
BMI	:	Body Mass Index
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CD	:	Community Development
CDS	:	Current Daily Status
CHC	:	Community Health Centre
CPI	:	Consumer Price Index
CPIAL	:	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
CRIDA	:	Central Research Institute on Dry-land Agriculture
CS	:	Centrally Sponsored
CWS	:	Current Weekly Status
DP	:	District Panchayat
DPT	:	Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus vaccine
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DT	:	Diphtheria & Tetanus
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GER	:	Gross Enrollment ratio
GOI	:	Government of India
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GPI	:	Gender Parity Index
HCR	:	Head Count Ratio
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HIV	:	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HPI	:	Human Poverty Index
HRD	:	Human Resource Development
IAY	:	Indira Aawaas Yojana
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IFA	:	Iron Folic Acid
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
IPC	:	Indian Penal Code
IRDP	:	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ISM&H	:	Indian System of Medicine and Health
ITDAs	:	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies
ITDP	:	Integrated Tribal Development Programme
KGSV	:	Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalayas
LB	:	Local Body
LFPR	:	Labour Force Participation Rate
LHV	:	Lady Health Visitor
LFPR	:	Labour Force participation Rate
LR	:	Literacy Rate
MADA	:	Modified Area Development Approach
MFP	:	Minor Forest Produce



MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHFW	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MPCE	:	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure
MTC	:	Major Time Criteria
MoTA	:	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
NCERT	:	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NCMP	:	National Common Minimum Programme
NFHS	:	National Family Health Survey
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization
NIRD	:	National Institute of Rural Development
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Office
NSTFDC	:	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
OBC	:	Other Backward Classes
ORS	:	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	:	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PAFs	:	Project Affected Families
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PESA	:	Panchayat's (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
PHCs	:	Primary Health Centres
PMSY	:	Prime Minister's Sadak Yojana
PSUs	:	Public Sector Undertakings
PVTGs	:	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PTR	:	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PU	:	Proportion of Unemployed
RGI	:	Registrar General of India
SA	:	Scheduled Area
SCA	:	Special Central Assistance
SCs	:	Scheduled Castes
SD	:	Standard Deviation
SGSY	:	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG	:	Self-Help Group
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
STDCCs	:	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations
STs	:	Scheduled Tribes
TB	:	Tuberculosis
TBA	:	Traditional Birth Attendant
TRIFED	:	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.
TSP	:	Tribal Sub Plan
UA	:	Urban Agglomerate
UPS	:	Usual Principal Status
UPSS	:	Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status
URP	:	Uniform Recall Period
UTs	:	Union Territories
WPR	:	Work-force Participation Rate



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Overview

Inclusive growth is the essence of developmental strategy across the economies. Since the introduction of economic reforms in early nineties, there has been greater focus of development and planning towards enhancement of human well-being and reduction in inequalities along with growth of per capita income especially targeting vulnerable social groups, viz. STs, SCs, etc. This well-being encompasses individual attainment in the areas of education, employment, health care, nutritional level and amenities like electricity, water supply, sanitation, housing, etc. besides guaranteeing them their civil rights and protection against atrocities or crimes.

Although there is no Specific survey on the STs, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has endeavoured to collect and compile the ST related data from all available sources and publish it in a single book. The 1st book, “Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2010” was published in 2011-12. The present is the 2nd edition in this series. .

This publication has been divided in nine sections:

Section-1 covers population and the demographic distribution of Scheduled Tribes as per Census 2011. Many in-house calculations have been done to obtain a comprehensive picture. State wise complete list of STs has also been added with details in terms of households, population, sex ratio, child sex ratio, literacy, worker participator rate, Main worker & Marginal workers.

Section-2 enlists the Status of Education of the STs and looks at attainment and deprivation in areas of education of Scheduled Tribes, measured through literacy rates, enrolment ratios, dropout rates, gender parity index, percentage-wise results of the STs in the high school and higher secondary examination across different boards etc.

Section-3 shows the health and family welfare statistics of the STs as per NFHS-3 (2005-06), as NFHS-4 is in progress in 2014-15. The status has been assessed through various parameters like Infant and Child Mortality, Maternal health with information on delivery care and assistance provided by medical staff, Child health including incidence of anemia prevailing amongst children & women, vaccinations, Morbidity and health care with information on health insurance, Fertility, Family Planning, HIV- AIDS knowledge, attitude and behaviour, Nutritional status of ST men and Women, etc.

Section-4 covers the health infrastructure available in the Tribal Areas, as on March 2012. It gives an insight into the numbers of Sub-Centers, PHCs and CHCs and also the quantitative data about availability of various health professionals in the tribal areas.



Section-5 gives us a glimpse into the employment and unemployment situations and also the migration of STs as per Census 2001, 2011, 5th Economic Census 2005, and the NSS Report Nos. 533 and 543 (64th and 66th Round 2009-10). The economic situation of all the tribals is directly related to their employment and their working Status.

Section-6 provides information with respect to land, houses, house-hold amenities and the assets of Scheduled Tribes as per Census 2011.

Section-7 analyses poverty ratios and highlights the factors responsible for poverty in STs. Shifting from the conventional measurement of head count ratio using a single cut off line (poverty line), this section tries to analyse the relative poverty using consumer expenditure data of NSSO and seeks to determine a notional deprivation measures for the tribal population of the country.

Section-8 enlists data on the empowerment of the tribal women and also provides a view of the domestic violence affecting them.

Section-9 includes cases of violence against ST men and women and also major crimes committed against them, reported under various Acts, viz. Civil Rights Act and Prevention of Atrocities Act. This section also compares the status of STs with their contemporary social groups like SCs, OBCs and 'General', wherever data permits.



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SECTION-1

**Demographic status of
Scheduled Tribe Population
and its Distribution**



Section-1 : Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribe population and its distribution

Scheduled Tribes

- Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. This Article says that only those communities who have been declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or through a subsequent amending Act of Parliament will be considered to be Scheduled Tribes.
- Article 342 provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are deemed to be for the purposes of the Constitution the Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State or Union Territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union Territory and not outside.
- The list of Scheduled Tribes is State/UT specific and a community declared as a Scheduled Tribe in a State need not be so in another State. The inclusion of a community as a Scheduled Tribe is an ongoing process. The essential characteristics, first laid down by the Lokur Committee, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are –
 - a) indications of primitive traits;
 - b) distinctive culture;
 - c) shyness of contact with the community at large;
 - d) geographical isolation; and
 - e) backwardness.
- Tribal communities live, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life, at the other end of the spectrum, there are certain Scheduled Tribes, 75 in number known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), who are characterised by:-
 - a) pre-agriculture level of technology;
 - b) stagnant or declining population;
 - c) extremely low literacy; and
 - d) subsistence level of economy.

Distribution of Tribes

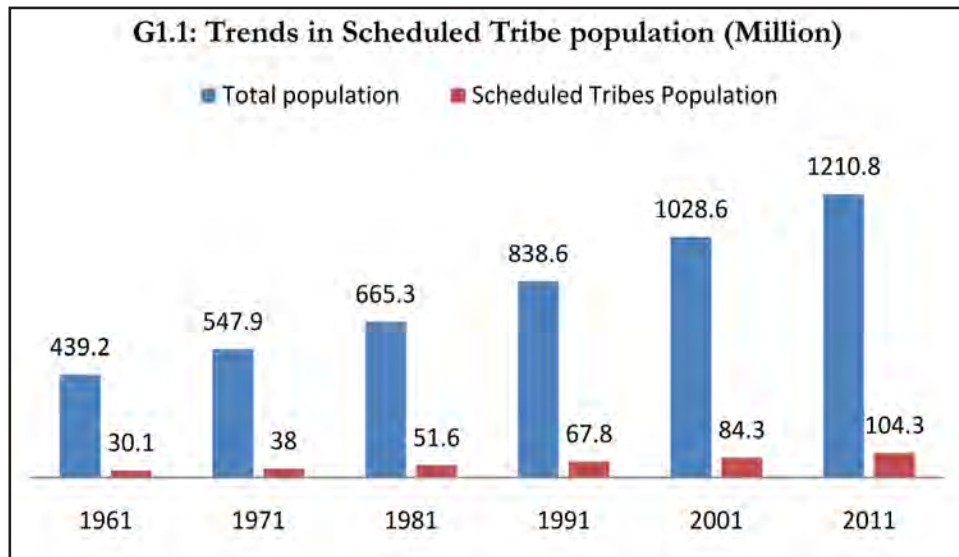
- The Scheduled Tribes are notified in 30 States/UTs and the number of individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705.
- The tribal population of the country, as per 2011 census, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6% of the total population. 89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas. The decadal population growth of the tribal's from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population.



- The sex ratio for the overall population is 940 females per 1000 males and that of Scheduled Tribes 990 females per thousand males.
- The trend in ST population since Census 1961 is illustrated in S1.1. From 30.1 million in 1961, the ST population has increased to 104.3 million in 2011.

S 1.1: Trends in Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population			
Census Year	Total population (in millions)	Scheduled Tribes Population (in millions)	Proportion of STs population
1961	439.2	30.1	6.9
1971	547.9	38.0	6.9
1981 #	665.3	51.6	7.8
1991 @	838.6	67.8	8.1
2001 \$	1028.6	84.3	8.2
2011	1210.8	104.3	8.6

Excludes Assam in 1981 @ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir in 1991
 \$ The figures exclude Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur, census 2001,



- Table 1.1 in the detailed section shows a comparative picture of the populations of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and All Categories for Male, Female and Total for Census Years 2001 and 2011. As per 2011 Census Scheduled Caste population in the country is nearly double of the Scheduled Tribe population.
- Table 1.2 and Table 1.3 list the Changes in percentage of ST to total population and the State-wise Changes in the Scheduled Tribe list between Census

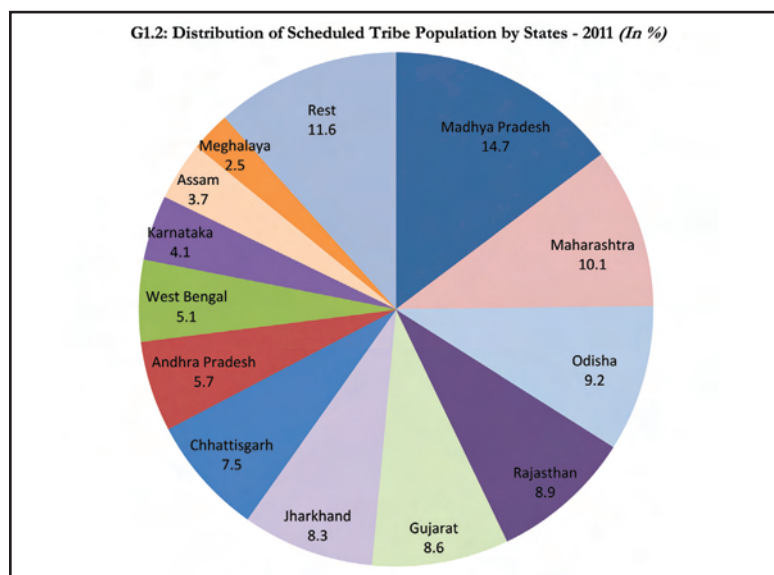


2001 and Census 2011 respectively. Table 1.4 shows the probable reasons for the changes between Census 2001 and Census 2011.

- It is important to note that there are some changes in the List of Scheduled Tribes in States/UTs during the last decade. Table 1.5 in the detailed section illustrates Modifications made in the List of Scheduled Tribes after Census 2001 in States/UTs, in terms of total number of Modifications, Additions as Synonym/Sub-group in the Existing Entry, Additions as main Entry/Main Entry along with Synonym/Sub-Group, Transfer from SC list, Deletions, Area Restriction Omitted, Area Restriction Imposed/Redefined, Substitution and Modifications in the earlier entry.
- Table 1.6 in the detailed section shows State-wise Demographic status of Total

Population & ST Population (Census 1991, 2001 & 2011), their decadal growth from 2001 to 2011 & the Proportion of STs to the state & to the country's total Population.

- Broadly the STs inhabit two distinct geographical area – the Central India and the North- Eastern Area. More than half of the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in Central India, i.e., Madhya Pradesh (14.69%), Chhattisgarh (7.5%), Jharkhand (8.29%), Andhra Pradesh (5.7%), Maharashtra (10.08%), Orissa (9.2%), Gujarat (8.55%) and Rajasthan (8.86%). The other distinct area is the North East (Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh). (Table 1.7). The Graph below shows the states' share of ST population out of India's ST population:



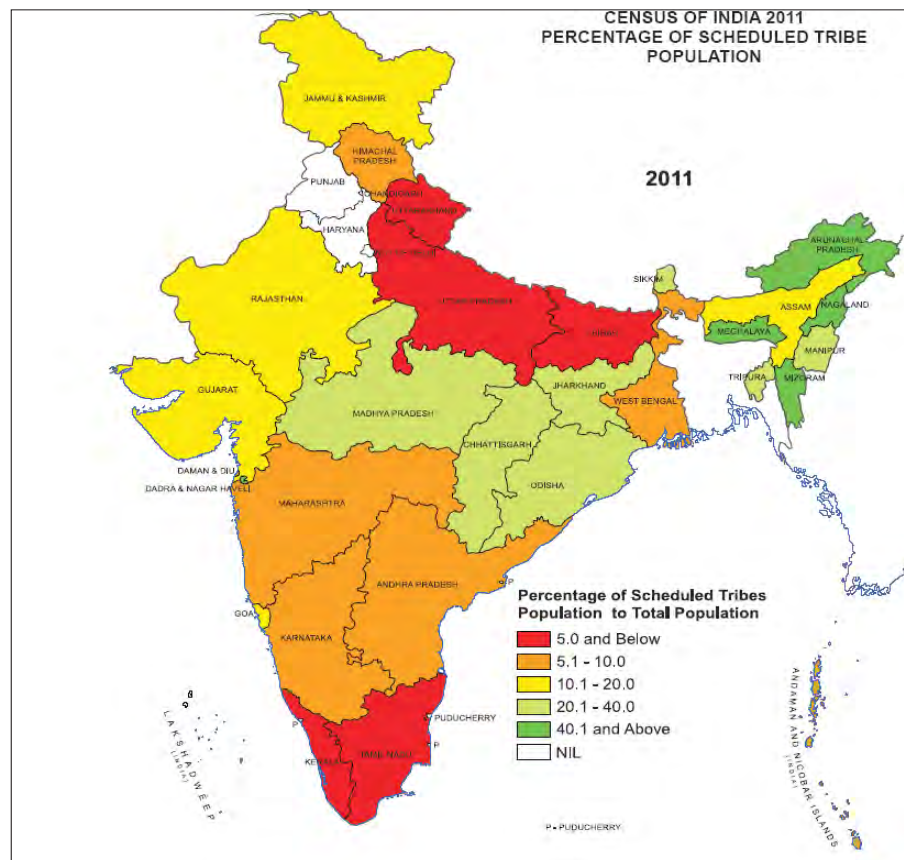
Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013



■ The Maps below (released by Registrar General of India in May 2013), show the State-wise Percentage of the Scheduled

Tribe Population in Census 1991, 2001 and 2011.

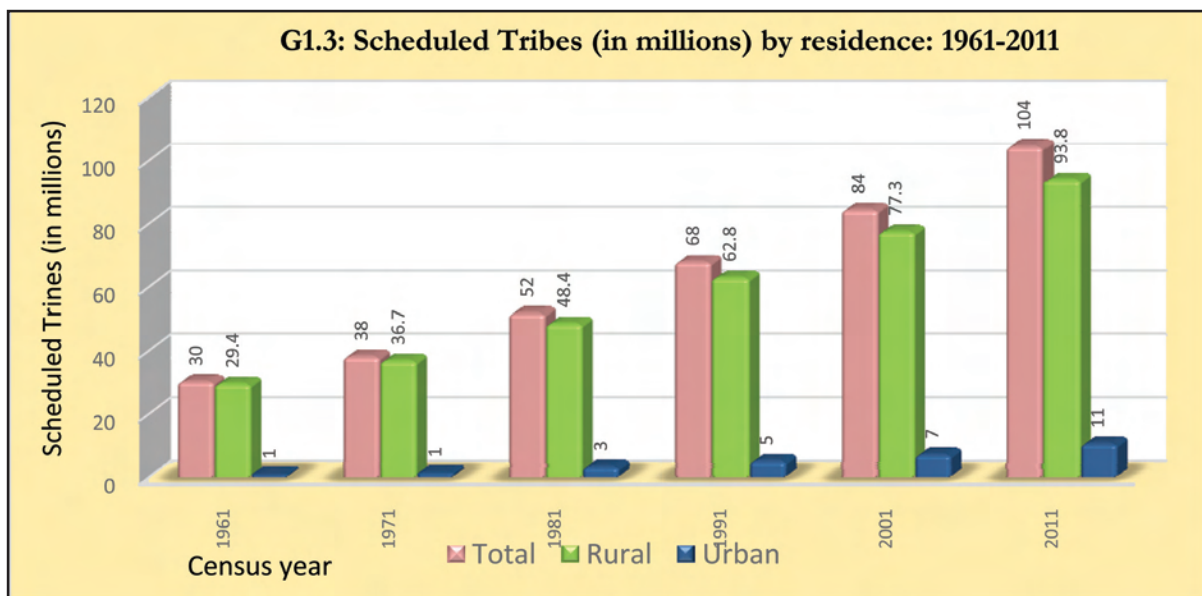
M1.1: Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population in 2011, 2001, 1991



Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013



- It can be seen from the Graph (G 1.2) and the Maps that more than two-third of the ST population is concentrated only in the seven States of the country, viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. There is no ST population in 3 States (Delhi NCR, Punjab and Haryana) and 2 UTs (Puducherry and Chandigarh), as no Scheduled Tribe is notified . (Table 1.6)
- Among States, Mizoram has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes(94.43) and Uttar Pradesh has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (0.57) (Table 1.6)
- 17 States and 2 UTs have higher percentage of ST population than country's average of 8.6%. (Table 1.7)
- Table 1.8 gives State-wise comparison of Absolute number of All Population and Tribal Population in terms of Total, Male & Female and Table 1.9 gives the State-wise Tribal Population and decadal change by residence (Total, Rural & Urban) as per Census 2011.
- The trends in the Population of the Scheduled Tribes by residence (Total, Rural and Urban) for Census Years 1961-2011 is given in the Graph (G1. 3)below.



Source : Presentation “SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011” by Registrar General of India,May 2013

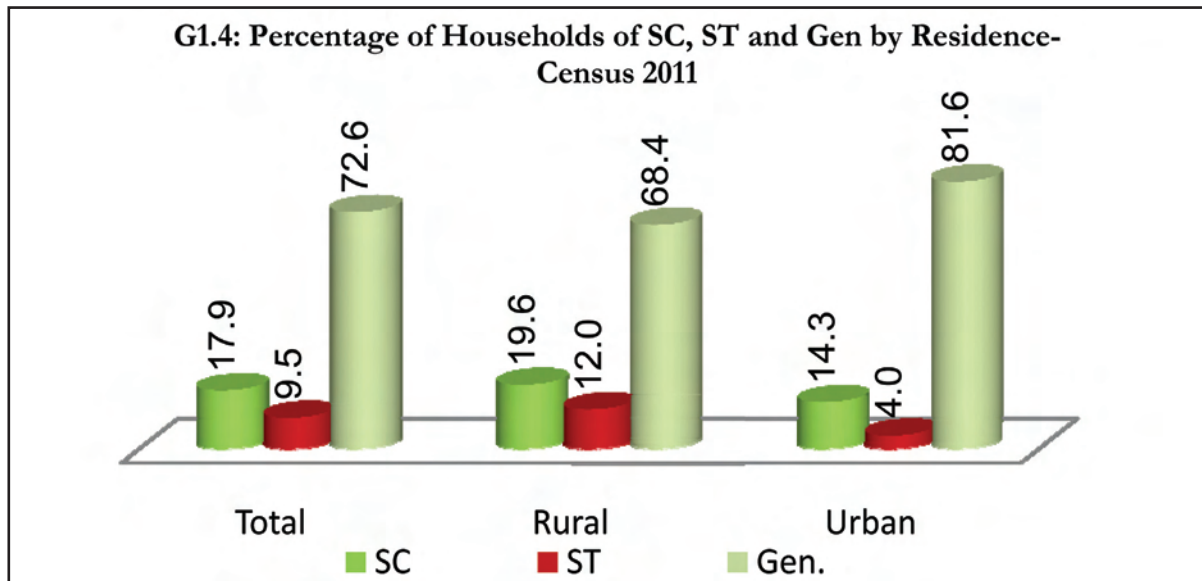
- Table 1.10 in the detailed Section gives Comparison of the State-wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population as per residence in Census 2001 and 2011. From Census 2001 to Census 2011, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population in the Rural Areas has increased from 10.4 to 11.3 whereas the Urban Tribal Population has increased only a marginally (from 2.4% to 2.8%).



■ Table 1.11 in the detailed section illustrates State-wise absolute numbers of the Scheduled Tribe population by sex and residence per Census 2011. Table 1.12 shows State-wise Comparison of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes

Population according to Residence.

■ The graph below shows the percentage of Households of the SCs, STs and the General Population, in terms of residence, as per Census 2011.



Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013

■ Sex Ratio (number of Females per 1000 Males) is an important population characteristic that highlights the social attention provided to women. Though the sex ratio has been a matter of concern for the all population, the same has been good in the case of Tribal Population. From Census 2001 to Census 2011 there has been an increase from 978 to 990 females per 1000 males. The State-wise Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribes by residence is compared for Census 2001 & 2011 in Table 1.13.

(Population 0-6 age group) of the Total, General and the Scheduled Tribes Population has been declining since Census 1991, 2001 and Census 2011. The CSR of the Scheduled Tribes has been 985 in Census 1991 to 972 in Census 2001 and then to 957 in Census 2011. The State-wise CSR is also illustrated in the Table, from the last census 2001. However it is higher than the All India CSR of 914 (Table 1.14)

■ Table 1.14 gives the Child Sex ratio for Total, General and ST Population for Census Years 1991, 2001 and 2011. It is found that the Child Sex Ratio (CSR)

■ Table 1.15 illustrates the State-wise Number of Districts with Tribal Population more than 50%, districts with ST Population between 25% to 50% and the percentage of Tribal population in tribal and non tribal areas.



- Table S1.2 below shows the Concentration of ST Population across Districts in India in Census 2011.

S1.2: Concentration of ST Population across Districts		
S. No.	Percentage of STs population	No. of Districts
1.	Less than 1 per cent	55
2.	Between 1 and 5 per cent	282
3.	Between 5 and 20 per cent	134
4.	Between 20 and 50 per cent	79
6.	50 per cent and above	90
Total	640	
Note: Out of 640 districts in India, in 50 districts of Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi and Puducherry, there is no Scheduled Tribes population, as no Scheduled Tribe is notified there.		

- Table 1.16 and 1.17 respectively in the detailed section illustrate the States with number of districts having more than 50% of STs Population, States with districts having STs Population between 25% to 50%. Table 1.18 shows number of Districts with % of ST population in different ranges. As per Census 2011, 49 districts in the country have more than 75% of ST population.
- At the district level, 2011 Census reveals that there are 90 districts where ST

population is 50 per cent or more. As per Census 2001, this number was 75 districts. Out of these 90 districts, 48 districts are in 8 North Eastern States. (Table 1.16). All the districts in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland have more than 60% of ST Population.

- Table 1.19 shows the States/UTs and the Districts with highest and lowest %age of Scheduled Tribes. Among States Mizoram (94.43) has highest proportion of STs and Uttar Pradesh the lowest (0.57). Among UTs, Lakshadweep with 94.8 percent of ST Population ranks first and Daman & Diu has the lowest proportion of STs (6.32). With respect to districts, Kurung Kumey district of Arunachal Pradesh has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (98.58) and Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (0.0009)
- As per Census 2011, there are 640 districts in the country out of which 631 are rural districts. There are 5879 sub districts, (Tehsils), 597483 villages, 8398 towns and 82251 wards. Table S1.3 depicts the distribution of ST population in decile group, (Percentage of ST population falling in 10% group) for districts, sub-districts/tehsils and villages both for Census 2011 and Census 2001.



S1.3: Number of Districts, Tehsils & Villages in different Decile group*						
decile limit*	district count		tehsil count		village count	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
0 - 10	356	369	3479	3596	415443	411663
10 - 20	75	74	598	626	28661	29800
20 - 30	31	42	274	337	18735	19299
30 - 40	19	24	153	199	13954	14601
40 - 50	18	21	145	164	11554	12002
50 - 60	18	16	131	158	10771	11332
60 - 70	14	17	139	175	10513	10729
70 - 80	13	16	115	131	11167	11400
80 - 90	9	16	103	141	13296	13601
90 - & above	31	45	275	458	59549	63056
All	584	640@	5412	5985@	593643	597483
* Lower limit included Source: Census 2001, 2011						
@ There are 9 district and 106 tehsils with no rural populations						

■ The above table (S1.3) reveals that at all India level number of rural districts have risen 8% (from 584 in 2001 to 631 in 2011). The growth in district count is primarily noticed in the decile group 20-30 and 30-40 along with the higher decile group 80-90 and 90 & above. It is observed that there is rise of 8.6% in tehsil count during the same period. The distribution pattern of district count is replicated in tehsil count also. The picture is however a bit different

in village count. There is a marginal increase of 0.6%. The decline is mainly in the 0-10 decile group which could not be offset by a rise of 5.9% in the 90 and above decile group along with marginal increase in the entire decile group.

■ A Comparison of the State-wise distribution of tribal villages over five different concentrations of groups in Census 2001 and Census 2011 is given in the S1.4:



S1.4: State-wise distribution of tribal villages by different concentration of groups - 2001 & 2011

State	100% Tribals		> 90% Tribals		> 75% Tribals		> 50% Tribals		> 25% Tribals	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Jammu & Kashmir	157	89	358	369	460	488	711	766	1168	1295
Himachal Pradesh	248	230	444	490	611	682	808	966	1011	1411
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	42	35	102	85	234	174	461	419	650	640
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1538	1152	3468	4456	4820	5701	6872	7763	9571	10654
Uttar Pradesh	20	23	49	124	63	197	74	340	93	623
Bihar	177	98	287	295	399	447	611	720	989	1155
Sikkim	4	2	12	17	36	51	77	138	178	285
Arunachal Pradesh	2165	2382	2894	3929	3144	4367	3378	4667	3555	4859
Nagaland	551	215	1105	1136	1201	1265	1247	1351	1271	1388
Manipur	1244	554	1586	1741	1663	1844	1694	1887	1722	1905
Mizoram	370	130	642	651	677	684	697	699	702	700
Tripura	123	22	302	301	377	385	451	466	549	564
Meghalaya	3944	1890	5257	5867	5460	6099	5575	6205	5621	6262
Assam	2772	1503	4309	4562	5107	5406	6311	6626	7689	8066
West Bengal	992	711	1601	1629	2302	2357	3900	3977	7256	7454
Jharkhand	3317	2451	6291	6370	8870	9008	12118	12239	15015	15171
Odisha	5085	3839	8688	8684	12249	12396	17531	17798	23000	23208
Chandigarh	1083	1076	3242	3200	5956	5926	9441	9418	12392	12298
Madhya Pradesh	2670	1619	7412	7338	10714	10687	14927	15022	20780	20927
Gujarat	1345	935	3446	3531	4007	4089	4934	4970	6089	6085
Daman & Diu	-	-	3	2	3	3	5	5	8	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	5	43	44	56	57	63	62	70	64
Maharashtra	1214	930	3614	3760	4785	4836	6640	6738	9944	10257
Andhra Pradesh	2407	1466	3812	3928	4444	4515	5239	5335	6589	6748
Karnataka	78	61	224	224	438	447	1032	1083	2799	3000
Goa	-	2	-	11	-	19	-	38	-	78
Lakshadweep	-	1	7	4	8	5	8	5	8	6
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	25	26
Tamilnadu	75	46	210	231	267	282	323	320	391	391
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A&N Islands	112	41	141	77	157	84	163	89	167	93
All India	31742	21508	59549	63056	78508	82501	105296	110118	139302	145622

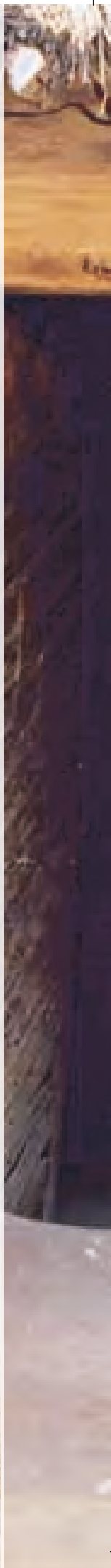
Source: Census of India 2001, 2011



- The data reveals that at all India level a decline of 32 percent is observed in the hundred percent groups of tribal villages. Among the states, maximum decline is noticed in Manipur, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha in this category. In the next category of 90-100 tribal villages 5 percent rise is seen over the period 2001 to 2011. This is due to small rises in practically all the states. In the 75-90 group there is a marginal increase of 5 percent over the period 2001 to 2011 and the trend of state-wise distribution is similar to the previous group. In the next two groups of tribal villages 50-75 and 25-50 the state-wise features and the all India growth pattern is more or less of the same order observed in the previous groups. Thus a significant feature that emerges during the period 2001 to 2011 is the decline in 100 percent tribal villages with marginal increases in the other classes of tribal villages.
- Table 1.20 and Table 1.21, respectively in the detailed Section show the List of districts with ST population more than 50% and List of districts with ST population between 25% to 50% as per Census 2011. Table 1.22 lists the Non ITDA/ITDP DISTs with Percentage of Tribal population more than 25% (RURAL Areas) per Census 2011.
- Table 1.23 lists the Tribes with more than 5 lakh of population and their usual place of habitation (States) per Census 2011. The table illustrates that the population of Bhils is most followed by Gond and Santhalis.
- Table 1.24 show the state-wise list of individual Scheduled Tribes, with details, in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), Sex ratio, Child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation rate, Main worker & Marginal worker.
- Table 1.25 lists the State-wise Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and their Population in India from 1961 to 2011.
- The Last Table 1.26 of the Section illustrates the State-wise Number and Types of Constituencies according to Social Groups in the General Elections, 2014 (16th LOK SABHA).

SECTION-2

**Status of Education
among Scheduled Tribes**



Section 2 - Status of Education among Scheduled Tribes

■ Education forms an important component in the overall development of individuals, enabling them to greater awareness, better comprehension of their social, political and cultural environment and also facilitating in the improvement of their socio-economic conditions. These hold true in the case of the Scheduled Tribes in India. This chapter compiles the present and comparative literacy and level of education of the Scheduled Tribes in India.

Literacy Rate (LR) of Total and ST Population during 1961-2011

■ Literacy rate (LR) is defined as percentage of literates among the population aged seven years and above. Although literacy levels of STs have improved, the gap in literacy levels, both for tribal men and women, has not declined significantly. In fact the gap increased between 1971 to 1991, falling thereafter, to a little above the 1971 level. S2.1 below illustrates a comparison between the literacy rates of the Total population and the STs, from Census 1961 to Census 2011:

■ For the Scheduled Tribe Population in

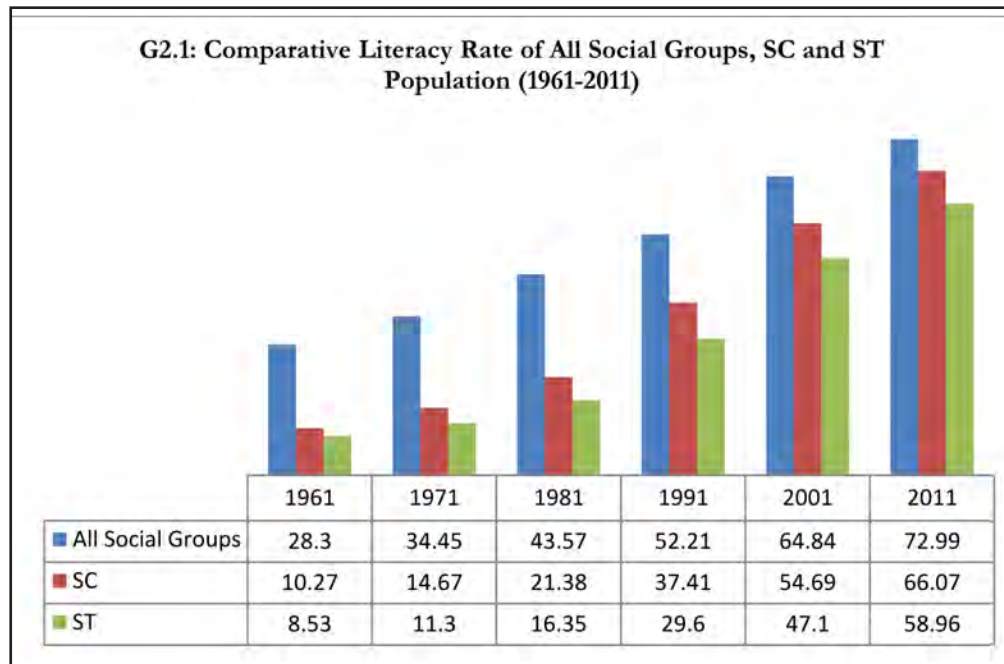
India, the Literacy Rate increased from 8.53 percent in 1961 to 58.96 percent in 2011 for STs while the corresponding increase of the total population was from 28.30 percent in 1961 to 72.99 percent in 2011 (S 2.1 and the graph G 2.1).

■ LR increased by 11.86 percentage points from 2001 to 2011 for STs and 8.15 percentage points for total population during the same period. LR has however, all along been lower both for males and females STs as compared to SCs and Total Population (Table 2.1).

■ Male - female gap in literacy rate decreased from 24.41 percentage points in 2001 to 19.18 percentage points in 2011 for STs and for the total population, it declined from 21.59 percentage points in 2001 to 16.25 percentage points in 2011. For SCs, this gap decreased from 24.74 in 2001 to 18.71 in 2011. (Table 2.1)

■ Table 2.2 gives the State/UT wise Literacy Rates of Scheduled Tribes as per Census 2011 and Table 2.3 illustrates the Literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Tribes Population and the

S2.1: Comparative Literacy Rates of STs and Total Population (in per cent)						
Category / Census Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total Population	28.3	34.45	43.57	52.21	64.84	72.99
Scheduled Tribes	8.53	11.30	16.35	29.60	47.10	58.96
Gap	19.77	18.15	19.88	22.61	18.28	14.03



Source: Registrar General of India

Gaps therein for India, States & Union Territories for the Census years 1991, 2001 and 2011. respectively

Tamil Nadu in 1991 and in 2001 and decreased only marginally (6.1 points) in 2011. (Table 2.3)

■ Among states, Mizoram and Lakshadweep have highest LR for STs, while the lowest LR was observed in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. (Table 2.2). Gap in LR was highest in

■ Ten states having Literacy Rates less than country's average (58.96 %) for ST population in Census 2011 are indicated in S2.2 below.

S2.2: States having ST literacy rates less than country's average for STs		
S. No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate
	India	58.96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.2
2.	Madhya Pradesh	50.6
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	50.6
4.	Bihar	51.1
5.	Orissa	52.2
6.	Rajasthan	52.8
7.	Tamil Nadu	54.3
8.	Uttar Pradesh	55.7
9.	Jharkhand	57.1
10.	West Bengal	57.9

Source : Census 2011



■ Table 2.4 in the detailed section shows the ST Literacy (Total, Male & Female) in Districts with More than 25% of ST Population. The Table is organized as per the Total Literacy of the STs followed by Female ST Literacy. It can be seen that across India, out of 152 districts with more than 25% Scheduled Tribe population, 28 districts have ST literacy below 50% and 9 districts have female ST literacy rate below 30%.

Enrollment

■ Though India's education system over the past few decades has made significant progress, the literacy of the Scheduled Tribes and other marginalized groups has been a matter of concern even after so many years of independence. This is despite the fact that the largest proportion of centrally sponsored programmes for tribal development are related to the single sector of education.

■ Currently, SarvaShiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as India's main programme for universalizing elementary education. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging

of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children.

- The new law provides a justifiable legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. It provides for children's right to an education of equitable quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination. Therefore it is important to have the enrolment data to maintain a secured system of the databases of the enrollees.
- In the detailed section, Table 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 respectively show the Enrolment by stages of the Primary (I-V), Middle/ Upper Primary (VI-VIII) and Secondary/ Sr. Secondary (IX-XII) of School Education for All Categories, SCs & STs at different time points from years 1980 to 2011.
- S2.3 overleaf illustrates the enrolment of the STs from years 1995 to 2010 at the Primary, Upper primary and the Secondary level from 1995-2011.



S2.3: Percentage Enrolment of ST students to all categories

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1995-1996	8.8	6.1	4.9
1996-1997	9.2	6.3	4.9
1998-1999	9.6	6.7	5.1
1999-2000	9.4	6.9	5.0
2000-2001	9.7	7.2	5.4
2002-2003	9.7	6.9	5.4
2003-2004	9.8	7.5	5.6
2004-2005	10.5	8.1	5.6
2005-2006	10.6	8.5	5.7
2006-2007	10.8	8.5	6.1
2007-2008	10.8	8.2	6.3
2009-2010	11.2	8.6	6.3
2010-2011	11.0	8.7	6.4

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, M/HRD, 2010-11

■ As can be seen from the table above, some improvement in the percentage enrolment of ST students to all categories has been made in 2010-11 since 95-96, at the Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary level.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

■ Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for any stage (Different Classes) is defined as percentage of the enrolment in that stage to the estimated child population in the respective age group.

■ Table 2.8 in the detailed section shows the GER for STs at the Elementary stage (I- VIII) from 1990-91 to 2010-11. The data in the Table shows that the GER for STs in the elementary stage has improved considerably from 1990-

91 to 2010-11. The GER for ST girls improved from 60.2 in 1990-91 to 119.8 to 118.7 in 2010-11 overall the GER of STs was more pronounced as compared to other social groups.

■ The GER has increased from 80.4 in 1990-91 to 119.7 in 2010-11 for the STs and from 78.6 in 1990-91 to 86.5 in 2010-11, for the total population. From 2003-04 to 2010-11, the GER was higher for STs than the SCs and the total population, both for male and female. (Table 2.9)

■ The GER of ST children as compared to the All categories Children at different stages of education as per Statistics of School Education 2010-11, MHRD is shown in S2.4 below:

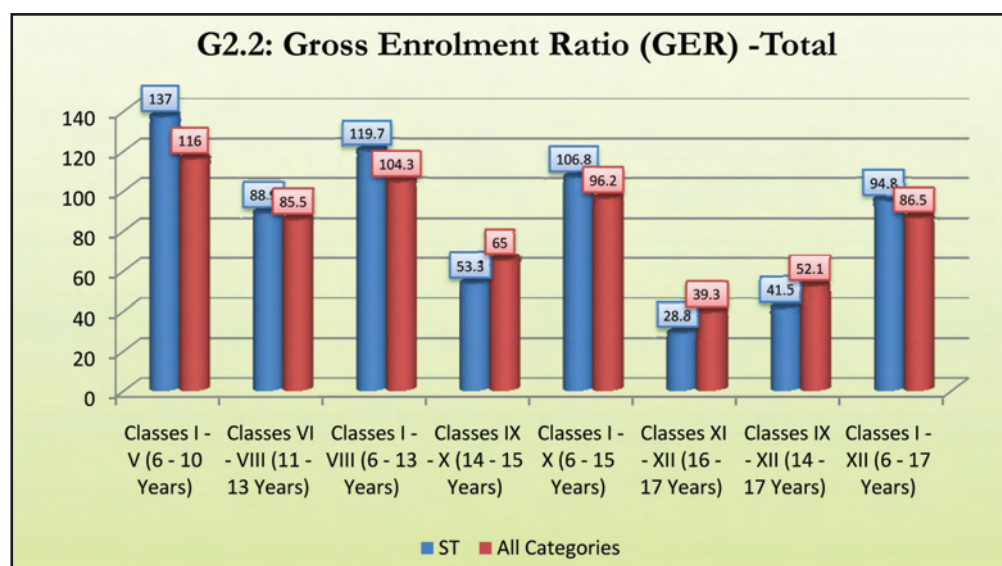


S2.4: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - Total		
Classes	ST	All Categories
Classes I - V (6 - 10 Years)	137	116
Classes VI - VIII (11 - 13 Years)	88.9	85.5
Classes I - VIII (6 - 13 Years)	119.7	104.3
Classes IX - X (14 - 15 Years)	53.3	65
Classes I - X (6 - 15 Years)	106.8	96.2
Classes XI - XII (16 - 17 Years)	28.8	39.3
Classes IX - XII (14 - 17 Years)	41.5	52.1
Classes I - XII (6 - 17 Years)	94.8	86.5

Source: Statistics Of School Education 2010-2011

■ At 119.7, the GER for ST children at the elementary level (class I-VIII) compares favourably with the All India level (104.30), but it falls drastically at the secondary level (53.3) with a gap of almost 12 as compared to the All India level and the GER at the post-matric level falls further to 28.8, 10.5 points lower than the All India level. Quite clearly, the reasons for high dropout of ST children after class VIII and then again after class X have to be

addressed if their educational status is to be enhanced to enable them to take advantage of the overall growth of the economy. Moreover, the position of GER at the elementary level also varies considerably from State to State as well as across tribal groups and tribal areas within states, thus underscoring the need for differentiated, focused strategies to address the educational shortfall. The same is represented in the graph below.





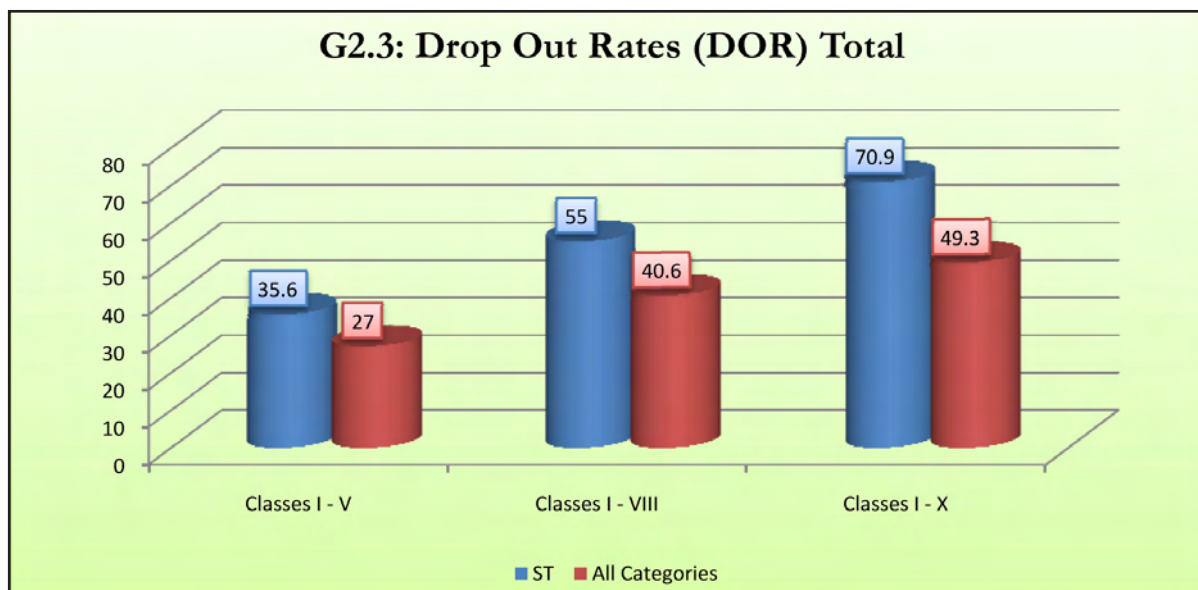
- Table 2.10, 2.11 and 2.12 respectively in the detailed section show State-wise GER of the STs for Classes I - V (6 - 10 Years), Classes VI - VIII (11 - 13 Years), Classes I - VIII (6 - 13 Years), Classes IX - X (14 - 15 Years), Classes I - X (6 - 15 Years), Classes XI - XII (16 - 17 Years), Classes IX - XII (14 - 17 Years) and Classes I - XII (6 - 17 Years).
- State-wise GER of ST students in 2010-11, indicate that Goa has highest GER across all classes. The reason for the same is that in Goa many groups have been identified as STs only in the last decade.
- Dropout Rate is the proportion of pupils/students who leave school during the year as well as those who complete the grade/year level but fail to enroll in the next grade/year level the following school year to the total number of pupils/students enrolled during the previous school year. It is a critical indicator reflecting lack of educational development and inability of a given social group to complete a specific level of education.
- In the case of tribals, dropout rates are still very high – 35.6% in Classes I to V; 55% in Classes I to VIII; and 70.9% in Classes I to X in 2010-11 and significantly higher than the all India figures (Table below).

Dropout Rates (Classes I to X)

S2.5: Drop Out Rates (DoR) (in percent)							
Class	Boys		Girls		Total		
	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	Gap
Classes I - V	37.2	28.7	33.9	25.1	35.6	27	8.6
Classes I - VIII	54.7	40.3	55.4	41	55	40.6	14.4
Classes I - X	70.6	50.4	71.3	47.9	70.9	49.3	21.6

Source: Statistics Of School Education 2010-2011

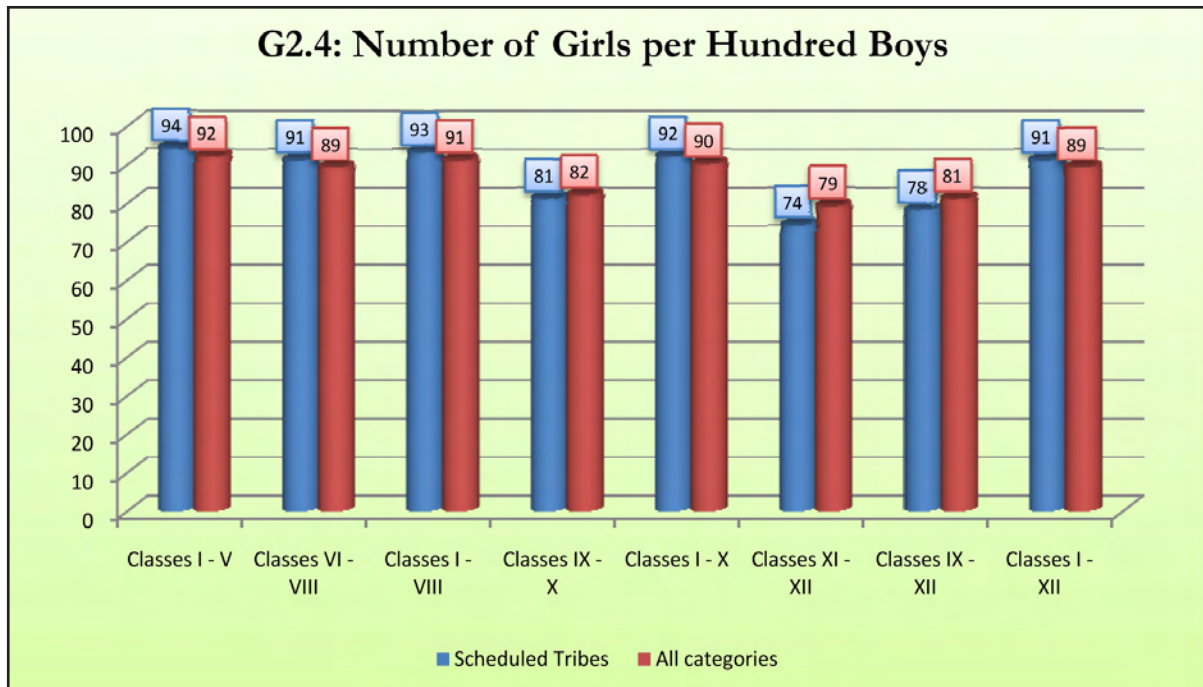
- The above Table shows reveal that out of every 100 ST students who entered class-I, while almost 67 completed class V, only 41.9 completed class VIII and 13.9 studied upto class XII. The comparative data for all categories is that of 100 students entering class I, 79 completed class V, about 64 completed class VIII and 30.3 studied upto class XII. For ST students the inflection points at completion of class VIII have to be urgently addressed. The graphic representation of the above table for the total with respect to STs and All categories is given above.



- Drop-out rates for All India from class I to V fell steadily over the years from 42.6 in 1990-91 to 25.6 in the year 2007-08 and then a decline in 2009-10 (28.9) and 2010-11 (27). Similar decline in the dropout rates of ST population was observed from 1990-91 (62.5) to 2010-11 (35.6). However, at the all India level, the dropout rates for both boys and girls have declined continuously since 1990-91 which shows a remarkable improvement in the quality of education for STs.(Table 2.13)
- The overall picture of Drop-out rates for All India depicts that it has been steadily declining from 1990-91 to 2009-10 but a slight incline in 2010-11 for both boys and girls from class I to X. However, dropout rates are considerable lower in the Classes I - V than the higher classes (I to X). This indicates that the dropout rates are alarmingly higher in the higher classes. (Table 2.13 & 2.14)
- State-wise dropout rates is shown table 2.14. In the Class I-V and Class I-VIII, the maximum Dropout is in the state of Meghalaya - 54.6 and 73.8 respectively.
- Among girls, the Drop-out Rates in 2010-11 was highest in the state of Odisha followed by the state of Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh. Among boys, it was highest in the state of Odisha followed by the state of Meghalaya and Jharkhand (Table 2.14).

Gender Ratio

- According to the Statistics of School Education 2010-11, MoHRD, the comparison of number of Scheduled Tribe girls per 100 ST boys reveal that there are 94 girls in Classes I-V, 91 girls in Classes VI-VIII, 81 girls in Classes IX-X and 72 girls per 100 boys in Classes IX-XII (Table 2.15) The comparison of the Number of Girls per hundred boys for the STs is shown in the graph below:



■ Among the states, Sikkim has the highest ratio of the girls in all classes per 100 boys. There are 102 girls in Classes I-V, 127 girls in Classes VI-VIII, 108 girls in classes I-VIII, 128 girls in classes IX-X and 125 ST girls in classes IX-XII per 100 boys. (Table 2.15)

■ Sikkim is followed by the State of Meghalaya where per 100 ST boys, there are 100 girls in Classes I-V, 113 girls in Classes VI-VIII, 103 girls in classes I-VIII, 111 girls in classes IX-X and 113 ST girls in classes IX-XII. The least number of girls per 100 boys in the classes are in the state of Bihar, where per 100 ST boys, there are 68 girls in Classes I-V, 71 girls in Classes VI-VIII, 69 girls in classes I-VIII, 59 girls in

classes IX-X and 56 ST girls in classes IX-XII. (Table 2.15)

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

■ The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socio economic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. In its simplest form, it is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education (primary, secondary, etc.)

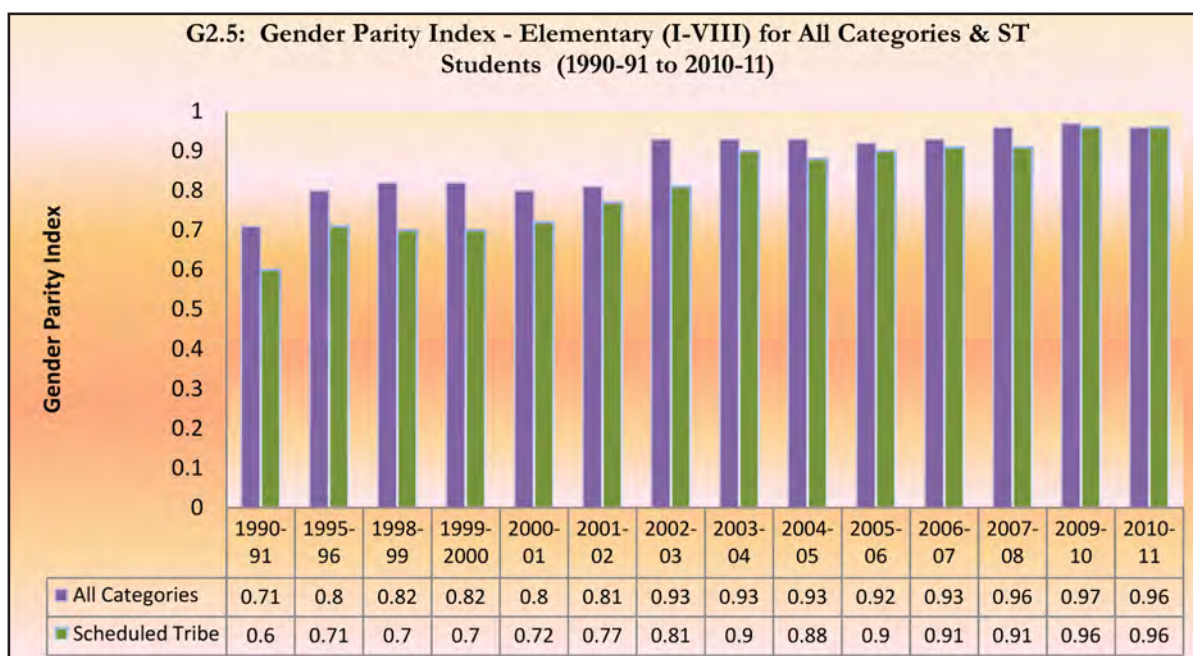
■ Gender Parity Index (GPI) for STs is seen to be highest in the Classes I-V and lowest in Classes XI-XII (Table and graph below).



S2.6: Gender Parity Index (GPI)		
	Scheduled Tribe	All Categories
Classes I - V	1.00	1.01
Classes VI - VIII	0.96	0.95
Classes I - VIII	0.99	0.99
Classes IX - X	0.86	0.88
Classes I - X	0.97	0.97
Classes XI - XII	0.76	0.86
Classes IX - XII	0.82	0.87
Classes I - XII	0.96	0.96

Source: Statistics of School Education 2010-2011

- The steady increase in Gender parity for ST students at the Elementary (I-VIII) from 1990-91 to 2010-11 is shown in Table 2.16 and the graph (G2.6) below:



- State-wise profile of GPI for STs shows Daman & Diu have the highest GPI in the primary classes, Sikkim has the highest GPI in the upper primary classes while Andaman & Nicobar islands has the highest GPI in the secondary classes. The lowest GPI is noticed in the state of Goa in primary classes with Bihar falling in the category of upper primary and secondary classes. (Table 2.17)



General Education Level

- The NSS 66th Round, Report no 543 compiles, data on Percentage distribution

of persons of age 15 years and above by level of general education as given in the tabel S2.7 below:

S2.7: Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 years and above by level of general education							
social group	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	second-ary	higher second-ary	diploma/certifi-cate	graduate & above
RURAL MALE							
ST	35.8	26.4	18.3	11.1	5.7	0.6	2.2
all social group	26.0	25.3	20.5	14.7	8.0	1.0	4.5
RURAL FEMALE							
ST	58.3	21.7	10.3	5.7	2.7	0.3	0.9
all social group	49.8	22.0	13.5	8.2	4.2	0.4	2.0
URBAN MALE							
ST	12.7	17.6	19.3	18.2	14.3	2.6	15.3
all social group	10.4	15.9	17.5	19.5	13.9	2.9	19.8
URBAN FEMALE							
ST	31.3	16.7	15.3	14.7	11.1	1	9.8
all social group	23.6	17.2	15.3	15.9	12.1	1.3	14.7
RURAL PERSON							
ST	47.0	24.2	14.3	8.4	4.2	0.4	1.6
all social group	37.8	23.7	17.0	11.5	6.2	0.7	3.2
URBAN PERSON							
ST	21.8	17.1	17.3	16.5	12.8	1.8	12.6
all social group	16.7	16.4	16.4	17.7	13.0	2.1	17.3

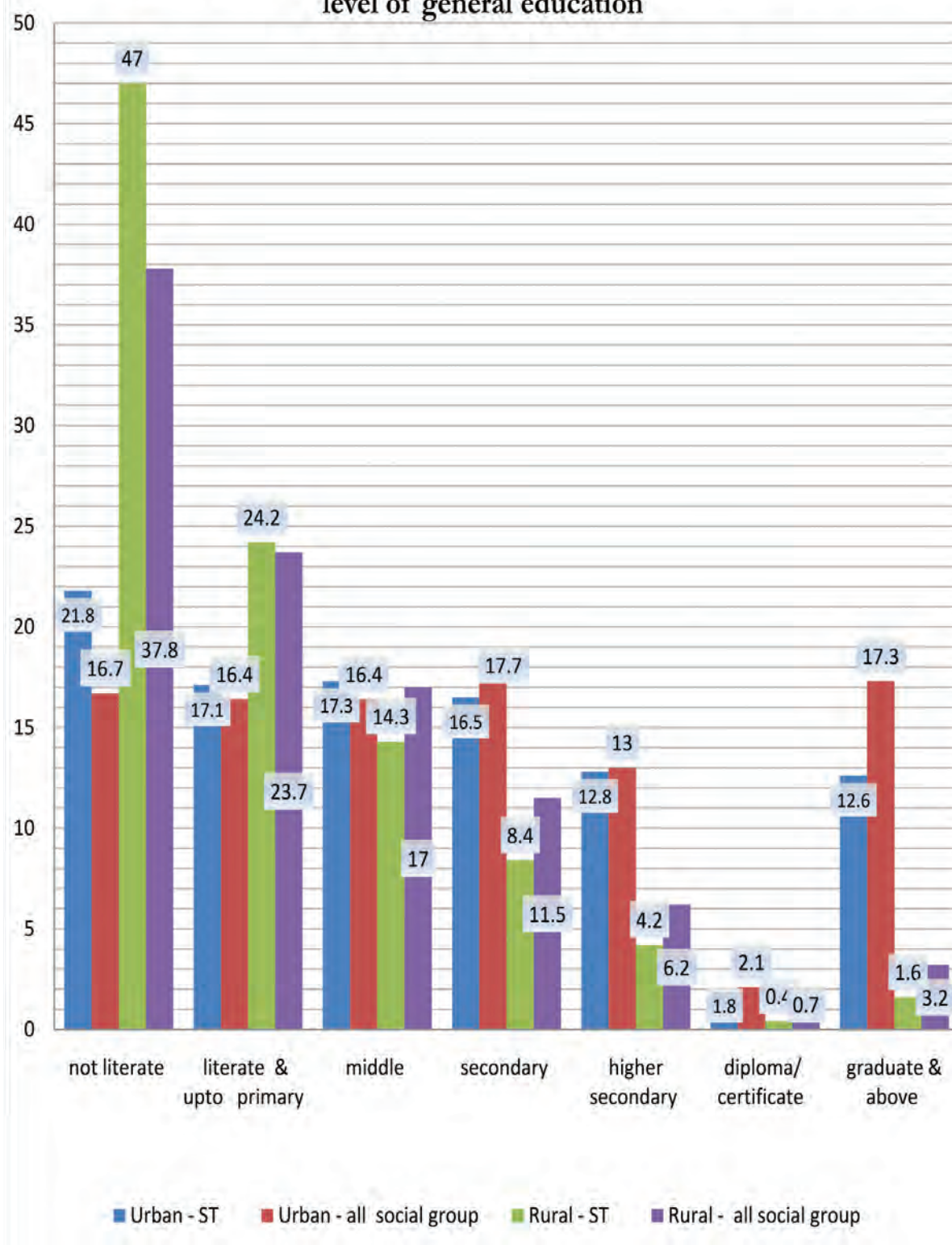
Source: Report no. 543 of NSS 66th round

- The above table (S2.7) shows that, in the 'not literate' group percentage of rural ST persons is way higher than urban ST

persons, and also more pronounced in case of female ST persons. The trend is similar in other levels also. (see graph G2.7).



G2.6: Percentage Distribution of age 15 years and above by level of general education





Results of ST Students in High School and Higher Secondary Examination 2010 and their Pass Percentage across States

- Table 2.18 shows the Results of the High School Examination for the year 2010 and the Table 2.18 show the Percentage –wise Result of the ST Students across states, as per the Statistics from the website of MHRD (http://mhrd.gov.in/statistics_data?tid_2=231).
- The ST students appearing for Class 10/ High School Examination, both Annual and Supplementary-through Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi and for Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi in Year 2010 were 30553 and 3485 respectively with Pass percentage being 83.4 and 97.4.
- Among States, the highest number of Scheduled Tribe Students appearing for the High School Examination was in Madhya Pradesh. In population terms also, Madhya Pradesh has highest ST population in the country as per Census 2011. However the pass percentage was only 44.8. (Table 2.18)
- Rajasthan followed Madhya Pradesh in terms of ST students appearing for the High School exams, with pass percentage being 61.6. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh were had 3rd and 4th in terms of highest number of ST students appearing for the High School Examination with pass percentage being 77.1 and 79.3 respectively. (Table 2.18)
- Table 2.19 shows Percentage-wise Results of ST Students in the High School Examination- 2010 (both Annual and Supplementary Examination). It is highlighted here that in Tripura 93% of ST students who took the High School Examination scored 50% or less. In States of Chattishgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Manipur and Rajasthan more than 60% of ST Students scored less than 50% in the High School Examination.
- The ST students appearing for Class 12/ Higher Secondary Examination, both Annual and Supplementary, through Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi and for Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi in Year 2010 were 19693 and 1603 respectively with Pass percentage being 76.9 and 92.8. (Table 2.20)
- Among States, in terms of number, Maximum number of ST students appeared from Maharashtra followed by Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand. The pass percentage of the STs was highest in Gujarat (87.8) followed by Himachal Pradesh (76.9). The pass percentage of ST students in Class 12/Higher Secondary Examination in states of Jharkhand, Kerala and Karnataka was below 50% . (Table 2.20)



- Table 2.21 shows Percentage-wise Results of ST Students in the Higher Secondary Examination-2010 (both Annual and Supplementary Examination). It is alarming that in Tripura, Nagaland and Jharkhand, 89.7%, 77.6% and 71.9% of ST students who took Class 12th/ Higher Secondary Examination scored 50% or less.
- In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, more than 40% of the ST students have scored 60% and above in the Higher Secondary Examination. (Table 2.21).





SECTION-3

**Status of Health and
Family Welfare
among Scheduled Tribes**





Section-3 : Status of Health and Family Welfare among Scheduled Tribes

- In India, the essential data/information on health and family welfare, needed for policy and programme purposes and on important emerging health and family welfare issues is obtained through the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). The NFHS is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India, under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and obtains information on fertility, infant and child mortality, practices of family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anaemia, utilization and quality of health and family planning services.
 - Till date, three rounds of the NFHS have been conducted - in 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-2006. The NFHS-4 is proposed to be implemented in 2014-15. Therefore the last obtained social group wise data on health parameters is from 2005-06. Though DLHS-3 conducted in 2007-08, also gives some micro level data district and state-wise, it has been less used for policy purpose. However this data is also very old.
 - The results of NFHS-3 are presented here and include issues of child related mortality, reproductive health, high-risk sexual behaviour, tuberculosis, malaria, health insurance coverage and accessibility to health care.
- ### A. Infant and Child Mortality
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths in a year per 1,000 live births during the year. Child mortality is defined as the number of deaths of children under five years of age but above one year of age in a given year per one thousand children in this age group.
 - Neo-natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths within one month of birth in a given year per 1000 live births in that year and Post-natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of children between 28 days and one year of age in a given year per 1000 total live births in the same year. Peri-natal Mortality Rate includes late foetal deaths (28 weeks gestation & more) and early neonatal deaths (first week) in one year per 1000 live births in the same year.
 - As per NFHS-3 estimates, the under-five mortality rate and the child Mortality rate are much higher for STs than any other social group/ castes at all childhood ages (95.7 and 35.8 respectively). However, it is found that STs have a lower infant mortality rate (62.1) than SCs (66.4) but higher than OBCs (56.6). Even the pre-natal mortality rate for STs (40.6) is lower than other social group/ castes (Table 3.1 and 3.2).



Some of the key health indicators as per NFHS-3 (2005-06) in the country are:

S3.1: Key health indicators as per NFHS-3 (2005-06)			
	SC	ST	Total
Infant Mortality	66.4	62.1	57.0
Neo-natal Mortality	46.3	39.9	39.0
Pre- natal Mortality	55.0	40.6	48.5
Child Mortality	23.2	35.8	18.4
Under five Mortality	88.1	95.7	74.3
ANC Checkup	74.2	70.5	77.1
Percentage Institutional Deliveries	32.9	17.7	38.7
Childhood vaccination (full immunization)	39.7	31.3	43.5

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2005-06

■ According to Census 2001, the Infant mortality (IMR) and the under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) for STs is highest in Madhya Pradesh (110 and 169 respectively per 1000 live births) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (104 and 158 respectively per 1000 live births). There is a significant gap in the IMR and U5MR in rural and urban areas in almost all states and UTs. Compared at country level, the IMR and Under 5 Mortality among STs is much higher than to that of SCs (ST- IMR 84 and U5MR 123 and SC – IMR 77 and U5MR 111) (Table 3.3 and 3.4).

B. Maternal Mortality & Maternal Health

■ Maternal mortality has been an area of concern for all countries across the globe. According to UN figures, at present, India tops the rate of maternal deaths worldwide. The present maternal mortality rate (MMR) of India is 212

per one lakh live births, whereas the country's target was to achieve 200 maternal deaths per lakh of live births by 2007 and to reduce it to 109 per lakh of live births by 2015 (as set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of the United Nations in 2000).

- The RGI gives estimates on fertility and mortality using the Sample Registration System (SRS). The Verbal Autopsy instruments are administered for the deaths reported under the SRS on a regular basis to yield cause-specific mortality profile in the country. However these estimates are not categorized by Social groups.
- The latest Bulletin of RGI titled “**Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2007-09**” released in June 2011, provides the levels of maternal mortality for the period 2007-09.



S3.2: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Maternal Mortality Rate & Life Time Risk 2007-09

No.	India & Major States	Sample Female Population	Live Births	Ma-ternal Deaths	Maternal Mortal-ity Ra tio (MMR)	95% Confidence Intervals (CI)	Ma-ternal Mor-tality Rate	Life-time Risk
1	Andhra Pradesh	340,520	23,003	31	134	(87-182)	9.1	0.3%
2	Assam	174,250	12,303	48	390	(280-500)	27.5	1.0%
3	Bihar	331,294	38,096	100	261	(210-313)	30.1	1.0%
4	Chhattisgarh	323,937	33,041	89	269	(213-325)	27.4	1.0%
5	Gujarat	280,969	24,435	36	148	(100-196)	12.8	0.4%
6	Haryana	165,619	14,594	22	153	(90-217)	13.5	0.5%
7	Jharkhand	331,294	38,096	100	261	(210-313)	30.1	1.0%
8	Karnataka	376,272	22,889	41	178	(124-233)	10.8	0.4%
9	Kerala	287,854	14,624	12	81	(35-127)	4.1	0.1%
10	Maharashtra	323,812	21,715	23	104	(61-146)	6.9	0.2%
11	Madhya Pradesh	323,937	33,041	89	269	(213-325)	27.4	1.0%
12	Orissa	272,797	20,616	53	258	(189-327)	19.5	0.7%
13	Punjab	193,705	12,691	22	172	(100-244)	11.3	0.4%
14	Rajasthan	241,249	27,277	87	318	(251-384)	35.9	1.2%
15	Tamil Nadu	388,462	22,262	22	97	(56-138)	5.6	0.2%
16	Uttar Pradesh	484,847	54,039	194	359	(308-409)	40.0	1.4%
17	Uttarakhand	484,847	54,039	194	359	(308-409)	40.0	1.4%
18	West Bengal	476,579	30,291	44	145	(102-188)	9.2	0.3%
19	Others	101,625	64,535	104	160	(130-191)	10.2	0.4%
	India	5,678,691	436,411	926	212	(198-226)	16.3	0.6%

Source: Special Bulletin on MMR, June 2011- Registrar General of India

Life Time Risk = $1 - (1 - \{\text{Maternal Mortality Rate} / 100000\})^{35}$. It is the probability that at least one women of reproductive age (15-49) will die due to child birth or puerperium.

MMR = Maternal Death * 100,000 / Live Births

■ The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) presented above as reported in the Bulletin has been derived as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported under the SRS. Besides, the 95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) of the estimates based on the calculated Standard Error (SE) have also been presented. In addition, estimates of Maternal

Mortality Rate viz. maternal deaths to women in the ages 15-49 per lakh of women in that age group, and the life time risk have been presented. The life time risk is defined as the probability that at least one women of reproductive age (15-49) will die due to child birth or puerperium assuming that chance of death is uniformly distributed across the entire reproductive span.



- Antenatal Care (ANC) refers to pregnancy-related health care, which is usually provided by a doctor, an ANM, or another health professional, to monitor a pregnancy for signs of complications, detection and treating of pre-existing and concurrent problems of pregnancy, and provides advice and counselling on preventive care, diet during pregnancy, delivery care, postnatal care, and related issues.
- As per the estimates of NFHS-3, the likelihood of having received care from a doctor is lowest for scheduled tribe mothers (only 32.8 percent compared to all India total of 50.2 percent and 42 percent for Schedule Caste). (Table 3.5)
- The percentage of Scheduled Tribe women consuming Iron Folic Acid (IFA) for at least 90 days and who took a drug for intestinal parasites during their pregnancy was only 17.6 and 3.7, respectively (Table 3.6).
- Among ST women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth, only 32.4 percent of ST mothers (lowest among all social groups) received advice about where to go if they experienced pregnancy complications. (Table 3.7)
- Only 17.7 percent of births to ST mothers are delivered in health facilities compared with 51% of births to mothers in category 'others'. (See Table below)
- Though Obstetric care from a trained provider during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality, only 17.1% of births to ST women were assisted by a doctor, compared with 47.4% of births to women, who do not belong to a SC, ST, or OBC category ('others'). (See S3.3 below).

S3.3: Delivery care									
<i>(Figures in percentages)</i>									
Social Groups	Place of delivery (Health Institution/ Facility)				Person providing assistance during delivery				
	Public sector	Private sector	Own home	Delivered through health facility	Doctor	Mid-wife/ ANM/ Nurse/ LHV	Relatives/ Friends	Dai/ TBA	Delivered by a skilled provider
ST	11.6	5.8	70.9	17.7	17.1	7.0	23.0	50.2	25.4
SC	19.4	13.4	56.8	32.9	29.4	10.4	20.7	37.7	40.6
OBC	16.1	21.1	51.8	37.7	33.8	11.7	15.5	37.1	46.7
Others	21.8	28.7	40.5	51.0	47.4	9.3	11.3	30.4	57.8
Total	18.0	20.2	51.3	38.7	35.2	10.3	16.2	36.5	46.6

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI



C. Child Health

■ Universal immunization of children against the six vaccine-preventable diseases (namely, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and measles) is crucial for reducing infant and child mortality. Children between 12-23 months who received BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio (excluding Polio 0) are considered to be fully vaccinated.

■ Based on information obtained from a vaccination card or reported by the mother (‘either source’), only 31.3 percent of ST children were found to be fully vaccinated as compared to 53.8 percent belonging to ‘Others’. 11.5% of ST children have no vaccinations at all. (See S3.4 below)

S3.4: Vaccinations of children 12-23 months (Figures in percentages)		
Social Groups	All basic vaccinations	No vaccinations
ST	31.3	11.5
SC	39.7	5.4
OBC	40.7	3.9
Others	53.8	4.3
Total	43.5	5.1

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

■ Among ST children who suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, only 29.3 percent of them did not receive any treatment at all. Only 61.4 percent of all ST women and 64

percent of ST women with recent births knew about ORS packets. (Table 3.12 & 3.13)

■ 49.9 percent of scheduled-tribe children received services at an anganwadi centre and 33.1 percent of ST children received any immunization through an anganwadi centre in the past 12 months. (See S3.5 below)

S3.5: Utilization of ICDS by children (Figures in percentages)				
Social Groups	Children (0-71 months) getting facilities from Anganwadi Centre (AWC)		Frequency of going to an AWC for early childhood care/ preschool education	
	Children (0-71 age) receiving any services from an AWC	Children (0-71 age) received any immunizations from an AWC	Regularly	Occasionally
ST	49.9	33.1	16.0	14.4
SC	36.1	21.4	15.8	9.7
OBC	30.3	20.5	12.9	7.5
Others	28.3	13.3	13.4	8.1
Total	32.9	20.0	14.0	8.8

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

D. Morbidity and Health Care

■ Despite being a curable disease, TB is still a stigmatizing illness, mainly due to people’s ignorance of its etiology and transmission. 40.2 percent of ST women and 44.3 percent of ST men who have heard of TB mentioned coughing or sneezing as a mode of transmission for TB. Half of the ST men who heard of



TB (50.5 percent) have misconception about transmission of TB (Table 3.17 & 3.18)

- With respect to the correct knowledge of transmission of TB, ST men & women were no different from other social groups. 13.7 percent women and 17 percent men who had heard of TB, said that they would want the TB positive status of a family member to remain a secret.
- Results in NFHS-3 about health problems of diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorders among women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 show that the number of people with asthma is high among both ST women and men as compared to SCs and OBCs. (1,749 per 100,000 for women and 1,973 per 100,000 for men). (Table 3.19)
- As with diabetes, scheduled tribe women and men exhibit lower prevalence than other social groups. The prevalence of

goitre and other thyroid diseases was high among ST women as compared to ST men (753 per 100, 000 for women and 567 per 100,000 for men).

- Tobacco use is associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. According to NFHS-3 findings, the percentage of ST women and men age 15-49, who use any kind of tobacco is highest when compared to any other social group (26.3 percent for women and 71.2 percent for men) (Table 3.20)
- NFHS-3 finds that among all social groups, drinking is common among half (49.9 percent) of the ST men and 14.1 percent of ST women. (Table 3.21 & 3.22)
- Only 2.6% of ST households have a member with health insurance, the lowest among all social groups, as seen from S3.6 below.

S3.6: Health Insurance Coverage and Accessibility to Health Care				
<i>(Figures in percentages)</i>				
Social Groups	Households covered by a health scheme or health insurance	Problem in accessing medical advice or treatment		
		Distance to health facility	Concern that no drugs available	At least one problem in accessing health care
ST	2.6	44.0	35.8	67.0
SC	3.3	27.3	24.2	50.4
OBC	3.8	26.0	22.8	47.4
Others	7.8	18.5	18.7	38.2
Total	4.9	25.2	22.9	46.6

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI



- Only 27 percent of ST women visited a health facility or camp for themselves or their children in the three months preceding the survey and majority of them reported that the health care provider was responsive to their problems and needs. (Table 3.24)
- The ST women were found to be mostly prevented from getting medical treatment from a health facility for themselves, due to distance (44 percent reporting it). 28.4 percent of ST women report concern that no female provider will be available as being a big problem compared to 18.7 percent of total women. (Table 3.26)

E. Fertility

- Age at first marriage has a profound impact on childbearing because women who marry early have on an average a longer period of exposure to pregnancy and a greater number of lifetime births.
- Among ST women age 20-49, the median age at first marriage is 16.5yrs and among age 25-49 years, it is 16.3yrs. The increase in the median age at first marriage is proceeding at a very slow pace, and a considerable proportion of women still marry below the legal minimum age of 18 (Table 3.27).
- Almost all ST men marry before attaining the minimum age at marriage for men (21 years) set by the Child Marriage Registration Act of 1978. The proportion of ST men who are married

by age 20yrs has decreased steadily in recent years. (Table 3.28)

F. Family Planning

- Currently married women who are not using any method of contraception but who do not want any more children are defined as having an unmet need for limiting and those who are not using contraception but want to wait two or more years before having another child are defined as having an unmet need for spacing. The sum of the unmet need for limiting and the unmet need for spacing is the unmet need for family planning.
- 61.8 percent of currently married ST women have a demand for family planning, of which only 77.5 percent have a met need for contraception. (Table 3.29).

G. HIV - AIDS Knowledge: Knowledge, Attitude & Behavior

- Though Government of India has been using mass media extensively, especially electronic media, to increase awareness of AIDS and its prevention in the population, the percentage of ST men & women who have heard about AIDS is far below the general population. (38.6 percent of ST women and 63.9 percent of ST men compared to 60.9 percent women and 82.9 percent men in general population). (Table 3.30 and 3.31).



- Television is by far the most common source of information on AIDS, reported by 61.9 percent ST women and 64.8 percent ST men who have heard of AIDS. The next most frequently reported sources after television are radio (35.4 percent of ST women and 54.2 percent of men) and friends/relatives (37.7 percent of ST women and 46.7 percent of men). (Table 3.30 and 3.31)
- The HIV prevalence rate among the STs is 0.25 percent compared to all India figure of 0.28 percent. (Table 3.33).
- Among STs only 1.3 percent of women and 1.4 percent of men have ever been tested for HIV. The proportion of women and men who have been tested for HIV but who did not get the test results is very low (0.2 and 0.1 percent among women and men, respectively). (Table 3.34)
- The knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention is crucial in enabling young people to avoid HIV/AIDS. Young people may be at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners, or engage in other risky behaviours.
- Among STs, only 8 percent of women and 20 percent of men have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. 10 of 100 ST women and 24 of 100 ST men rejected the misconceptions

that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, by hugging someone who has AIDS and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS. (Table 3.35 and 3.36)

- 27.6 percent of ST women and 44.5 percent of ST men know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby. However, only 11 percent of ST women and 12.7 percent of ST men know that the risk of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her baby can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs.

H. Nutritional status of ST Women, Men & Children

- NFHS-3 collected information on two indicators of nutritional status - height and body mass index (BMI) - for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. The cutoff point for height, below which a woman can be identified as nutritionally at risk, varies among populations, but it is usually considered to be in the range of 140-150 centimeters (cm). A cutoff point of 145 cm is used for NFHS-3.
- The height and weight measurements in NFHS-3 were used to calculate the BMI. The BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in metres squared (kg/m^2). This excludes women who were pregnant at the time of the survey and women who gave birth during the two months preceding the



survey. A cut-off point of 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under-nutrition and a BMI of 25 or above indicates overweight or obesity

- The percentage of ST women below 145 cm is second highest (12.7 percent)

among all social groups. Chronic energy deficiency is usually indicated by a BMI of less than 18.5 and among ST woman, 46.6 percent have a BMI below 18.5, indicating a high prevalence of nutritional deficiency (Table 3.37)

S3.7: Nutritional status of women			
<i>(Figures in percentage)</i>			
Social Groups	Mean Body Mass Index in kg/m ²		
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)
ST	46.6	25.3	21.2
SC	41.1	22.6	18.5
OBC	35.7	20.0	15.7
Others	29.4	16.3	13.1
Total	35.6	19.7	15.8

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

- The mean body mass index is similar for ST men (19.3) and women (19.1) age 15-49. 41.3 percent of men age 15-49 are thin, compared with 46.6 percent of women. The patterns of thinness for ST men are similar to the patterns for women. (Table 3.38)

- NFHS-3 also measured anaemia in women and men, using the same equipment and procedures used to measure anaemia among children. Three levels of severity of anaemia are distinguished: mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 grams/decilitre for pregnant women,

10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women, and 12.0-12.9 g/dl for men), moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl for women and 9.0-11.9 g/dl for men), and severe anaemia (less than 7.0 g/dl for women and less than 9.0 g/dl for men).

- ST men and women are found to be highly anaemic among all social groups. 68.5 percent of women and 39.6 percent of men whose haemoglobin level was tested were found to be anaemic. 44.8 percent of ST women are mildly anaemic, 21.3 percent moderately anaemic and 2.4 percent severely anaemic. (Table 3.39)



S3.8: Prevalence of anemia in women (Figures in percentages)			
Social Groups	Anemia status by hemoglobin level		
	Mild (10.0 - 11.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Any anemia (<12.0 g/dl)
ST	44.8	21.3	68.5
SC	39.3	16.8	58.3
OBC	38.2	14.5	54.4
Others	37.0	12.9	51.3
Total	38.6	15.0	55.3

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

- High prevalence of nutritional deficiency and chronic energy deficiency are observed among the ST women indicating nutritional problem being more serious for this category.

Micronutrient intake among Children and their nutritional status

- Micronutrient deficiency is a serious contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. NFHS-3 collected information on the consumption of vitamin A-rich foods and on the administration of vitamin A supplements for the youngest child age 6-35 months living with the mother.
- Among all social groups, the percentage of ST children were lowest in consuming foods rich in vitamin A in the day or night preceding the survey (43.8 percent). Only 21 percent of ST children age 12-35months received vitamin A

supplements in the six months before the survey. This figure drops further, to only 14.6 percent, among children age 6-59 months. (Table 3.41)

- Children belonging to STs have the poorest nutritional status on almost every measure and the high prevalence of wasting in this group is of particular concern.
- 76.8 percent of children belonging to ST category are anemic, including 26.3% who are mildly anemic, 47.2% are moderately anemic and above 3.3% are severely anemic. ST children top among all social groups, as far as “any anemia” prevailing among them is concerned. (See Table S3.9 below)

S3.9: Prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6-59 months (Figures in percentages)				
Social Groups	Anemia status by hemoglobin level			
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)
ST	26.3	47.2	3.3	76.8
SC	24.9	43.7	3.6	72.2
OBC	26.7	40.5	3.0	70.3
Others	26.9	34.8	2.1	63.8
Total	26.3	40.2	2.9	69.5

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

Women & Men’s food consumption

- The consumption of a wide variety of nutritious foods is important for



women's and men's health. NFHS-3 asked women and men how often they consume various types of food (daily, weekly, occasionally, or never).

- Women and men from Scheduled Tribes have a relatively poor diet that is particularly deficient in fruits and milk or curd. Women and men in households with a low standard of living are less likely than others to eat each type of

food listed, and their diet is particularly deficient in fruits and milk or curd.

- Milk or curd is consumed weekly by 33.5 percent and 41.8 percent of ST women and ST men respectively. Consumption of fruits is less common among STs. 72.6 percent of women do not consume fruits even once a week. (Table 3.42 and 3.43).



SECTION-4

**Health Infrastructure
in Tribal Areas**





Section-4 : Health Infrastructure in Tribal Areas

- It is an accepted fact that the most of the rural areas in India suffer from perilous atmosphere and abysmal living conditions. Unsafe and unhygienic birth practices, unclean water, poor nutrition, subhuman habitats, and degraded and unsanitary environments are characteristics of the rural areas, making the rural habitats the first victim of epidemics. Adding to this, another fact is that the majority of the rural population is with limited resources that they spend chiefly on food and necessities such as clothing and shelter. They have no money left to spend on health and are fighting a constant battle for survival and health.
- Provision and accessibility to health facilities is a critical factor in effective health treatment for people in rural areas of India, where in many areas accessibility is diminished by absence of all-weather roads, making access subject to weather conditions. Keeping this in view, the GoI launched its flagship programme, “The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), 2005-12”, to provide effective healthcare to the rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 states. To monitor the performance and quality of the health services being provided under NRHM, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, has put in place several mechanisms that strengthen the monitoring and evaluation systems, through performance statistics, surveys, community monitoring, quality assurance etc.
- An important component under NRHM is strengthening of rural health infrastructure including physical infrastructure and buildings, manpower and other facilities. Timely and updated data is therefore a pre-requisite for proper formulation and effective implementation of various schemes and programmes under NRHM, to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and to monitor their progress.
- The MoHFW is regularly compiling and disseminating information on rural health care services and has been bringing out a regular Publication of “Rural Health Statistics (RHS) in India”, providing detailed statistics on rural health infrastructure and manpower. The issue published in April 2013, brings out data till March 2012.
- As the tribals constitute a considerable portion of the population of India, to know the status and progress of the Health Infrastructure in the tribal areas, since the 1st issue of the RHS in 2007, the MoHFW dedicates a complete section on the statistics of Rural Health Infrastructure in Tribal Areas. In the issue RHS 2012, Section VIII lists out the Number of Sub Centres, PHCs & CHCs, Building Position For Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs, Health Worker at Sub Centre & PHCs, Doctors at PHCs, Surgeons, Obstetricians &



Gynaecologists, Physicians, Paediatrician, Total Specialists, Radiographer at CHCs; Pharmacists, Lab Technicians and Nurse Midwife at PHCs & CHCs etc. in the tribal areas.

- As per the Census 2011, the 'tribals' constitute around 8.6% of the total Indian population, and almost 90 percent (89.97%) of them live in rural areas. Broadly the STs inhabit two distinct geographical areas - a large segment inhabiting nine (9) Central Indian states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat and Rajasthan) and the other distinct area being the North East (Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh).
- In spite of the efforts of the government, these Tribal areas continue to suffer from poor maternal and child health services and ineffective coverage under national health and nutrition programmes. Research and data available through surveys have found that infrastructure like Sub-Centres, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Public Health Centres (PHCs) and others are less than required in the tribal areas.
- NFHS-I, II and III data show trends of deteriorating health indicators and socio-economic status of the tribal population in comparison to national statistics.

- The health care infrastructure in rural areas has been developed as a three tier system and is based on the following population norms:

S4.1: Tiers of Health Care Infrastructure and the Applicable Population Norms		
Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal/Difficult Area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20000
Community Health Centre	1,20,000	80000

- The Sub-Centre is the most peripheral and first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. Sub-Centres are assigned tasks relating to interpersonal communication in order to bring about behavioral change and provide services in relation to maternal and child health, family welfare, nutrition, immunization, control of diarrhoea and communicable diseases programmes. Each Sub-Centre is required to be manned by at least one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/ Female Health Worker and one Male Health Worker.
- PHC is the first contact point between village community and the Medical Officer. The activities of PHC involve curative, preventive, promotive and Family Welfare Services. As per minimum requirement, a PHC is to be manned by a Medical Officer supported by 14 paramedical and other staff. It acts



as a referral unit for 6 Sub Centres and has 4 - 6 beds for patients.

- CHCs are being established and maintained by the State Governments. As per minimum norms, a CHC is required to be manned by four Medical Specialists i.e. Surgeon, Physician, Gynecologist

and Paediatrician supported by 21 paramedical and other staff. It has 30 indoor beds with one OT, X-ray, Labour Room and Laboratory facilities. It serves as a referral centre for 4 PHCs and also provides facilities for obstetric care and specialist consultations.

S4.2: Rural health infrastructure -norms and level of achievements (All India)				
S. No.	Indicator	National Norms		Present Average Coverage
		General	Tribal/Hilly/Desert	
1	Rural Population (Census 2011-Provisional) covered by a:			
	Sub Centre	5000	3000	5615
	Primary Health Centre (PHC)	30000	20000	34641
	Community Health Centre (CHC)	120000	80000	172375
2	Number of Sub Centres per PHC	6		6
3	Number of PHCs per CHC	4		5
4	Rural Population (Census 2011-Provisional) covered by a:			
	HW (F) (at Sub Centres and PHCs)	5000	3000	4500
	HW (M) (At Sub Centres)	5000	3000	16112
5	Ratio of HA (M) at PHCs to HW (M) at Sub Centres	1:6		1:3
6	Ratio of HA (F) at PHCs to HW (F) at Sub Centres and PHCs	1:6		1:11
7	Average Rural Area (Sq. Km) covered by a:			
	Sub Centre	-		21.02
	PHC	-		129.66
	CHC	-		645.21
8	Average Radial Distance (Kms) covered by a:			
	Sub Centre	-		2.59
	PHC	-		6.42
	CHC	-		14.33
9	Average Number of Villages covered by a:			
	Sub Centre	-		4
	PHC	-		27
	CHC	-		133



- Despite lowering of the minimum population norms for setting up of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs in tribal areas and also the continuous efforts of the GoI and the State Governments, the RHS Bulletin, published by MoHFW in April 2013 and depicting data till March 2012, shows that there is still lot of shortfall in the rural, particularly in the tribal areas. The RHS 2012 gives the details of the population norms for each level of rural health infrastructure and current status against these norms as shown in Table S4.2
 - Though the population norms for Health resources are lower for setting up of Sub-Centres and PHCs in the tribal areas, still the availability of health workers is insufficient to cater to the needs of the tribals. For e.g., about 15 to 20 villages fall under the jurisdiction of one ANM due to the tribal population generally being scattered in difficult terrains. This situation heavily constrains the ANMs from providing adequate services to the people for ANC, post-natal care, etc.
- Sub Centres is in the State of Madhya Pradesh, where 4516 is required and only 2908 are existing. There exists a shortfall of 1608 Sub centres. This requires urgent attention as the percentage of STs in MP to total State population and to total ST population in India (as per Census 2011) is 21.09 and 14.69 respectively, making it one of the states with largest concentration of STs.
- The state ranking second in shortfall in the numbers of the Sub-centres is Rajasthan, where the number of Sub centres required is 2665, existing is only 1352 and the shortfall is of 1313 number (almost 50%). This is followed by Maharashtra (shortfall of 696) and Jharkhand (shortfall of 536). Among the North East states, only Meghalaya is found to have major shortage of 315 Sub-centres and there are surplus Sub-centres in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura. Sub-centres are also surplus in states of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal Kerala, Karnataka and Uttarakhand.

Gaps

- The availability of Sub Centres, PHCs & CHCs in tribal areas across all states, as on March, 2012, is depicted in Table 4.1. The statistics reveal that in the tribal areas of the country, there is a shortage of total 5638 Sub-centres, 1086 PHCs and 268 CHCs.
- The maximum deficit in the number of
- Similar is the situation with the PHCs and CHCs in these states. In Madhya Pradesh there is a shortfall of 349 PHCs and 65 CHCs, where 677 PHCs are required and 169 CHCs are required. In Rajasthan, the situation is grimmer as there are only 156 PHCs against required number of 399 (shortfall of 243 PHCs) and there are only 50 CHCs against required number of 99 (shortfall



of 49 CHCs). It is also important to mention Jharkhand as here against the requirement of 388 PHCs only 123 are existing and there is shortage of 269 PHCs. (Table 4.1)

- Surplus number of PHCs and CHCs are existing in states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. It is interesting to find that though Meghalaya reported shortfall in the number of Sub centres, it has surplus number of PHCs and CHCs than required. In Sikkim there is no CHC in the tribal area.
- Data on building positions for Sub-Centres in the tribal areas shows a very diverse picture. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have the highest number of Sub-Centres positioned in Government buildings (respectively 2089 out of 2908 functioning and 2019 out of 2209 functioning). This is followed by Maharashtra with 1716 Sub-Centres functioning in Government buildings. (Table 4.2)
- In Odisha, 1227 out of 2689 Sub-Centres and in Madhya Pradesh, 819 out of 2908 Sub-Centres are functioning in rented buildings. Sub Centre buildings under construction are maximum in Jharkhand (360 in number) followed by 190 in Gujarat. Building required to be constructed are maximum in Odisha (1206 in number followed by 1087 in

Karnataka and 712 in Madhya Pradesh (Table 4.2).

- With respect to Building Position of the PHCs in Tribal Areas, out of the total number of PHCs functioning, maximum were in Government buildings, particularly in Assam, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. In Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Tripura, all functioning PHCs are in the Government Building. (Table 4.3)
- In Chattisgarh, 97 buildings were functioning in the Rent free/ Panchayat/ Voluntary Society Buildings, followed by 40 in Maharashtra and 23 in Jharkhand. Maximum number (88) buildings are under construction in Andhra Pradesh. Requirement of the construction of building is most in Chhattisgarh (91) followed by 26 in Madhya Pradesh. (Table 4.3)
- Concerning the building position of CHCs in tribal areas, in 18 states, namely - Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal - all functioning CHCs are in Government buildings. In Jharkhand, 39 buildings are under construction and

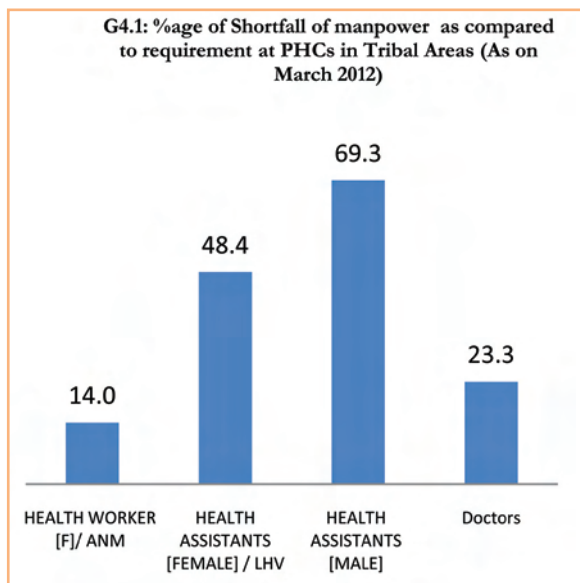


in Madhya Pradesh 33 buildings are required to be constructed. (Table 4.4)

- The availability of manpower is one of the important prerequisite for the efficient functioning of the Rural Health services. The RHS 2012 provides the availability of manpower at the Sub centres, PHCs and CHCs in the tribal areas.
- With regard to Availability of Female Health Workers/ANMs at Sub-Centres as on March 2012, it is found that in West Bengal, out of required 3190 Female Health Workers/ANMs, only

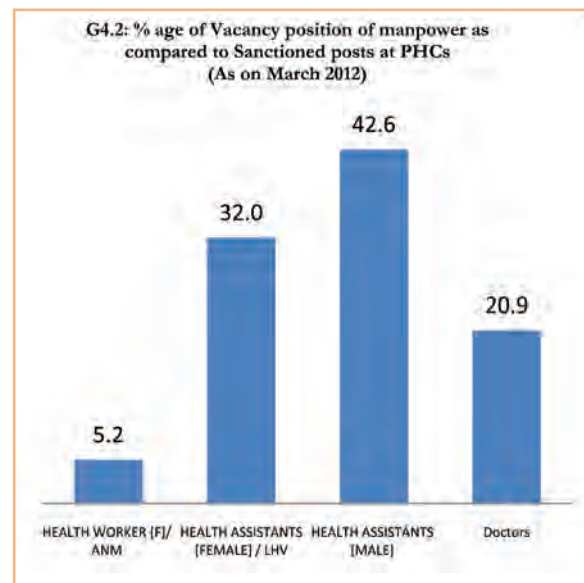
712 numbers is sanctioned and is in position. There exists a shortfall of 2478 Female Health Workers/ANMs. West Bengal is followed Chhattisgarh, where there is shortfall of 936 positions against required 2984 and 408 vacant positions. Tripura also needs to be mentioned as it has 204 vacant posts against sanctioned number of 371.(Table 4.5)

- The percentage of shortfall as against the required number and the vacancy position as against the sanctioned posts with respect to the Health Worker (female)/ANM, Health Assistant (Female), Health Assistant (Male) and



Doctors at the PHCs located in the Tribal Areas is shown in the graph G4.1 & G 4.2 below.

- There is huge shortfall (69.3%) of Health Assistant (Male), followed by shortfall of 48.4% of Health Assistant (Female). Doctor's shortfall is 23.3% against the



required number. With respect to vacant posts as against the sanctioned posts, 42.6% posts of Male Health Assistant, 32% posts of Female Health Assistants and 20.9% of the posts of Doctors is vacant . (Graphs A & B above)

- Availability of Female Health Workers/ANMs at PHCs in the Tribal areas,



is shown in Table 4.6. The maximum number of shortfall is recorded in West Bengal (2762), against sanctioned number of 3474. Chhattisgarh follows second with shortfall of 1059, against required 3387 number. There is a shortfall of 216 positions in Tripura and 176 positions in Assam. (Table 4.6)

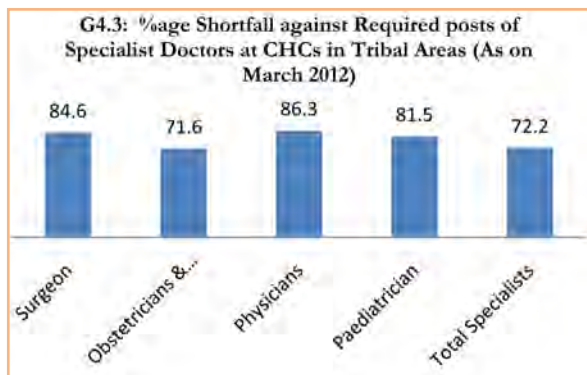
- Similar status was noticed in the case of male Health Workers working at Sub Centres in tribal areas. A large number of positions were vacant in the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. As against the required positions of male health workers, the shortfall is 3160 in West Bengal, 1935 in Odisha, 1444 in Madhya Pradesh, 1388 in Jharkhand, 1382 in Chhattisgarh and 1339 in Karnataka. It is also important to mention here that though the required positions are 3190 in West Bengal only 46 are sanctioned and out of required 2689 positions in Odisha, only 1273 are sanctioned. (Table 4.7)
- With respect to the positions of the Health Assistants (Female) and Health Assistants (Male) at PHCs in Tribal Areas, it is found that maximum shortfall of Health Assistants (Female) is in West Bengal followed by 273 in Chhattisgarh, 243 in Assam and 226 in Odisha. The shortfall of Health Assistants (Male) at PHCs is important to be noted in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. In these states though required positions

are 403, 223 and 156 respectively, none of the posts are sanctioned and there is shortfall on all positions. The shortfall of Male Health Assistants at PHCs is also significant to be noted in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9)

- PHC is the first contact point between village community and the Medical Officer. Under Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS), the Manpower in PHC includes a Medical Officer supported by paramedical and other staff.
- Availability of doctors at PHCs in the tribal areas is of great significance, as the NRHM aims at strengthening PHCs for quality preventive, promotive, curative, supervisory and outreach services. Data indicating shortfall for doctors in PHCs shows that 195 positions in the State of Chhattisgarh, 167 positions in West Bengal and 149 positions in Madhya Pradesh are vacant. The shortfall of Doctors is maximum in Chhattisgarh (233) followed by West Bengal (167). Surplus doctors than the required number are found to be in position in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand. (Table 4.10)
- The Community Health Centres provide specialized medical care through provisions of Surgeons, Obstetricians



& Gynaecologists, Physicians and Paediatricians. The shortfall against required positions of these Total Specialists at CHCs in the Tribal Areas is illustrated in Graph G4.3 below.



- It is found that there is shortfall of 84.6% Surgeons, 71.6% Obstetricians & Gynaecologists, 86.3% Physicians and 81.5% Paediatricians. The shortfall against required positions of these Total Specialists at CHCs in tribal areas is 72.2%

Dismal Position

- The current position of the Surgeons at the CHCs reveal that as on March, 2012, the State with maximum number of positions of surgeons vacant is Chhattisgarh with 78 positions being vacant out of required 84 positions, followed by Rajasthan where all 50 positions are vacant out of required 50. It is important to mention here that in Gujarat, though there is requirement of 70 surgeons in the CHCs in Tribal areas,

only 2 posts are sanctioned and those are also vacant. There exists a complete shortfall of 70 positions of surgeons in CHCs in tribal areas of Gujarat. (Table 4.11).

- It is found that there is shortfall of Surgeons in tribal areas of maximum states - particularly to mention Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal. (Table 4.11).
- Similar is the case with availability of Obstetricians & Gynecologists in the CHCs in tribal areas. Though required 7 states have no sanctioned positions for the Obstetricians & Gynecologists, especially in states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The two most deficient States in terms of positions of Obstetricians & Gynecologists are Madhya Pradesh with a shortfall of 86 positions out of the required 104 positions and Chhattisgarh with 79 positions out of the required 84 positions. (Table 4.12)
- With respect to the position of the Physicians at the CHCs in the tribal areas, the maximum shortfall of 112 Physicians is recorded in Odisha, where only 23 Physicians are available out of required 135. This is followed by Madhya Pradesh (shortfall of 103 out of required 104), Jharkhand (shortfall of



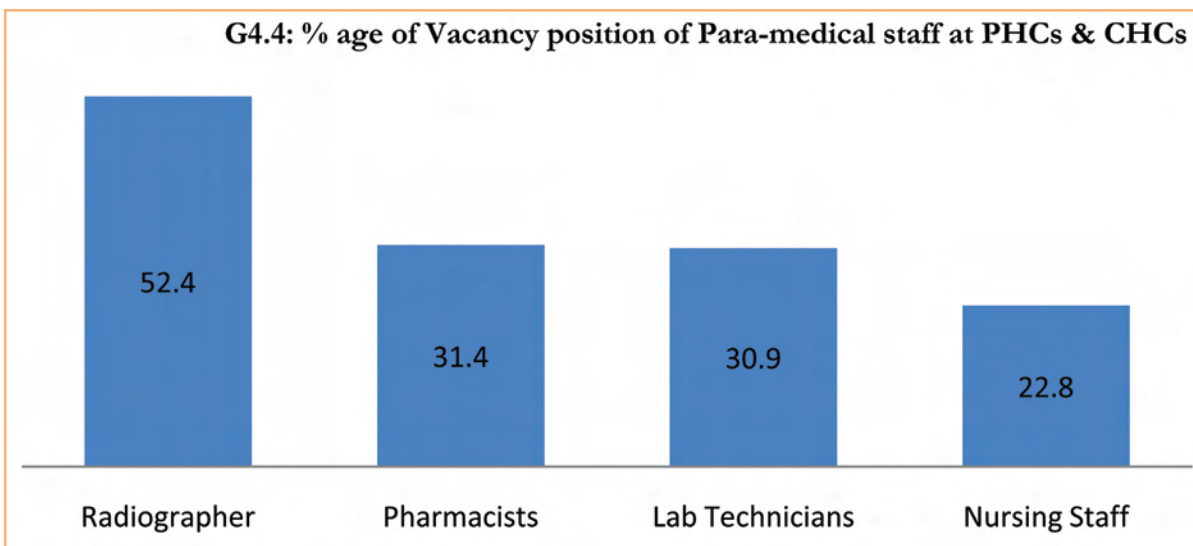
84 out of required 90) and Chhattisgarh (shortfall of 75 out of required 84). In Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Manipur, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal all required posts of the Physicians at the CHCs in Tribal areas are vacant. (Table 4.13)

- There is acute shortfall of Paediatricians at Community Health Centres in the tribal areas in a number of States, the majority being in Odisha (96 out of required 135), Madhya Pradesh (90 out of required 104), Jharkhand (85 out of required 90), Chhattisgarh (73 out of

required 84) and West Bengal (66 out of required 78). In Gujarat all required 70 posts of Paediatricians are vacant. (Table 4.14)

- Similar is the case of the position of the Total Specialists at the Community Health Centres in Tribal Areas in all the States, maximum being in Odisha (372 out of required 540), Madhya Pradesh (361 out of required 416), Chhattisgarh (307 out of required 336), Gujarat (280 out of required 280), West Bengal (276 out of required 312) and Maharashtra (201 out of required 268). (Table 4.15).

G4.4: % age of Vacancy position of Para-medical staff at PHCs & CHCs



- The vacant positions against the sanctioned posts of Radiographer, Pharmacists, Lab Technicians and Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs in the Tribal Areas, is shown in the Graph D. There are 52.4% vacant positions of radiographers, 31.4% Pharmacists, 30.9% Lab Technicians and 22.8% Nursing Staff.

- The shortfall in the positions of the Radiographers at Community Health Centres in the tribal areas is maximum in the State of Odisha (119 out of required 135) followed by West Bengal (64 out of required 78), Maharashtra (61 out of required 67), Gujarat (49 out of required 70) and Andhra Pradesh (33 out of required 34). (Table 4.16)



- With respect to the position of the Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs in the tribal areas, there is a shortfall of 270 positions in Gujarat against required number of 428, followed by West Bengal where shortfall is of 263 against required positions of 362. Madhya Pradesh has a shortfall of 251 Pharmacists against required 432 and Rajasthan has shortfall of 194 against required 206. (Table 4.17)
- The shortfall of Lab Technicians at PHCs & CHCs in Tribal Areas is also very significant. It is found that in Odisha there is a shortfall of 397 Lab technicians against the required 538, followed by West Bengal where the shortfall is of 330 against required number of 362. Madhya Pradesh comes next where the shortfall is of 269 against required number of 432 and Gujarat has shortfall of 212 against required 428. (Table 4.18)
- The shortfall of Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs in Tribal Areas has though lessened in years, but still there is a long way to go. Odisha tops the list in the shortage of the Nursing Staff (1041 out of required 1348), followed by Chhattisgarh (711 out of required 991), West Bengal (584 out of required 830) and Madhya Pradesh (519 out of required 1056). (Table 4.19)



SECTION-5

**Employment and
Unemployment
Situation of the Scheduled
Tribes, including Migration**



Section-5 :Employment and Unemployment situation of the Scheduled Tribes, including migration

- Generation of productive and gainful employment with decent working conditions on a sufficient scale to absorb the growing labour force is a critical element in strategy plan for achieving inclusive growth. In terms of most social indicators the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) among social groups are the most marginalized section.
- The development of the tribal population in India has been a major concern of the Government, Voluntary agencies, NGOs, Social reformers, Social scientists, etc. Unemployment leading to immense poverty can be directly linked to the increase in terrorism and rising membership of tribals in the ranks of Maoists and Naxals.
- The present Chapter examines the Employment and Unemployment situation of the tribal community in relation to the other social groups. Before examining the employment situation of the tribals, certain internationally accepted definitions of employment and unemployment and its various facets has been listed.

A. Definition of work according to Census

- 'Work' is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. According to this definition, the entire population has been classified into

three main categories - Main workers, Marginal workers and Non - workers.

- Main workers are those who work for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e. those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (or six months) or more during the year. Marginal workers work any time in the year preceding the enumeration but do not work for a major part of the year, i.e. those who worked for less than 183 days (or six months). Non-workers are those who have not worked any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration.

B. Concepts used in employment and unemployment surveys of NSSO

- **Economic activity and the Activity status:** Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds to national product is considered as an economic activity. The entire population is classified under three categories of **Activity status**:

- (i) Working
- (ii) Seeking or available for work, i.e unemployed
- (iii) Neither working nor 'seeking or available for work'.

- Persons under category (i) and (ii) of activity status come under '**Labour Force**' and those under category (iii) are '**Out of Labour Force**'.



■ The NSSO provides four different measures of employment and unemployment, which capture different facets of the employment-unemployment situation following the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Unemployment (Dantwala Committee).

- Usual Principal Status (UPS),
- Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS),
- Current Weekly Status (CWS),
- Current Daily Status (CDS).

Usual principal activity status

- Reference period 365 days preceding the date of survey.
- Activity status decided on the basis of Major Time Criteria (MTC) during the reference period.
- First, one is categorized as belonging to the labour force or not.
- Second, from the persons belonging to labour force, the broad activity status of either working or unemployed is determined on the basis of MTC.

Subsidiary economic activity status:

Engagement in work in subsidiary capacity arises due to two situations:

- A person may be engaged for a relatively longer period during the 365 days in some economic/non-

economic activity and for a relatively shorter period in another economic activity, which is not less than 30 days (e.g. a student engaged in private tuitions during summer vacations).

- A person may be pursuing an economic activity/non-economic activity almost throughout the year in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity for relatively shorter time in a subsidiary capacity (e.g. a student simultaneously engaged in private tuitions throughout the year).

Current weekly activity status

- Reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey
- Decided on the basis of priority-cum-major time criteria.
- According to priority criteria, the status of working gets priority over the status of unemployed, which in turn, get priority over the status of 'out of labour force'.
- A person is considered working if he or she had worked for at least one hour during the reference week.
- If a person is pursuing multiple economic activities, the current weekly status is decided on the basis of MTC.



Current daily activity status (CDS)

- CDS of a person is determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week using a priority-cum-major time criterion.
- Each day of the reference week is looked upon as comprising of either 'two half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status.
- A person is working with intensity 1.0, if he/she had worked for four hours or more during the day.
- If a person had worked for one hour or more, but less than four hours, he/she is considered working for half day.
- A person engaged in more than one economic activity for four hours or more on a day is assigned two economic activities out of the different economic activities on which he/she devoted relatively longer time on the reference day, i.e. 0.5 intensity to these two economic activities.

C. Work Participation Rate

- Census of India defines the Work Participation Rate (WPR), as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population.
- Table 5.1 in the detailed section illustrates

the Occupational Distribution of the STs, SCs and all India population, from Census 2011 data. The Table reveals that, among Total workers, 59.8% of the tribals belong to rural areas as compared to 50.0% of SCs and 48.9% of the All-India population. The corresponding percentage data derived from Census 2001 is lower in all cases in this category.

- In the urban areas, among Total workers 42.6% were STs as compared to 41.0% of SCs and 39.9% of All population. Census 2001 is lower in all the cases in this category too. In the Non-Worker category there is a marginal improvement in 2011 over 2001 in both urban and rural areas. In fact percentage of STs is lower than SCs and All India in this category. (Table 5.1)
- While percentage of Cultivators has declined in 2011 across STs, SCs and All Population - both in rural and urban sectors when compared with 2001, the decline was particularly glaring, more than 10 percent, for the tribal community. On the other hand, percentage of Agricultural Labours have increased in 2011 across STs, SCs and All Populations. It is about 9 percent for tribals -both in rural and urban sector when compared with data of Census 2001.
- Comparing the Worker Participation Rates as obtained from Census 2001 and 2011 data, it was observed that 43.5 % of



ST males were main workers compared to 23.9% ST females. Among the marginal workers, 9.7% were ST males whereas 20.9 % were ST females. Overall, among 53.2% were male and 44.8% were female

workers. All the above parameters for Census 2011 reveal significantly higher percentages both for male and female workers (See table S5.1)

S5.1: Percentage Distribution of Workers by sex						
	STs		All		Gap	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total Workers						
Male	53.2	55.6	51.7	68.9	1.5	-13.3
Female	44.8	44.4	25.6	31.1	19.2	13.3
Main Workers						
Male	43.5	63.9	45.1	75.4	-1.6	-11.5
Female	23.9	36.1	14.7	24.6	9.2	11.5
Marginal Workers						
Male	9.7	40.2	6.6	49.2	3.1	-9.0
Female	20.9	59.8	11	50.1	9.9	9.7

Source: RGI, Census of India 2001,2011

■ Table 5.2, Table 5.3 and Table 5.4 respectively in the detailed section give State-wise percentage distribution of Total Workers, Main Workers and Marginal Workers by Sex as per Census 2011. The highest percentage of STs in the male Total Worker category, is in Jammu and Kashmir (66.24%) whereas in the female ST category of Total workers Andhra Pradesh is the highest (48.05%). (Table 5.2)

■ In the male Main Worker category, the State of Jammu and Kashmir tops the list (81.52%), followed by Tripura with (74.80%). In the female Main Worker category Arunachal Pradesh ranks at the top (45.65%) and lowest percentage is

seen in Lakshadweep (17.31%). (Table 5.3).

■ Table 5.4 and Table 5.5 respectively show State-wise Percentage Distribution of Marginal Workers by sex and illustrates Category (Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Workers and Other Workers respectively).

■ The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons and is measured according to the usual status considering both the principal and the subsidiary statuses. Table 5.6 in the detailed section gives the data of the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), from NSS 66th Round



(2009-10) and shows that All India LFPR for Scheduled Tribes is 46.0% (56.5% males and 34.9% females) as compared to 40% for 'all population' (55.7% for male and 23.3% for female). The Workforce Participation Rate (WPR), defined as the number of workers per 1000 persons for Scheduled Tribes is 45.2% (55.5% males and 34.5% females) as compared to 39.2% for 'all population' (54.6% for male and 22.8% for female). (Table 5.6 and 5.7)

- Tables 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10 respectively illustrate State-wise LFPRs, WPRs, PUs (proportion unemployed) for various social groups by residence - rural, urban and total (rural+urban) combined, based on NSS 66th Round (2009-10) data. The incidence of unemployment is prominent in North Eastern states and small states and UTs for both male and female in rural and urban area.

- Table 5.11 illustrates a comparative picture of residence and sex wise number of persons employed per 1000 persons (WPR) according to the usual status for different social groups in different rounds of NSS between years 1983 to 2009-2010, both for the rural and urban sector. The time series data displays fairly constant WPR for males over the years but recorded a significant decline of female WPR in 2009-10. It is presumed that this might be due to the fact that more and more girls were attending school.

- Table 5.12 gives residence and sex wise information on the Worker population ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status for different general educational levels - not literate, primary, secondary etc., upto post graduate and above for each social group (ST, SC, OBC, Others and All)- both for rural and urban sectors.

- Analysis of the characteristics of Non-agricultural Own Account Establishments and Non - agricultural establishments (with hired worker) in rural, urban and in combined areas as reported in the 5th Economic census (2005), it is found that maximum number of tribals are in the retail trade followed by the manufacturing sector (Table 5.13 and 5.14). Participation of the Scheduled tribe in service sector was significantly less as compared to other social groups

- As per the 5th Economic census (2005), analyzing the characteristics of Non-agricultural Own Account Establishments and Non - agricultural establishments (with hired worker) in rural, urban and in combined areas, it was found that maximum number of tribals are in the retail trade followed by the manufacturing sector. Participation of Scheduled tribe in service sector was significantly less as compared to other social groups. (Table 5.13 and 5.14).

- NSS 66th Round lists employment and



broad industry of work across Social groups according to usual status by statuses. The estimate of unemployed according to the usual status (ps+ss) gives the number of persons who remained unemployed for a relatively long period during a reference period of 365 days excluding those employed in a subsidiary capacity during the reference period. Among Casual workers, the employment status of the ST men and women are less than SCs both in rural and urban areas. However, among regular workers, the employment status of the ST men and women were more than the SCs in urban but less in the rural sector than others. The major industry of work for rural ST and SCs remained in primary sector (Table 5.15)

- The Table also illustrates that among the usual status (ps+ss) male workers, share of self-employment was the highest among others category (64.9 per cent) and was lowest among the SC category (34.1 per cent). Among the males, proportion of casual labour was the highest among the SC (58.2 per cent) and was the lowest among others category (24.1 per cent). Share of regular wage/salaried employees was the highest among male workers in others category (11 per cent) and was around 6.9 per cent among ST, 7.7 per cent among SC and 8 per cent for OBC. Among female workers, the share of self-employment was the highest among others category (71.2 per cent) and lowest among the

SC (38.6 per cent). Among female workers, share of casual labour was the highest among SC (56.5 per cent) and lowest among others category (22.1 per cent). Among females workers, share of regular wage/salaried employees was the highest among females in others (6.7 per cent) category and lowest among ST (2.5 per cent).

- Among the usual status male workers, proportion of self-employed was the highest (44.7 per cent) in others category, it was 42.7 percent among workers in OBC category, 28.2 per cent among workers in SC category and 28.5 per cent among workers in ST category. Among the male workers, proportion of casual labour was the highest among SC (30.4 per cent) and was the lowest among others category (8.3 per cent). Share of regular wage/salaried employees was the highest among male workers in others category (47 per cent) and was lowest (36.4 per cent) among OBC. Among female workers, the share of self-employment was the highest among OBC category (47 per cent) and lowest among the ST (30.8 per cent). Among female workers, share of casual labour was the highest among ST (35.5 per cent) and lowest among others category (8 per cent). Share of regular wage/salaried employees was the highest among females in others (52.2 per cent) category and lowest among OBC (30.4 per cent). (Table 5.15)



- In rural areas for both male and female, primary sector employed a highest proportion of usual status workers across all the social groups followed by that of secondary sector and tertiary sector employed lowest proportion of usual status workers. In urban areas for both male and female, tertiary sector employed a highest proportion of usual status workers across all the social groups followed by that of secondary sector and in the primary sector lowest proportion of usual status workers were employed. (Table 5.15)
- Table 5.16 gives a comparison of the Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons (PU) and unemployment rate (UR) (number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force) according to usual status (ps+ss) for different social groups in different NSS rounds from 1983 to 2009-10 . It may be seen from the Table that proportion of unemployed (PU) during 2009-10 was higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas of the country for both males and females belonging to the different social groups.
- In rural India, among males, the proportion of unemployed was nearly 1 per cent for each of the ST and SC while for others category of persons it was 1.1 per cent and for OBC category, it was 0.7 per cent. The unemployment rate for males was nearly 1.7 percent for each of the ST and SC while for others category of persons it was 2 per cent. For rural females, the proportion of unemployed was less than 1 per cent for each of the social groups (0.3 per cent for ST, 0.4 per cent for each of SC and OBC and 0.5 per cent for others). For rural females, unemployment rate was the highest, nearly 2.5 per cent for others category while it was the lowest for ST category, nearly 0.9 per cent.
- Among the urban males, the proportion of unemployed was nearly 2.4 per cent for ST, 1.7 per cent for SC, 1.5 per cent for each of OBC and others. Unemployment rate among the males was the highest for ST (nearly 4.4 per cent), 3.1 per cent for SC, 2.8 per cent for OBC and 2.7 per cent for others category. Among females, proportion unemployed was nearly 0.9 per cent among ST, 0.8 per cent for SC, 1 per cent for OBC and 0.7 per cent among others. The female, unemployment rate was the highest for both OBC and others (6.2 per cent each) while it was nearly 4.3 per cent for of ST and 4.2 per cent for SCs.(Table 5.16)
- Data on Proportion of Unemployed (PU) and Unemployment Rates (UR) of Various Social Groups over the NSS Rounds (Table 5.16) indicates that for rural male ST, the UR increased from 1.1 per cent in 2004-05 to nearly 1.7 per cent in 2009-2010, while for the remaining social groups the UR among rural males did not change over this



period: during these two periods, for SC it was nearly 1.7 per cent, for OBC it was nearly 1.5 to 1.4 per cent and for others category it was nearly 2 per cent. Over the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10, the rural female UR has shown an increase for ST (from 0.4 per cent in 2004-05 to nearly 0.9 per cent in 2009-10), while for the remaining social groups, UR has generally remained at the same level or decreased during these two periods: for SC the UR was nearly 1.4 to 1.5 per cent during these two periods.

- For urban males, the UR for ST increased from 2.9 per cent in 2004-05 to 4.4 per cent during 2009-10, for SC it has decreased from 5.5 per cent in 2004-05 to 3.1 per cent in 2009-10. The UR for the urban females has also shown the same pattern as those of urban males: the UR for ST females in urban areas has increased from 3.4 per cent to 4.3 per cent during 2004-05 to 2009-10, for SC the UR decreased from 4.6 per cent to 4.2 per cent during this period, 2004-05 and 2009-10. (Table 5.16)
- Table 5.17 in the detailed Section lists the Unemployment rate (UR) (number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (ps+ss) for different general educational levels for each social group. It is seen from Table 5.17 that URs are higher among the educated persons (i.e., persons with general educational level secondary and above) than among the not literates for all categories of person across all the social groups. In the rural areas, among the not literate males UR was 0.1 per cent among ST, 0.3 per cent among SC, 0.5 per cent among OBC and 0.6 per cent among others. Among rural female not literates, no unemployment rate was observed in different social groups. In urban areas, among male not literates, no unemployment rate was observed for ST, while it was 0.8 per cent for SC, 1 per cent for OBC and 1.4 per cent for others.
- In urban areas, among females, no unemployment rate was observed for ST while it was 0.3 per cent for SC, 0.8 per cent for OBC and 0.7 per cent for others. In rural areas, among the educated males of age 15 years and above, UR was the highest among ST (4.9 per cent) and lowest among OBC (3.1 per cent), while among the educated females of age 15 years and above, UR for was the highest for SC (13.4 per cent) and lowest among ST (6.1 per cent). In urban areas, among the educated males of age 15 years and above, UR was the highest among ST (6.9 per cent) and lowest among others category. (5.17)
- With respect to migration, comparing the results of NSS 49th round (Jan-Jun, 1993) and 64th round (2007-08), the number of migrant households among STs decreased from 27 to 19 (per 1000 households) in rural areas, and increased



from 29 to 62 (per 1000 households) in urban areas. Overall, in rural and urban areas, the migrant households decreased from 27 to 23 (per 1000 households). (Table 5.18)

- Comparing the 55th round (1999-2000) and 64th round (2007-08) data, the migration rate for the STs in rural areas reveals that the rate of migration of males has decreased from 56 to 47 (per 1000 persons) whereas that of females has increased from 357 to 440 (per 1000 persons). On the other hand, the migration rate in the urban areas increased for both males (282 to 288) and females (411 to 430), per 1000 persons. (Table 5.19)
- It can be seen that the female migration was around 9 times than that of the male population in rural areas. In the urban areas, the female migration was almost 2 times than that of the male STs.
- From the data on migration rates across different Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) levels, in both rural and urban areas, the highest number of persons who migrated belonged to 90-100 MPCE decile class. Least migration occurred among the STs belonging to the lowest MPCE decile class (0-10) for both rural and urban population. (Table 5.20)
- Most of the migration (72.5%) took place from one rural area to another rural area of the same district. The reason for that

may have been due to marriage (82.7%) or to pursue studies (5.3%). (Table 5.21)


- 16.4% of the migration took place from one rural area to another rural area of different districts but in the same state. The reason for that also may have been due to marriage (71.6%), or due to the migration of the parent/earning member of the family (9.5%) or in search of better employment (4.5%). Least migration (0.1%) took place from India to another country. (Table 5.21)
- A large number of reasons were responsible for the migration of ST population. Maximum migration (76.4%) took place due to marriage. 7.7% of the ST population migrated due to the migration of the parents or the earning members of the family. (Table 5.21)
- As per NSS 66th round Report (2009-10) under MGNREGA, 398 households per 1000 households got work which was highest among all other social groups. (Table 5.22).
- State wise distribution of number of households having MGNREG job card per 1000 households (Table 5.23) shows that only seven states got 100 days or more of work, highest being in Himachal Pradesh (40 households per 1000) and lowest being (2 households per 1000) in Assam



The image features two photographs of women. The woman on the left has dark hair and is wearing a dark top with multiple strands of red and yellow beaded necklaces. The woman on the right has light-colored hair and is wearing a white top with a red shawl and a large, ornate earring. The text 'SECTION-6' is written vertically in a bold, brown font across the center of the image.

SECTION-6

**Land, Houses,
Household Amenities and
Assets of Scheduled Tribes**



Section-6 :Land, Houses, Household Amenities and Assets of Scheduled Tribes

- Historically, the economy of most tribes in India was hunting and food gathering and then subsequently based on subsistence agriculture. A large number of tribal population in rural areas of India is still dependent on forests for their livelihood, and therefore provisions for basic necessities like food, fuel, housing material, etc. are made from the forest produce in this forest based tribal economy. Large percentage of tribals living close to forest areas constitute the most disadvantaged section of society based on per capita income, literacy rate, health status and lack of access to basic amenities.
- This section compiles the latest details available with respect to Land, Houses, Household Amenities and Assets of the Scheduled Tribes.
- As per the Agricultural Census 2010-11, the State-wise Number and Area of operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes in the year 2005-06 and 2010-11 is shown in Table 6.1 in the detailed Tables section. Overall across India, there was an increase in the number and area of land holdings by STs. In the area of ST land holdings, there was an increase of 8.06% from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The highest increase in the Area of land holdings was in the State of Goa (78.55%) followed by Tripura (36.09%) whereas the highest decline was in the State of Jammu & Kashmir (9.56%).
- Table 6.2 illustrates the State-wise percentage distribution of number of operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes for the years 2005-06 and 2010-11. It lists the Marginal, Small, Semi Medium, Medium and large land holdings by STs in India. It is found that Marginal land holdings in 2005-06 were 49.48% , which has increased to 53.9% in 2010-11. Small land holdings have decreased from 25.625 in 2005-06 to 23.99% in 2010-11. In 2005-06, there were 16.44% Semi Medium operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes and this decreased to 14.82% in 2010-11. Medium operational holdings decreased from 7.38% in 2005-06 to 6.32% in 2010-11. The Large operational holdings for STs decreased marginally from 1.08% in 2005-06 to 0.96% in 2010-11.
- Table 6.3 in the detailed tables section gives the State-wise percentage distribution of area operated by operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes in India. 14.58% Marginal operational holdings were operated in 2005-06, which increased to 17.26% in 2010-11. In 2005-06, 21.81% Small operational holdings were operated which increased to 22.6% in 2010-11. In 2005-06, 26.83% Semi-medium operational holdings were operated which decreased marginally to 26.27% in 2010-11. The operation of Medium Operational holdings decreased from 25.97% in 2005-06 to 23.76% in 2010-11 and the Large areas operational



holdings by Scheduled Tribals decreased from 10.81% in 2005-06 to 10.11% in 2010-11.

■ **Basic amenities:** Census 2011 illustrates that in terms of basic amenities such as Housing Conditions, Availability of Drinking water, Sanitation Facility, type of Fuel used, Electricity, Communication

facilities and Percentage of households possessing bank account and few durable assets, the Scheduled Tribes are lagging behind the general population, thereby affecting the former's ability to reach their potential. The status of availability of basic facilities to ST households as compared to all categories taken together is given in S6.1 below:

S 6.1: Basic Amenities in India- A comparison of All Social groups and STs (Census 2011) (figures in percentage)			
S.No	Indicators	All Social Groups	ST
1	Housing Condition		
	Total houses	246,692,667	23,329,105
	Good houses	53.1	40.6
	Livable Houses	41.54	53.13
	Dilapidated Houses	5.35	6.25
2	Drinking Water		
A	Households by location of the main source of drinking water		
	Within the premises	46.6	19.7
	a. Tap water from treated source	68.37	53.67
	b. Tap water from un-treated source	42.9	28.7
	Near the premises	35.8	46.7
	Away	17.6	33.6
B	Households by type of source of drinking water		
	Perceived full intervention (treated tap water, hand pump etc.)	65.46	53.82
	Perceived partial intervention (untreated tap water, covered well, Tube-well/ Borehole etc.)	21.62	19.58
	Perceived non intervention (Un-covered well, Spring, River/ Canal, Tank/ Pond/ Lake, Other sources etc.)	12.92	26.6
3	Sanitation		
A	Availability of latrine		
	Households having latrine facility within the premises	46.9	22.6
	Households not having latrine facility within the premises	53.1	77.4
	Night soil removed by human	0.3	0.1
	Open defecation	49.8	74.7
B	Availability of bathing facility within premises	42	17.3

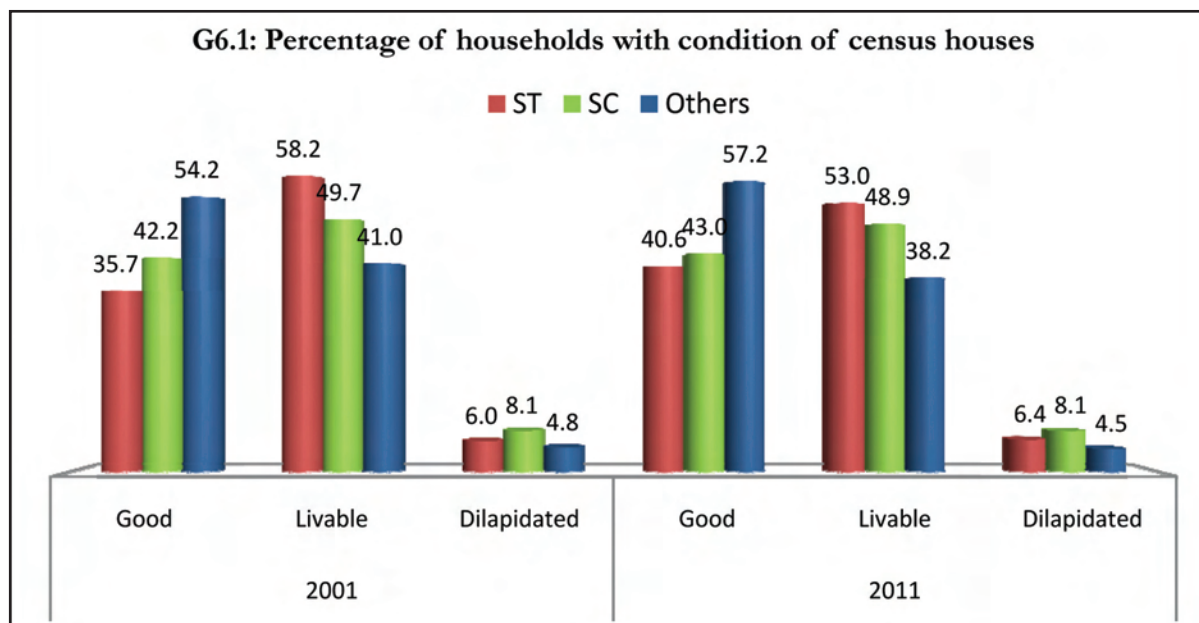


S 6.1: Basic Amenities in India- A comparison of All Social groups and STs (Census 2011) (figures in percentage)			
S.No	Indicators	All Social Groups	ST
C	Waste water outlet connected to (Closed drainage)	18.1	6.1
4	Availability of Kitchen & Type of Fuel Used by Households for Cooking		
A	% HH having separate kitchen inside	61.3	53.7
B	Households Cooking inside house and the type of fuel used		
	Use of Smoke emanating fuel for Cooking : Fire-wood/ Crop residue/ Cowdung cake/Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	63.99	87.5
	Use of non- Smoke emanating fuel for Cooking : Kerosene/ LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/ No cooking	35.58	12
C	Households Cooking outside house and the type of fuel used		
	Use of Smoke emanating fuel for Cooking : Fire-wood/ Crop residue/ Cowdung cake/Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	91.9	95.62
	Use of non- Smoke emanating fuel for Cooking : Kerosene/ LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/ No cooking	7.21	3.34
5.	Lighting		
	Electricity as main source of lighting	67.2	51.7
	Kerosene as main source of lighting	31.4	45.6
	Solar energy as main source of lighting	0.4	1.1
	Others	0.9	1.6
6.	Financial Inclusion		
	Households availing Banking services (%)	58.7	44.98
7.	Communication facilities		
	Mobile Phone connectivity	53.2	31.1
	Both (land line and mobile)	6.0	1.8
8..	Possession of some Important Durable Assets		
	Television	47.2	21.9
	Bicycle	44.8	36.4
	Computer / Laptop	6.3	4.4
	Two wheeler	21.0	9
	Four wheeler	4.7	1.6
	Households with TV, Computer/ Telephone/mobile phone & Scooter/ Car	4.6	1.3
	Not having any of the above items any	17.8	37.3

Note * fuel wood consists of fire wood/ crop residue/ cowdung cake/ coal, lignite, charcoal Source: Census 2011

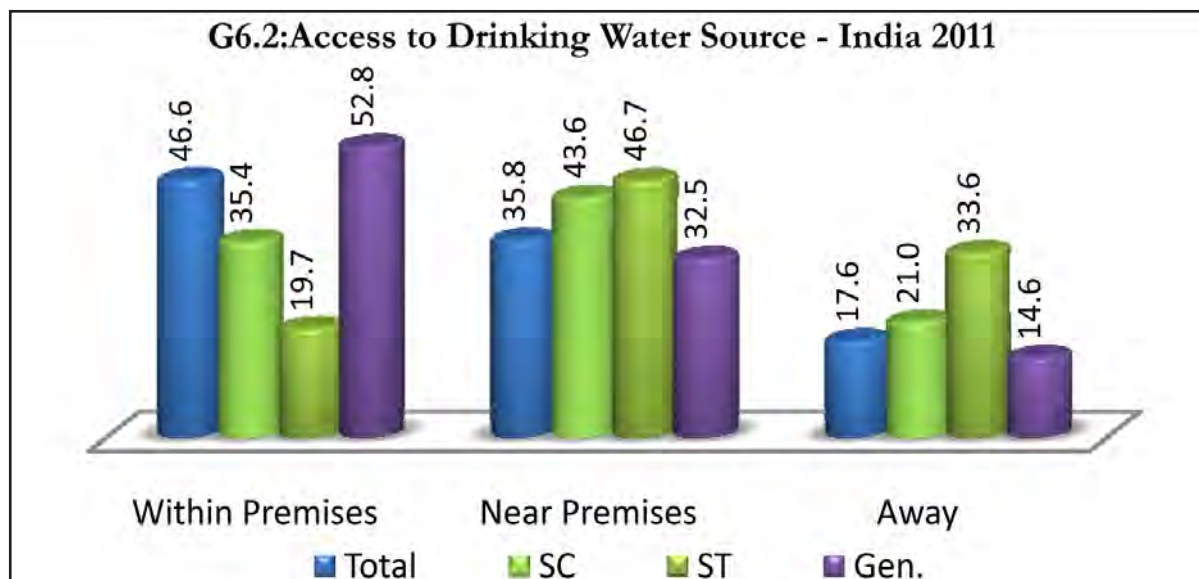


- According to Census 2011, across India, 40.62% of STs live in Good condition houses and 6.2% live in dilapidated houses compared to 53.1% and 5.35% respectively of that of the All Social groups (which includes the STs also). 19.72% of STs have drinking water source inside their premises whereas 33.59% have it away from their premises. The data shows that at the All India level only 46.9% of all households out of which 22.6% of ST households have latrine facility within the premises. 0.3% of total household and 0.1% of ST households continue to use the method of night soil removal by human. While 49.8% of total households go for open defecation, 74.7% of ST households are still going for open defecation. At the all India level 42% of All Households and 17.3% ST Households have bathing facility within the premises. Only 6.1% of ST households have waste water outlet connected to closed drainage compared to 18.1% of that of the households of all social groups.
- With respect to Households Cooking inside house and the type of fuel used, the data shows that while 63.99 percent households of total population use Fire-wood/Crop residue/Cow dung cake/Coal, Lignite, Charcoal (smoke emanating fuel) for cooking purposes, the same is quite high at 87.5 percent for ST households. Households cooking inside the house but using non-smoke emanating fuel (Kerosene/LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/No cooking) is 12% for ST households compared to 35.58% for all social groups.
- Among households cooking outside house and the type of fuel used, it is found that 95.62% of ST households use smoke emanating fuel (Fire-wood/ Crop residue/Cow dung cake/Coal, Lignite, Charcoal) for cooking purposes compared to 91.9% of all social groups (including STs). The ST households cooking outside the using non-smoke emanating fuel (Kerosene/LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/No cooking) is 3.34% compared to 7.21% for all social groups.
- 58.7% households of All Social Groups avail the banking services compared to 44.98% of ST households. Among possession of all other assets by ST households and All Social Groups, Bicycle, Mobile phones and Televisions score high as compared to Computers, two wheelers, etc. 37.3% of ST Households do not possess any important durable item (such as Mobile Phone, Television, Bicycle, Computer, Two/ Four wheeler etc.)
- Graph G6.1 highlights the distribution of the percentages of SC, ST and Other households by the condition of census houses occupied, classified into three categories - good, livable and dilapidated- as per Census 2001 and Census 2011.



Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013

- The State-wise percentage of Households by the condition of houses occupied by Scheduled Tribes in India, as per Census 2011 is illustrated in Table 6.4. This classification was based solely on the perception of the respondents. The data in the table is, therefore, qualitative in nature with an extent of element of subjectivity.
- All over India, 53.11% of all population and 40.62% of STs live in houses which are in good condition. On the other hand, 5.35% of all Populations and 6.25% of STs live in dilapidated houses.
- The State-wise data suggests that the highest number of STs who live in Good condition houses are in UT of Andaman & Nicobar islands (86.45%) followed by Lakshadweep (78.92%). The States with the highest number of STs living in dilapidated houses are in Kerala (16.32%) followed by West Bengal 14.68%.
- The graph G6.2 overleaf shows the Access to the drinking water within the premises, near and away from the premises for the Total SC, ST and General Population.



Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013

- Table 6.5 depicts the main source of drinking water within the premises, near and away from the premises in both Rural and Urban areas is for All categories and STs in India. In Rural India, 14.13% of STs have drinking water available within the premises in comparison to 35.01% of all population. Availability of drinking water near the premises in Rural India is better with 49.48% of STs compared to 42.93% in all categories. The suffering of STs is highlighted with only 36.39% of STs in rural areas having availability of drinking water away from the premises compared to 22.06% of all categories.
- In Urban areas, most of the drinking water is available within the premises for both categories - all population and STs, though the percentage of STs is less than that of all population. 55.07% of the STs in Urban areas have drinking water within the premises compared to 71.22% of that of the all population in urban areas, whereas 15.88% of STs in urban areas have drinking water away from the premises as compared to only 8.05% of all categories.
- The availability of drinking water in both urban and rural areas presents a **dismal picture** with only 19.72% of STs have it within the premises as compared to 46.58% of all categories. Drinking water available away from the premises was to 33.59 STs as compared to 17.58% of total population.
- The Table S6.2 overleaf shows the availability of Drinking water (All Categories and STs) with respect to within the premises, Near the premises and away from the premises across rural urban and total areas.



S 6.2: Availability of Drinking Water (All Categories and STs)

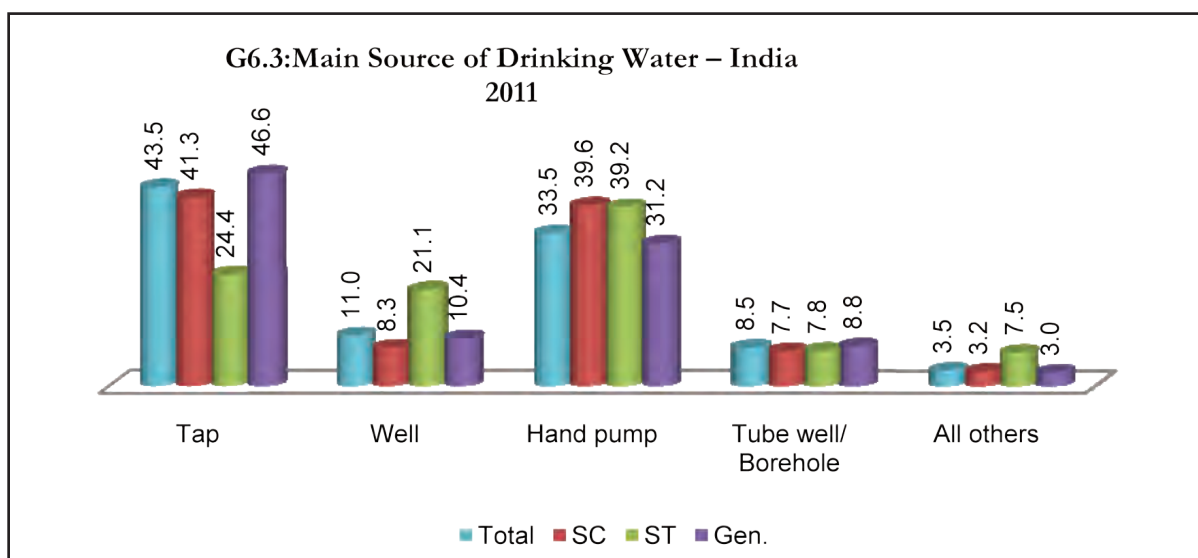
Area	Within the Premises		Near the Premises		Away from the Premises	
	All Categories	ST	All Categories	ST	All Categories	ST
Rural	35.01	14.13	42.93	49.48	22.06	36.39
Urban	71.22	55.07	20.74	29.06	8.05	15.88
Total	46.58	19.72	35.84	46.69	17.58	33.59

Source: Census of India 2011

■ The graph G6.3 below illustrates a summary of the main source of drinking water (Tap, Well, Handpump, Tubewell/ borehole and All other sources) for the households of Total, SC, ST and General Population. Among all categories of Households, the STs households have least availability of Tap water. The use of well is most among ST households (21.1%). Almost same percentage of SCs and STs use Handpump and

Tubewell/ Borehole.

■ Graph S6.3 shows an elaborate summary of the location and source of drinking water for the households of All Social groups and STs. The sources were tapwater from treated source, tapwater from untreated source, Covered wells, uncovered wells, handpump, tubewell, borewell, spring, river, canal, tank, pond lakes and other sources.



Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013



S 6.3: Location and source of drinking water for the households of different social group

Location of source of drinking water		All Social Group				Scheduled Tribe			
		% of HH by source	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	% of HH by source	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away
Percentage of Households by location of drinking water		100	46.6	35.8	17.6	100	19.7	46.7	33.6
Main Source of Drinking Water	Tapwater from treated source	32	68.4	25.1	6.5	14.6	53.7	35.1	11.3
	Tapwater from un-treated source	11.6	42.9	45.6	11.5	9.8	28.7	54.7	16.6
	Covered well	1.6	54.5	26.3	19.2	1.9	23.5	40.1	36.4
	Un-covered well	9.4	33	35.5	31.5	19.1	14.3	39.8	45.9
	Handpump	33.5	35.4	43.2	21.4	39.2	10.5	55.9	33.6
	Tubewell/Borehole	8.5	46.5	32.6	21	7.8	22.2	44.6	33.2
	Spring	0.5	0	35.2	64.8	3.1	0	29.9	70.1
	River/Canal	0.6	0	39.4	60.6	2	0	29.8	70.2
	Tank/pond/lake	0.8	0	58.7	41.3	1.1	0	43.6	56.4
	Other sources	1.5	0	40.1	59.9	1.3	0	31.6	68.4

Source: Census 2011

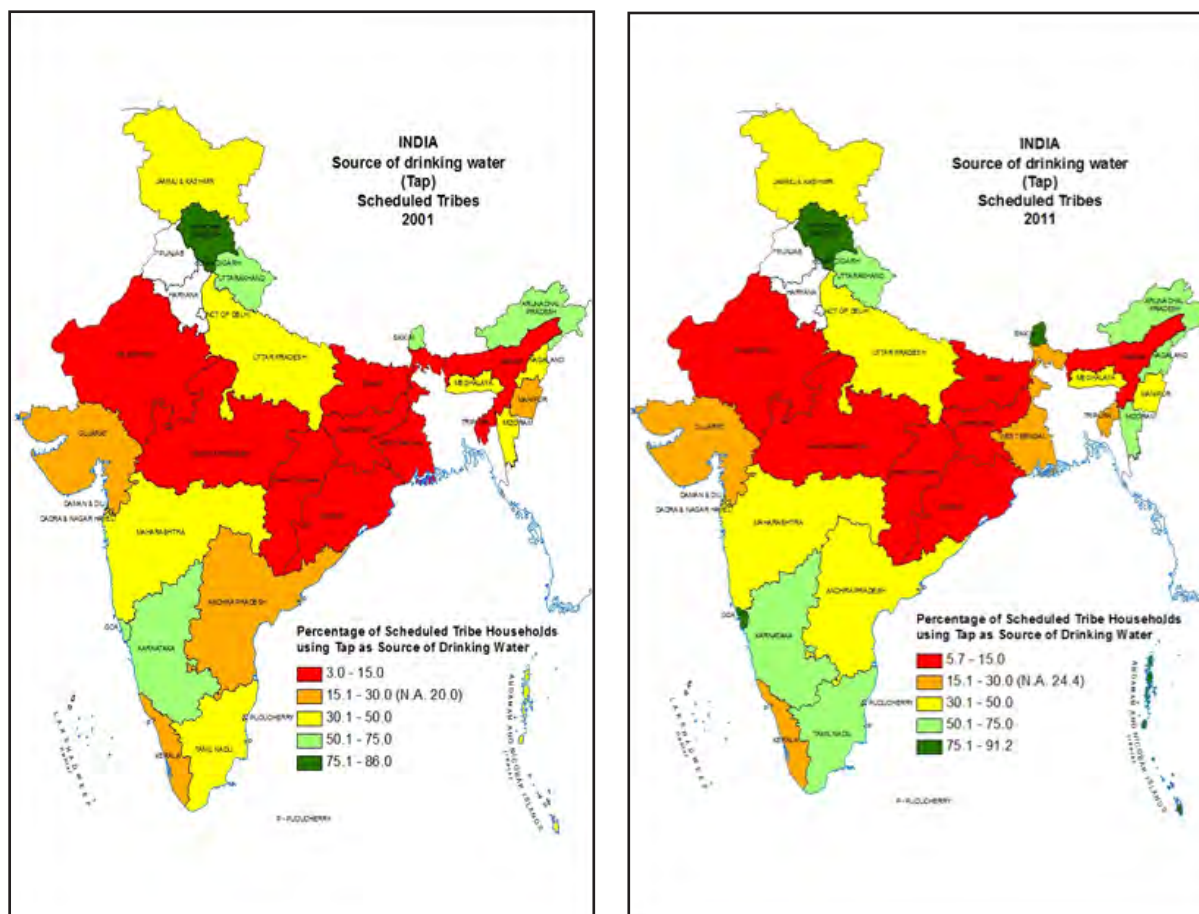
■ It can be seen that most of the population, both STs and all categories have handpump as the major source of drinking water- all categories (33.5%) and STs (39.2%). The second most available source of drinking water is different for All Categories and STs. Tapwater from treated source is second most available

source for all social group households (32%) whereas in case of STs, it is water from uncovered wells (19.1%) getting. (Table 6.6 in the detailed tables section)

■ The Map below shows the Distribution of Scheduled Tribes Households by Tap as Source of Drinking Water for the Census 2001 and 2011.



M6.1 : Distribution of ST Households by Tap as Source of Drinking Water for the Census 2001 and 2011



Source : Presentation "Scheduled Tribes In India, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013

■ Table 6.7 depicts the State wise and union territories wise comparative distribution of households by location of the main source of drinking water, with both locations of households under all categories and STs. The State with highest population with drinking water within the premises is Chandigarh with 86.1% followed by Punjab with 85.9%. However both the States do not have any tribal population. The State having lowest population of drinking water source within the premises is Manipur (16.1%) followed by Chhattisgarh

where 19% population of all categories having the drinking water source within the premises.

■ The State/Union Territory where ST population is highest with respect to the source of drinking water within the premises is Lakshadweep (89%) followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (61%). The State of Odisha has lowest proportion of ST population with drinking water within the premises (6.2%), followed by Jharkhand (8.3%).



■ Table S6.4 below depicts the percentage of households with Latrine Facility for all population and the ST population. All over India, 22.6% of STs have latrine facility within the premises as compared to 46.9% of all population. 0.1% of

STs have night soil removed by humans as compared to 0.3% of all groups of population. In India, an exceedingly high 77.4% of STs do not have latrine facility inside the premises as compared to 53.1% of all population.

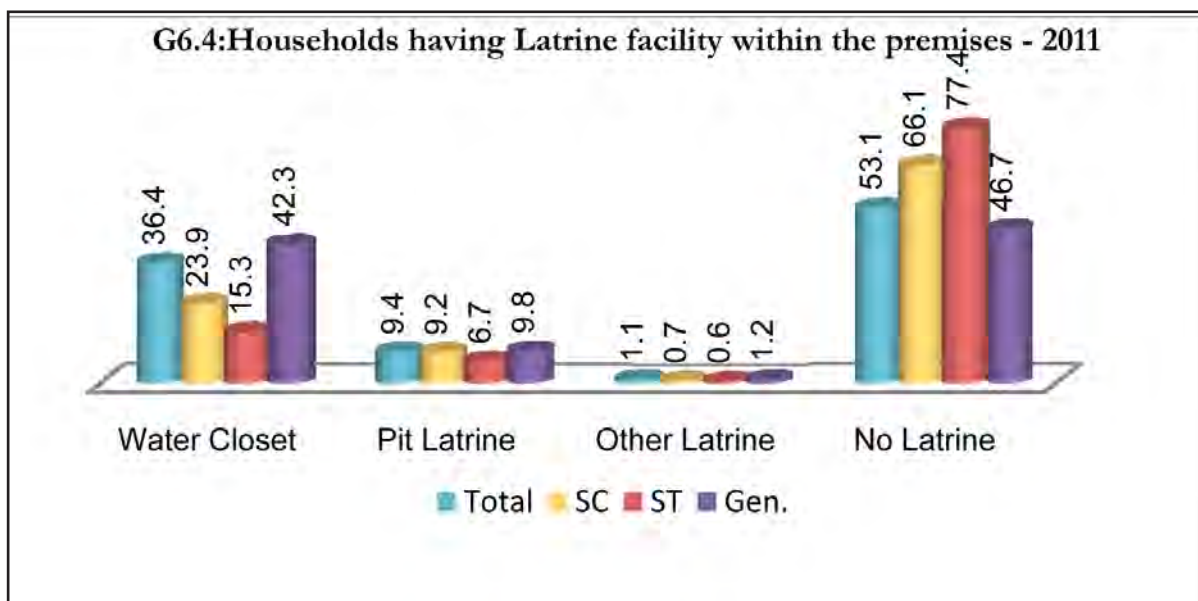
S 6.4: Percentage of household with Latrine , Bathing and Waste Water Connectivity facility		
	ST	All
Total number of households	2,33,29,105	24,66,92,667
Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	22.6	46.9
Night soil removed by human	0.1	0.3
Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	77.4	53.1
Open defecation	74.7	49.8
Number of households having bathing facility within the premises	17.3	42
Waste water outlet connected to (Closed drainage)	6.1	18.1
<i>Source: Census of India 2011</i>		

■ In India, 74.7 STs practice open defecation as opposed to 49.8% of all groups of populations. Also, it has been noted that 17.3% of ST households have bathing facility within the premises as compared to 42% of all India households. It is observed that only 6.1% of ST households have Waste water outlet connected to closed drainage as compared to 18.1% of All India households.

■ The graph G6.4 shows the Households having Latrine facility within the premises for the Total, SC, ST and

General Populations in respect to Water Closet, Pit Latrine, Other Latrine and No Latrine.

■ Table 6.8 (in the detailed tables section) depicts the State-wise location of the latrines in all households, with distinction between STs and all categories. The State-wise data on the latrine facility shows some interesting facts. The State/ Union Territory with highest number of Latrines within the ST households is Lakshadweep (98.3%) followed by Mizoram (91.1%) Some of the other States with ST households which have this facility and are high in the order are



Mizoram (91.9%), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (88.2%), Sikkim (85.9%), Manipur (82.3%), Nagaland (74.8%) and Kerala (71.4%). Odisha is seen to be lowest with only 7.1% ST households against 22% All Households in having latrine facilities within the premises. In Jammu & Kashmir 5.2% ST households against 8.9% All Households use Human beings in removing the night soil. This Practice is seen to be followed in many other States like Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Odisha, Manipur and Dadra Nagar Haveli. The State with lowest number of households with the latrine facility inside the household is Odisha (7.1%) followed by Rajasthan (7.9%).

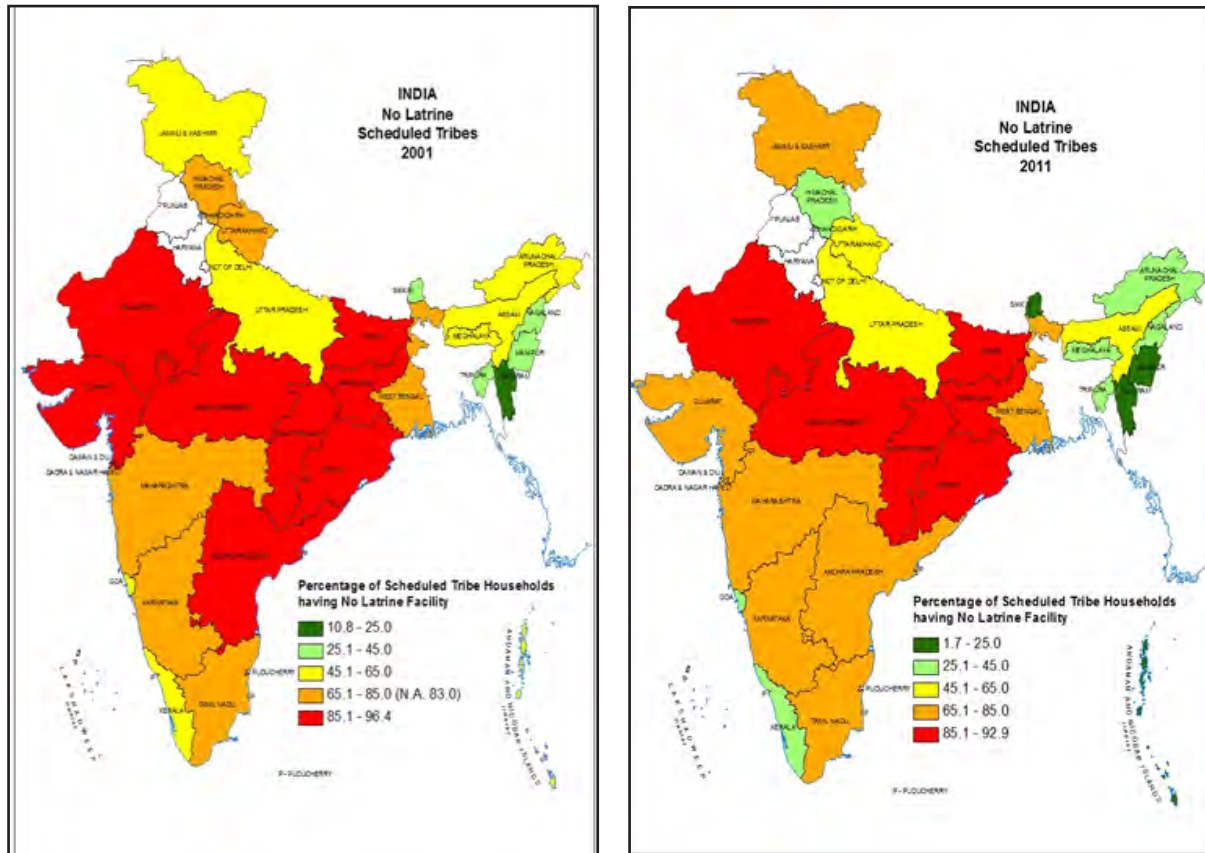
- The State-wise ST data on the night oil removed by humans, the State with highest number is Jammu % Kashmir with 5.2% followed by Manipur with 0.9%.

■ The Practice of open defecation is prevalent in the country with Rajasthan topping the list with 91.7% ST Households against 64.3% of All Households. In this category the status of ST Households using this practice is Odisha 91.6%, Madhya Pradesh 90.9%, Jharkhand 90.8%, Bihar and Chhattisgarh 85% and Dadra Nagar Haveli about 81%. In most of the States the ST households score above All Households opting for open defecation. The lowest in this category is the State Lakshadweep (1.5%) followed by Mizoram 6.6%, Andaman & Nicobar Islands (11.5%) and the North eastern States of Sikkim, Manipur, Nagaland with 12.8%, 16.4% and 17.8% respectively.

- The Map (M6.2) overleaf shows the Scheduled Tribe Households having No Latrine Facility for Census years 2001 and 2011

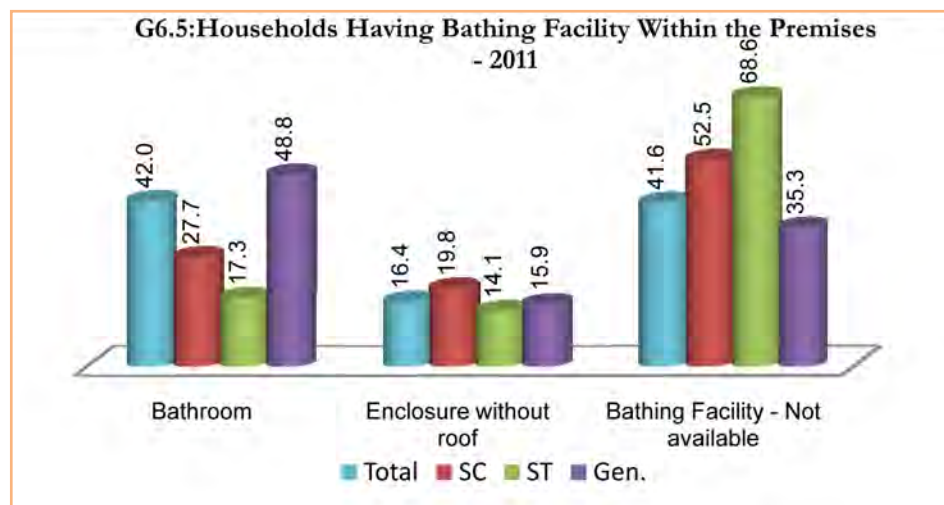


M6.2: Scheduled Tribe Households having No Latrine Facility for Census 2001 and 2011



Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013

- The Households having Bathing Facility within premises for Total, SC, ST and General Population in terms of Availability, Enclosure without roof and No Bathroom facility Available is illustrated in the Graph G6.5 below



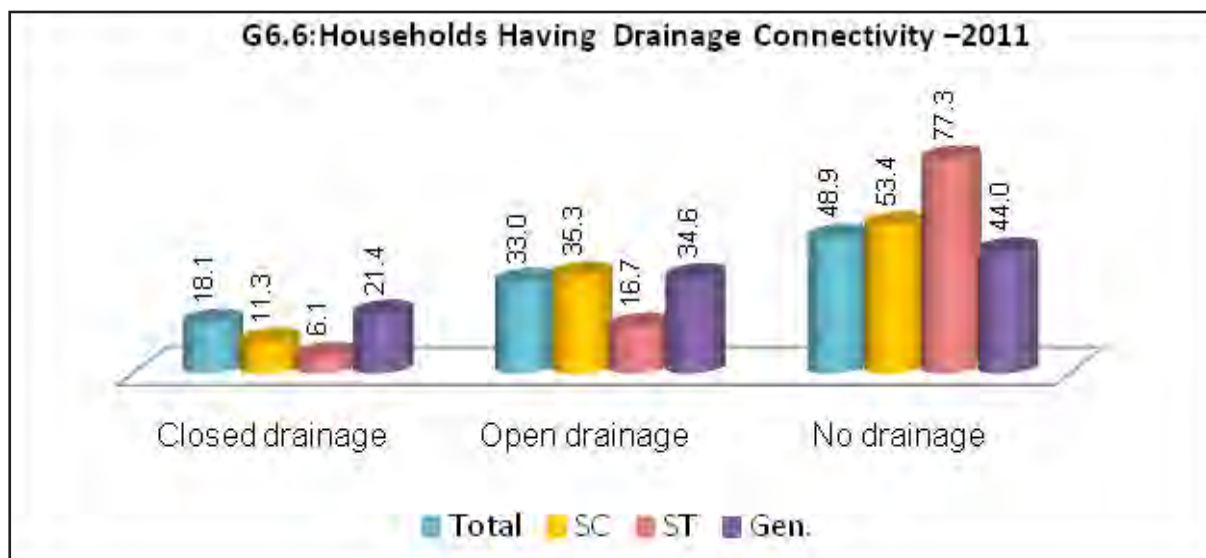
Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013



■ Looking at the Number of households having bathing facility within the premises, the State/Union Territory with the highest number of ST households having the facility is of Lakshadweep 96.6% followed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands with (85.1%), Mizoram (65.5%), Sikkim (61.8%) and Himachal Pradesh (57%) as against 'All' households 63.5%, 65.2%, 65.1%, 67.5% respectively. The State with the lowest number of Households with

bathing facility inside the household is Odisha with 3.4% of ST households with the facility followed by the State of Chhattisgarh (4.1%), Jharkhand (5.2%), Madhya Pradesh (5.4%), Tripura (6.6%) and Bihar (7%).

■ Graph G6.6 shows the Households having Drainage Connectivity for Total, SC, ST and General Population in terms of Closed Drainage, Open Drainage and No Drainage.

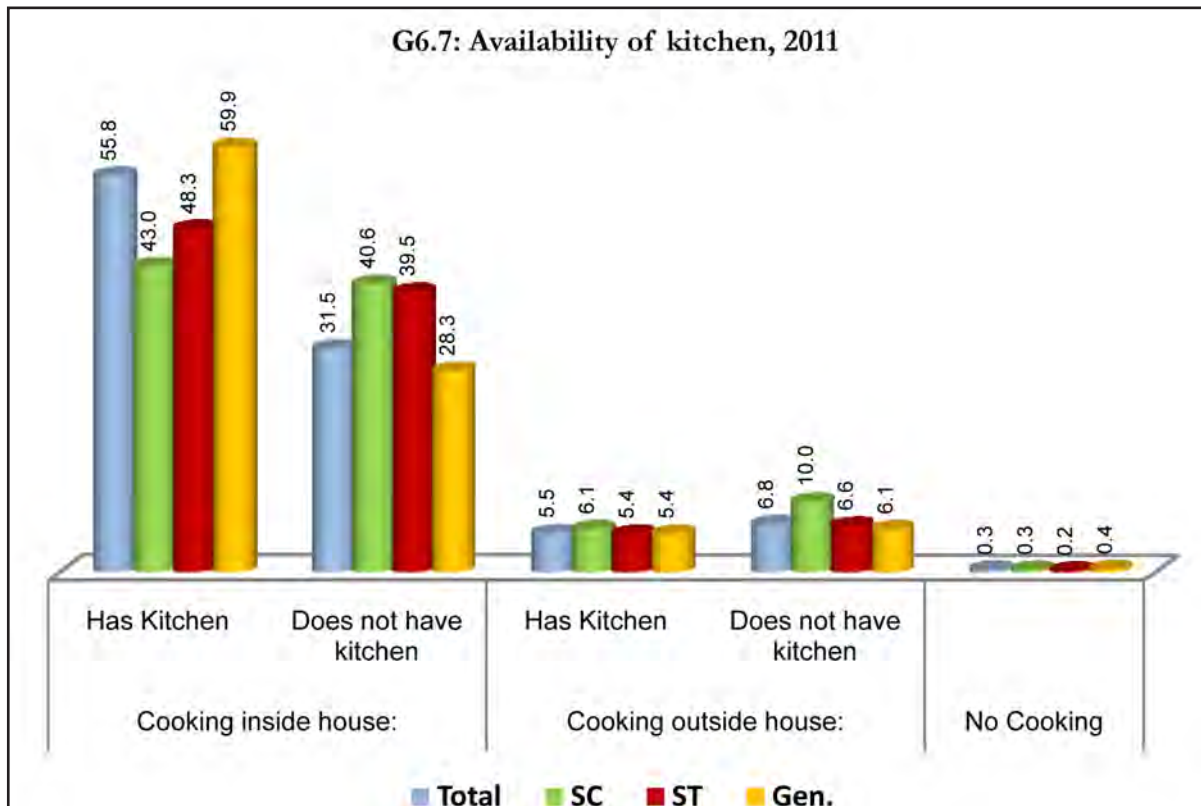


Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013

■ The State/Union Territory with highest number of households with waste water outlet connected to Closed drainage is Daman & Diu with 22.7% of ST households connected to closed drainage followed by the State of Himachal Pradesh (21.5%). The State with lowest number of households with waste water outlet connected to closed

drainage is Odisha with only 1.1% of ST households connected followed by the State of Tripura with 1.7%.

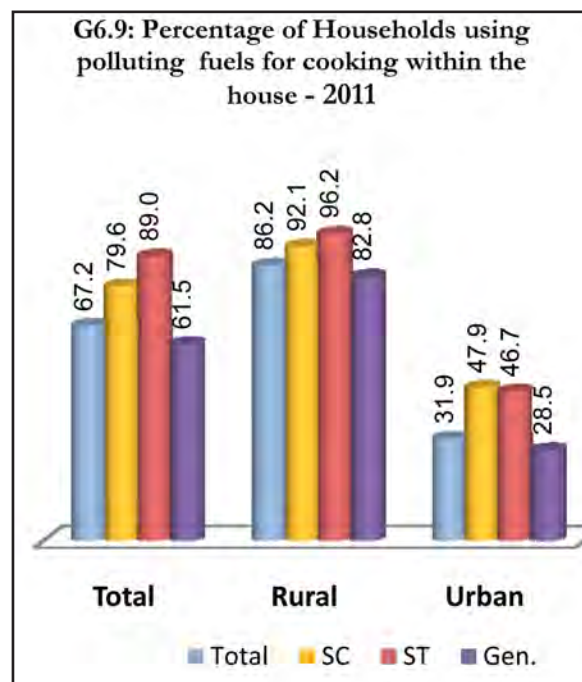
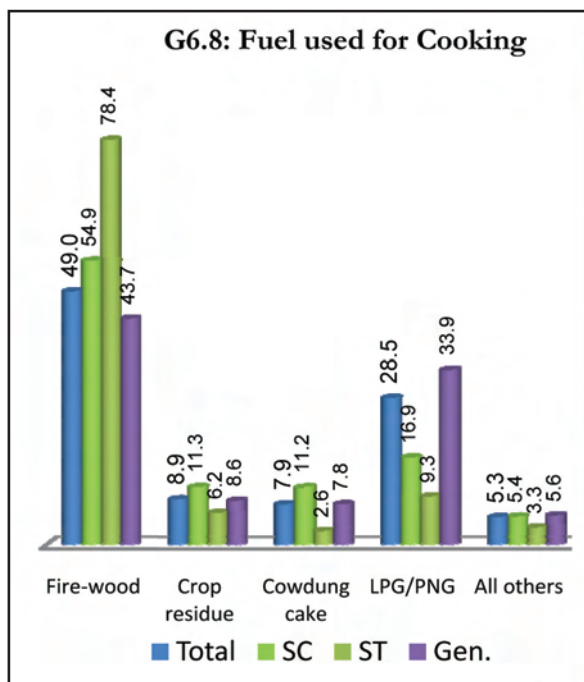
■ In terms of Availability of kitchen for Total, SC, ST and General Population in terms of Cooking inside house, Cooking outside house and No Cooking is depicted in the Graph G6.7 overleaf:



■ Table 6.9 and Table 6.10 (in the detailed tables section) illustrate the State-wise percentage of Households with Cooking inside house and the type of fuel used and State-wise Households with Cooking outside house and the type of fuel used respectively. The types of fuels used have been bifurcated into smoke emanating and non-smoke emanating fuels. Smoke emanating fuels consist of Fire-wood/Crop residue/Cow dung cake/Coal, Lightite, Charcoal whereas

non-smoke emanating fuels consist of Kerosene/LPG/PNG/Electricity/No cooking. Households cooking inside the house but using smoke emanating fuel is referred to as Drudgery.

■ In terms of Fuel used for Cooking (Firewood, Crop Residue, Cowdung, LPG/PNG and All Others) and the percentage households using polluting fuels for cooking within the house for Total, SC, ST and General Population is depicted in the Graphs G6.8.



Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013

■ Among ST households there are 9 (Nine) States whose percent share of drudgery is higher than the All India figure. The States are Chhattisgarh 96.64% (highest), Madhya Pradesh 95.9%, Odisha 95.46%, Jharkhand 95.29%, Rajasthan 93.87%, Tripura 93.25% followed by Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal. Percentage of ST households in Drudgery is high in practically all the States as the lowest is seen in Mizoram 45.51%. The All India percentage of ST households who are using Kerosene/LPG/PNG/Electricity (non Drudgery) is quite low-12%. Highest percentage of ST households cooking inside the house and using Kerosene etc. (non smoke emanating fuel) is seen in Mizoram 54.44% followed by A&N Islands 54.33%. The worst scenario in this category is

seen in Odisha 2.37%, Chhattisgarh 3.33% and Madhya Pradesh 4.07% and also Jharkhand and Rajasthan with 4.18%, 6.06% respectively. (Graph 6.9 above and Table 6.9 in Table section)

■ The All India picture in the category of Households Cooking inside house and the type of fuel used, shows that while 91.9% households of total population use Fire-wood/Crop residue/Cowdung cake/Coal, Lignite, Charcoal for cooking purposes, the same is higher at 95.62% for ST households. Households cooking outside house and using this type of smoke emanating fuel is nothing but Drudgery. Among ST households there are 10 States whose percentage share of drudgery is higher than the All India figure. The States are Chhattisgarh



99.02% (highest), Madhya Pradesh 98.73%, Rajasthan 98.68%, Jharkhand 97.7%, Kerala 97.42%, Meghalaya 97.35%, Tripura 97.13% followed by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka. Percentage of ST households who are in the State of Drudgery is high in practically all the States. The lowest is 69.98% seen in Arunachal Pradesh. Percentage of ST households who use Kerosene/LPG/PNG/Electricity is obviously very low.

- Highest percentage of ST households cooking outside house and using Kerosene etc. (non smoke emanating

fuel) is seen in Arunachal Pradesh 29.81% followed by Mizoram 24.86%. The worst scenario in this category is seen in Odisha 0.78%, Chhattisgarh 0.91%, and Madhya Pradesh 1.24% and also Rajasthan and Bihar with 1.26%,1.39% respectively. (Table 6.10)

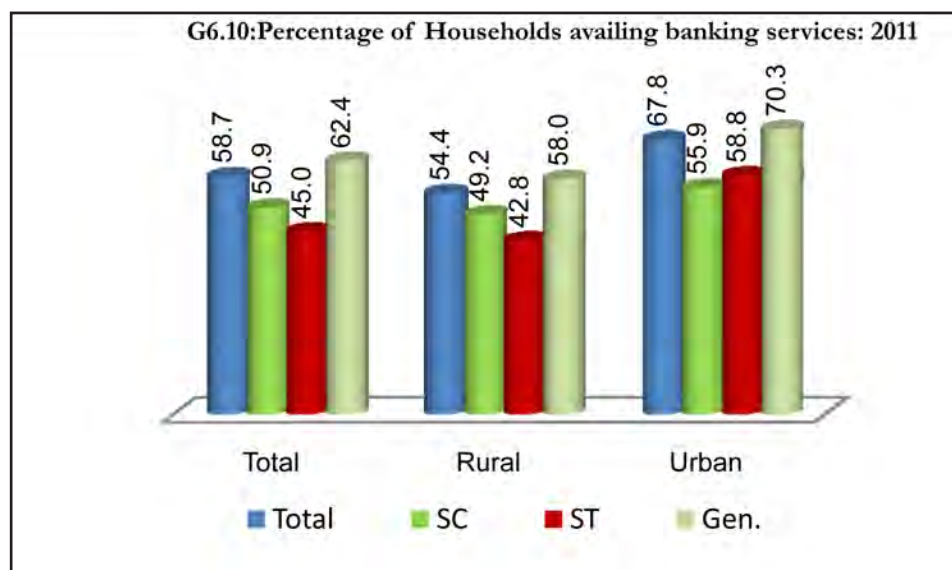
- Table S6.5 shows the comparative picture of STs and All social groups having bank accounts and possessing durable assets like television, bicycle, computer, mobile, two and four wheel vehicles, all of these or those who don't have any of these.

S 6.5: Percentage of ST households having Bank Account and possessing few durable assets - a comparative picture of ST and All social group - All India		
	All Social Groups	ST
households availing banking services	58.7	44.98
Television	47.2	21.9
Bicycle	44.8	36.4
Computer / Laptop	6.3	4.4
Mobile only	53.2	31.1
Both (land line and mobile)	6	1.8
Two wheeler	21	9
Four wheeler	4.7	1.6
Households with TV, Computer/ Telephone/ Mobile phone and Scooter/ Car	4.6	1.3
Don't have any	17.8	37.3

Source: Census of India 2011

- According to 2011 census, 44.98% of ST households and 58.7% of all social groups avail banking services. This shows that the majority of the ST households still don't have any bank account. Graph

G6.10 shows the percentage of Total, SC, ST and General household availing banking services as per the residence (Total, Rural and Urban)



Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013

- Only 21.9% of ST households have a television whereas 47.2% of all social groups households, which is more than double the ST households) have a television. 36.4% of STs and 44.8% of all households have a bicycle in India whereas only 4.4% of ST households and 6.3% of all population households possess a computer/laptop. 31.1% of ST households and 53.2% of all households have a mobile phone.
- The 2011 census also shows that 9% of ST households and 21% of all social groups' households possess two wheel vehicle whereas only 1.6% of ST households and 4.7% of all social groups households possess a four wheel vehicle. 1.3% of ST households and 4.6% of all social groups households possess TV, Computer/ Telephone/mobile phone and Scooter/ Car. Lastly, 37.3% of ST households and 17.8% of all groups households don't have any durable possessions.
- Table 6.11 in the detailed tables section gives a State-wise comparative picture of STs and All social groups having bank accounts and possessing durable assets like television, bicycle, computer, mobile, two and four wheel vehicles, all of these or those who don't have any of these.
- The State-wise data on the bank accounts shows that the highest numbers of ST households with bank account are in Andaman & Nicobar Islands with 92.33% followed by Himachal Pradesh with 89.1%. On the other hand, Manipur has the lowest number of ST households with bank accounts (24.84%) followed by Nagaland (33.76%). In the higher category, the other States/UTs are Himachal Pradesh (89.1%), Lakshadweep (85.3%), Goa (81.2%) and Uttarakhand (80.4%). The ST Households in North eastern States

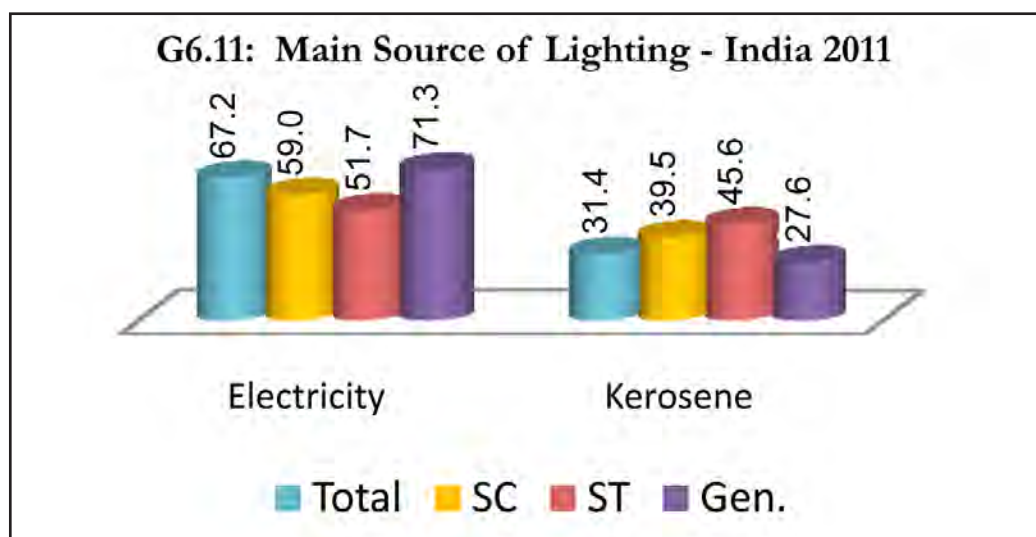


are in the range of 24.8% (Manipur) to 70.7% (Tripura). It is found that Manipur is lowest (24.8%) in the country in availing banking services both in the ST category and 'All' household category.

- Percentage of ST households with high number of mobile phones is Daman & Diu, Sikkim, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand all in the range of 63.4 to 68.9 percent. The State with highest number of ST households owning a television set is Tamil Nadu (81%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (68.2%). On the other hand, the Odisha has the lowest number of ST households with TV sets with 7.6% followed by Bihar with 9.7% of Households.
- The Union Territory of Lakshadweep has the highest number of ST households (85.2%) possessing a bicycle followed by

Assam with 64.2%. Sikkim has lowest number of ST households possessing a bicycle is (0.9%) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (1.9%).

- Goa has the highest number of ST households owning a computer or a laptop with 16.1% followed by Mizoram with 12.6%. On the other hand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands with 6% has the lowest number of ST households with a computer or a laptop followed by Chattisgarh with 2.1%.
- According to Census 2011, the Union Territory of Daman & Diu has the highest number of ST households (68.9%) possessing a mobile followed by Sikkim with 64.2%. The State with lowest number of ST households possessing a mobile phone is Chhattisgarh (14.2%) followed by Odisha (16.1%).



- The highest number of ST households possessing a four wheeled vehicle are in the State of Arunachal Pradesh (9.8%)

followed by Goa (9.7%). On the other hand, the State with lowest number of ST households with a four wheeler



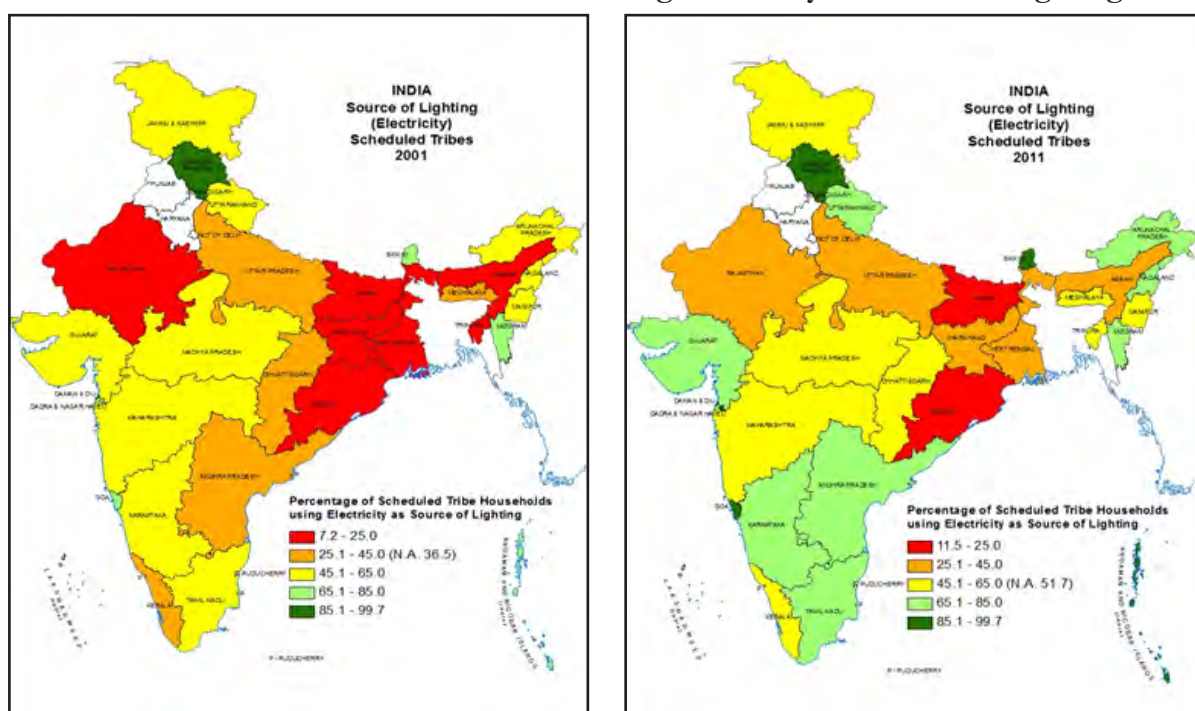
vehicle are in Madhya Pradesh (0.4%) followed by Chhattisgarh (0.5%)

- Lastly, the State with the highest number of ST households not having any durable possessions (i.e., Households without TV, Computer/ Telephone/mobile phone and Scooter/ Car etc. - is Madhya Pradesh with 56% followed by Rajasthan with 46.2%.
- Graph G 6.12 above shows State-wise main source of lighting in Total, SC, ST & General households. All over India, 51.7% of ST households and 67.2% of all social groups have electricity as their main source of lighting. Kerosene is the main source of lighting for 45.6% of ST households and 31.4% of all social groups. Solar energy as the main source of energy is used in 1.1% of ST

households and 0.4% of total population of the country.

- The Map M6.3 above shows the Distribution of Scheduled Tribes Households using Electricity as Source of Lighting for the Census 2001 and 2011
- The State wise data, according to the Census 2011, gives a varied data. The State/Union Territory with highest number of ST households with electricity as main source of lighting is Lakshadweep (99.7%) followed by Daman & Diu (96.6%), Himachal Pradesh (94.5%), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (94%) and Goa (93.8%). Among the ST households in the North Eastern States, Sikkim is the highest (90.8%) followed by Mizoram (84.3%) and

M6.3 : Scheduled Tribes Households using Electricity as Source of Lighting



Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013



Nagaland (81.2%). Other States fall in the range of 66.2% to 28.0%, with lowest in Assam. Bihar and Odisha show a grim picture with only 11.5% ST households (lowest) having Electricity as against 16.4% of All Households and Odisha with 15.6% ST households as against 43% 'All' households. Percentage of ST households in Bihar and Odisha are highest users of Kerosene. On the other hand, the State with lowest number of STs with electricity as their main source of lighting is Bihar with 11.5% followed by Odisha with 15.6%.

■ Table 6.13 (in the detailed tables section) shows the distribution of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water during last 365 days as per the NSSO Housing Conditions & Amenities in India Report, 2008-09. The most used source of drinking water by STs is tubewell/ hand pumps followed by tap and all well (both protected and unprotected).

■ In rural areas, 56.1 percent of ST households depended on 'tube well/ hand pump' as the major source of drinking water. Among all rural households, the source of drinking water from tap was the lowest (18.5 percent) for ST households. Similarly, the use of wells (protected and unprotected), was the highest among rural ST households as compared to other social groups (19.5 percent). One noticeable feature is that 2.7 percent of rural ST households used

'spring' as source of drinking water. In urban areas, proportion of households who depended on 'tap' was lowest among ST households (68.5 percent) as compared to other social groups.

■ Regarding availability of sufficient drinking water, it is seen from table below that in both rural and urban areas, highest proportion of ST households did not get sufficient drinking water from the major source: nearly 24 percent of rural ST households and 16 percent of urban ST households.

S6.6: Proportion (Per 1000) of households who do not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year			
Household Social Group	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
ST	237	157	228
SC	131	107	126
OBC	120	87	111
Others	130	80	108
All (incl. n. r)	138	89	124

Source : NSSO Housing Conditions & Amenities in India, 2008-09

■ Table 6.14 (in the detailed tables section) gives State-wise number of houses completed and allotted/sanctioned for the STs during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Table 6.15 gives the State-wise Physical Progress of Indira Awaas Yojana in terms of Houses Sanctioned and Houses Completed Construction for STs during the year 2009-10.



SECTION-7

Poverty among Scheduled Tribes- A discussion



Section-7 : Poverty among Scheduled Tribes - A discussion

- Poverty alleviation has been one of the guiding principles of the planning process in India and therefore, the importance of its quantifying has been well acknowledged and recognized despite diversity of opinion among experts on its measurement methodology. The various dimensions of poverty relating to health, education and other basic services have been continuously internalized in the planning process. Many anti-poverty programmes have been launched from time to time to reduce the incidence of poverty in the country. In addition to these, Special programmes have been taken up for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), and other vulnerable groups.
 - Poverty may be viewed as absolute or relative poverty. Absolute poverty refers to a set standard which is consistent over time, i.e., basic measurement criteria remain same for a long term. Simply, an absolute measurement would be the percentage of the population having less nutrition/calorie than is required to sustain the human body (in India approximately 2400 k-calorie per day for rural area and 2100 k-calorie per day for urban area).
 - Relative poverty, in contrast, views poverty as socially defined and dependent on social context. Social scientists have for long acknowledged that people evaluate their own well-being not only on the basis of what they have but also on the basis of what they have relative to other people. .
- ### Concepts and definitions used in the estimation of poverty
- Defining a poverty line is the first step in estimating absolute poverty. The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and State level using household consumption expenditure data from NSS quinquennial Rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys. The State specific poverty lines are used in conjunction to the consumption expenditure distribution to estimate incidence of poverty for rural and urban areas for each State.
 - **Household consumption expenditure:** It is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprise of the household is excluded from it.
 - **Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE):** For a household, MPCE is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by the household size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis.
 - In traditional terms, Poverty is defined as the total per capita expenditure of the *lowest* expenditure class, which consumed 2400 kcal / day in rural and 2100 kcal / day in urban areas with an attempt to provide comprehensive package of essential goods and services to people below the poverty line. Initially the poverty line was



defined on the basis of NSS Household Consumption Expenditure data for 1973-74. The poverty lines, defined as the basket of goods and services, have not been changed subsequently in order to preserve inter-temporal comparability, but the rupee value of the lines is regularly updated using the large sample consumer expenditure surveys of the NSSO in order to reflect the price increases that have taken place over the years.

- Till 2004-05 the poverty line was constructed using recommendation of **Lakdawala Committee (1993) which essentially recommended** that consumption expenditure should be calculated based on calorie consumption; the state specific poverty lines should be constructed and these should be updated using the Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) in urban areas and Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) in rural areas. This assumed that the basket of goods and services used to calculate CPI-IW and CPI-AL reflect the consumption patterns of the poor.
- In the year 2005, the **Tendulkar**

committee recommended four major changes:

- (a) a shift away from calorie consumption based poverty estimation;
- (b) a uniform poverty line basket (PLB) across rural and urban India;
- (c) a change in the price adjustment procedure to correct spatial and temporal issues with price adjustment; and
- (d) incorporation of private expenditure on health and education while estimating poverty.

- The Committee recommended using Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based estimates, as opposed to Uniform Reference Period (URP) based estimates that were used in earlier methods for estimating poverty. Accordingly, implicit price indices (Fisher Price Index) have been computed from the 66th Round NSS (2009-10) data on Household Consumer Expenditure Survey.

- A comparison of the Percentage population below poverty line calculated by the Lakdawala Committee and the Tendulkar Committee for the year 2004-05 is shown in the Table S7.1:

S7.1: Percentage of population below poverty line calculated by the Lakdawala Committee and the Tendulkar Committee for the year 2004-05			
Committee	Rural	Urban	Total
Lakdawala Committee	28.3	25.7	27.5
Tendulkar Committee	41.8	27.5	37.2

*Source: Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty, 2009
Planning Commission*



■ As per Tendulkar Committee recommendations, the state wise urban poverty lines of 2004-05 are updated for 2009-10 based on price rise during this period using Fisher price indices. The statewise rural-urban price differential in 2009-10 has been applied on state specific urban poverty lines to get state specific rural poverty lines.

■ The Planning Commission uses poverty line, based on per capita consumption expenditure, as the criterion to determine the persons living below the poverty line. The Planning Commission estimates proportion of people living below the poverty line at national and state level using the mentioned poverty lines and applying it to class-wise distribution of household consumption expenditure. The latter is obtained from the large sample surveys of household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Office every five years. The last survey in these series was conducted in 2011-12 (NSS 68th Round). However Planning Commission has updated the poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 as per the methodology recommended by Tendulkar Committee.

■ The percentage of persons below poverty

line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole.

S7.2: National Poverty lines (in Rs per capita per month) for the years 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12

Year	Rural	Urban
2004-05	446.7	578.8
2009-10	672.8	859.6
2011-12	816.0	1000.0

Source: Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty (2009) Planning Commission; Poverty Estimates 2009-10 and Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Planning Commission

Poverty Scenario since 1993-94

■ Based on the above mentioned methodology, it is possible to estimate the proportion of people living below the poverty line for different social groups, viz. SCs, STs, etc. But due to very small samples, it is difficult to have a comparative picture over time. At all-India level, the poverty ratio for the rural areas was 37.3 percent in 1993-94 and it declined to 27.1 percent by 1999-2000. The corresponding ratios for the urban households were 32.4 percent and 23.6 percent, respectively. The poverty ratios for SCs and STs were significantly higher both in 1993-94 and 1999-2000. This can be seen from the table S7.3:

S7.3: Percentage of People living below Poverty Line						
	Rural			Urban		
	STs	SCs	All	STs	SCs	All
1993-94	51.94	48.11	37.27	41.14	49.48	32.36
1999-00	45.86	36.25	27.11	34.75	38.47	23.65

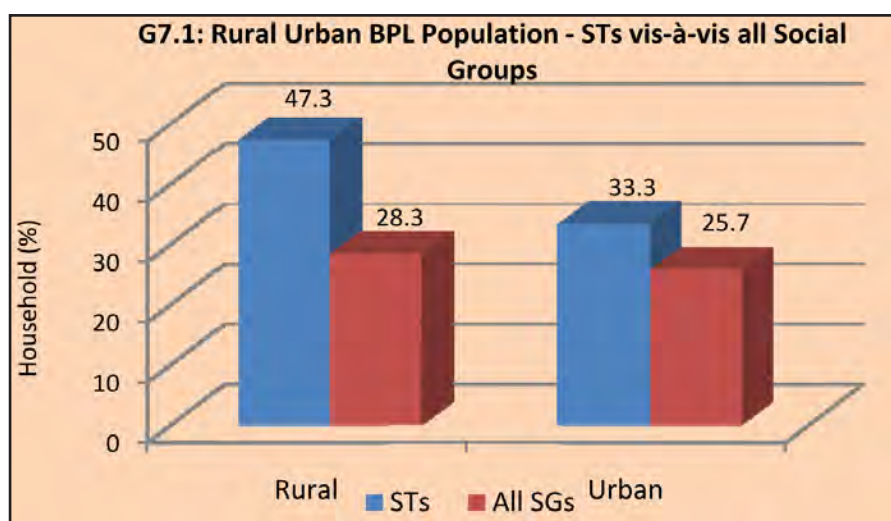
Source: Planning Commission



- It may also be observed that as against 27 percent of all population living below the poverty line in the rural areas in 1999-2000, 36 percent of SC population and 46 percent of ST population lived below the poverty line. There was a decline in the poverty ratio of 27% for all population, 25% for SCs and 12% for STs as compared to 1993-94. This implies that the poverty ratio declined faster for all population than for SCs and STs, though between the SCs and STs, the decline has been more rapid in the case of former.
- Similar trend is observed in the urban areas where the proportion of people living below the poverty line declined

faster for all population than for SCs and STs. However, there is significant difference between the rural and the urban areas. In the rural areas, the proportion of SC population living in poverty is lower than poverty ratio of ST population. The situation is the reverse in the urban areas. As a result, the ratio of people living in poverty for SCs and STs to all population below poverty line has changed significantly. See graph G7.1 below.

- As per the Planning Commission, during 2004-05, at the all India level, 47.3 percent of Scheduled Tribes are below poverty line in rural areas as against 33.3 percent in urban areas.



Source: Planning Commission (2004-05)

- While in rural areas, highest percentage of people below poverty line was found to be Scheduled Tribes as compared to SCs (36.8 percent), OBC (26.7 percent) and others (16.1 percent), in urban areas,

highest percentage of people below poverty line were SCs (39.9 percent) as compared to STs (33.3 percent), OBCs (31.4 percent) and others (16.0 percent). (Table 7.4).



■ Though the percentage of STs below poverty line in rural areas has declined from 51.94 in 1993-1994 to 47.3 percent in 2004-05, the GAP of STs to All (Table 7.2) has risen from 14.6 points to 19 points in rural areas. The situation in urban areas shows an improvement as the percentage of STs below poverty line in urban areas have steadily declined from 41.1 in 1993-94 to 33.3 in

2004-05, and the GAP of STs to All (Table 7.5) have also declined from 10 points to 8 points. Incidence of poverty is thus more pronounced among STs in rural areas than in urban areas.

■ The Tables S7.4 and S7.5 show the States with Rural and Urban Poverty ratios of STs greater than the country's average for STs for the year 2004-05.

S7.4: States with Rural Poverty ratio > country's average for STs (2004-05)	
State	% of ST Population
Orissa	75.6
Madhya Pradesh	58.6
Maharashtra	56.6
Chhattisgarh	54.7
Jharkhand	54.2
Bihar	53.3
All India	47.3

Source: Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission

■ The NSS 61st Round (Report no 472) estimates the per 1000 distribution of persons by MPCE class (Rs.) and the Average Monthly Per Capita

S7.5: States with Urban Poverty ratio > country's average for STs (2004-05)	
State	% of ST population
Uttarakhand	64.4
Orissa	61.8
Karnataka	58.3
Bihar	57.2
Andhra Pradesh	50.0
Jharkhand	45.1
Madhya Pradesh	44.7
Chhattisgarh	41.0
Maharashtra	40.4
Uttar Pradesh	37.4
All India	33.30

Source: Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission

Expenditure. MPCE: 2004-05 (Rs.) for the year 2004-05, as in the Table S7.6:

S7.6: Per 1000 distribution of persons by MPCE class (Rs.)						
	MPCE Class	STs	SCs	OBCs	Others	All
Rural	0-410	597	509	395	258	405
	410-580	239	290	311	294	295
	580-1155	150	176	249	356	252
	1155 & above	14	24	46	92	50
Urban	0-675	458	567	490	269	399
	675-1100	323	284	306	298	299
	1100-25401	205	134	183	350	252
	2540 & above	15	15	22	84	49

contd....



S7.6: Per 1000 distribution of persons by MPCE class (Rs.)

Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure. MPCE:2004-05 (Rs.)						
Rural		426	475	557	685	559
Urban		857	758	871	1306	1052

Source: Report No.472: NSS 61st Round – 2004-05

- The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), in its Report on Rural Development Statistics 2011-12, calculated the Poverty among SCs and STs in Rural & Urban India for years 1983-84, 1993-94, 1999-2000, 2004-05 & 2009-10. The same is presented in S7.7.

S7.7: Poverty among SCs and STs – Rural & Urban India (1983-84, 1993-94, 1999-2000, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Year	SC		ST		Others		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	1983-84	58.1	56.5	63.8	54.2	37.0	39.1	45.6
1993-94	48.1	49.9	52.2	42.4	31.3	30.6	37.1	33.7
1999-2000	36.2	38.6	45.9	34.8	21.6	20.6	27.1	23.7
2004-05 (Revised Est.)	52.7	40.0	61.9	35.0	26.2	15.8	41.8	25.7
2009-10	43.5	33.0	47.1	28.8	21.1	11.9	33.8	20.9

Note: Data Taken from: <http://www.nird.org.in/Rural%20Development%20Statistics%202011-12/data/sec-10.pdf> (Table 10.19)

- The data from NIRD Report presented in the table above shows that poverty among STs has declined sharply from 61.9% in 2004-05 to 47.1% in 2009-10 in rural areas and significantly in urban areas (Tendulkar Methodology). However, decline in percentage of poverty is seen among SCs, Others and also at the Total level.
- Another way of looking at absolute poverty situation is to compute Engel's ratio. It is an axiom that defines the differences in consumer spending patterns in respect of food at different income levels was first as observed by Ernst Engel, commonly known as Engel's law. The Engel's law is a very well established regularity in Economics. The law noted that the percentage of income



families spend on food declines as their income level rises. This law does not suggest that money spent on food falls with increase in income, but instead that the percentage of income spent on food rises slower than the percentage increase

in income. The Engel Coefficient is the proportion of family income that is spent on food for the year 2004-05 and 2009-10 for the 'all population' and 'tribal population' are given in table S7.8.

S7.8: Engel's Coefficients: Percentage of expenditure on food				
year	Rural Sector		Urban Sector	
	All population	Tribal Population	All population	Tribal Population
2004-05	55.0	58.9	42.5	46.5
2009-10	56.3	59.9	43.5	46.8

■ It may be observed that the Engel Coefficients were consistently higher for tribal population over the two rounds of NSS survey. What was alarming in the Engel's Coefficients was the increasing trend across the board. For 'all population' it was higher by 1.3 and 1.0 percentage points in rural and urban area respectively. Whereas 1.0 and 0.3 percentage point in rural and urban area respectively for tribal population. UN Food and Agriculture Organisation commented that households with Engel Coefficient was more than 59% should be considered as impoverished. Which meant that entire Tribal community was impoverished in 2009-10.

Relative Poverty of the Tribal population of the country.

■ Various methods of measuring relative poverty have been prescribed by economists and various world bodies. Such as inequality in the distribution of

income, consumption or other attributes across the population; and vulnerability, defined here as the probability or risk today of being in poverty – or falling deeper into poverty - in the future. Couple of such measures are

- (i) **Decile dispersion ratio:** ratio of the average consumption or income of the richest 10 percent of the population divided by the average income of the bottom 10 percent.
- (ii) **Share of income/consumption of the poorest x%.**

■ However, these measures are insufficient to measure relative poverty of a socially and economically constrained distinct group of people-the tribes of the country as compared to the population of the country as a whole. One the mission statement of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs aims at raising the socio-economic standard of tribals to the level

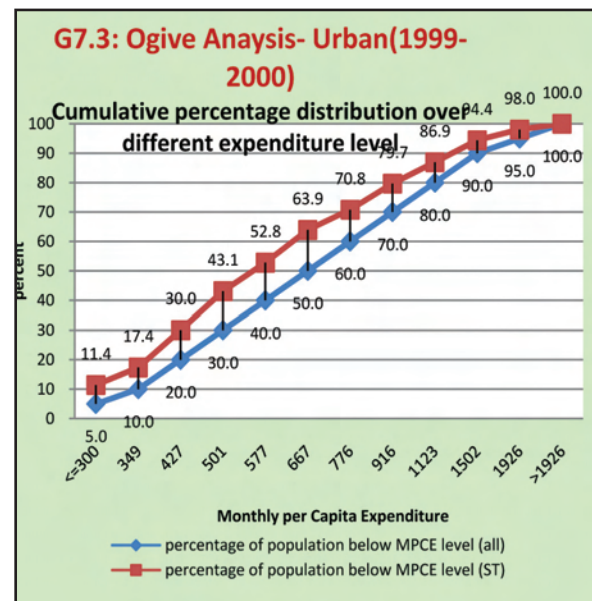
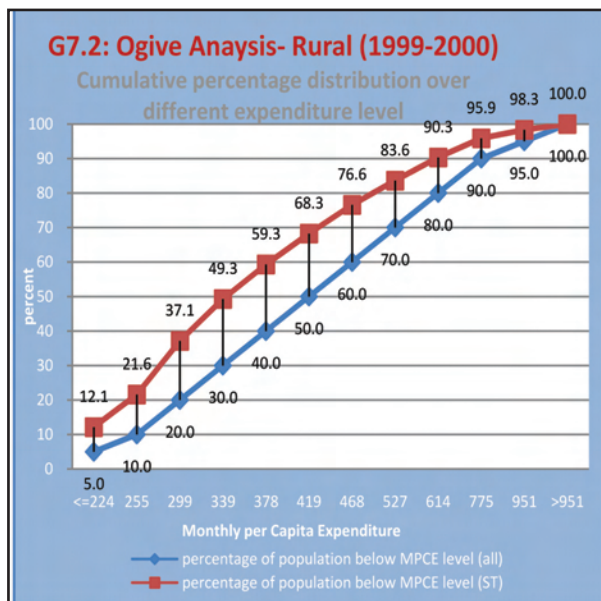


of general population. It is therefore imperative to examine the income/consumption distribution of the tribals as compared to the general population to understand relative poverty, disparity and change thereof.

- To study the change in relative poverty and disparity, the population distribution of tribals and general population over various expenditure classes has been studied through *Ogive analysis*. In the NSS survey reports, detail analysis is

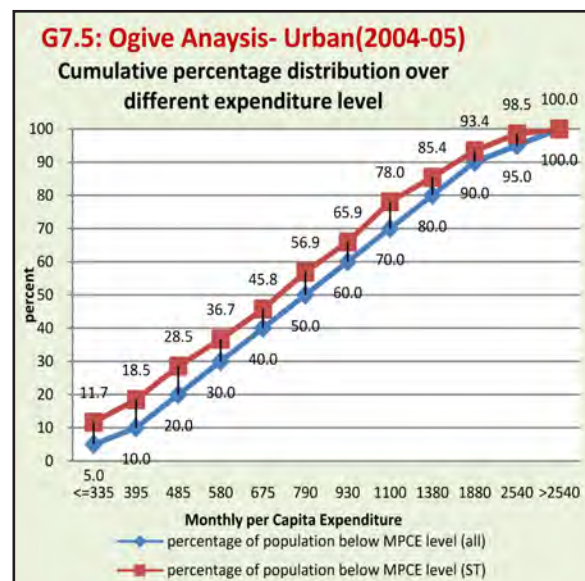
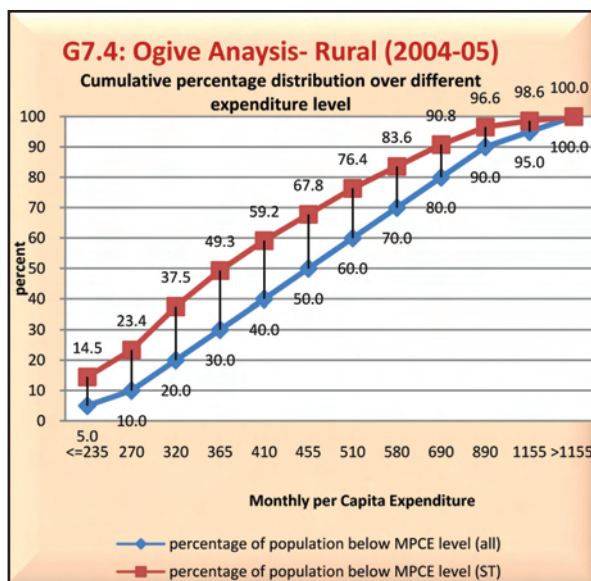
carried out by classifying the population into 12 percentile classes (at 5%, 10%, 20%...80%, 90%, 95%) of per capita monthly expenditure at all-India level, separately for rural and urban sector. The *Ogive* curve is a simple plot of cumulative frequency (in this case percent) against the maximum of each class.

- Three quinquennial NSS survey data viz. 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10 have been studied



- It may be observed that at the expenditure class where median occurred across the population, 68.3 percent tribal population fell below the median of general population in the rural sector.

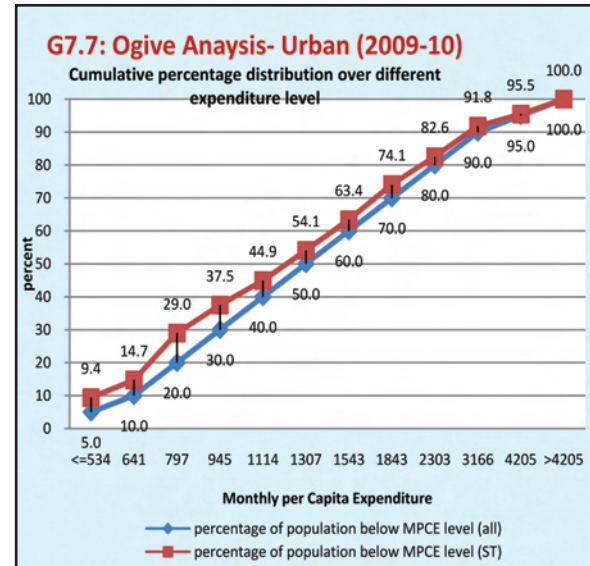
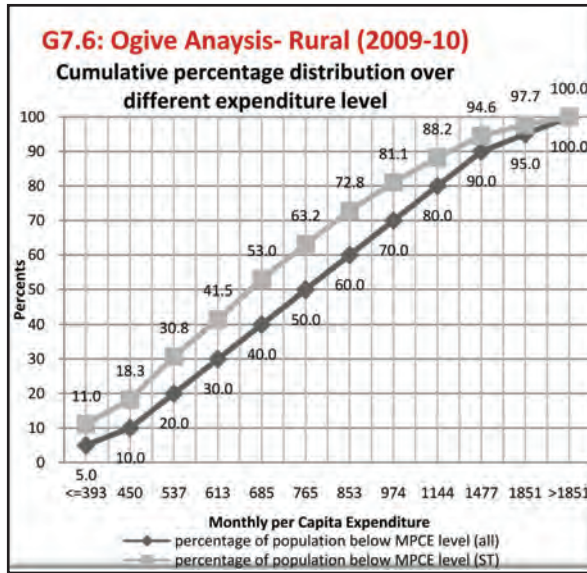
In urban sector, about 63.9 percent of tribal population fell below the median across the population. As observed from the graph G7.2 and G7.3 the disparity is more prominent in rural area in 1999-2000.



■ The relative poverty scenario has not changed from 1999-2000 in 2004-05. Like in 1999-2000 about 67.3% of tribal population fell below the median class of expenditure across population in the rural area. However, in urban area distribution of tribal population in the national level expenditure class is much closer to general population. Interestingly, 2009-10 survey result

showed that the frozen condition, i.e. motionless relative poverty condition of tribals in 1999-2000 and 2004-05 had been made small move to close the gap in the rural area. The following table gives a comparative picture of tribal below national level percentile classes of expenditure for few broad percentile classes. The result is self-explanatory.

S7.9: Comparative picture of tribal below national level percentile classes of expenditure for few broad percentile classes			
Percentile classes of expenditure for the country	Percentage of tribal below percentile classes of expenditure across the population		
	2009-10	2004-05	1999-2000
30	41.5	49.3	49.3
50	63.2	67.8	68.3
70	81.1	83.6	83.6



Deprivation Measure

- The following table gives the difference in percentage of tribal population in various national level percentile classes. As evident

from the table the differences remain stagnant during 1999 to 2005. Some what improved picture can be observed for the in 2009-10.

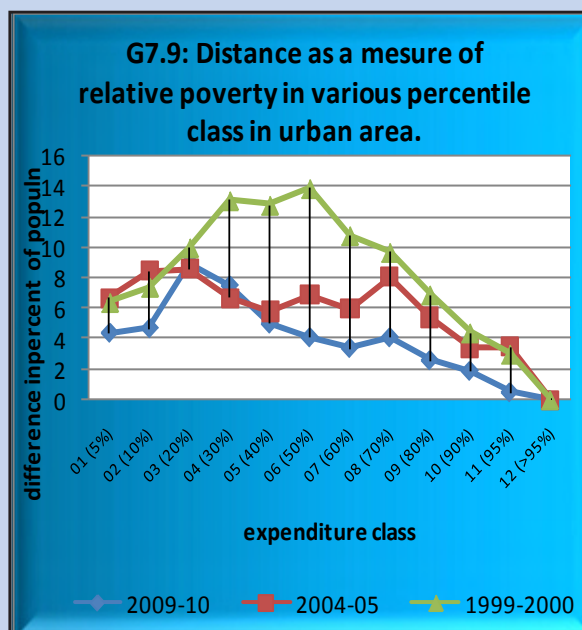
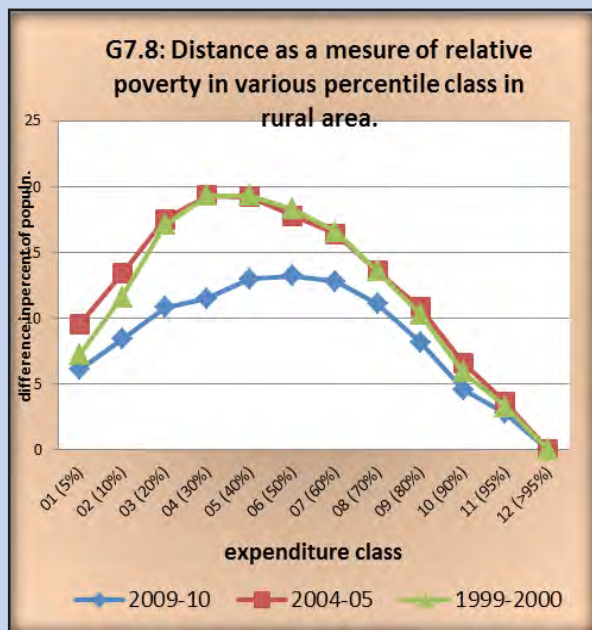
S7.10: Difference in percentage of tribal population in various national level percentile classes

Expenditure class	Difference in various expenditure class					
	RURAL AREAS			URBAN AREAS		
	2009-10	2004-05	1999-2000	2009-10	2004-05	1999-2000
01 (5%)	6.1	9.5	7.2	4.4	6.7	6.4
02 (10%)	8.4	13.4	11.6	4.7	8.5	7.4
03 (20%)	10.8	17.5	17.1	9.0	8.6	10.0
04 (30%)	11.5	19.3	19.3	7.5	6.7	13.1
05 (40%)	13.0	19.2	19.3	5.0	5.8	12.8
06 (50%)	13.2	17.8	18.3	4.1	6.9	13.9
07 (60%)	12.8	16.4	16.6	3.4	6.0	10.8
08 (70%)	11.1	13.6	13.6	4.1	8.1	9.7
09 (80%)	8.2	10.8	10.3	2.6	5.4	6.9
10 (90%)	4.6	6.6	5.9	1.9	3.4	4.4
11 (95%)	2.8	3.6	3.3	0.5	3.5	3.0
12 (>95%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



■ A comparative picture is given in graph G7.8 and G7.9 for rural and urban area respectively. A simple deprivation index can be devised by computing average distance with equal weightage for each percentile classes. For rural sector the

deprivation index computed as 8.5, 12.3, 11.9 for rural area for the year 2009-10, 2004-05 and 1999-2000 respectively. In the urban area the deprivation index are 3.9, 5.8 and 8.2 for the corresponding years.



■ Measuring only relative income poverty captures just part of the picture and does not fully describe the complexity of poverty. It is also important to measure other things that capture the multi-dimensional nature of poverty.

■ These include things such as the level of indebtedness, the level of unemployment and joblessness, the extent of poor health or educational disadvantage, the number of people living in inadequate housing and poor environmental conditions and the extent to which people have inadequate access to public services.





SECTION-8

**Women Empowerment and
Domestic Violence**



Section-8 : Women Empowerment and Domestic Violence

A. Women Empowerment

- The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Empowerment is seen as a process by which the ones without power gain greater control over their lives. This means control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology. It involves power to, power with and power within. Some define empowerment as a process of awareness and conscientization, of capacity building leading to greater participation, effective decision-making power and control leading to transformative action. This involves ability to get what one wants and to influence others on our concerns. With reference to women, the power relation that has to be involved includes their lives at multiple levels - family, community, market and the state. Importantly, it involves at the psychological level - women's ability to assert themselves and this is constructed by the 'gender roles' assigned to her especially in a cultural setup which resists change like India.
- Employment can be a source of empowerment for both women and men. It may be particularly empowering for women if it puts them in control of income. As per Women's reports of NFHS-3 (2005-06), MoHFW, Control over ST women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings shows that the person who decides how women's cash earnings are used is mainly 'Wife and husband' which is in fact higher for STs than all other social groups. Also, the cash earnings of 73.3 percent of ST women of age group 15-49 yrs, were less when compared with their husband's cash earnings which is in line with other social groups too. (Table 8.1)
- Similar information as reported by men in the age 15-49 shown in Table 8.2, indicates only 14.8 percent of ST women decide how women's cash earnings are used, which is marginally lower than other social groups. Primarily 'Wife and husband' jointly (69.8 percent) decide how women's cash earnings are to be used. As far as women's cash earnings when compared with their husband's cash earnings are concerned, only 6.5 percent ST women earned more than their husband which was lowest among all social groups. The above information may provide some insight into women's empowerment in the family and the extent of their control over decision-making in the household.
- To assess women's decision-making autonomy, information was sought on women's participation in four different



types of household decisions: the respondent's own health care, making major household purchases, making household purchases for daily needs, and visiting her family or relatives. As regards women's participation in decision making, it is seen that while 37.5 percent currently married women of age 15-49 participate in all four decisions, 20.0 percent participate in none of the four decisions. (Table 8.3)

- Table 8.4, which highlights men's attitude toward wives' participation in decision making shows that 47.9 percent currently married ST men age 15-49 think that their wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband on all the five decisions indicated in the Table while 88.1 percent of ST men think that their wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband on how many children to have, with a meager 4.4 percent who think that their wives need not be a part of any of the decisions.
- Another facet of women's empowerment is 'women's access to money and credit' (Table 8.5) wherein 38.2 percent of ST women have money that they can decide how to use but only 9.0 percent have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.
- 30.1 percent of ST women knew of a microcredit programme but only 3.1 percent have taken a loan from a microcredit programme. (Table 8.5)

- Only 3.0 percent are not allowed to go to any of the three places at all which is almost same for all the social groups chosen for the survey.
- Thus, all indicators of women's access to financial resources, an important element of women's empowerment, are lower for women belonging to STs, as compared with women belonging to the other social groups.

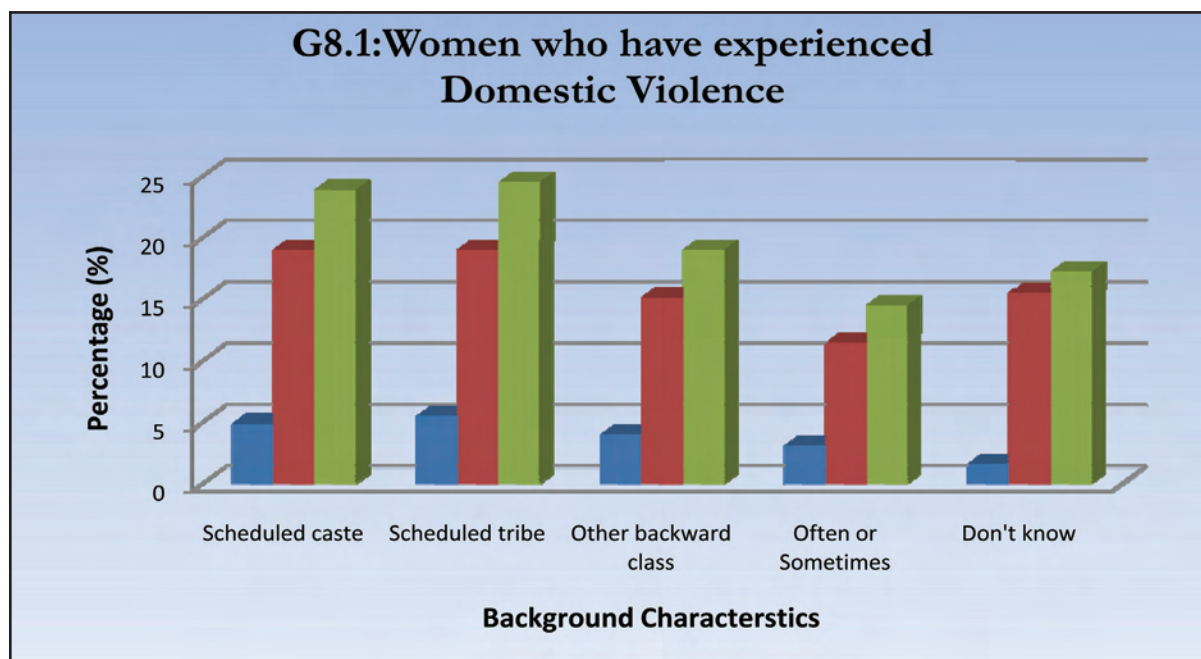
B. Domestic violence against women

- Violence against women is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Specific groups of women are more vulnerable, including minority groups, indigenous and migrant women, refugee women and those in situations of armed conflict, women in institutions and detention, women with disabilities, female children, and elderly women. Domestic violence is the most prevalent yet relatively hidden and ignored form of violence against women and girls.
- Violence against women has serious consequences for their mental and physical well-being including their reproductive and sexual health (WHO 1997). One of the most common forms of violence against women worldwide is abuse by a husband.



■ Table 8.7 shows that prevalence of violence is much higher among women belonging to STs and SCs than among women who do not belong to these categories. While variation in violence

during the 12 months preceding the survey by different social group pattern, the differentials are much smaller. (See graph G8.1 below)




■ Table 8.8 shows that one ST woman out of ten ST women in the age group 15-49 years have sometimes or the other experienced sexual violence.

■ Women who believe that a husband is justified in committing violence against his wife for any of the specified reasons, may believe themselves to be low in status both absolutely and relative to men. Such a perception could act as a barrier to accessing health care for them and their children, affect their attitude toward contraceptive use, and impact their general well-being.

■ It is seen from Table 8.9 that among ever married ST women 47 percent of ever married women in the age group of 15-49 years have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence which is higher than that of any of the other social groups.

- Out of these ever married women in the age group of 15-49 years who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence, 65.4 percent ST women never told anyone about the violence. Barely one out of ten women could tell someone and two out of ten women sought help from any source to end the violence. (Table 8.10)



A woman in traditional tribal attire, including a red and black patterned dress and a headband, is performing a dance. She is barefoot and has her hands raised. In the background, other people in similar attire are visible, some playing drums. The setting appears to be an outdoor or semi-outdoor area with a dirt floor.

SECTION-9

**Crimes committed Against
Scheduled Tribe Men
and Women**

Section-9 : Crimes committed against Scheduled Tribe Men and Women

■ India is committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections of society in particular. Equality of status and opportunity to all citizens of the country is guaranteed by the Constitution of India, which also provides that no individual shall be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, caste or sex, etc. Fundamental Rights and other specific provisions, namely, Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India stand testimony to the commitment of the State towards its people. The strategy of the State is to secure distributive justice and allocation of resources to support programmes for social, economic and educational advancement of the weaker sections in general and those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular. The Scheduled Tribes in India, constituting almost 8.6% of

the total population, have not remained untouched from various crimes. They have been victims of countless crimes, both because of their gullibility and lack of hearing of their grievances. Looking at the year wise comparative data on the crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes, from 2006 to 2012 (see S 9.1), it is seen that:

- Murders decreased from 2006 to 2010 but increased in the year 2011 and 2012. The increase in murders in 2012 was about 9.09% over the year 2011. Rapes decreased from 2006 to 2009 but increased in 2010 and 2011. However a marginal fall of 5.57% was noticed in 2012 over 2011. Similar trend was seen in case of Kidnappings and abductions with a sharp decline of 24.82% in 2012.
- Dacoity also registered a fall of 28.57% in 2012 over 2011 while Robbery rose

S9.1: Cases Registered Under Crimes Against STs In India During 2001-2012									
S. No.	CRIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% variation of 2012 over 2011
1	Murder	195	140	124	122	124	143	156	9.09
2	Rape	699	627	585	589	640	772	729	-5.57
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	88	89	87	66	69	137	103	-24.82
4	Dacoity	12	9	13	3	7	7	5	-28.57
5	Robbery	29	21	17	22	5	9	15	66.67
6	Arson	46	54	46	27	33	24	26	8.33
7	Hurt	838	855	777	715	917	803	816	1.62
8	Other Crimes Against STs	2603	2628	2855	2882	2927	2700	2759	2.19
9	Protection of Civil Rights Act	49	5	6	2	5	7	2	-71.43
10	SC/ST (POA) Act	1232	1104	882	822	1037	1154	1311	13.60
	Total Crimes against STs	5791	5532	5392	5250	5764	5756	5922	2.88

Source: Crime in India 2012



significantly in 2012 over 2011 and from 2006 to 2007, Arson steadily decreased from 2008 to 2012 with an increase in 2010. The increase in Arson in 2012 was about 8.33% over the year 2011.

- Protection of Civil Rights Act saw a substantial decline from 2006 to 2012. The decrease in this case is 71.43% in 2012 over the year 2011.
- Analyzing State-wise data on incidence and rate of crime committed against Scheduled Tribes in 2012 it has emerged that the incidence of crime against STs is highest in Rajasthan with 1351 cases which is 22.81% to the All India Total, followed by Madhya Pradesh with 1218 cases and 20.57% to the All India Total. Rajasthan, having the second most tribal population, also ranks second with 1110 cases against Scheduled Tribes in India. (Table 9.1)
- Goa followed by Manipur has the least rate of crimes against Scheduled Tribes in India in 2012, with one and two cases as per rank in terms of percentage share. Rate of Cognizable Crimes is highest in Kerala and lowest in Manipur.
- Studying the incidence, rate and percentage contribution to all India of crimes committed against scheduled tribes during 2012 under different categories, it is clear that Madhya Pradesh has the highest rate of crime. (Table 9.2)
- The highest percentage of murders (39.74% among all India) and rapes (39.51% among all India) were again committed in the State of Madhya Pradesh and second highest were in the State of Chhattisgarh (12.18% and 16.19%).
- Cases of Kidnapping and Abduction were highest (43.69) in State of Madhya Pradesh again followed by Gujarat and Chhattisgarh both having high percentage of cases of kidnapping and abduction (12.62% and 9.71% respectively).
- Dacoity at the All India level was highest in the State of Maharashtra with 80%, and Odisha registered second highest number of cases with 20%.
- Jharkhand had the highest number of cases of Robbery with 33.3%, while Odisha and Chhattisgarh are second with 13.3% cases. The cases of Arson were highest in the State of Madhya Pradesh (30.77%), followed by Rajasthan and Odisha with 19.23% cases.
- Cases of Hurt (Section 323-333, 335-338 of IPC) were highest in the State of Madhya Pradesh (30.27%), followed by Rajasthan with 15.07% cases.
- The two states with majority of cases of abuse of Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) were in the State of Karnataka and Maharashtra both with 50% cases.
- Odisha was the State with the highest



number of cases under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act (1989) with 44.16%, Karnataka being the second with 12.51% cases.

- Looking at the overall picture, it was observed that for the Scheduled Tribe population in the country, the two most crime prone states were found to be the State of Rajasthan (22.81%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (20.57%) .
- Studying the disposal of cases by police for crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes during 2012, it was observed that most of the cases pending in the courts were under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 for Scheduled Tribes followed by Hurt (Sec.323-333,335-338 IPC). (Table 9.3)
- In Large numbers of cases of crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes during 2012 rate of charge sheeting was significantly high. 2804 cases of hurt involving Sections 323-333, 335 and 338 of IPC were there in the court which included pending cases from the previous year, out of which in 650 cases the trials were completed.
- Out of 5420 cases at the beginning of the year 2012, including pending cases

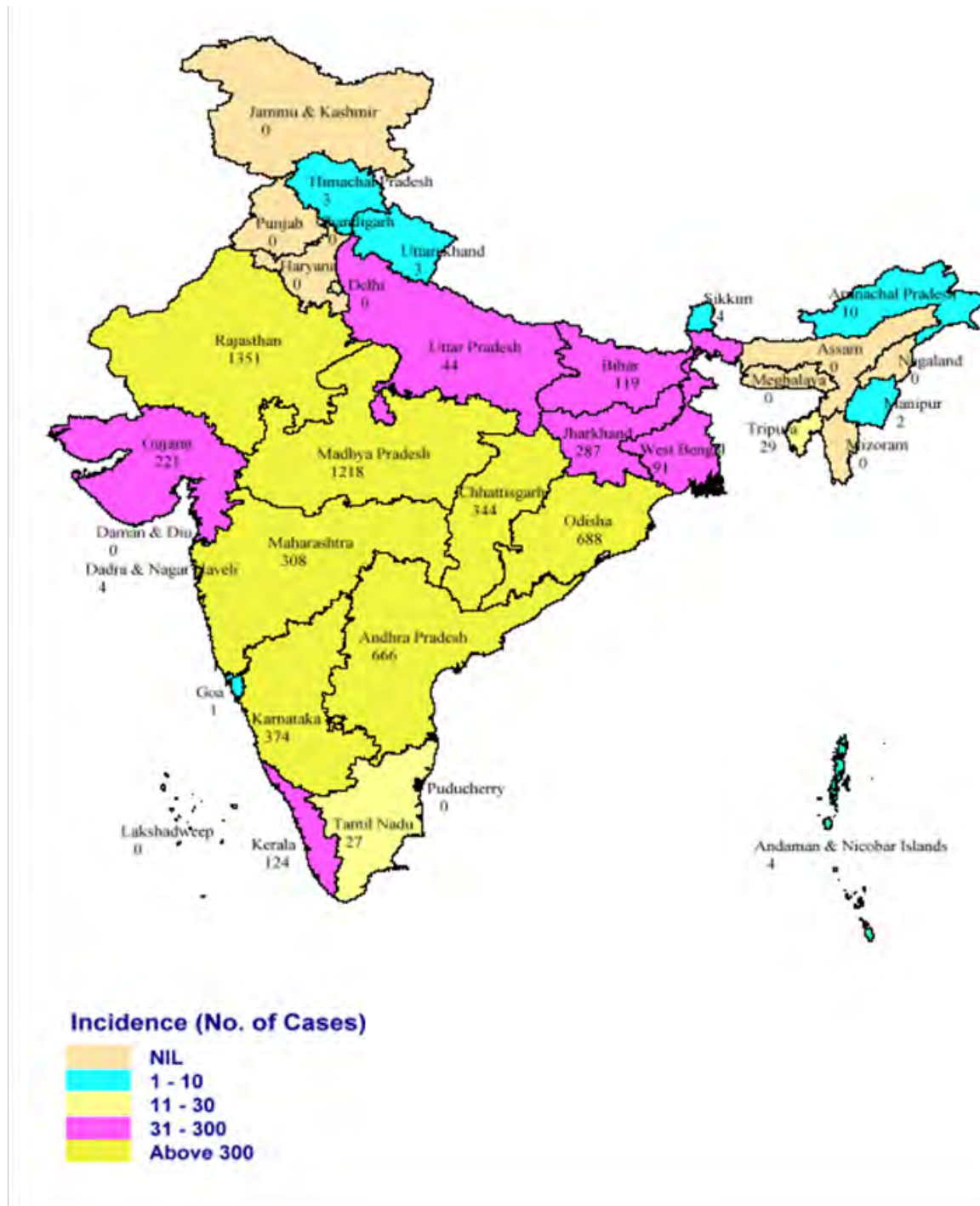
from previous year, involving SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 that were pending for trial, 3747 cases were still pending at the end of 2012, only 606 cases got disposed off during 2012. Other crimes against Scheduled Tribes also constituted a significant part of pending trial and their disposal.

- Performance of the States in respect of disposal of cases against Scheduled Tribes, by courts for crimes committed against them during 2012, indicates that most of the cases against Scheduled Tribes were pending in the courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh (3562), followed by Odisha (2736) Rajasthan (2247). (Table 9.5)
- Most of the cases where trials were completed and persons convicted were in the States of Madhya Pradesh (409) followed by Chhattisgarh (41). Most of the cases where trials were completed and persons were acquitted were in Madhya Pradesh (639) followed by Odisha (382).
- To conclude, in all India, the overall highest Conviction Rate for crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes was found in Madhya Pradesh (39%) followed by Chhattisgarh(35.5%) and Jharkhand (34.2%).



M 9.1: Incidence of Crime Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

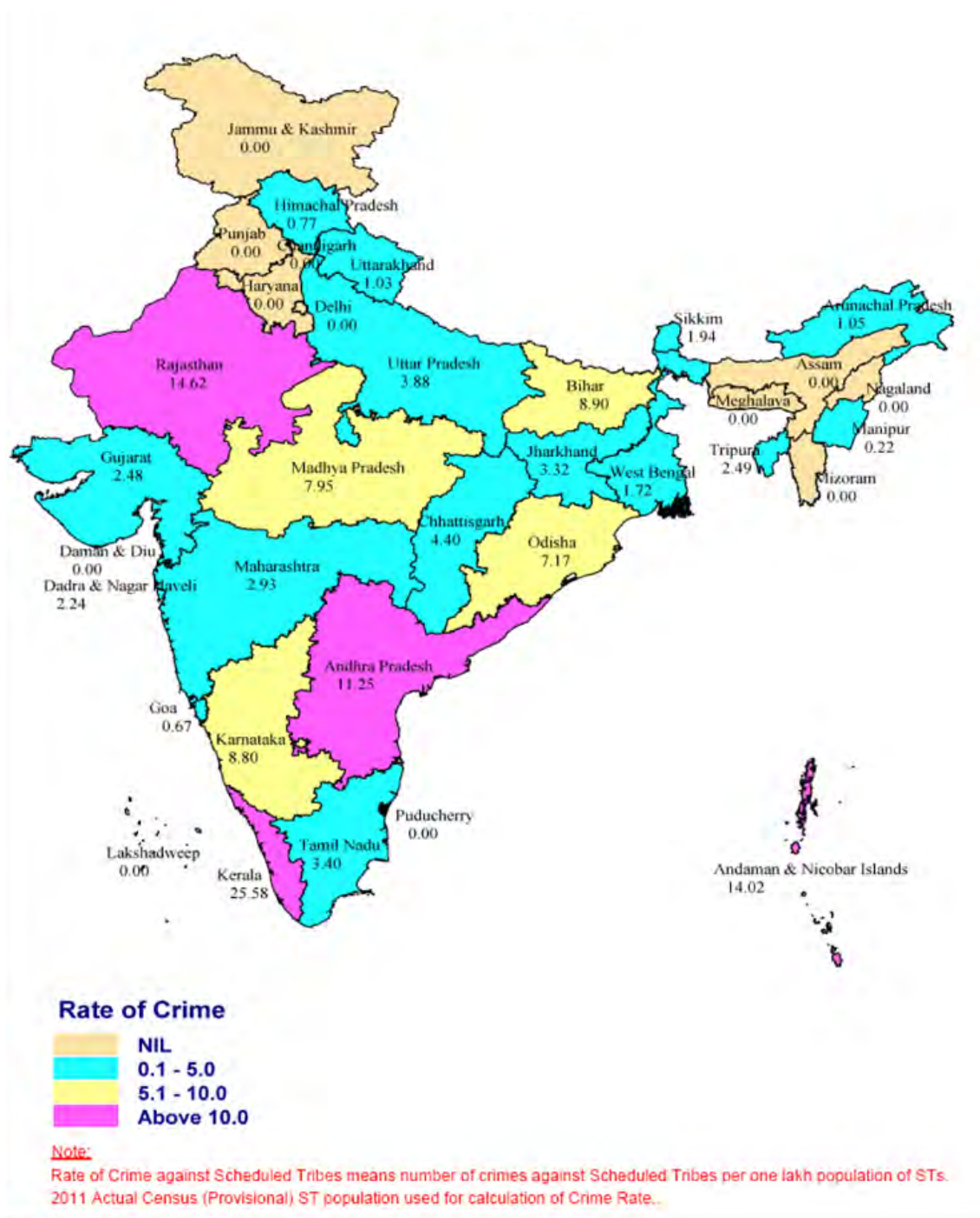
(All India 5,922)





M 9.2: Rate Of Crime Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

(All India 5.68)







TABBLES



Section-1 : Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribe population and its distribution

T 1.1: Comparison of Population of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and All Categories

(In Crores)

Type	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		All Categories	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Male	8.6	10.3	4.3	5.2	53.2	62.3
Female	8.1	9.8	4.2	5.1	49.6	58.7
All -India	16.7	20.1	8.4	10.4	102.9	121.1

Source: Census 2001 & Census 2011

T 1.2 : Change in percentage of ST to total population

Number of States/UTs	
No listed ST in Census 2001 and Census 2011	5 (Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry)
Change within +0.2 percent points	7 (Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu)
Decrease by more than 0.2% percent points	5 (Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, D & N Haveli, A & N Islands)
Increase by more than 1 percent points	4 States/UTs (Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa)
Increase by 0.2 to 1 Percent points	14 States/UTs (all except the above)

Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013



T 1.3: Change between Census 2001 and Census 2011 and Change in list

State/UT	% to total population		Additions in the list after Census 2001
	2001	2011	
Himachal Pradesh	4.0	5.7	9 Beta, Beda 10 Domba, Gara, Zoba Area restriction removed for Gaddi and Gujjar
Sikkim	20.6	33.8	3 Limboo 4 Tamang
Arunachal Pradesh	64.2	68.8	All tribes of the State are included in the list. After Census 2001, more specific names like Idu, Taroan, Hrusso, Tagin, Khanba and Adi have been mentioned in this list
Goa	0.0	10.2	6 Kubnbi 7 Gawad 8 Velip
Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	11.9	No change
Rajasthan	12.6	13.5	No change
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.6	Change from SC to ST for different names in specified districts
Manipur	34.2	35.1	30 Poumai naga 31 Tarao 32 Khram 33 Any Kuki tribes
Tripura	31.1	31.8	Sub-tribe names under: 6 Bengshel, Dub, Kipend, Kalai, Karbong, Legui, Mussum, Rupini, Sukuchep, Thangchep 14 Murashing
Odisha	22.1	22.8	Addition of names in many Listed tribes
Madhya Pradesh	20.3	21.1	Change in area restriction for some of the tribes

Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013



T 1.4 : Change between Census 2001 and Census 2011 and probable reason

State/UT	% to total population		Possible reason
	2001	2011	
Nagaland	89.1	86.5	Migration from outside State
Chhattisgarh	31.8	30.6	Reduction in line with previous Census (reduced by 0.7 points between Census 1991 and Census 2001)
Daman & Diu	8.8	6.3	Migration from outside State
D& N Haveli	62.2	52.0	Migration from outside State
A & N Islands	8.3	7.5	Tsunami

Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013



T 1.5 : Modifications Made in the List of Scheduled Tribes After 2001 Census

S. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Total Number of Modifications	Additions as Synonym/ Sub-group in the Existing Entry	Additions as main Entry/ Main Entry along with Synonym/ Sub- Group	Transfer from SC list	Deletion	Area Restriction Omitted	Area Restriction Imposed / Redefined	Substitution	Modification Earlier entry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total	272	194	41	12	15	2	3	3	1
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	25	2		2		2	1	
2	Arunchal Pradesh	7	2	4					1	
3	Assam	7		6					1	
4	Bihar	12	9	3						
5	Goa	3		3						
6	Gujarat	8	2	3		3				
7	Himachal Pradesh	4		2			2			
8	Jharkhand	11	9	2						
9	Karnataka	5	4	1						
10	Kerala	31	17	6	2	5		1		
11	Madhya Pradesh	3				3				
12	Maharashtra	3				2				1
13	Manipur	5		4						
14	Mizoram	1		1						
15	Odisha	115	115							
16	Sikkim	2		2						
17	Tamil Nadu	1								
18	Tripura	11	11							
19	Uttar Pradesh	10			10					
20	West Bengal	2		2						

Source : Presentation "SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA, Census 2011" by Registrar General of India, May 2013



T 1.6: State-wise Demographic Status of Total Population & ST Population (Census 1991, 2001 & 2011), their decadal growth rate (from 2001) and proportions of STs to the State and to the Country's total population

S.No	India/ State	Total Population			Decadal Growth in % (from 2001)	ST Population			Decadal Growth in % (from 2001)	% age of STs in the State to total State population in 2011	% age of STs in the State to total ST population in India in 2011
		1991	2001	2011		1991	2001	2011			
	India	838,583,988	1,028,610,328	1,210,569,573	17.69	67,758,380	84,326,240	104,281,034	23.66	-	-
1	Andhra Pradesh	66,508,008	76,210,007	84,580,777	10.98	4,199,481	5,024,104	5,918,073	17.79	7.00	5.68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	864,558	1,097,968	1,383,727	26.03	550,351	705,158	951,821	34.98	68.79	0.91
3	Assam	22,414,322	26,655,528	31,205,576	17.07	2,874,441	3,308,570	3,884,371	17.40	12.45	3.72
4	Bihar	86,374,465	82,998,509	104,099,452	25.42	6,616,914	758,351	1,336,573	76.25	1.28	1.28
5	Chhattisgarh*	-	20,833,803	25,545,198	22.61	-	6,616,596	7,822,902	18.23	30.62	7.50
6	Goa	1,169,793	1,347,668	1,458,545	8.23	376	566	149,275	26273.67	10.23	0.14
7	Gujarat	41,309,582	50,671,017	60,439,692	19.28	6,161,775	7,481,160	8,917,174	19.20	14.75	8.55
8	Haryana	16,463,648	21,144,564	25,351,462	19.90	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,170,877	6,077,900	6,864,602	12.94	218,349	244,587	392,126	60.32	5.71	0.38
10	J&K	-	10,143,700	12,541,302	23.64	-	1,105,979	1,493,299	35.02	11.91	1.43
11	Jharkhand*	-	26,945,829	32,988,134	22.42	-	7,087,068	8,645,042	21.98	26.21	8.29
12	Karnataka	44,977,201	52,850,562	61,095,297	15.60	1,915,691	3,463,986	4,248,987	22.66	6.95	4.07
13	Kerala	29,098,518	31,841,374	33,406,061	4.91	320,967	364,189	484,839	33.13	1.45	0.46
14	Madhya Pradesh	66,181,170	60,348,023	72,626,809	20.35	15,399,034	12,233,474	15,316,784	25.20	21.09	14.69
15	Maharashtra	78,937,187	96,878,627	112,374,333	15.99	7,318,281	8,577,276	10,510,213	22.54	9.35	10.08
16	Manipur	1,837,149	2,166,788	2,570,390	18.63	632,173	741,141	902,740	21.80	35.12	0.87
17	Meghalaya	1,774,778	2,318,822	2,966,889	27.95	1,517,927	1,992,862	2,555,861	28.25	86.15	2.45
18	Mizoram	689,756	888,573	1,097,206	23.48	653,565	839,310	1,036,115	23.45	94.43	0.99
19	Nagaland	1,209,546	1,990,036	1,978,502	-0.58	1,060,822	1,774,026	1,710,973	-3.55	86.48	1.64
20	Orissa	31,659,736	36,804,660	41,974,218	14.05	7,032,214	8,145,081	9,590,756	17.75	22.85	9.20

Contid....



T 1.6: State-wise Demographic Status of Total Population & ST Population (Census 1991, 2001 & 2011), their decadal growth rate (from 2001) and proportions of STs to the State and to the Country's total population

S.No	India/ State	Total Population			Decadal Growth in % (from 2001)	ST Population			Decadal Growth in % (from 2001)	% age of STs in the State to total State population in 2011	% age of STs in the State to total ST population in India in 2011
		1991	2001	2011		1991	2001	2011			
	India	838,583,988	1,028,610,328	1,210,569,573	17.69	67,758,380	84,326,240	104,281,034	23.66	-	-
21	Punjab	20,281,969	24,358,999	27,743,338	13.89	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	44,005,990	56,507,188	68,548,437	21.31	5,474,881	7,097,706	9,238,534	30.16	13.48	8.86
23	Sikkim	406,457	540,851	610,577	12.89	90,901	111,405	206,360	85.23	33.80	0.20
24	Tamil Nadu	55,858,946	62,405,679	72,147,030	15.61	574,194	651,321	794,697	22.01	1.10	0.76
25	Tripura	2,757,205	3,199,203	3,673,917	14.84	853,345	993,426	1,166,813	17.45	31.76	1.12
26	Uttara- khand*	-	8,489,349	10,086,292	18.81	-	256,129	291,903	13.97	2.89	0.28
27	Uttar Pradesh	139,112,287	166,197,921	199,812,341	20.23	287,901	107,963	1,134,273	950.61	0.57	1.09
28	West Bengal	68,077,965	80,176,197	91,276,115	13.84	3,808,760	4,406,794	5,296,953	20.20	5.80	5.08
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	280,661	356,152	380,581	6.86	26.77	29,469	28,530	-3.19	7.50	0.03
30	Chandigarh	642,015	900,635	1,055,450	17.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,477	220,490	343,709	55.88	109,380	137,225	178,564	30.12	51.95	0.17
32	Daman & Diu	101,586	158,204	243,247	53.76	11,724	13,997	15,363	9.76	6.32	0.01
33	Delhi	9,420,644	13,850,507	16,787,941	21.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshad- weep	51,707	60,650	64,473	6.30	48,163	57,321	61,120	6.63	94.80	0.06
35	Puducherry	807,785	974,345	1,247,953	28.08	-	-	-	-	-	-

* States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand were created in the year 2000 after re-organization of the states of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. MANIPUR (Excl. 3 Sub-divisions of Senapati Distt.)



T 1.7: States/ UTs with Percentage of Tribal population more than the country's average (8.61%)

S. No	India/State	% age of STs in the State to total State population in 2011	% age of STs in the State to total ST population in India in 2011
1	Lakshadweep	94.80	0.06
2	Mizoram	94.43	0.99
3	Nagaland	86.48	1.64
4	Meghalaya	86.15	2.45
5	Arunachal Pradesh	68.79	0.91
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.95	0.17
7	Manipur	35.12	0.87
8	Sikkim	33.80	0.20
9	Tripura	31.76	1.12
10	Chhattisgarh*	30.62	7.50
11	Jharkhand*	26.21	8.29
12	Orissa	22.85	9.20
13	Madhya Pradesh	21.09	14.69
14	Gujarat	14.75	8.55
15	Rajasthan	13.48	8.86
16	Assam	12.45	3.72
17	J&K	11.91	1.43
18	Goa	10.23	0.14
19	Maharashtra	9.35	10.08

* States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand were created in the year 2000 after re-organization of the states of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. MANIPUR (Excl. 3 Sub-divisions of Senapati Distt.)

Source : Census 2011



T 1.8: All Population and ST Population- Total, Male & Female (Census 2011)

State	Name of the State/UT	All Population			Scheduled Tribe		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00	India (Excl. 3 Sub-divisions of Senapati Distt. of Manipur)	1210569573	623121843	587447730	104281034	52409823	51871211
01	Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	6640662	5900640	1493299	776257	717042
02	Himachal Pradesh	6864602	3481873	3382729	392126	196118	196008
03	Punjab	27743338	14639465	13103873	0	0	0
04	Chandigarh	1055450	580663	474787	0	0	0
05	Uttarakhand	10086292	5137773	4948519	291903	148669	143234
06	Haryana	25351462	13494734	11856728	0	0	0
07	Nct Of Delhi	16787941	8987326	7800615	0	0	0
08	Rajasthan	68548437	35550997	32997440	9238534	4742943	4495591
09	Uttar Pradesh	199812341	104480510	95331831	1134273	581083	553190
10	Bihar	104099452	54278157	49821295	1336573	682516	654057
11	Sikkim	610577	323070	287507	206360	105261	101099
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	713912	669815	951821	468390	483431
13	Nagaland	1978502	1024649	953853	1710973	866027	844946
14	Manipur	2570390	1290171	1280219	902740	450887	451853
15	Mizoram	1097206	555339	541867	1036115	516294	519821
16	Tripura	3673917	1874376	1799541	1166813	588327	578486
17	Meghalaya	2966889	1491832	1475057	2555861	1269728	1286133
18	Assam	31205576	15939443	15266133	3884371	1957005	1927366
19	West Bengal	91276115	46809027	44467088	5296953	2649974	2646979
20	Jharkhand	32988134	16930315	16057819	8645042	4315407	4329635
21	Odisha	41974218	21212136	20762082	9590756	4727732	4863024
22	Chhattisgarh	25545198	12832895	12712303	7822902	3873191	3949711
23	Madhya Pradesh	72626809	37612306	35014503	15316784	7719404	7597380
24	Gujarat	60439692	31491260	28948432	8917174	4501389	4415785
25	Daman & Diu	243247	150301	92946	15363	7771	7592
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	343709	193760	149949	178564	88844	89720
27	Maharashtra	112374333	58243056	54131277	10510213	5315025	5195188
28	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	42442146	42138631	5918073	2969362	2948711
29	Karnataka	61095297	30966657	30128640	4248987	2134754	2114233
30	Goa	1458545	739140	719405	149275	72948	76327
31	Lakshadweep	64473	33123	31350	61120	30515	30605
32	Kerala	33406061	16027412	17378649	484839	238203	246636
33	Tamil Nadu	72147030	36137975	36009055	794697	401068	393629
34	Puducherry	1247953	612511	635442	0	0	0
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380581	202871	177710	28530	14731	13799

Source: Census 2011



T 1.9: State-wise Scheduled Tribe population and decadal change by residence : Census 2011

State/ UT Code	India/ State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Tribe population 2011			Decadal change 2001-2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	INDIA	104,281,034	93,819,162	10,461,872	23.7	21.3	49.7
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1,493,299	1,406,833	86,466	35	33.4	67.9
2	Himachal Pradesh	392,126	374,392	17,734	60.3	57.9	135.6
3	Punjab	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
4	Chandigarh #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
5	Uttarakhand	291,903	264,819	27,084	14	10.2	70.1
6	Haryana	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
7	NCT of Delhi #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
8	Rajasthan	9,238,534	8,693,123	545,411	30.2	29.4	43.6
9	Uttar Pradesh	1,134,273	1,031,076	103,197	950.6	976	750.4
10	Bihar	1,336,573	1,270,851	65,722	76.2	77.1	61.7
11	Sikkim	206,360	167,146	39,214	85.2	64	313
12	Arunachal Pradesh	951,821	789,846	161,975	35	30.3	63.8
13	Nagaland	1,710,973	1,306,838	404,135	-3.6	-15.4	75.7
14	Manipur	902,740	791,126	111,614	21.8	12.1	216.8
15	Mizoram	1,036,115	507,467	528,648	23.4	17.8	29.4
16	Tripura	1,166,813	1,117,566	49,247	17.5	15.5	93.7
17	Meghalaya	2,555,861	2,136,891	418,970	28.3	27	35.1
18	Assam	3,884,371	3,665,405	218,966	17.4	16.2	42.2
19	West Bengal	5,296,953	4,855,115	441,838	20.2	17.4	63.4
20	Jharkhand	8,645,042	7,868,150	776,892	22	21	32.3
21	Odisha	9,590,756	8,994,967	595,789	17.7	16.8	33.4
22	Chhattisgarh	7,822,902	7,231,082	591,820	18.2	15.4	68.2
23	Madhya Pradesh	15,316,784	14,276,874	1,039,910	25.2	24.7	32.1
24	Gujarat	8,917,174	8,021,848	895,326	19.2	16.8	45.7
25	Daman & Diu #	15,363	7,617	7,746	9.8	-31.9	175.8
26	D & N Haveli #	178,564	150,944	27,620	30.1	18.5	181.4
27	Maharashtra	10,510,213	9,006,077	1,504,136	22.5	20.3	37.9
28	Andhra Pradesh	5,918,073	5,232,129	685,944	17.8	12.6	81.9
29	Karnataka	4,248,987	3,429,791	819,196	22.7	16.9	54.7
30	Goa	149,275	87,639	61,636	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep #	61,120	13,463	47,657	6.6	-58.2	89.8
32	Kerala	484,839	433,092	51,747	33.1	23.7	265.2
33	Tamil Nadu	794,697	660,280	134,417	22	19.8	34.2
34	Puducherry #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	A & N Islands #	28,530	26,715	1,815	-3.2	-6.1	79.2



**T 1.10: Comparison of State-wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribes -
Census 2001 and Census 2011**

State/ UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes 2001			Percentage of Scheduled Tribes 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	INDIA	8.2	10.4	2.4	8.6	11.3	2.8
01	Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	13.8	2	11.9	15.4	2.5
02	Himachal Pradesh	4	4.3	1.3	5.7	6.1	2.6
03	Punjab	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
04	Chandigarh #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
05	Uttarakhand	3	3.8	0.7	2.9	3.8	0.9
06	Haryana	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
07	NCT of Delhi #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
08	Rajasthan	12.6	15.5	2.9	13.5	16.9	3.2
09	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0	0.6	0.7	0.2
10	Bihar	0.9	1	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.6
11	Sikkim	20.6	21.2	15.9	33.8	36.6	25.5
12	Arunachal Pradesh	64.2	69.7	43.4	68.8	74.1	51
13	Nagaland	89.1	93.7	67.1	86.5	92.8	70.8
14	Manipur	34.2	44.4	6.1	35.1	45.6	13.4
15	Mizoram	94.5	96.3	92.6	94.4	96.6	92.5
16	Tripura	31.1	36.5	4.7	31.8	41.2	5.1
17	Meghalaya	85.9	90.2	68.3	86.1	90.1	70.4
18	Assam	12.4	13.6	4.5	12.4	13.7	5
19	West Bengal	5.5	7.2	1.2	5.8	7.8	1.5
20	Jharkhand	26.3	31	9.8	26.2	31.4	9.8
21	Odisha	22.1	24.6	8.1	22.8	25.7	8.5
22	Chhattisgarh	31.8	37.6	8.4	30.6	36.9	10
23	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	25.8	4.9	21.1	27.2	5.2
24	Gujarat	14.8	21.6	3.2	14.8	23.1	3.5
25	Daman & Diu #	8.8	11.1	4.9	6.3	12.6	4.2
26	D & N Haveli #	62.2	74.9	19.4	52	82.4	17.2
27	Maharashtra	8.9	13.4	2.7	9.4	14.6	3
28	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	8.4	1.8	7	9.3	2.4
29	Karnataka	6.6	8.4	2.9	7	9.2	3.5
30	Goa	0	0	0.1	10.2	15.9	6.8
31	Lakshadweep #	94.5	95.6	93.1	94.8	95.2	94.7
32	Kerala	1.1	1.5	0.2	1.5	2.5	0.3
33	Tamil Nadu	1	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.4
34	Puducherry #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	A & N Islands #	8.3	11.9	0.9	7.5	11.3	1.3



**T 1.11. State-wise Scheduled Tribe population by sex and residence :
Census 2011**

State/ UT Code	India/ State/ Union Territory	MALE			FEMALE		
		TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
	INDIA	5,24,09,823	4,71,26,341	2,83,482	5,18,71,211	4,66,92,821	1,78,390
1	Jammu & Kashmir	7,76,257	7,30,075	46182	7,17,042	6,76,758	40284
2	Himachal Pradesh	1,96,118	1,86,896	9222	1,96,008	1,87,496	8512
3	Punjab	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
4	Chandigarh #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
5	Uttarakhand	1,48,669	1,34,691	13978	1,43,234	1,30,128	13106
6	Haryana	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
7	NCT of Delhi #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
8	Rajasthan	47,42,943	44,54,816	2,88,127	44,95,591	42,38,307	2,57,284
9	Uttar Pradesh	5,81,083	5,26,315	54768	5,53,190	5,04,761	48429
10	Bihar	6,82,516	6,48,535	33981	6,54,057	6,22,316	31741
11	Sikkim	1,05,261	86059	19202	1,01,099	81087	20012
12	Arunachal Pradesh	4,68,390.0	3,90,625.0	77765	4,83,431.0	3,99,221.0	84210
13	Nagaland	8,66,027	6,65,351	2,00,676	8,44,946	6,41,487	2,03,459
14	Manipur	4,50,887	3,96,464	54423	4,51,853	3,94,662	57191
15	Mizoram	5,16,294	2,57,987	2,58,307	5,19,821	2,49,480	2,70,341
16	Tripura	5,88,327	5,63,908	24419	5,78,486	5,53,658	24828
17	Meghalaya	12,69,728	10,70,557	1,99,171	12,86,133	10,66,334	2,19,799
18	Assam	19,57,005	18,47,326	1,09,679	19,27,366	18,18,079	1,09,287
19	West Bengal	26,49,974	24,28,057	2,21,917	26,46,979	24,27,058	2,19,921
20	Jharkhand	43,15,407	39,28,323	3,87,084	43,29,635	39,39,827	3,89,808
21	Odisha	47,27,732	44,28,522	2,99,210	48,63,024	45,66,445	2,96,579
22	Chhattisgarh	38,73,191	35,77,134	2,96,057	39,49,711	36,53,948	2,95,763
23	Madhya Pradesh	77,19,404	71,87,769	5,31,635	75,97,380	70,89,105	5,08,275
24	Gujarat	45,01,389	40,42,691	4,58,698	44,15,785	39,79,157	4,36,628
25	Daman & Diu #	7771	3843	3928	7592	3774	3818
26	D & N Haveli #	88844	75049	13795	89720	75895	13825
27	Maharashtra	53,15,025	45,40,456	7,74,569	51,95,188	44,65,621	7,29,567
28	Andhra Pradesh	29,69,362	26,20,892	3,48,470	29,48,711	26,11,237	3,37,474
29	Karnataka	21,34,754	17,23,762	4,10,992	21,14,233	17,06,029	4,08,204
30	Goa	72948	43263	29685	76327	44376	31951
31	Lakshadweep #	30515	6752	23763	30605	6711	23894
32	Kerala	2,38,203	2,13,208	24995	2,46,636	2,19,884	26752
33	Tamil Nadu	4,01,068	3,33,178	67890	3,93,629	3,27,102	66527
34	Puducherry #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	A & N Islands #	14731	13837	894	13799	12878	921



T 1.12: State-wise Comparison of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Population as per Residence (Census 2011)

State/UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Caste population 2011			Scheduled Tribe population 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	INDIA	201,378,086	103,535,165	97,842,921	104,281,034	93,819,162	10,461,872
1	Jammu & Kashmir	924,991	486,232	438,759	1,493,299	1,406,833	86,466
2	Himachal Pradesh	1,729,252	876,300	852,952	392,126	374,392	17,734
3	Punjab	8,860,179	4,639,875	4,220,304	NST	NST	NST
4	Chandigarh #	199,086	106,356	92,730	NST	NST	NST
5	Uttarakhand	1,892,516	968,586	923,930	291,903	264,819	27,084
6	Haryana	5,113,615	2,709,656	2,403,959	NST	NST	NST
7	NCT of Delhi #	2,812,309	1,488,800	1,323,509	NST	NST	NST
8	Rajasthan	12,221,593	6,355,564	5,866,029	9,238,534	8,693,123	545,411
9	Uttar Pradesh	41,357,608	21,676,975	19,680,633	1,134,273	1,031,076	103,197
10	Bihar	16,567,325	8,606,253	7,961,072	1,336,573	1,270,851	65,722
11	Sikkim	28,275	14,454	13,821	206,360	167,146	39,214
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	951,821	789,846	161,975
13	Nagaland	0	0	0	1,710,973	1,306,838	404,135
14	Manipur	97,042	48,714	48,328	902,740	791,126	111,614
15	Mizoram	1,218	807	411	1,036,115	507,467	528,648
16	Tripura	654,918	334,370	320,548	1,166,813	1,117,566	49,247
17	Meghalaya	17,355	9,157	8,198	2,555,861	2,136,891	418,970
18	Assam	2,231,321	1,145,314	1,086,007	3,884,371	3,665,405	218,966
19	West Bengal	21,463,270	11,003,304	10,459,966	5,296,953	4,855,115	441,838
20	Jharkhand	3,985,644	2,043,458	1,942,186	8,645,042	7,868,150	776,892
21	Odisha	7,188,463	3,617,808	3,570,655	9,590,756	8,994,967	595,789
22	Chhattisgarh	3,274,269	1,641,738	1,632,531	7,822,902	7,231,082	591,820
23	Madhya Pradesh	11,342,320	5,908,638	5,433,682	15,316,784	14,276,874	1,039,910
24	Gujarat	4,074,447	2,110,331	1,964,116	8,917,174	8,021,848	895,326
25	Daman & Diu #	6,124	3,151	2,973	15,363	7,617	7,746
26	D & N Haveli #	6,186	3,339	2,847	178,564	150,944	27,620
27	Maharashtra	13,275,898	6,767,759	6,508,139	10,510,213	9,006,077	1,504,136
28	Andhra Pradesh	13,878,078	6,913,047	6,965,031	5,918,073	5,232,129	685,944
29	Karnataka	10,474,992	5,264,545	5,210,447	4,248,987	3,429,791	819,196
30	Goa	25,449	12,627	12,822	149,275	87,639	61,636
31	Lakshadweep #	0	0	0	61,120	13,463	47,657
32	Kerala	3,039,573	1,477,808	1,561,765	484,839	433,092	51,747
33	Tamil Nadu	14,438,445	7,204,687	7,233,758	794,697	660,280	134,417
34	Puducherry #	196,325	95,512	100,813	NST	NST	NST
35	A & N Islands #	0	0	0	28,530	26,715	1,815

Source: Census 2011



**T 1.13: State-wise Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribes
by residence : Census 2001 - 2011**

State/ UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	INDIA	978	981	944	990	991	980
01	Jammu & Kashmir	910	916	799	924	927	872
02	Himachal Pradesh	996	1,002	809	999	1,003	923
03	Punjab	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
04	Chandigarh #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
05	Uttarakhand	950	956	867	963	966	938
06	Haryana	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
07	NCT of Delhi #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
08	Rajasthan	944	950	851	948	951	893
09	Uttar Pradesh	934	945	850	952	959	884
10	Bihar	929	934	839	958	960	934
11	Sikkim	957	950	1,024	960	942	1,042
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,003	1,000	1,020	1,032	1,022	1,083
13	Nagaland	943	942	946	976	964	1,014
14	Manipur	980	977	1,040	1,002	995	1,051
15	Mizoram	984	959	1,012	1,007	967	1,047
16	Tripura	970	971	921	983	982	1,017
17	Meghalaya	1,000	987	1,072	1,013	996	1,104
18	Assam	972	974	929	985	984	996
19	West Bengal	982	984	950	999	1,000	991
20	Jharkhand	987	989	965	1,003	1,003	1,007
21	Odisha	1,003	1,006	948	1,029	1,031	991
22	Chhattisgarh	1,013	1,017	941	1,020	1,021	999
23	Madhya Pradesh	975	979	912	984	986	956
24	Gujarat	974	978	926	981	984	952
25	Daman & Diu #	947	952	928	977	982	972
26	D & N Haveli #	1,028	1,032	973	1,010	1,011	1,002
27	Maharashtra	973	979	931	977	984	942
28	Andhra Pradesh	972	974	941	993	996	968
29	Karnataka	972	975	960	990	990	993
30	Goa	893	827	928	1,046	1,026	1,076
31	Lakshadweep #	1,003	1,001	1,006	1,003	994	1,006
32	Kerala	1,021	1,020	1,053	1,035	1,031	1,070
33	Tamil Nadu	980	977	997	981	982	980
34	Puducherry #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	A & N Islands #	948	954	796	937	931	1,030



**T 1.14: Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) :
Census 1991, 2001 & 2011**

S.No.	State/UTs	Census 1991			Census 2001			Census 2011		
		Total	Gen.	ST	Total	Gen.	ST	Total	Gen.	ST
	India ^{1,2}	945	940	985	927	919	972	914	910	957
1.	Andhra Pradesh	975	972	978	961	957	972	943	936	931
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	982	993	976	904	940	976	960	958	977
3.	Assam	975	973	990	965	966	962	957	963	957
4.	Bihar	953	950	983	942	938	975	933	929	969
5.	Chhattisgarh	984	978	996	975	962	998	964	955	992
6.	Goa	964	964	1122	938	937	915	920	938	969
7.	Gujarat	928	916	988	883	865	966	886	874	953
8.	Haryana	879	875	NST	819	807	NST	830	822	NST
9.	Himachal Pradesh	951	945	966	896	876	955	906	897	930
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	941	939	979	859	853	912
11.	Jharkhand	979	973	993	965	955	979	943	929	976
12.	Karnataka	960	957	970	946	941	961	943	943	964
13.	Kerala	958	957	961	960	961	974	959	965	949
14.	Madhya Pradesh	941	929	987	932	915	979	912	904	952
15.	Maharashtra	946	940	982	913	903	965	883	880	955
16.	Manipur	974	979	968	957	955	959	934	938	934
17.	Meghalaya	986	949	991	973	963	974	970	945	973
18.	Mizoram	969	988	969	964	909	966	971	941	971
19.	Nagaland	993	916	1003	964	919	969	944	955	942
20.	Orissa	967	951	998	953	938	979	934	917	980
21.	Punjab	875	865	NST	798	767	NST	846	823	NST
22.	Rajasthan	916	910	958	909	897	950	883	878	921
23.	Sikkim	965	960	973	963	963	964	944	953	961
24.	Tamil Nadu	948	943	955	942	937	945	946	940	918
25.	Tripura	967	954	984	966	956	981	953	959	957
26.	Uttarakhand	949	945	973	908	899	955	886	879	929
27.	Uttar Pradesh	927	926	967	916	911	973	899	897	944
28.	West Bengal	967	967	983	960	958	981	950	953	974
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	973	981	897	957	957	956	966	969	955
30.	Chandigarh	899	889	NST	845	834	NST	867	878	NST
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1013	1005	1018	979	911	1009	924	861	977
32.	Daman & Diu	958	966	911	926	923	983	909	902	925
33.	Delhi	915	912	NST	868	861	NST	866	867	NST
34.	Lakshadweep	941	1138	936	959	1057	957	908	1041	907
35.	Puducherry	963	962	NST	967	962	NST	965	967	NST

¹ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir from 2001 Census as 1991 Census was not conducted in J&K.

² Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for 2001.

- Total Includes General, ST & SC population; NA-Not available
- NST-No Notified STs; ; GEN-Other than SC/ST population



T 1.15: State-wise Number of Districts with Tribal Population more than 50%, District with 25% to 50% ST Population, Percentage of Tribal population in tribal and non tribal areas (Census 2011)

State code	State Name	Total Population	ST Population	%age of STs	# District with more than 50% ST Population	# District with 25% to 50% ST Population.	%age Tribal population in Tribal area	%age Tribal population in non tribal area
01	Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	1493299	11.9	2	3	14.6	85.4
02	Himachal Pradesh	6864602	392126	5.7	2	1	19.0	81.0
03	Punjab	27743338	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
04	Chandigarh	1055450	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
05	Uttarakhand	10086292	291903	2.9	0	0	0.0	100.0
06	Haryana	25351462	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
07	Nct Of Delhi	16787941	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
08	Rajasthan	68548437	9238534	13.5	3	3	31.5	68.5
09	Uttar Pradesh	199812341	1134273	0.6	0	0	0.0	100.0
10	Bihar	104099452	1336573	1.3	0	0	0.0	100.0
11	Sikkim	610577	206360	33.8	1	3	13.9	86.1
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	951821	68.8	13	3	86.6	13.4
13	Nagaland	1978502	1710973	86.5	11	0	100.0	0.0
14	Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-Divisions Of Senapati Distt.)	2570390	902740	35.1	5	0	93.7	6.3
15	Mizoram	1097206	1036115	94.4	8	0	100.0	0.0
16	Tripura	3673917	1166813	31.8	1	3	18.0	82.0
17	Meghalaya	2966889	2555861	86.1	7	0	100.0	0.0
18	Assam	31205576	3884371	12.4	2	5	17.8	82.2
19	West Bengal	91276115	5296953	5.8	0	0	0.0	100.0
20	Jharkhand	32988134	8645042	26.2	5	8	32.3	67.7
21	Odisha	41974218	9590756	22.8	8	6	57.6	42.4
22	Chhattisgarh	25545198	7822902	30.6	7	6	49.9	50.1
23	Madhya Pradesh	72626809	15316784	21.1	6	13	31.3	68.7
24	Gujarat	60439692	8917174	14.8	5	4	43.3	56.7
25	Daman & Diu	243247	15363	6.3	0	0	0.0	100.0
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	343709	178564	52.0	1	0	100.0	0.0
27	Maharashtra	112374333	10510213	9.4	1	3	10.9	89.1
28	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	5918073	7.0	0	1	0.0	100.0
29	Karnataka	61095297	4248987	7.0	0	0	0.0	100.0
30	Goa	1458545	149275	10.2	0	0	0.0	100.0
31	Lakshadweep	64473	61120	94.8	1	0	100.0	0.0
32	Kerala	33406061	484839	1.5	0	0	0.0	100.0
33	Tamil Nadu	72147030	794697	1.1	0	0	0.0	100.0
34	Puducherry	1247953	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380581	28530	7.5	1	0	83.0	17.0
Total	INDIA	1210569573	104281034	8.6	90	62	32.0	68.0



T 1.16 : States with districts having more than 50% of STs population

S. No.	State/UTs	Number of Districts
1	Rajasthan	3
2	Himachal Pradesh	2
3	Jammu & Kashmir	2
4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
5	Lakshadweep	1
6	Maharashtra	1
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
8	Gujarat	5
9	Madhya Pradesh	6
10	Chhattisgarh	7
11	Odisha	8
12	Jharkhand	5
13	Assam	2
14	Meghalaya	7
15	Tripura	1
16	Mizoram	8
17	Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-Divisions Of Senapati Distt.)	5
18	Nagaland	11
19	Arunachal Pradesh	13
20	Sikkim	1

Source: Census 2011

T 1.17: States with districts having more than 25% and less than 50% of STs population

S. No.	State/UTs	Number of Districts
1	Rajasthan	3
2	Himachal Pradesh	1
3	Jammu & Kashmir	3
4	Andhra Pradesh	1
5	Maharashtra	3
6	Gujarat	4
7	Madhya Pradesh	13
8	Chhattisgarh	6
9	Odisha	6
10	Jharkhand	8
11	Assam	5
12	Tripura	3
13	Arunachal Pradesh	3
14	Sikkim	3

Source: Census 2011



T 1.18: Number of Districts with % of ST population in different ranges

Percentage of ST population	Number of Districts
Nil	55
Upto 4.99	282
5.01 - 9.99	64
10.00 -19.99	70
20.00 -49.99	79
50.0 - 74.9	41
75.0 or above	49
Total	640

Source: Census 2011

T 1.19: States/ UTs and Districts with highest/ lowest %age of Scheduled Tribes

State with highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes	Mizoram (94.43)
State with lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes	Uttar Pradesh (0.57)
UT with highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes	Lakshadweep (94.80)
UT with lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes	Daman & Diu. (6.32)
District with highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes	Kurung Kumey, Arunachal Pradesh (98.58)
District with lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes	Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh (0.0009)

Source: Census 2011



T 1.20: List of districts where the ST population is more than 50% - Census-2011

State Code	District Code	District Name	No of Household	Total Population	ST Population	Percentage of ST
12	256	Kurung Kumey	15037	92076	90764	98.6
15	284	Champhai	25520	125745	123466	98.2
17	296	West Khasi Hills	64906	383461	375097	97.8
13	267	Tuensang	36742	196596	190916	97.1
13	263	Zunheboto	27835	140757	136561	97.0
15	285	Serchhip	12622	64937	62889	96.8
15	288	Saiha	11144	56574	54642	96.6
13	269	Kiphire	14771	74004	71429	96.5
13	268	Longleng	11985	50484	48615	96.3
13	266	Phek	36639	163418	157146	96.2
17	294	East Garo Hills	58328	317917	305180	96.0
14	273	Tamenglong	25039	140651	134626	95.7
15	287	Lawngtlai	22984	117894	112354	95.3
13	261	Mon	41978	250260	238285	95.2
17	299	Jaintia Hills	66028	395124	376099	95.2
15	286	Lunglei	33058	161428	153533	95.1
15	281	Mamit	17731	86364	82080	95.0
31	587	Lakshadweep	11574	64473	61120	94.8
24	489	The Dangs	44699	228291	216073	94.6
14	279	Ukhrul	35694	183998	173606	94.4
17	295	South Garo Hills	24527	142334	134237	94.3
13	264	Wokha	31891	166343	156621	94.2
12	249	Upper Subansiri	15869	83448	78323	93.9
15	283	Aizawl	82524	400309	373542	93.3
14	274	Churachandpur	49089	274143	254787	92.9
12	247	East Kameng	14508	78690	72400	92.0
13	262	Mokokchung	42690	194622	178431	91.7
23	465	Alirajpur	123800	728999	648638	89.0
14	280	Chandel	28801	144182	128280	89.0
17	297	Ribhoi	46872	258840	230081	88.9
13	271	Peren	18475	95219	84242	88.5
12	254	Tirap	20611	111975	98372	87.9
12	255	Lower Subansiri	15249	83030	72911	87.8
15	282	Kolasib	17270	83955	73609	87.7
23	464	Jhabua	194157	1025048	891818	87.0
01	004	Kargil	18338	140802	122336	86.9
24	493	Tapi	177091	807022	679320	84.2

Contd....



T 1.20: List of districts where the ST population is more than 50% - Census-2011

State Code	District Code	District Name	No of Household	Total Population	ST Population	Percentage of ST
13	270	Kohima	54391	267988	224738	83.9
12	250	West Siang	21231	112274	92783	82.6
24	487	Narmada	122174	590297	481392	81.6
02	025	Lahul & Spiti	6674	31564	25707	81.4
12	252	Upper Siang	7324	35320	28468	80.6
17	298	East Khasi Hills	164046	825922	661158	80.1
22	417	Bijapur	54757	255230	204189	80.0
14	272	Senapati	36000	193744	154528	79.8
12	260	Anjaw	4612	21167	16451	77.7
22	415	Narayanpur	27982	139820	108161	77.4
22	416	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	120850	533638	410255	76.9
08	125	Banswara	367797	1797485	1372999	76.4
24	485	Dohad	334272	2127086	1580850	74.3
17	293	West Garo Hills	123352	643291	474009	73.7
20	365	Khunti	103700	531885	389626	73.3
01	003	Leh(Ladakh)	21909	133487	95857	71.8
12	257	Dibang Valley	1952	8004	5701	71.2
18	315	Dima Hasao	42252	214102	151843	70.9
08	124	Dungarpur	282029	1388552	983437	70.8
20	367	Simdega	118288	599578	424407	70.8
12	251	East Siang	19107	99214	69979	70.5
12	245	Tawang	10062	49977	34811	69.7
23	441	Barwani	243277	1385881	962145	69.4
27	497	Nandurbar	323521	1648295	1141933	69.3
20	366	Gumla	188988	1025213	706754	68.9
20	368	Pashchimi Singh- bhum	302046	1502338	1011296	67.3
12	248	Papum Pare	35730	176573	117216	66.4
22	414	Bastar	311538	1413199	931780	65.9
11	241	North District	8873	43709	28715	65.7
23	453	Dindori	169630	704524	455789	64.7
35	638	Nicobars	9288	36842	23681	64.3
08	131	Pratapgarh	178726	867848	550427	63.4
22	402	Jashpur	192570	851669	530378	62.3
13	265	Dimapur	78605	378811	223989	59.1
21	376	Mayurbhanj	586253	2519738	1479576	58.7

Contd....



T 1.20: List of districts where the ST population is more than 50% - Census-2011

State Code	District Code	District Name	No of Household	Total Population	ST Population	Percentage of ST
02	034	Kinnaur	19976	84121	48746	57.9
23	454	Mandla	250146	1054905	610528	57.9
21	399	Malkangiri	137599	613192	354614	57.8
20	356	Lohardaga	88638	461790	262734	56.9
18	314	Karbi Anglong	177646	956313	538738	56.3
21	396	Rayagada	226144	967911	541905	56.0
23	438	Dhar	425914	2185793	1222814	55.9
21	397	Nabarangapur	273423	1220946	681173	55.8
16	291	Dhalai	84509	378230	210608	55.7
22	413	Uttar Bastar Kanker	160937	748941	414770	55.4
12	246	West Kameng	18159	83947	46380	55.2
22	401	Surguja	526049	2359886	1300628	55.1
21	389	Gajapati	128523	577817	313714	54.3
21	390	Kandhamal	172022	733110	392820	53.6
24	491	Valsad	364403	1705678	902794	52.9
26	496	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76458	343709	178564	52.0
21	374	Sundargarh	479109	2093437	1062349	50.7
21	398	Koraput	337677	1379647	697583	50.6



T 1.21: List of districts where the ST population is between 25% to 50% - Census-2011

State Code	District Code	District Name	No of Household	Total Population	ST Population	Percentage of ST
08	130	Udaipur	623531	3068420	1525289	49.7
24	490	Navsari	295131	1329672	639659	48.1
12	258	Lower Dibang Valley	11600	54080	25974	48.0
23	461	Anuppur	170715	749237	358543	47.9
18	308	Dhemaji	129869	686133	325560	47.4
23	431	Umaria	145024	644758	300687	46.6
22	400	Koriya	153274	658917	304280	46.2
20	359	Latehar	133381	726978	331096	45.5
21	375	Kendujhar	405272	1801733	818878	45.4
23	460	Shahdol	251452	1066063	476008	44.7
20	362	Dumka	275019	1321442	571077	43.2
11	242	West District	28023	136435	57817	42.4
23	447	Betul	329832	1575362	667018	42.3
20	353	Pakur	182317	900422	379054	42.1
22	404	Korba	280073	1206640	493559	40.9
16	290	South Tripura	208127	876001	344835	39.4
23	440	Khargone (West Nimar)	367988	1873046	730169	39.0
27	508	Gadchiroli	250435	1072942	415306	38.7
23	456	Seoni	314767	1379131	519856	37.7
18	320	Chirang	97395	482162	178688	37.1
01	005	Punch	90261	476835	176101	36.9
23	455	Chhindwara	443361	2090922	769778	36.8
12	253	Changlang	29521	148226	53878	36.3
01	006	Rajouri	130401	642415	232815	36.2
20	364	Ranchi	569444	2914253	1042016	35.8
21	373	Debagarh	75452	312520	110400	35.3
20	369	Saraikela-Kharsawan	221232	1065056	374642	35.2
23	466	Khandwa (East Nimar)	266655	1310061	459122	35.0
18	324	Baksa	191701	950075	331007	34.8
21	372	Sambalpur	249597	1041099	355261	34.1
22	403	Raigarh	367962	1493984	505609	33.8
21	394	Nuapada	152210	610382	206327	33.8
23	463	Singrauli	243925	1178273	383994	32.6
12	259	Lohit	30005	145726	47410	32.5
18	326	Udalguri	168717	831668	267372	32.1

Contd....



T 1.21: List of districts where the ST population is between 25% to 50% - Census-2011

State Code	District Code	District Name	No of Household	Total Population	ST Population	Percentage of ST
27	498	Dhule	408874	2050862	647315	31.6
24	488	Bharuch	333483	1551019	488194	31.5
18	300	Kokrajhar	181081	887142	278665	31.4
21	371	Jharsuguda	136061	579505	176758	30.5
20	363	Jamtara	155275	791042	240489	30.4
23	467	Burhanpur	146341	757847	230095	30.4
24	484	Panch Mahals	446611	2390776	721604	30.2
20	357	Purbi Singhbhum	476931	2293919	653923	28.5
21	395	Kalahandi	401251	1576869	449456	28.5
08	117	Sirohi	201785	1036346	292470	28.2
11	243	South District	30543	146850	41392	28.2
23	434	Ratlam	296683	1455069	409865	28.2
01	020	Reasi	56689	314667	88365	28.1
23	448	Harda	113379	570465	159678	28.0
23	462	Sidhi	238448	1127033	313304	27.8
11	244	East District	61567	283583	78436	27.7
24	486	Vadodara	877106	4165626	1149901	27.6
28	541	Khammam	754034	2797370	765565	27.4
22	411	Mahasamund	248561	1032754	279896	27.1
20	352	Sahibganj	227023	1150567	308343	26.8
08	109	Dausa	292502	1634409	433344	26.5
22	408	Rajnandgaon	318488	1537133	405194	26.4
02	023	Chamba	102460	519080	135500	26.1
22	412	Dhamtari	170951	799781	207633	26.0
16	292	North Tripura	152355	693947	179426	25.9
27	516	Nashik	1222887	6107187	1564369	25.6
16	289	West Tripura	410565	1725739	431944	25.0



T 1.22: Non ITDA/ITDP districts with Percentage of Tribal population is more than 25% (RURAL Areas) as per Census 2011

State code	DIST. code	Level	Name	No of households	Total Population	ST population	Percentage of ST
30	586	DIST.	South Goa	53504	226804	59945	26.4
		STATE	Goa				
28	541	DIST.	Khammam	582970	2141459	709904	33.2
		STATE	Andhra Pradesh				
26	496	DIST.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36094	183114	150944	82.4
26	000	STATE	Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
24	493	DIST.	Tapi	160028	727535	657229	90.3
24	490	DIST.	Navsari	203297	920535	571812	62.1
24	487	DIST.	Narmada	108962	528425	461391	87.3
24	000	STATE	Gujarat				
23	467	DIST.	Burhanpur	97842	497560	222132	44.6
23	465	DIST.	Alirajpur	113129	671925	627835	93.4
23	463	DIST.	Singrauli	197902	951487	361302	38.0
23	462	DIST.	Sidhi	220074	1033912	302717	29.3
23	461	DIST.	Anuppur	126851	543996	317627	58.4
23	450	DIST.	Katni	233122	1028499	296037	28.8
23	441	DIST.	Barwani	204644	1181812	925650	78.3
23	431	DIST.	Umaria	121241	534214	274774	51.4
23	418	DIST.	Sheopur	125522	580509	157227	27.1
23	000	STATE	Madhya Pradesh				
22	411	DIST.	Mahasamund	221535	912602	270124	29.6
22	400	DIST.	Koriya	108193	453618	274059	60.4
22	000	STATE	Chhattisgarh				
21	394	DIST.	Nuapada	144299	576328	204121	35.4
21	390	DIST.	Kandhamal	155256	660831	380602	57.6
21	373	DIST.	Debagarh	70058	290130	104956	36.2
21	371	DIST.	Jharsuguda	84287	348340	140117	40.2
21	000	STATE	Odisha	8089987	34970562	8994967	25.7
20	361	DIST.	Ramgarh	98829	530488	144484	27.2
20	000	STATE	Jharkhand	4729369	25055073	7868150	31.4
18	326	DIST.	Udalguri	160404	794094	262985	33.1
18	324	DIST.	Baksa	189249	937833	329894	35.2
18	320	DIST.	Chirang	89823	446825	176423	39.5
18	315	DIST.	Dima Hasao	29289	151613	123060	81.2
18	314	DIST.	Karbi Anglong	153957	843347	491856	58.3
18	000	STATE	Assam	430573	2371439	2136891	90.1

Contd....



T 1.22: Non ITDA/ITDP districts with Percentage of Tribal population is more than 25% (RURAL Areas) as per Census 2011

State code	DIST. code	Level	Name	No of households	Total Population	ST population	Percentage of ST
16	291	DIST.	Dhalai	74404	337731	205637	60.9
16	000	STATE	Tripura	616582	2712464	1117566	41.2
08	131	DIST.	Pratapgarh	163810	796041	545422	68.5
08	128	DIST.	Baran	191526	968541	264327	27.3
08	109	DIST.	Dausa	256694	1432616	419816	29.3
08	108	DIST.	Sawai Madhopur	206129	1069084	272573	25.5
08	107	DIST.	Karauli	224570	1240143	314468	25.4
08		STATE	RAJASTHAN				
01	020	DIST.	Reasi	51659	287671	86608	30.1
01	006	DIST.	Rajouri	122645	590101	229692	38.9
01	005	DIST.	Punch	83045	438205	171011	39.0
01	004	DIST.	Kargil	16147	124464	110840	89.1
01	003	DIST.	Leh (Ladakh)	14905	87816	73789	84.0
01		STATE	JAMMU & KASHMIR				



T 1.23: List of Tribe with more than 5 lakh of population and their usual place of habitation as per Census 2011

S. No.	Tribe name	Population			Usual Place of Habitation (State Name)
		Total	Male	Female	
1	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Bhil Mina, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	17,071,049	8,620,117	8,450,932	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura
2	Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari, Jhareka, Thatia, Thoty, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi, Rajgond, Koitur	13,256,928	6,614,476	6,642,452	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat
3	Santhal	6,570,807	3,273,258	3,297,549	Bihar, Tripura, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha
4	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar And Valmiki,	3,787,639	1,906,301	1,881,338	Daman & Diu, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra
5	Oraon, Oraon, Dhangad, Dhangar, Uran, Dhanka	3,682,992	1,839,800	1,843,192	West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh
6	Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	2,407,637	1,231,006	1,176,631	Andhra Pradesh

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T 1.23: List of Tribe with more than 5 lakh of population and their usual place of habitation as per Census 2011

S. No.	Tribe name	Population			Usual Place of Habitation (State Name)
		Total	Male	Female	
7	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda, Patar, Kaur	2,203,006	1,102,471	1,100,535	West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand
8	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha, Koli Malhar	2,152,540	1,093,556	1,058,984	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh,
9	Naga *	1,673,555	847,079	826,476	Nagaland
10	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond	1,628,501	791,092	837,409	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha
11	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam	1,428,745	703,012	725,733	Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam
12	Boro, Borokachari	1,361,735	682,931	678,804	Assam 18
13	Kol	1,263,818	643,920	619,898	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
14	Varli	1,238,066	614,858	623,208	Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa
15	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	1,076,854	540,045	536,809	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka
16	Gujjar	1,073,201	558,286	514,915	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh
17	Ho	1,033,095	511,347	521,748	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha
18	Garoo, Garo	1,000,511	503,283	497,228	Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Tripura, Assam
19	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya	995,823	507,728	488,095	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
20	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	946,672	471,484	475,188	Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

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T 1.23: List of Tribe with more than 5 lakh of population and their usual place of habitation as per Census 2011

S. No.	Tribe name	Population			Usual Place of Habitation (State Name)
		Total	Male	Female	
21	Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaría Bhumij	869,653	436,267	433,386	West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha
22	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	747,858	369,624	378,234	Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam
23	Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Musara Koya, Kammara Koya, , Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	738,629	360,441	378,188	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
24	Sahariya, Saharia, Seharía, Sehria, Sosia, Sor, Saharya	685,757	352,940	332,817	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
25	Miri	680,424	345,786	334,638	Assam
26	Dhodia, Dhodi	680,090	340,117	339,973	Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat
27	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	675,945	338,883	337,062	Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka
28	Halba, Halbi	650,631	323,270	327,361	Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh
29	Rathawa	642,881	325,839	317,042	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka
30	Kolha	625,009	310,212	314,797	Odisha
31	Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera	592,255	298,307	293,948	Tripura
32	Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar	567,968	287,764	280,204	Maharashtra
33	Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balía, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)	557,996	287,057	270,939	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh
34	Baiga	552,495	277,245	275,250	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh
35	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi	537,808	272,203	265,605	Andhra Pradesh

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T 1.23: List of Tribe with more than 5 lakh of population and their usual place of habitation as per Census 2011

S. No.	Tribe name	Population			Usual Place of Habitation (State Name)
		Total	Male	Female	
36	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juari Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora	534,751	264,364	270,387	Odisha
37	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula	519,337	259,169	260,168	Andhra Pradesh
38	Shabar, Lodha	516,402	255,184	261,218	Odisha



T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker	
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female				
01	JAMMU & KASHMIR	All Schedule Tribes	2,70,194	14,93,299	7,76,257	7,17,042	924	912	50.6	60.6	39.7	35.7	45.2	54.8	
01		Bakarwal	21,148	1,13,198	59,621	53,577	899	892	31.8	40.5	22.2	41.6	47.3	52.7	
01		Balti	8,001	51,918	26,473	25,445	961	971	71.1	82.5	59.3	31.4	53.1	46.9	
01		Beda	126	420	216	204	944	1344	68.7	75.0	61.5	32.1	68.1	31.9	
01		Bot, Boto	18,167	91,495	45,295	46,200	1020	957	70.3	79.2	61.6	46.2	63.2	36.8	
01		Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin	7,591	48,439	25,240	23,199	919	930	67.9	79.5	55.2	27.2	47.9	52.1	
01		Changpa	599	2,661	1,355	1,306	964	983	57.0	66.8	46.7	53.6	50.9	49.1	
01		Gaddi	8,712	46,489	23,808	22,681	953	935	53.5	68.2	38.2	44.6	56.8	43.2	
01		Garra	134	504	275	229	833	1029	71.3	81.3	58.8	44.8	66.8	33.2	
01		Gujjar	1,77,353	9,80,654	5,10,710	4,69,944	920	904	47.3	57.2	36.5	34.4	41.5	58.5	
01		Mon	183	829	418	411	983	1000	72.3	81.7	62.7	33.3	67.0	33.0	
01		Purigpa	5,874	39,101	20,119	18,982	943	971	67.5	78.6	55.7	29.0	41.2	58.8	
01		Sippi	1,045	5,966	3,064	2,902	947	960	53.1	66.1	39.2	40.1	60.4	39.6	
02		HIMACHAL PRADESH	All Schedule Tribes	84,388	3,92,126	1,96,118	1,96,008	999	930	73.6	83.2	64.2	53.5	53.4	46.6
02	Bhot, Bodh		6,192	27,191	13,409	13,782	1028	975	79.9	88.1	71.9	55.1	76.8	23.2	
02	Gaddi		37,161	1,78,130	88,466	89,664	1014	930	73.3	83.5	63.3	52.3	38.3	61.7	
02	Gujjar		17,354	92,547	47,576	44,971	945	907	66.7	75.9	57.1	49.7	56.8	43.2	
02	Jad, Lamba, Khampa		497	1,974	1,055	919	871	933	79.4	84.4	73.8	48.5	73.6	26.4	
02	Kanaura, Kin-nara		13,368	50,994	24,728	26,266	1062	971	81.8	90.1	74.0	63.4	79.4	20.6	
02	Lahaula		795	2,886	1,423	1,463	1028	829	83.4	92.4	74.7	51.5	71.0	29.0	
02	Pangwala		3,767	17,562	8,847	8,715	985	913	72.0	83.4	60.5	54.7	28.9	71.1	
02	Swangla		2,135	9,630	4,829	4,801	994	1002	78.5	88.4	68.6	52.9	80.5	19.5	
02	Beta, Beda		55	226	122	104	852	1438	73.8	76.4	70.4	63.7	42.4	57.6	
02	Domba, Gara, Zoba		79	231	139	92	662	455	79.4	86.3	69.5	55.4	68.8	31.3	
05	UTTARA-KHAND		All Schedule Tribes	54,102	2,91,903	1,48,669	1,43,234	963	929	73.9	83.6	63.9	45.4	68.2	31.8
05			Bhotia	10,534	39,106	19,168	19,938	1040	891	86.5	94.9	78.6	47.0	71.6	28.4
05		Buksa	10,587	54,037	27,836	26,201	941	928	64.2	75.9	51.8	39.3	62.1	37.9	
05		Jannsari	12,645	88,664	46,020	42,644	927	933	71.2	80.5	61.2	44.7	76.6	23.4	
05		Raji	180	690	366	324	885	728	65.6	79.6	50.6	41.6	73.9	26.1	
05		Tharu	15,842	91,342	45,884	45,458	991	940	76.2	86.1	66.2	49.2	62.5	37.5	

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
08	RAJASTHAN	All Schedule Tribes	18,30,092	92,38,534	47,42,943	44,95,591	948	921	52.8	67.6	37.3	48.3	59.2	40.8
08		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	8,25,820	41,00,264	20,75,957	20,24,307	975	945	44.6	58.4	30.7	49.8	54.6	45.4
08		Bhil Mina	21,720	1,05,393	53,179	52,214	982	947	52.5	66.0	38.9	45.5	30.3	69.7
08		Damor, Damaria	19,493	91,463	46,037	45,426	987	954	53.4	66.9	39.8	50.0	42.4	57.6
08		Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	18,791	96,737	50,237	46,500	926	876	70.0	81.5	57.6	36.4	74.8	25.2
08		Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)	58,033	3,14,194	1,58,848	1,55,346	978	958	33.1	46.3	19.8	47.8	57.6	42.4
08		Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	1,154	4,833	2,444	2,389	977	926	34.4	45.2	23.5	53.4	51.1	48.9
08		Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	99	361	193	168	870	816	57.2	67.7	45.3	38.5	94.2	5.8
08		Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	808	1,535	805	730	907	976	65.8	77.9	52.2	41.0	80.5	19.5
08		Mina	8,40,219	43,45,528	22,64,021	20,81,507	919	888	61.1	76.9	44.0	47.3	64.7	35.3
08		Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	4,381	8,355	4,379	3,976	908	855	49.6	61.0	37.3	44.5	68.0	32.0
08		Patelia	210	797	437	360	824	1098	55.0	67.3	39.2	51.6	71.8	28.2
08		Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya	23,419	1,11,377	56,653	54,724	966	927	48.0	61.9	33.7	48.3	53.0	47.0
09	UTTAR PRADESH	All Schedule Tribes	2,00,197	11,34,273	5,81,083	5,53,190	952	944	55.7	67.1	43.7	37.0	50.6	49.4
09		Bhotia	1,199	5,196	2,764	2,432	880	854	58.6	66.8	49.4	31.1	66.1	33.9
09		Buksa	984		2,472	2,238	905	953	50.6	60.9	39.1	37.5	49.6	50.4
09		Jaunsari	986	3,720	1,939	1,781	919	965	50.6	60.4	39.8	32.8	61.0	39.0
09		Raji	292	1,295	698	597	855	1000	35.6	42.1	27.6	41.2	60.7	39.3
09		Tharu	15,367	1,05,291	53,687	51,604	961	959	54.6	66.3	42.5	36.9	65.2	34.8

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
09	UTTAR PRADESH	Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jompur, Balia, Gazi-pur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra)	96,261	5,69,035	2,89,499	2,79,536	966	938	61.2	73.5	48.4	34.3	47.7	52.3
09		Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)	27,694	1,60,676	82,623	78,053	945	942	58.5	70.3	46.0	37.4	49.7	50.3
09		Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur)	14,154	70,634	36,307	34,327	945	955	30.4	38.6	21.7	44.9	63.8	36.2
09		Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra)	151	901	456	445	976	920	47.2	61.9	32.5	43.8	53.9	46.1
09		Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra)	5,292	30,006	15,572	14,434	927	944	28.5	37.4	18.9	45.1	48.0	52.0
09		Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)	4,583	24,862	12,851	12,011	935	985	55.8	67.8	42.7	40.6	46.1	53.9
09		Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra)	3,079	17,376	8,939	8,437	944	953	24.6	33.4	15.1	46.2	40.0	60.0
09		Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra)	31	132	63	69	1095	1182	56.5	71.2	42.9	54.5	16.7	83.3
09		Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi)	8,068	42,227	21,807	20,420	936	936	40.9	51.7	29.3	43.8	35.8	64.2
09		Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra)	2,859	15,599	7,940	7,659	965	1004	38.7	50.2	26.7	42.4	33.3	66.7

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
10	BIHAR	All Schedule Tribes	2,84,647	13,36,573	6,82,516	6,54,057	958	969	51.1	61.3	40.4	41.0	53.5	46.5
10		Asur, Agaria	2,016	4,129	2,114	2,015	953	975	41.6	52.4	30.2	42.4	34.2	65.8
10		Baiga	203	543	276	267	967	772	56.6	65.8	47.5	36.5	54.0	46.0
10		Banjara	663	2,709	1,371	1,338	976	905	24.1	28.5	19.6	22.7	68.0	32.0
10		Bathudi	11	18	12	6	500	500	83.3	87.5	75.0	38.9	57.1	42.9
10		Bedia	383	1,777	938	839	894	994	42.1	51.1	31.8	36.1	57.6	42.4
10	BIHAR	Binjhia	10	15	6	9	1500	1000	46.2	60.0	37.5	26.7	75.0	25.0
10		Birhor	113	377	187	190	1016	1308	31.0	35.8	25.9	45.4	29.2	70.8
10		Birjia	70	208	113	95	841	760	39.6	44.3	34.2	45.7	41.1	58.9
10		Chero	3,087	12,741	6,589	6,152	934	1001	45.6	54.8	35.7	35.8	53.8	46.2
10		Chik Baraik	795	2,135	1,091	1,044	957	974	44.1	50.5	37.3	29.6	56.2	43.8
10		Gond	45,799	2,56,738	1,29,927	1,26,811	976	960	60.9	72.8	48.7	30.3	45.5	54.5
10		Gorait	343	836	405	431	1064	1373	65.4	80.5	50.4	34.7	48.6	51.4
10		Ho	325	715	375	340	907	1222	69.6	75.3	62.7	32.9	74.9	25.1
10		Karmali	76	277	145	132	910	1316	55.4	63.5	45.8	48.0	75.9	24.1
10		Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia	7,814	11,569	5,852	5,717	977	946	55.3	65.7	44.8	33.7	54.7	45.3
10		Kharwar	24,403	1,25,811	66,110	59,701	903	942	59.4	70.2	47.3	34.9	46.9	53.1
10		Khond	92	134	81	53	654	615	74.3	79.4	66.7	39.6	62.3	37.7
10		Kisan, Nagesia	6,500	28,931	14,937	13,994	937	962	41.2	49.1	32.7	38.3	48.4	51.6
10		Kora, Mudi-kora	4,854	16,580	8,398	8,182	974	998	32.6	38.7	26.3	42.6	43.3	56.7
10		Korwa	143	452	235	217	923	1429	32.6	35.2	29.3	46.5	62.4	37.6
10		Lohara, Lohra	1,885	7,718	4,033	3,685	914	957	53.6	63.6	42.5	37.9	60.2	39.8
10		Mahli	1,090	4,132	2,169	1,963	905	986	44.0	53.2	33.7	44.5	59.5	40.5
10		Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia	502	2,225	1,155	1,070	926	879	61.7	71.1	51.7	41.0	50.2	49.8
10		Munda, Patar	3,879	14,028	7,226	6,802	941	1049	40.8	48.3	32.6	46.5	60.6	39.4
10		Oraon, Dhan-gar (Oraon)	29,902	1,44,472	73,917	70,555	955	992	44.5	53.9	34.5	44.2	54.4	45.6
10		Parhaiya	151	647	325	322	991	1065	32.8	37.1	28.3	37.7	24.2	75.8
10		Santal	86,644	4,06,076	2,06,506	1,99,570	966	972	43.1	53.1	32.7	45.1	56.0	44.0
10		Sauria Paharia	587	1,932	974	958	984	962	45.8	51.3	40.3	36.2	60.7	39.3
10		Savar	40	80	44	36	818	429	61.4	75.7	45.5	42.5	41.2	58.8
10	Kawar	372	868	456	412	904	904	59.4	68.1	49.9	34.6	64.3	35.7	
10	Kol	4,181	10,735	5,536	5,199	939	965	41.7	52.4	30.1	44.0	51.7	48.3	
10	Tharu	28,561	1,59,939	81,236	78,703	969	944	63.7	74.2	52.8	48.9	58.6	41.4	

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
11	SIKKIM	All Schedule Tribes	52,851	2,06,360	1,05,261	1,01,099	960	961	79.7	85.0	74.3	49.7	72.4	27.6
11		Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dophapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo)	18,016	69,598	35,224	34,374	976	974	80.4	85.5	75.1	48.9	74.3	25.7
11		Lepcha	10,588	42,909	21,614	21,295	985	975	82.1	86.8	77.4	50.4	67.9	32.1
11		Limboo	13,263	53,703	27,707	25,996	938	953	77.9	83.9	71.4	51.1	71.5	28.5
11		Tamang	10,268	37,696	19,486	18,210	935	942	78.9	83.9	73.4	47.8	75.6	24.4
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	All Schedule Tribes	1,93,910	9,51,821	4,68,390	4,83,431	1032	977	64.6	71.5	58.0	40.3	79.9	20.1
12		Abor	544	1,672	838	834	995	945	75.5	82.8	68.2	47.6	82.7	17.3
12		Aka	1,454	8,110	3,940	4,170	1058	975	65.2	72.4	58.6	41.4	86.5	13.5
12		Apatani	8,661	43,777	21,254	22,523	1060	949	83.9	89.4	78.8	35.1	73.1	26.9
12		Nyishi	43,854	2,49,824	1,21,475	1,28,349	1057	997	63.1	70.5	56.2	37.0	74.7	25.3
12		Galong	16,015	79,327	38,901	40,426	1039	950	73.0	77.6	68.6	40.8	87.7	12.3
12		Khampti, Kamti	3,485	15,762	7,866	7,896	1004	967	82.5	88.7	76.4	39.5	86.9	13.1
12		Howa, Bugun	357	1,432	697	735	1055	1180	68.7	73.6	64.0	40.5	95.0	5.0
12		Mishmi, Idu, Taroan	7,527	32,219	15,761	16,458	1044	977	65.6	74.2	57.4	39.2	82.5	17.5
12		Momba, Memba	1,074	4,495	2,170	2,325	1071	1155	57.0	64.9	49.6	38.1	77.8	22.2
12		Any Naga tribes	4,019	12,338	6,313	6,025	954	1028	51.7	61.2	41.6	46.4	82.3	17.7
12		Sherdukpen	940	3,463	1,678	1,785	1064	1169	79.6	83.9	75.5	48.4	79.2	20.8
12		Singpho	1,250	5,616	2,824	2,792	989	990	76.9	84.5	69.2	40.5	83.4	16.6
12		Hrusso	35	57	35	22	629	3000	94.3	94.1	94.7	57.9	78.8	21.2
12		Tagin	12,592	62,931	30,959	31,972	1033	982	62.4	68.7	56.3	38.3	72.6	27.4
12		Khamba	159	777	417	360	863	848	54.5	56.9	51.7	46.5	96.4	3.6
12		Adi	13,943	67,869	33,626	34,243	1018	966	68.2	74.6	61.9	43.4	80.5	19.5
12		Adi bori	65	183	91	92	1011	643	72.5	75.3	69.9	40.4	81.1	18.9
12		Adi gallong	3,724	18,604	9,248	9,356	1012	969	73.3	78.3	68.4	44.2	81.1	18.9
12		Adi minyong	5,041	25,112	12,408	12,704	1024	982	79.4	84.5	74.5	40.1	88.0	12.0
12		Adi padam	2,921	13,467	6,546	6,921	1057	984	75.2	81.9	68.9	40.0	79.8	20.2
12		Adi pasi	770	3,065	1,495	1,570	1050	1077	76.1	82.4	70.2	43.7	76.4	23.6
12		Ashing	149	726	370	356	962	1286	36.2	46.3	25.4	47.4	98.3	1.7

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Bagi	57	64	35	29	829	2000	51.7	69.7	28.0	46.9	96.7	3.3
12		Bangni	139	691	328	363	1107	1042	59.4	71.5	48.6	41.8	68.9	31.1
12		Bogum	74	158	83	75	904	1000	77.5	80.8	73.8	25.9	90.2	9.8
12		Bokar	1,014	4,710	2,275	2,435	1070	755	47.4	54.8	40.7	37.8	90.7	9.3
12		Bomdo	14	26	12	14	1167	600	88.9	100.0	81.8	46.2	41.7	58.3
12		Bori	811	3,383	1,671	1,712	1025	874	60.5	66.0	55.3	38.5	93.1	6.9
12		But Monpa	73	255	123	132	1073	1043	41.3	50.0	33.3	42.0	66.4	33.6
12		Darok Tangsa	36	76	38	38	1000	1143	75.4	80.6	70.0	40.8	90.3	9.7
12		Deori	1,146	5,365	2,663	2,702	1015	916	85.5	91.9	79.2	49.1	90.9	9.1
12		Degar/Taraon Mishmi	357	1,274	626	648	1035	831	58.9	70.7	48.1	45.1	86.9	13.1
12		Dirang Monpa	1,898	7,172	3,434	3,738	1089	1119	56.8	61.8	52.2	51.1	78.5	21.5
12		Haisa Tangsa	44	124	61	63	1033	750	64.5	77.4	52.6	29.0	91.7	8.3
12		Havi Tangsa	179	892	439	453	1032	1036	24.8	33.8	16.1	49.9	85.2	14.8
12		Hill Miri	83	264	126	138	1095	1333	87.3	93.9	81.1	22.0	87.9	12.1
12		Hotang Tangsa	4	8	2	6	3000	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	75.0	25.0
12		Kaman / Miju Mishmi	2,122	9,406	4,650	4,756	1023	938	54.6	64.5	45.1	44.6	88.6	11.4
12		Karka	55	176	86	90	1047	2667	81.8	91.3	71.6	36.4	84.4	15.6
12		Kemsing Tangsa	285	1,295	663	632	953	857	73.4	81.4	65.1	34.4	91.2	8.8
12		Khamiyang	106	401	201	200	995	1000	87.9	95.4	80.3	38.7	88.4	11.6
12		Komkar	35	111	63	48	762	1000	86.8	86.8	86.8	36.9	92.7	7.3
12		Korang Tangsa	10	26	15	11	733	250	61.9	54.5	70.0	30.8	62.5	37.5
12		Langkai Tangsa	20	50	22	28	1273	3500	75.6	90.0	61.9	40.0	30.0	70.0
12		Libo	142	515	271	244	900	1060	47.3	49.8	44.5	21.9	89.4	10.6
12		Lichi Tangsa	9	19	4	15	3750	2000	87.5	66.7	92.3	10.5	100.0	0.0
12		Liju Nocte	205	788	385	403	1047	899	31.0	45.5	17.9	45.8	93.6	6.4
12		Lish Monpa	491	2,232	1,120	1,112	993	898	29.7	34.9	24.5	50.2	55.8	44.2
12		Longchang Tangsa	717	3,116	1,545	1,571	1017	1066	70.3	78.8	61.9	43.4	93.0	7.0
12		Longin Tangsa	19	21	13	8	615	500	73.3	77.8	66.7	28.6	100.0	0.0
12		Longphi Tangsa	100	378	178	200	1124	818	70.4	77.9	64.2	37.3	74.5	25.5
12		Longri Tangsa	155	606	307	299	974	898	65.9	72.9	58.8	41.3	70.4	29.6
12		Longsang Tangsa	23	39	18	21	1167	833	71.4	75.0	68.8	35.9	92.9	7.1

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Lowang Tangsa	17	17	7	10	1429	2000	57.1	50.0	62.5	41.2	71.4	28.6
12		Meyor	205	989	489	500	1022	895	55.9	62.5	49.6	41.8	90.6	9.4
12		Miji	1,600	8,127	4,106	4,021	979	903	53.7	58.2	49.2	44.3	54.1	45.9
12		Mikir	187	1,068	547	521	952	909	74.9	84.1	65.3	33.9	90.3	9.7
12		Millang	691	3,634	1,846	1,788	969	1042	59.3	65.3	53.1	44.2	88.0	12.0
12		Miniyong	1,326	5,668	2,798	2,870	1026	914	71.0	75.8	66.4	35.9	91.4	8.6
12		Mishing / Miri	1,868	7,412	3,795	3,617	953	924	65.3	74.1	56.2	42.7	87.8	12.2
12		Mishmi	51	111	61	50	820	583	76.1	77.6	74.4	50.5	71.4	28.6
12		Moglum Tangsa	578	2,606	1,275	1,331	1044	1082	69.0	76.9	61.4	37.0	82.5	17.5
12		Monpa	10,594	43,709	21,150	22,559	1067	1011	55.9	63.0	49.4	46.1	80.3	19.7
12		Morang Tangsa	148	458	220	238	1082	795	72.9	79.0	67.6	31.2	90.9	9.1
12		Mossang Tangsa	832	3,887	1,861	2,026	1089	1130	68.2	77.0	60.0	43.4	80.9	19.1
12		Muktum	6	8	7	1	143	#DIV/0!	87.5	85.7	100.0	50.0	75.0	25.0
12		Namsang Tangsa	7	7	2	5	2500	0	66.7	100.0	60.0	42.9	66.7	33.3
12		Ngimong Tangsa	50	162	81	81	1000	800	52.4	55.7	49.2	31.5	80.4	19.6
12		Nishang	671	2,849	1,405	1,444	1028	799	72.0	79.0	65.5	38.7	75.9	24.1
12		Nissi	6,351	32,479	16,074	16,405	1021	952	60.7	67.0	54.6	35.4	72.3	27.7
12		Nocte	7,425	34,664	17,274	17,390	1007	986	63.1	72.8	53.5	45.6	87.7	12.3
12		Laju	375	1,541	762	779	1022	873	25.9	43.4	9.9	47.1	98.1	1.9
12		Nonong	24	26	15	11	733	667	66.7	58.3	77.8	42.3	90.9	9.1
12		Padam	629	2,334	1,098	1,236	1126	1027	79.1	85.1	73.8	35.3	90.5	9.5
12		Dalbing	3	7	3	4	1333	1000	100.0	100.0	100.0	28.6	50.0	50.0
12		Pailibo	303	1,394	734	660	899	811	52.3	59.7	44.2	38.7	69.3	30.7
12		Panchen monpa	7	24	8	16	2000	500	81.0	66.7	86.7	29.2	71.4	28.6
12		Pangi	168	574	288	286	993	821	82.6	86.5	78.7	30.0	76.7	23.3
12		Pasi	243	1,050	537	513	955	729	46.9	53.1	40.9	58.7	63.8	36.2
12		Phong tangsa	110	628	290	338	1166	1105	77.6	85.7	70.6	33.8	99.1	0.9
12		Ponthai nocte	17	68	50	18	360	417	82.4	92.1	53.8	7.4	80.0	20.0
12		Ramo	352	1,361	628	733	1167	939	46.0	55.3	38.3	36.8	43.7	56.3
12		Adiramo	7	10	4	6	1500	0	88.9	100.0	83.3	20.0	100.0	0.0
12	Rangai tangsa	17	42	22	20	909	2500	62.9	80.0	40.0	59.5	64.0	36.0	

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State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker	
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female				
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rongrang tangsa	321	1,488	760	728	958	1000	73.0	77.0	68.8	32.1	96.4	3.6	
12		Sanke tangsa	77	288	149	139	933	630	63.1	73.0	53.3	43.4	95.2	4.8	
12		Simong	585	2,547	1,235	1,312	1062	1151	46.9	54.5	39.5	48.4	64.4	35.6	
12		Siram	5	5	4	1	250	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	
12		Sulung	958	4,519	2,353	2,166	921	1016	21.5	27.9	14.5	55.3	61.2	38.8	
12		Sulung Bangni	16	35	20	15	750	0	18.2	16.7	20.0	54.3	73.7	26.3	
12		Tagin Bangni	432	532	268	264	985	746	65.8	72.6	59.3	28.9	79.2	20.8	
12		Taisen Tangsa	291	1,106	577	529	917	1037	70.9	77.2	63.8	42.0	78.9	21.1	
12		Tangam	6	7	4	3	750	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.9	100.0	0.0	
12		Tangsa	3,279	15,295	7,698	7,597	987	956	64.9	72.8	56.9	41.2	92.5	7.5	
12		Jugli	85	294	156	138	885	538	87.8	93.1	82.3	31.3	96.7	3.3	
12		Taram	11	11	7	4	571	1000	66.7	100.0	0.0	54.5	83.3	16.7	
12		Tawang Monpa	1,844	7,133	3,454	3,679	1065	961	50.6	58.0	43.7	47.8	80.4	19.6	
12		Thai Khampi	31	76	34	42	1235	1125	83.1	92.3	75.8	42.1	78.1	21.9	
12		Tikhak Tangsa	513	2,292	1,173	1,119	954	894	70.7	77.9	63.3	39.7	89.1	10.9	
12		Tutcha Nocte	289	1,049	569	480	844	691	68.7	78.6	57.4	40.1	77.2	22.8	
12		Wancho	9,380	56,886	28,563	28,323	992	954	41.2	50.4	32.0	42.7	88.6	11.4	
12		Yobin	605	2,994	1,492	1,502	1007	1015	71.7	78.6	64.8	38.7	18.9	81.1	
12		Yongkuk Tangsa	42	168	82	86	1049	1571	61.4	60.3	62.5	44.6	96.0	4.0	
12		Yogli Tangsa	215	1,026	507	519	1024	970	72.7	80.8	64.8	45.8	84.9	15.1	
13		NAGALAND	All Schedule Tribes	3,66,614	17,10,973	8,66,027	8,44,946	976	942	80.0	83.1	76.9	49.3	74.7	25.3
13			Garo	739	2,346	1,236	1,110	898	924	78.2	83.3	72.5	44.9	79.2	20.8
13			Kachari	4,395	13,034	6,562	6,472	986	1019	72.8	78.0	67.5	45.6	82.0	18.0
13	Kuki		4,491	18,768	9,442	9,326	988	891	90.4	92.4	88.5	53.2	60.3	39.7	
13	Mikir		85	218	127	91	717	1118	78.0	80.0	75.0	49.5	88.0	12.0	
13	Naga		3,52,710	16,67,712	8,44,060	8,23,652	976	942	80.0	83.0	76.8	49.3	74.8	25.2	
13	Angami		30,996	1,41,732	69,156	72,576	1049	978	84.6	89.3	80.1	45.6	80.2	19.8	
13	Ao		53,697	2,26,625	1,13,597	1,13,028	995	957	94.4	95.2	93.5	47.9	81.1	18.9	
13	Chakhesang		36,270	1,54,874	78,348	76,526	977	904	81.8	87.0	76.6	48.5	78.5	21.5	
13	Chang		12,403	64,226	33,201	31,025	934	950	73.9	76.3	71.4	44.9	76.8	23.2	
13	Chirr		123	138	74	64	865	611	79.8	83.9	75.5	44.9	74.2	25.8	

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State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
13	NAGALAND	Khiemnungan	12,512	61,647	32,228	29,419	913	901	69.3	72.4	65.8	56.3	73.5	26.5
13		Konyak	41,396	2,37,568	1,24,074	1,13,494	915	909	57.0	60.8	52.9	58.7	71.0	29.0
13		Lotha	34,901	1,73,111	86,925	86,186	991	965	89.8	92.7	87.0	44.8	80.1	19.9
13		Makware	6	10	3	7	2333	3000	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.0	66.7	33.3
13		Phom	13,157	52,682	27,398	25,284	923	896	74.3	76.7	71.7	57.7	69.4	30.6
13		Rengma	12,099	62,951	31,209	31,742	1017	983	83.7	86.7	80.8	39.5	84.4	15.6
13		Sangtam	15,848	74,994	38,157	36,837	965	952	77.7	81.2	74.1	42.4	76.3	23.7
13		Sema	49,446	2,36,313	1,17,752	1,18,561	1007	955	86.9	89.3	84.5	47.9	67.9	32.1
13		Tikhir	1,436	7,537	3,894	3,643	936	829	64.7	71.7	57.5	44.6	89.1	10.9
13		Yimchaungre	14,030	66,972	34,064	32,908	966	970	71.1	76.4	65.7	45.2	75.4	24.6
13		Zeliang	15,249	74,877	37,929	36,948	974	955	78.2	83.0	73.3	60.7	61.0	39.0
13		Pochury	5,301	21,948	11,201	10,747	959	1001	60.9	68.1	53.3	42.1	80.3	19.7
13		Naga *	1,317	5,843	3,019	2,824	935	907	81.0	83.7	78.1	43.1	81.5	18.5
13		Unclassified Naga**	2,523	3,664	1,831	1,833	1001	1009	74.8	77.0	72.5	44.3	67.5	32.5
14		MANIPUR	All Schedule Tribes	2,27,113	11,67,422	5,88,279	5,79,143	984	920	72.6	77.3	67.8	47.4	75.8
14	Aimol		809	3,190	1,559	1,631	1046	955	76.2	84.0	68.7	52.7	69.2	30.8
14	Anal		5,095	23,509	11,422	12,087	1058	921	81.3	85.7	77.1	47.7	62.7	37.3
14	Angami		62	95	52	43	827	429	89.4	95.6	82.5	32.6	74.2	25.8
14	Chiru		1,806	8,599	4,395	4,204	957	864	70.1	76.7	63.2	50.2	64.7	35.3
14	Chothe		840	3,585	1,706	1,879	1101	1042	79.6	83.8	75.8	48.3	75.7	24.3
14	Gangte		3,392	17,178	8,668	8,510	982	973	77.9	81.4	74.3	44.9	76.2	23.8
14	Hmar		8,925	48,375	23,851	24,524	1028	991	88.6	90.5	86.7	48.2	76.0	24.0
14	Kabui		20,113	1,03,908	51,641	52,267	1012	934	73.7	79.8	67.7	45.5	77.5	22.5
14	Kacha Naga		12,094	66,158	33,973	32,185	947	861	66.2	71.3	61.0	50.5	75.9	24.1
14	Koirao		1,006	4,475	2,208	2,267	1027	849	78.6	82.5	74.9	44.2	76.1	23.9
14	Koireng		469	1,873	898	975	1086	1144	83.0	90.1	76.4	44.1	77.4	22.6
14	Kom		3,064	14,528	7,181	7,347	1023	915	79.5	84.6	74.6	43.8	73.4	26.6
14	Lamgang		1,938	7,770	3,731	4,039	1083	946	77.7	84.6	71.4	52.1	67.7	32.3
14	Mao		16,011	93,343	47,870	45,473	950	913	55.9	61.5	50.1	52.6	79.0	21.0
14	Maram		4,832	27,524	14,024	13,500	963	902	60.4	66.5	54.2	44.6	84.9	15.1
14	Maring		5,687	26,424	13,337	13,087	981	878	60.9	68.6	53.2	60.7	61.1	38.9

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker	
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female				
14	MANIPUR	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	2,402	8,064	3,954	4,110	1039	898	85.4	87.5	83.5	41.5	76.4	23.6	
14		Monsang	524	2,427	1,179	1,248	1059	1103	78.1	84.3	72.2	41.9	66.5	33.5	
14		Moyon	581	2,516	1,172	1,344	1147	975	84.0	88.5	80.2	45.0	63.8	36.2	
14		Paite	10,057	55,542	27,309	28,233	1034	950	86.9	91.2	82.8	40.3	73.6	26.4	
14		Purum	126	278	126	152	1206	1600	79.9	85.6	75.0	54.0	64.0	36.0	
14		Ralte	9	17	10	7	700	500	85.7	87.5	83.3	29.4	100.0	0.0	
14		Sema	31	40	26	14	538	1500	94.3	95.8	90.9	72.5	86.2	13.8	
14		Simte	1,276	6,728	3,366	3,362	999	928	78.0	81.6	74.5	45.9	80.7	19.3	
14		Suhte	170	804	383	421	1099	707	88.7	92.9	85.0	37.2	74.6	25.4	
14		Tangkhum	36,443	1,78,568	90,093	88,475	982	931	82.3	86.3	78.2	46.2	77.7	22.3	
14		Thadou	43,069	2,15,913	1,07,958	1,07,955	1000	944	72.5	77.4	67.6	45.7	72.6	27.4	
14		Vaiphei	8,446	42,957	21,326	21,631	1014	911	80.9	85.1	76.8	43.7	72.2	27.8	
14		Zou	4,778	24,294	12,099	12,195	1008	946	78.3	83.2	73.4	43.4	66.9	33.1	
14		Poumai Naga	21,886	1,27,381	66,827	60,554	906	842	56.8	62.2	50.9	52.6	85.2	14.8	
14		Tarao	472	1,066	557	509	914	756	74.1	79.9	68.0	44.4	65.3	34.7	
14		Kharam	245	1,145	614	531	865	642	72.9	77.5	67.8	47.4	76.1	23.9	
14		Any Kuki tribes	5,771	28,342	14,112	14,230	1008	964	79.9	84.9	75.0	42.6	77.2	22.8	
15		MIZORAM	All Schedule Tribes	2,25,990	10,36,115	5,16,294	5,19,821	1007	971	91.5	93.6	89.5	43.8	84.8	15.2
15			Chakma	19,554	96,972	49,958	47,014	941	956	48.0	61.8	33.2	43.4	81.0	19.0
15			Dimasa (Kachari)	43	96	63	33	524	1625	86.7	87.3	85.0	55.2	90.6	9.4
15	Garos		514	756	434	322	742	1148	65.6	76.5	48.9	37.6	83.8	16.2	
15	Hajong		33	51	30	21	700	400	84.1	88.0	78.9	35.3	94.4	5.6	
15	Hmar		7,301	29,587	15,029	14,558	969	953	95.9	97.0	94.8	46.8	85.5	14.5	
15	Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lynggam)		341	1,034	542	492	908	857	85.5	86.9	84.0	41.2	89.2	10.8	
15	Any Kuki Tribes, including:**		11,613	45,754	23,408	22,346	955	980	76.5	83.9	68.7	42.7	87.4	12.6	
15	Lakher		8,934	42,855	21,402	21,453	1002	928	90.1	93.3	86.9	32.8	73.2	26.8	
15	Man (Tai speaking)		1,174	1,263	643	620	964	1073	98.4	98.4	98.3	46.5	82.8	17.2	
15	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes		1,57,233	7,34,910	3,63,397	3,71,513	1022	975	97.5	98.0	97.0	45.0	85.6	14.4	
15	Mikir		70	74	47	27	574	625	98.4	97.4	100.0	54.1	95.0	5.0	
15	Any Naga tribes		521	760	412	348	845	917	95.7	97.9	92.9	41.3	92.0	8.0	
15	Pawi		11,377	51,406	25,577	25,829	1010	970	91.6	93.8	89.6	33.3	84.2	15.8	
15	Synteng		26	74	36	38	1056	667	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.5	88.6	11.4	
15	Paite		5,578	23,183	11,637	11,546	992	980	92.9	95.9	90.0	47.1	87.6	12.4	

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
16	TRIPURA	All Schedule Tribes	2,72,815	11,66,813	5,88,327	5,78,486	983	957	79.1	86.4	71.6	43.8	64.5	35.5
16		Bhil	918	3,105	1,609	1,496	930	932	87.3	91.0	83.3	42.1	66.9	33.1
16		Bhutia	14	28	19	9	474	500	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.9	100.0	0.0
16		Chaimal	441	549	280	269	961	800	76.9	84.0	69.8	38.6	62.7	37.3
16		Chakma	18,014	79,813	40,552	39,261	968	964	74.8	84.0	65.4	41.9	61.5	38.5
16		Garoo	3,344	12,952	6,409	6,543	1021	951	88.1	92.3	84.0	41.5	65.1	34.9
16		Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng, Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum, Rupini, Sukuchep, Thangchep	12,910	57,210	28,707	28,503	993	942	86.9	92.3	81.5	44.4	68.8	31.2
16		Jamatia	19,652	83,347	41,450	41,897	1011	919	86.0	92.3	79.9	48.0	66.6	33.4
16		Khasia	110	366	173	193	1116	1083	72.9	76.6	69.5	37.7	79.7	20.3
16		Kuki, including the following sub-tribes *	2,772	10,965	5,424	5,541	1022	962	89.1	92.5	85.7	41.4	75.0	25.0
16		Lepcha	58	157	86	71	826	800	90.6	96.1	84.1	34.4	88.9	11.1
16		Lushai	1,261	5,384	2,659	2,725	1025	1088	97.8	98.1	97.5	51.8	86.2	13.8
16		Mag	9,260	37,893	19,086	18,807	985	952	72.9	79.9	65.9	42.6	62.6	37.4
16		Munda, Kaur	3,575	14,544	7,415	7,129	961	996	66.7	73.2	59.8	46.3	70.3	29.7
16		Noatia, Murashing	3,372	14,298	7,283	7,015	963	1019	77.4	86.2	68.3	42.2	61.4	38.6
16		Orang	3,170	12,011	6,352	5,659	891	1013	53.0	59.1	45.8	58.0	71.8	28.2
16		Riang	41,036	1,88,220	95,325	92,895	975	967	70.2	79.6	60.6	40.9	63.8	36.2
16		Santal	752	2,913	1,514	1,399	924	982	71.0	78.7	62.6	48.5	64.2	35.8
16		Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera	1,38,889	5,92,255	2,98,307	2,93,948	985	955	81.1	88.3	73.7	43.6	63.9	36.1
16		Uchai	582	2,447	1,215	1,232	1014	858	81.1	89.2	73.3	56.2	41.9	58.1
17	MEGHALAYA	All Schedule Tribes	4,88,874	25,55,861	12,69,728	12,86,133	1013	973	74.5	75.5	73.5	40.3	76.5	23.5
17		Boro Kacharis	1,454	4,660	2,498	2,162	865	946	79.0	84.7	72.2	44.6	84.0	16.0
17		Chakma	44	106	61	45	738	667	94.1	98.3	88.4	20.8	100.0	0.0

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State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker	
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female				
17	MEGHALAYA	Dimasa, Kachari	3,566	4,507	2,250	2,257	1003	1043	80.3	80.0	80.6	40.8	80.5	19.5	
17		Garos	1,53,780	8,21,026	4,12,929	4,08,097	988	976	71.8	76.0	67.6	40.0	70.3	29.7	
17		Hajong	9,058	38,576	19,462	19,114	982	989	63.8	71.7	55.7	43.1	67.4	32.6	
17		Hmar	416	1,797	868	929	1070	858	91.8	93.9	90.0	28.2	89.5	10.5	
17		Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lynggam	2,59,268	14,11,775	6,94,554	7,17,221	1033	971	77.0	75.5	78.5	40.2	80.7	19.3	
17		Koch	5,340	22,716	11,395	11,321	994	959	59.3	66.6	51.9	45.3	67.1	32.9	
17		Any Kuki Tribes, including*	4,945	14,275	7,336	6,939	946	957	76.0	78.8	72.9	34.8	86.0	14.0	
17		Lakher	14	39	17	22	1294	2000	94.4	100.0	90.0	35.9	92.9	7.1	
17		Man (Tai speaking)	226	1,014	507	507	1000	1127	60.3	72.1	48.4	41.6	88.2	11.8	
17		Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	1,097	4,004	1,854	2,150	1160	1061	96.3	97.3	95.4	26.6	90.0	10.0	
17		Mikir	6,363	19,289	9,690	9,599	991	941	70.8	75.1	66.6	40.7	86.3	13.7	
17		Any Naga tribes	823	2,556	1,320	1,236	936	1180	97.3	97.9	96.8	25.4	94.6	5.4	
17		Pawi	801	1,065	562	503	895	930	63.7	60.0	67.9	30.4	65.1	34.9	
17		Raba, Rava	7,130	32,662	16,458	16,204	985	963	66.8	74.0	59.7	43.8	69.1	30.9	
17		Synteng	337	1,578	771	807	1047	915	79.6	82.5	76.9	32.6	92.4	7.6	
18		ASSAM	All Schedule Tribes	7,94,768	38,84,371	19,57,005	19,27,366	985	957	72.1	79.0	65.1	44.0	65.9	34.1
18			Chakma	430	2,032	1,043	989	948	1061	28.0	36.8	18.5	42.3	79.7	20.3
18	Dimasa, Kachari		23,689	1,02,961	51,832	51,129	986	971	70.1	76.8	63.3	41.0	73.3	26.7	
18	Garos		4,674	25,315	12,684	12,631	996	956	64.2	68.1	60.4	41.6	62.6	37.4	
18	Hajong		152	436	223	213	955	705	66.5	73.2	59.9	37.8	82.4	17.6	
18	Hmar		2,794	15,745	7,964	7,781	977	966	92.9	95.3	90.3	40.5	78.8	21.2	
18	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lynggam		3,426	15,936	7,916	8,020	1013	1038	42.9	43.6	42.3	45.6	83.5	16.5	
18	Any Kuki Tribes, including**		6,223	33,399	17,220	16,179	940	897	84.0	87.8	80.0	40.8	75.5	24.5	
18	Lakher		36	37	20	17	850	1250	42.9	50.0	33.3	56.8	66.7	33.3	
18	Man (Tai speaking)		324	1,269	644	625	970	1094	89.7	94.1	85.2	38.9	82.0	18.0	
18	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes		222	880	419	461	1100	1022	94.4	96.3	92.8	36.9	91.4	8.6	
18	Karbi		78,588	4,30,452	2,17,758	2,12,694	977	957	67.9	75.2	60.5	38.7	65.1	34.9	

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State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker	
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female				
18	ASSAM	Any Naga tribes	5,390	29,767	14,905	14,862	997	958	80.7	87.3	74.1	38.1	73.6	26.4	
18		Pawi	3	3	1	2	2000	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	0.0	
18		Syntheng	5	5	2	3	1500	1000	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0			
18		Lalung	3,604	18,252	9,128	9,124	1000	1015	52.9	58.7	47.1	44.9	69.0	31.0	
18		Barmans in Cachar	2,405	6,716	3,398	3,318	976	855	76.0	81.9	70.0	42.8	73.4	26.6	
18		Boro, Boro-kachari	2,90,517	13,61,735	6,82,931	6,78,804	994	963	70.6	77.9	63.2	43.3	68.6	31.4	
18		Deori	8,612	43,750	21,938	21,812	994	907	83.3	89.3	77.3	49.3	61.7	38.3	
18		Hojai	134	642	327	315	963	875	61.5	72.7	50.0	52.0	82.9	17.1	
18		Kachari, Sonwal	60,002	2,53,344	1,27,692	1,25,652	984	939	85.4	90.4	80.5	44.4	62.6	37.4	
18		Lalung	37,694	1,82,663	91,340	91,323	1000	990	73.3	80.1	66.6	44.3	63.6	36.4	
18		Mech	2,380	9,883	4,968	4,915	989	881	87.7	92.2	83.2	41.4	63.9	36.1	
18		Miri	1,17,825	6,80,424	3,45,786	3,34,638	968	946	69.3	77.4	60.9	47.7	60.8	39.2	
18		Rabha	65,611	2,96,189	1,48,887	1,47,302	989	960	75.1	81.5	68.7	47.2	66.2	33.8	
18		Dimasa	4,522	19,702	9,738	9,964	1023	965	84.6	88.6	80.7	38.9	66.1	33.9	
18		Hajong	7,716	34,253	17,385	16,868	970	968	61.3	70.9	51.5	45.9	69.4	30.6	
18		Singhpoh	533	2,342	1,175	1,167	993	860	85.8	91.7	79.9	45.8	66.1	33.9	
18		Khampti	251	1,106	566	540	954	1000	85.9	95.3	76.0	50.8	62.1	37.9	
18		Garos	25,870	1,36,077	68,594	67,483	984	947	76.6	79.4	73.7	41.9	66.0	34.0	
19		WEST BENGAL	All Schedule Tribes	12,41,874	52,96,953	26,49,974	26,46,979	999	974	57.9	68.2	47.7	47.4	57.9	42.1
19			Asur	884	3,864	1,909	1,955	1024	1113	45.1	55.2	35.0	43.7	73.0	27.0
19	Baiga		3,190	13,423	6,765	6,658	984	906	61.4	72.8	50.0	51.6	51.9	48.1	
19	Bedia, Bediya		22,587	88,772	44,989	43,783	973	984	63.5	72.5	54.2	42.9	61.2	38.8	
19	Bhumij		86,752	3,76,296	1,90,087	1,86,209	980	969	59.5	70.7	48.1	48.4	49.8	50.2	
19	Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, ukpa, Kogatay, Tibetan, Yolmo		16,278	66,627	33,278	33,349	1002	936	81.1	86.7	75.5	36.7	73.7	26.3	
19	Birhor		891	2,241	1,176	1,065	906	854	58.2	69.3	46.1	47.1	63.9	36.1	
19	Birjia		269	1,123	573	550	960	976	48.4	60.0	36.2	47.6	64.3	35.7	
19	Chakma		211	466	237	229	966	905	76.8	83.8	69.5	39.9	84.4	15.6	
19	Chero		2,777	5,477	2,693	2,784	1034	1067	62.7	73.2	52.5	39.7	75.6	24.4	



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State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
19	WEST BENGAL	Chik Baraik	5,150	21,376	10,615	10,761	1014	1032	62.6	74.0	51.2	43.8	72.4	27.6
19		Garo	521	2,039	997	1,042	1045	975	77.8	81.8	73.9	41.6	64.5	35.5
19		Gond	4,908	13,535	7,122	6,413	900	909	74.8	82.9	65.9	36.8	77.8	22.2
19		Gorait	537	2,498	1,255	1,243	990	1023	32.0	41.2	22.6	49.4	51.2	48.8
19		Hajang	232	621	330	291	882	1000	74.4	85.3	61.9	36.6	82.8	17.2
19		Ho	5,651	23,483	11,786	11,697	992	983	54.3	65.2	43.2	51.7	57.4	42.6
19		Karmali	626	2,466	1,249	1,217	974	944	67.9	79.6	55.9	47.3	63.8	36.2
19		Kharwar	5,075	20,270	10,439	9,831	942	963	64.5	73.8	54.7	38.8	65.2	34.8
19		Khond	179	660	338	322	953	857	59.1	67.2	50.7	48.5	85.3	14.7
19		Kisan	23,546	98,434	50,897	47,537	934	962	53.4	62.4	43.9	41.9	58.8	41.2
19		Kora	35,816	1,59,404	79,707	79,697	1000	980	56.5	68.0	45.1	48.9	54.8	45.2
19		Korwa	874	2,912	1,447	1,465	1012	921	53.9	62.8	45.3	44.1	74.3	25.7
19		Lepcha	8,058	33,962	17,148	16,814	981	911	82.4	86.8	77.9	40.0	59.5	40.5
19		Lodha, Kheria, Kharia	26,868	1,08,707	54,692	54,015	988	982	45.5	54.6	36.2	49.0	55.2	44.8
19		Lohara, Lohra	6,942	24,783	12,413	12,370	997	955	55.3	65.4	45.2	42.5	68.5	31.5
19		Magh	2,213	8,032	4,038	3,994	989	969	88.3	91.6	85.1	37.2	87.8	12.2
19		Mahali	19,305	81,594	40,740	40,854	1003	995	55.0	66.3	43.6	46.0	63.5	36.5
19		Mahli	1,143	2,609	1,329	1,280	963	942	50.7	59.8	41.3	45.2	53.9	46.1
19		Mal Pahariya	11,632	44,538	22,364	22,174	992	972	42.8	49.0	36.5	45.8	74.1	25.9
19		Mech	9,690	41,242	20,851	20,391	978	896	74.2	80.8	67.6	41.3	67.5	32.5
19		Mru	69	197	95	102	1074	1727	61.7	70.2	53.0	36.5	62.5	37.5
19		Munda	91,107	3,66,386	1,84,098	1,82,288	990	976	57.7	67.1	48.3	45.7	62.8	37.2
19		Nagesia	8,038	16,378	8,241	8,137	987	920	61.8	70.1	53.5	38.5	72.8	27.2
19		Oraon	1,40,875	6,43,510	3,22,933	3,20,577	993	970	59.0	68.1	49.9	43.2	69.2	30.8
19		Parhaiya	258	921	451	470	1042	1222	38.2	42.3	34.1	47.8	70.2	29.8
19		Rabha	12,646	27,820	14,255	13,565	952	937	61.3	68.4	53.8	45.1	65.7	34.3
19		Santal	5,62,526	25,12,331	12,48,370	12,63,961	1012	979	54.7	66.1	43.5	50.5	53.5	46.5
19		Sauria Paharia	930	3,480	1,715	1,765	1029	1090	44.0	49.2	38.9	40.2	78.1	21.9
19		Savar	10,028	40,374	20,064	20,310	1012	1014	40.6	49.9	31.5	50.0	45.6	54.4
19		Limbu (Subba)	11,558	46,847	23,299	23,548	1011	936	81.2	87.8	74.7	38.6	64.6	35.4
19		Tamang	36,029	1,46,203	72,594	73,609	1014	964	80.4	87.7	73.3	37.0	72.5	27.5



T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
20	Jhar-Khand	All Schedule Tribes	17,61,025	86,45,042	43,15,407	43,29,635	1003	976	57.1	68.2	46.2	46.9	46.2	53.8
20		Asur, Agaria	4,399	22,459	11,473	10,986	958	956	46.9	58.0	35.4	47.5	50.5	49.5
20		Baiga	777	3,582	1,829	1,753	958	1104	36.7	43.3	29.6	46.5	25.6	74.4
20		Banjara	202	487	242	245	1012	939	40.3	55.4	25.6	39.0	58.9	41.1
20		Bathudi	923	3,464	1,754	1,710	975	866	51.2	63.1	39.2	50.0	47.4	52.6
20		Bedia	19,631	1,00,161	50,207	49,954	995	1023	58.0	69.0	46.9	42.8	54.9	45.1
20		Binjhia	3,109	14,404	7,320	7,084	968	928	56.3	68.9	43.4	51.3	54.2	45.8
20		Birhor	2,661	10,726	5,472	5,254	960	968	34.5	41.3	27.4	47.4	42.6	57.4
20		Birjia	1,358	6,276	3,174	3,102	977	997	50.2	61.7	38.4	49.6	45.0	55.0
20		Chero	19,306	95,575	48,860	46,715	956	947	63.6	76.2	50.4	38.1	33.4	66.6
20		Chik Baraik	11,723	54,163	27,126	27,037	997	960	64.5	75.3	53.6	47.7	55.3	44.7
20		Gond	11,338	53,676	26,925	26,751	994	971	59.8	71.0	48.6	47.1	53.4	46.6
20		Goraít	1,117	4,973	2,527	2,446	968	988	62.0	72.6	51.0	43.5	51.7	48.3
20		Ho	1,85,982	9,28,289	4,59,209	4,69,080	1021	992	54.0	67.0	41.4	45.9	47.2	52.8
20		Karmali	12,664	64,154	33,203	30,951	932	912	62.4	73.7	50.3	37.1	53.1	46.9
20		Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia	41,247	1,96,135	97,139	98,996	1019	990	65.9	73.0	58.9	50.6	53.0	47.0
20		Kharwar	46,458	2,48,974	1,26,763	1,22,211	964	983	56.4	68.2	44.2	44.2	33.0	67.0
20		Khond	180	221	114	107	939	778	62.4	76.0	48.4	46.6	44.7	55.3
20		Kisan, Nagesia	7,638	37,265	18,880	18,385	974	989	49.5	60.2	38.5	53.8	40.9	59.1
20		Kora, Mudi -Kora	7,733	32,786	16,487	16,299	989	955	55.5	68.5	42.4	42.7	40.5	59.5
20		Korwa	7,462	35,606	18,000	17,606	978	1002	37.9	45.8	29.7	51.0	25.6	74.4
20		Lohra	43,517	2,16,226	1,09,383	1,06,843	977	962	56.2	67.1	45.1	46.0	49.8	50.2
20		Mahli	34,509	1,52,663	76,631	76,032	992	983	54.2	66.0	42.4	48.0	56.1	43.9
20		Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia	30,235	1,35,797	67,791	68,006	1003	997	39.6	49.1	30.2	49.3	45.0	55.0
20		Munda, Patar	2,48,747	12,29,221	6,14,199	6,15,022	1001	973	62.6	72.9	52.4	48.0	53.2	46.8
20		Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	3,24,826	17,16,618	8,55,210	8,61,408	1007	967	67.0	75.9	58.1	45.4	53.3	46.7
20		Parhaiya	5,725	25,585	13,070	12,515	958	988	33.1	41.5	24.3	45.7	26.2	73.8
20		Santal	5,69,996	27,54,723	13,71,168	13,83,555	1009	975	50.8	62.9	39.0	48.1	39.6	60.4
20		Sauria Paharia	10,215	46,222	22,970	23,252	1012	1034	39.7	48.9	30.6	51.6	40.4	59.6
20		Savar	2,752	9,688	4,864	4,824	992	1019	33.7	43.3	24.0	48.2	30.8	69.2
20		Bhumij	48,610	2,09,448	1,04,910	1,04,538	996	968	56.7	70.4	43.0	46.5	38.9	61.1
20		Kawar	1,874	8,145	4,082	4,063	995	981	64.3	76.9	51.7	51.4	53.5	46.5
20		Kol	10,163	53,584	27,037	26,547	982	1013	47.7	60.3	34.8	44.6	36.2	63.8
21	Odisha	All Schedule Tribes	22,32,334	95,90,756	47,27,732	48,63,024	1029	980	52.2	63.7	41.2	49.7	48.9	51.1
21		Bagata, Bhakta	2,186	8,813	4,323	4,490	1039	1049	53.9	64.3	43.8	44.8	52.4	47.6
21		Baiga	87	338	173	165	954	1000	67.3	78.8	55.1	37.0	60.8	39.2
21		Banjara, Banjari	4,890	18,257	9,126	9,131	1001	934	62.3	75.6	49.1	49.0	49.2	50.8
21		Bathudi, Bathuri	51,219	2,17,395	1,06,515	1,10,880	1041	970	63.7	75.7	52.3	51.2	45.4	54.6

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
21	Odisha	Bhottada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara	1,02,420	4,50,771	2,22,266	2,28,505	1028	1007	40.0	50.9	29.5	51.8	44.4	55.6
21		Bhuiya, Bhuyan	73,527	3,06,129	1,51,479	1,54,650	1021	1002	63.1	75.0	51.6	48.0	44.4	55.6
21		Bhumia	29,818	1,25,977	61,360	64,617	1053	994	41.9	54.2	30.4	51.9	47.3	52.7
21		Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desia Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamarina Bhumij	66,086	2,83,909	1,41,270	1,42,639	1010	957	52.1	63.6	40.7	49.9	47.7	52.3
21		Bhunja	3,463	12,350	6,139	6,211	1012	929	44.9	58.7	31.6	57.5	39.8	60.2
21		Binjhal, Binjhwar	35,242	1,37,040	68,810	68,230	992	961	57.2	68.1	46.2	54.7	50.5	49.5
21		Binjha, Binjhoa	2,666	11,419	5,787	5,632	973	1041	57.8	70.0	45.2	43.3	56.3	43.7
21		Birhor	171	596	289	307	1062	1098	47.2	53.8	41.0	48.8	67.0	33.0
21		Bondo Paraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja	2,996	12,231	5,669	6,562	1158	1048	36.5	45.7	28.8	49.1	51.8	48.2
21		Chenchu	5	13	6	7	1167	1000	54.5	80.0	33.3	69.2	100.0	0.0
21		Dal	6,683	25,598	12,626	12,972	1027	1005	43.2	59.0	27.9	51.5	48.2	51.8
21		Desua Bhumij	107	404	201	203	1010	767	57.0	66.1	48.3	43.1	31.0	69.0
21		Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva	4,192	18,151	8,875	9,276	1045	1002	31.4	40.5	22.8	54.1	41.3	58.7
21		Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai	1,993	8,890	4,175	4,715	1129	992	34.6	43.9	26.6	54.3	56.0	44.0
21		Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Sano Gadaba Parenga Gadaba,	21,901	84,689	40,953	43,736	1068	985	39.3	51.1	28.4	53.5	55.6	44.4
21		Gandia	727	1,854	884	970	1097	981	35.8	43.1	29.3	47.2	46.1	53.9
21		Ghara	55	195	99	96	970	1000	71.4	78.7	64.0	42.6	68.7	31.3
21		Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond	2,13,641	8,88,581	4,38,624	4,49,957	1026	994	59.7	71.6	48.0	51.5	48.4	51.6
21		Ho	16,816	80,608	39,977	40,631	1016	997	44.8	57.3	32.6	47.0	44.0	56.0
21		Holva	6,942	28,149	14,006	14,143	1010	977	48.9	60.2	37.8	49.0	54.0	46.0
21		Jatapu	4,039	14,890	7,231	7,659	1059	975	47.2	57.4	37.8	55.5	47.4	52.6
21		Juang	10,996	47,095	23,093	24,002	1039	980	42.8	54.9	31.4	50.8	38.6	61.4
21		Kandha Gauda	7,552	26,403	13,318	13,085	983	944	56.5	67.7	45.1	50.2	50.5	49.5
21		Kawar, Kanwar	1,405	5,225	2,627	2,598	989	810	64.4	76.7	52.4	51.8	50.4	49.6

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
21	Odisha	Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia	52,767	2,22,844	1,09,817	1,13,027	1029	981	58.5	66.4	50.8	50.2	48.9	51.1
21		Kharwar	562	2,265	1,122	1,143	1019	929	62.5	73.5	51.9	34.6	55.5	44.5
21		Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond	3,81,788	16,27,486	7,90,559	8,36,927	1059	979	46.9	59.2	35.6	51.2	45.6	54.4
21		Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia	77,681	3,31,589	1,65,079	1,66,510	1009	967	64.2	74.6	54.0	51.5	51.9	48.1
21		Kol	1,062	4,058	2,028	2,030	1001	1028	46.3	57.0	35.5	49.3	52.5	47.5
21		Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	3,362	9,558	4,707	4,851	1031	1025	52.7	62.4	43.3	45.4	52.3	47.7
21		Kolha	1,32,690	6,25,009	3,10,212	3,14,797	1015	980	42.2	53.9	30.9	46.1	45.8	54.2
21		Koli, Malhar	1,644	6,423	3,268	3,155	965	987	57.6	65.3	49.6	45.6	53.9	46.1
21		Kondadora	5,848	20,802	10,222	10,580	1035	975	48.3	58.8	38.2	50.5	58.5	41.5
21		Kora, Khaira, Khayara	12,801	54,408	27,173	27,235	1002	958	68.5	80.1	57.0	43.9	55.6	44.4
21		Korua	158	499	250	249	996	857	32.6	40.3	25.1	52.9	58.7	41.3
21		Kotia	1,887	7,232	3,466	3,766	1087	945	44.4	58.5	31.8	55.0	59.7	40.3
21		Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya	32,783	1,47,137	71,014	76,123	1072	1034	29.9	36.5	23.8	54.6	57.5	42.5
21		Kulis	3,591	13,689	6,854	6,835	997	967	78.9	88.2	69.6	48.6	74.9	25.1
21		Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh	2,562	9,785	4,860	4,925	1013	966	43.1	51.2	35.1	50.3	57.2	42.8
21		Madia	560	2,243	1,106	1,137	1028	938	48.4	61.9	35.4	55.0	64.6	35.4
21		Mahali	4,824	18,625	9,182	9,443	1028	944	51.2	62.8	40.1	51.9	56.5	43.5
21		Mankidi	14	31	12	19	1583	2000	35.7	45.5	29.4	48.4	40.0	60.0
21		Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi	561	2,222	1,144	1,078	942	918	21.1	25.9	16.1	50.9	55.5	44.5
21		Matya, Matia	7,059	30,169	15,149	15,020	991	970	51.1	63.9	38.2	46.4	56.4	43.6

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
21	Odisha	Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda	18,127	75,940	37,757	38,183	1011	984	62.3	73.5	51.3	51.5	54.5	45.5
21		Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda	1,22,629	5,58,691	2,79,211	2,79,480	1001	972	54.9	64.7	45.2	44.3	54.0	46.0
21		Mundari	6,200	25,655	12,725	12,930	1016	957	59.9	71.5	48.6	45.5	52.5	47.5
21		Omanatya, Omanaty, Amanatya	7,048	28,736	14,204	14,532	1023	977	36.3	48.6	24.3	52.6	49.7	50.3
21		Oraon, Dhangar, Uran	79,262	3,58,112	1,77,457	1,80,655	1018	970	67.6	76.2	59.2	44.1	53.4	46.6
21		Parenga	2,665	9,445	4,532	4,913	1084	954	32.8	47.0	20.1	61.2	56.3	43.7
21		Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja	95,290	3,74,628	1,80,122	1,94,506	1080	995	34.9	46.4	24.4	53.4	51.0	49.0
21		Pentia	2,457	10,003	4,870	5,133	1054	1033	44.9	58.0	32.6	49.7	58.5	41.5
21		Rajuar	878	3,518	1,753	1,765	1007	996	52.0	63.6	40.4	53.5	37.1	62.9
21		Santal	1,94,874	8,94,764	4,45,700	4,49,064	1008	972	55.6	68.1	43.3	48.6	44.9	55.1
21		Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juari Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora	1,25,850	5,34,751	2,64,364	2,70,387	1023	963	55.0	66.8	43.6	52.0	56.2	43.8
21		Shabar, Lodha	1,19,830	5,16,402	2,55,184	2,61,218	1024	977	53.3	65.2	41.7	47.8	52.7	47.3
21		Sounti	25,913	1,12,803	55,759	57,044	1023	959	59.6	70.9	48.6	48.4	49.1	50.9
21		Tharua, Tharua Bindhani	2,330	9,451	4,721	4,730	1002	975	50.4	60.7	40.2	48.9	48.7	51.3

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
22	Chhattisgarh	All Schedule Tribes	17,79,416	78,22,902	38,73,191	39,49,711	1020	992	59.1	69.7	48.8	52.8	60.3	39.7
22		Agariya	16,805	67,196	33,384	33,812	1013	1006	47.0	57.2	37.0	52.6	50.1	49.9
22		Andh	9	21	12	9	750	-	94.4	100.0	83.3	47.6	100.0	0.0
22		Baiga	21,860	89,744	44,847	44,897	1001	1021	40.6	50.4	30.8	53.5	57.0	43.0
22		Bhaina	14,581	55,975	27,896	28,079	1007	970	60.5	72.5	48.7	54.4	54.6	45.4
22		Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando	26,669	1,13,967	57,370	56,597	987	994	48.5	57.8	39.1	52.3	51.6	48.4
22		Bhattra	48,674	2,13,900	1,05,283	1,08,617	1032	1003	48.7	60.2	37.6	50.1	51.8	48.2
22		Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	172	547	303	244	805	1242	77.6	81.1	72.9	42.8	81.6	18.4
22		Bhil Mina	29	71	47	24	511	1250	87.1	95.3	68.4	49.3	88.6	11.4
22		Bhunja	2,958	10,603	5,225	5,378	1029	971	58.9	74.6	43.8	57.3	49.1	50.9
22		Biar, Biyar	1,463	5,525	2,736	2,789	1019	1002	60.1	73.7	46.7	52.6	43.6	56.4
22		Binjhar	30,449	1,19,718	59,653	60,065	1007	980	60.9	73.8	48.0	53.3	58.0	42.0
22		Birhul, Birhor	838	3,104	1,526	1,578	1034	1032	39.0	49.6	28.7	57.3	61.0	39.0
22		Damor, Damaria	21	56	32	24	750	0	82.7	96.4	66.7	50.0	92.9	7.1
22		Dhanwar	12,586	50,995	25,723	25,272	982	968	41.7	51.2	32.0	54.3	52.8	47.2
22		Gadaba, Gadba	2,780	8,535	4,183	4,352	1040	1016	61.1	73.2	49.5	46.9	58.2	41.8
22		Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaike, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari, Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi	9,55,086	42,98,404	21,20,974	21,77,430	1027	997	56.7	67.5	46.2	53.1	61.3	38.7

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
22	Chhattisgarh	Halba, Halbi	81,656	3,75,182	1,83,877	1,91,305	1040	990	76.2	86.6	66.2	52.9	70.5	29.5
22		Kamar	6,700	26,530	13,070	13,460	1030	1010	47.7	58.8	37.0	55.1	67.7	32.3
22		Karku	15	22	15	7	467	0	70.0	84.6	42.9	68.2	93.3	6.7
22		Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	2,05,093	8,87,477	4,41,242	4,46,235	1011	979	67.0	79.1	55.2	52.2	60.1	39.9
22		Khairwar, Kondar	18,167	79,816	40,165	39,651	987	946	61.5	72.7	50.3	48.4	53.5	46.5
22		Kharia	11,993	49,032	23,975	25,057	1045	987	56.2	66.8	46.3	53.2	62.2	37.8
22		Kondh, Khond, Kandh	3,036	10,991	5,386	5,605	1041	1098	64.7	77.4	52.4	53.5	62.8	37.2
22		Kol	5,384	20,873	10,433	10,440	1001	1016	58.3	69.2	47.4	47.5	59.1	40.9
22		Kolam	140	402	210	192	914	1027	62.7	71.1	53.2	51.5	64.7	35.3
22		Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya	181	484	245	239	976	1026	53.1	59.7	46.2	53.9	82.4	17.6
22		Korwa, Kodaku	30,453	1,29,429	64,866	64,563	995	995	38.7	46.2	31.1	55.2	50.6	49.4
22		Majhi	15,591	65,027	32,739	32,288	986	982	44.1	54.6	33.5	54.7	56.7	43.3
22		Majhwar	14,002	55,320	27,613	27,707	1003	1021	38.3	47.0	29.5	54.1	51.1	48.9
22		Mawasi	70	203	114	89	781	1056	50.6	62.5	34.3	60.6	41.5	58.5
22		Munda	3,908	15,095	7,653	7,442	972	899	62.6	73.3	51.8	49.0	63.8	36.2
22		Nagesia, Nagasia	25,519	1,14,532	57,536	56,996	991	1005	51.4	61.5	41.2	54.2	54.1	45.9
22		Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	1,69,485	7,48,789	3,73,065	3,75,724	1007	973	68.9	76.6	61.4	52.8	59.9	40.1
22		Pao	3,337	12,729	6,358	6,371	1002	1025	61.4	72.8	50.0	53.9	60.6	39.4
22		Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	2,859	11,111	5,479	5,632	1028	1019	70.7	81.3	60.5	47.8	65.5	34.5
22		Parja	298	1,212	595	617	1037	952	55.2	64.4	46.5	54.4	53.7	46.3
22		Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia, Sehria, Sosia, Sor	50	165	92	73	793	813	80.9	90.8	68.3	51.5	87.1	12.9
22		Saonta, Saunta	881	3,502	1,760	1,742	990	963	33.0	40.4	25.6	53.5	50.0	50.0
22		Saur	73	228	118	110	932	1278	58.3	67.0	48.3	36.0	89.0	11.0
22		Sawar, Sawara	33,479	1,30,709	64,769	65,940	1018	991	65.0	76.4	53.9	49.8	60.0	40.0
22		Sonr	8	17	8	9	1125	2000	71.4	85.7	57.1	41.2	85.7	14.3

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
22	Chhattisgarh	Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [in (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Korba district, (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils of Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tahsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan, Gunderdehi, Dhamdha, Balod, Gurur and Dondilohara tahsils of Durg district, (v) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspector Circles of Rajnandgaon district, (vi) Mahasamund, Saraipali and Basna tahsils of Mahasamund district, (vii) Bindra-Navagarh Rajim and Deobhog tahsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava tahsils of Dhamtari district]a	3,184	13,476	6,667	6,809	1021	1036	45.2	54.7	35.7	56.9	71.1	28.9
23	Madhya Pradesh	All Schedule Tribes	31,98,352	15,316,784	77,19,404	75,97,380	984	952	50.6	59.6	41.5	49.9	63.7	36.3
23		Agariya	9,609	41,243	20,706	20,537	992	965	43.9	52.6	35.2	49.9	54.4	45.6
23		Andh	34	137	70	67	957	733	81.1	85.5	76.8	39.4	90.7	9.3
23		Baiga	1,00,135	4,14,526	2,07,588	2,06,938	997	980	47.2	56.4	37.9	51.4	48.7	51.3
23		Bhaina	1,649	6,357	3,192	3,165	992	977	55.5	66.0	44.8	54.6	54.4	45.6
23		Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando	43,603	1,93,230	97,574	95,656	980	948	47.9	57.0	38.7	49.1	47.4	52.6
23		Bhattra	251	1,155	599	556	928	914	59.5	74.5	43.3	36.8	43.8	56.2
23		Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	11,18,542	59,93,921	30,16,445	29,77,476	987	951	42.2	50.3	34.1	49.7	72.4	27.6

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
23	Madhya Pradesh	Bhil Mina	828	2,244	1,194	1,050	879	1031	51.0	59.1	41.4	50.3	76.0	24.0
23		Bhunjia	317	1,469	767	702	915	740	89.5	93.0	85.7	35.7	91.2	8.8
23		Biar, Biyar	2,543	10,452	5,390	5,062	939	895	46.4	57.6	34.6	44.5	66.4	33.6
23		Binjhar	3,737	15,805	7,766	8,039	1035	906	65.2	75.2	55.7	55.8	59.6	40.4
23		Birhul, Birhor	14	52	27	25	926	1333	88.9	87.5	90.5	26.9	92.9	7.1
23		Damor, Damaría	419	1,815	936	879	939	862	50.8	57.9	43.4	44.6	63.0	37.0
23		Dhanwar	555	2,175	1,109	1,066	961	939	66.3	74.3	58.1	46.9	70.2	29.8
23		Gadaba, Gadba	208	578	295	283	959	1171	77.1	83.1	70.6	36.3	78.6	21.4
23		Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari, Jhareka, Thatia, Thotyia, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi	11,28,473	50,93,124	25,49,973	25,43,151	997	963	60.1	70.0	50.2	51.5	58.4	41.6
23		Halba, Halbi	3,552	14,438	7,148	7,290	1020	971	84.3	90.6	78.3	44.5	74.9	25.1
23		Kamar	171	666	333	333	1000	1000	72.0	81.4	62.5	43.5	49.3	50.7
23		Karku	155	265	156	109	699	421	51.7	54.7	47.5	54.0	79.7	20.3
23		Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	4,665	18,603	9,380	9,223	983	971	71.7	81.3	62.0	46.8	56.0	44.0
23		Khairwar, Kondar	15,953	76,097	39,193	36,904	942	935	47.2	56.7	37.2	45.5	62.3	37.7
23		Kharia	637	2,429	1,258	1,171	931	779	60.9	66.2	55.3	48.0	83.2	16.8
23		Kondh, Khond, Kandh	53	109	54	55	1019	1083	72.6	81.0	64.3	41.3	77.8	22.2
23	Kol	2,69,278	11,67,694	5,95,338	5,72,356	961	931	50.6	59.8	41.0	47.5	54.3	45.7	

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
23	Madhya Pradesh	Kolam	92	224	112	112	1000	1400	52.8	60.9	44.0	49.1	38.2	61.8
23		Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya	1,42,317	7,30,847	3,72,552	3,58,295	962	944	49.9	59.6	39.8	51.0	63.8	36.2
23		Korwa, Kodaku	539	920	459	461	1004	1167	48.6	55.2	41.9	42.5	77.5	22.5
23		Majhi	10,882	50,655	26,513	24,142	911	931	72.6	81.1	63.1	36.4	76.9	23.1
23		Majhwar	136	443	226	217	960	1115	78.6	83.0	73.9	33.9	86.0	14.0
23		Mawasi	21,437	1,09,180	55,234	53,946	977	965	44.7	52.8	36.5	48.9	46.6	53.4
23		Munda	1,191	5,041	2,669	2,372	889	939	64.5	72.2	55.7	38.6	83.2	16.8
23		Nagesia, Nagasia	102	359	180	179	994	667	75.5	81.4	69.9	35.7	69.5	30.5
23		Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	7,478	28,431	14,275	14,156	992	971	80.9	84.8	76.9	44.0	85.1	14.9
23		Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umari, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts and (ii) Sevda and Datia tehsils of Datia district]	23,280	97,767	49,546	48,221	973	918	63.0	72.6	53.2	46.4	59.5	40.5
23		Pao	11,126	44,312	21,706	22,606	1041	978	54.5	65.5	44.0	53.6	37.8	62.2
23		Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	30,697	1,23,742	62,189	61,553	990	974	70.3	79.3	61.2	49.4	57.6	42.4
23		Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [in (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar tehsil of Balaghat district, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad, Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedī tahsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud tahsil of Khandwa district]	1,354	5,896	3,029	2,867	947	1002	43.8	50.1	37.0	47.4	70.4	29.6

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
23	Madhya Pradesh	Parja	39	137	70	67	957	1250	50.0	60.3	38.5	48.2	62.1	37.9
23		Sahariya, Saharia, Seharua, Sehria, Sosia, Sor	1,34,040	6,14,958	3,16,541	2,98,417	943	932	42.1	51.7	32.0	44.9	64.1	35.9
23		Saonta, Saunta	132	190	113	77	681	923	41.8	41.0	43.1	59.5	63.7	36.3
23		Saur	37,481	1,67,340	86,357	80,983	938	940	45.2	53.2	36.7	46.9	65.4	34.6
23		Sawar, Sawara	304	881	464	417	899	925	56.4	60.1	52.3	43.9	49.4	50.6
23		Sonr	3,443	12,905	6,644	6,261	942	844	45.8	53.4	38.0	46.5	65.2	34.8
24	Gujarat	All Schedule Tribes	17,34,738	89,17,174	45,01,389	44,15,785	981	953	62.5	71.7	53.2	49.7	68.8	31.2
24		Barda	171	748	408	340	833	923	65.1	71.3	57.5	47.3	75.7	24.3
24		Bavacha, Bamcha	636	2,889	1,536	1,353	881	727	72.9	80.1	65.0	41.8	87.9	12.1
24		Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)ja	310	1,672	853	819	960	926	57.0	65.0	48.7	42.3	79.1	20.9
24		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvii Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	7,58,046	42,15,603	21,33,216	20,82,387	976	953	59.8	70.1	49.3	47.9	63.5	36.5
24		Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)ja	493	2,890	1,483	1,407	949	828	52.7	61.6	43.5	41.9	82.6	17.4
24		Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)	68,639	3,02,958	1,50,446	1,52,512	1014	958	72.9	80.0	66.0	55.4	80.6	19.4
24		Chodhara	2,035	7,579	3,843	3,736	972	1008	71.7	79.2	64.1	58.3	82.5	17.5
24		Dhanka, Tadvii, Tetaria, Valvi	59,650	2,80,949	1,44,948	1,36,001	938	919	65.4	75.5	54.6	52.2	68.7	31.3
24		Dhodia, Dhodi	1,42,534	6,35,695	3,18,087	3,17,608	998	957	83.7	90.1	77.2	47.9	80.3	19.7
24		Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	1,48,512	6,43,120	3,22,630	3,20,490	993	961	65.5	72.2	58.7	56.1	88.3	11.7
24		Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi	85,831	3,78,445	1,87,673	1,90,772	1017	966	67.1	74.3	60.0	58.2	72.9	27.1
24		Gond, Rajgond	670	2,965	1,593	1,372	861	862	55.9	63.3	47.4	39.8	89.7	10.3
24		Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	2,981	13,632	6,787	6,845	1009	955	36.5	41.9	31.2	58.4	70.7	29.3
24		Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	72,090	3,61,587	1,80,075	1,81,512	1008	970	66.5	75.1	58.0	51.6	70.6	29.4
24		Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	14,222	67,119	34,009	33,110	974	967	56.5	63.6	49.3	51.4	70.2	29.8
24		Kunbi (in the Dangs district)	12,409	60,646	30,376	30,270	997	958	80.0	88.3	71.7	53.7	74.8	25.2
24		Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	87,297	4,59,908	2,32,965	2,26,943	974	958	50.1	59.0	40.9	51.1	67.2	32.8
24		Padhar	5,566	30,932	15,911	15,021	944	919	41.0	53.1	28.2	45.4	88.3	11.7

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female				
24	Gujarat	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)	779	3,450	1,831	1,619	884	885	72.3	79.5	64.2	39.9	87.3	12.7	
24		Patelia	21,378	1,14,414	58,290	56,124	963	909	71.7	84.3	58.7	49.3	59.4	40.6	
24		Pomla	134	687	358	329	919	1128	73.0	78.7	66.7	46.6	84.7	15.3	
24		Rabari (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Girja)	9,927	59,995	30,804	29,191	948	930	64.2	73.7	54.3	38.2	81.6	18.4	
24		Rathawa	1,14,073	6,42,348	3,25,550	3,16,798	973	951	52.9	63.9	41.5	50.2	60.9	39.1	
24		Siddi, Siddi- Badshan (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)	1,726	8,661	4,273	4,388	1027	1002	72.3	79.3	65.4	39.0	84.8	15.2	
24		Varli	59,293	3,28,194	1,64,258	1,63,936	998	953	52.7	61.4	44.2	46.7	63.0	37.0	
24		Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia	5,674	24,249	12,155	12,094	995	986	54.6	59.3	49.9	60.1	73.0	27.0	
24		Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	11,986	54,434	27,941	26,493	948	963	64.3	74.1	53.9	46.4	62.7	37.3	
24		Tadvi Bhil, Bawra, Vasave	132	572	281	291	1036	1063	39.8	48.2	31.7	43.2	76.1	23.9	
24		Padvi	76	136	71	65	915	1000	62.3	64.1	60.3	60.3	78.0	22.0	
25		Daman & Diu	All Schedule Tribes	3,308	15,363	7,771	7,592	977	925	78.8	86.2	71.2	43.8	88.7	11.3
25			Dhodia	504	2,342	1,218	1,124	923	715	86.2	91.3	80.7	48.7	77.5	22.5
25	Dubla (Halpati)		2,367	11,087	5,528	5,559	1006	978	78.2	85.7	70.8	42.3	90.1	9.9	
25	Naikda (Talavia)		1	1	1	0	0	-	100.0	100.0	#DIV/0!	100.0	100.0	0.0	
25	Siddi (Nayaka)		40	193	109	84	771	353	89.4	96.7	80.8	34.2	97.0	3.0	
25	Varli		303	1,390	700	690	986	1010	68.8	79.2	58.1	47.0	96.5	3.5	
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	All Schedule Tribes	33,474	1,78,564	88,844	89,720	1010	977	61.9	73.6	50.3	41.5	71.6	28.4	
26		Dhodia	5,198	24,260	12,007	12,253	1020	987	84.1	91.8	76.5	38.3	83.3	16.7	
26		Dubla including Halpati	602	2,703	1,341	1,362	1016	818	76.5	84.4	68.9	41.7	88.4	11.6	
26		Kathodi	34	142	69	73	1058	1200	34.2	47.5	21.3	60.6	39.5	60.5	
26		Kokna	5,345	27,804	13,954	13,850	993	966	65.4	78.1	52.6	41.9	70.7	29.3	
26		Koli Dhor including Kolgha	531	2,766	1,367	1,399	1023	1045	46.6	56.8	36.5	41.7	67.0	33.0	
26		Naikda or Nayaka	82	332	179	153	855	660	32.7	34.1	31.1	55.4	17.4	82.6	
26		Varli	19,984	1,12,061	55,645	56,416	1014	979	55.6	68.3	43.2	41.5	69.5	30.5	
27	Maharashtra	All Schedule Tribes	22,73,907	10,510,213	53,15,025	51,95,188	977	955	65.7	74.3	57.0	50.6	82.3	17.7	
27		Andh	1,00,610	4,74,110	2,43,300	2,30,810	949	928	72.8	82.5	62.7	51.4	89.1	10.9	
27		Baiga	118	333	195	138	708	793	69.0	77.7	56.5	58.3	82.5	17.5	
27		Barda	331	1,247	628	619	986	1150	70.7	78.1	63.0	40.3	95.2	4.8	
27		Bavacha, Bamcha	129	345	186	159	855	1100	72.9	74.7	70.8	54.5	86.7	13.3	
27		Bhaina	95	270	148	122	824	1308	81.7	87.4	74.3	42.2	90.4	9.6	
27		Bharia Bhumia, Buhinhar Bhumia, Pando	464	1,348	750	598	797	950	80.1	83.9	75.3	42.5	90.4	9.6	

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
27	Maharashtra	Bhattra	22	66	31	35	1129	1750	69.1	74.1	64.3	42.4	100.0	0.0
27		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	5,12,708	25,88,659	13,06,793	12,81,866	981	960	52.6	61.1	44.0	52.1	86.7	13.3
27		Bhunjia	481	2,136	1,155	981	849	778	90.4	92.3	88.3	34.2	88.2	11.8
27		Binjhar	2,020	8,567	4,256	4,311	1013	934	71.0	81.4	60.9	55.0	70.9	29.1
27		Birhul, Birhor	39	145	90	55	611	636	66.1	73.4	54.2	51.7	69.3	30.7
27		Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	8,088	35,104	17,969	17,135	954	939	65.0	73.0	56.5	47.9	80.2	19.8
27		Dhanwar	1,055	4,094	2,125	1,969	927	978	79.3	86.4	71.6	42.6	89.5	10.5
27		Dhodia	4,348	17,520	8,652	8,868	1025	926	78.8	86.0	71.8	45.2	84.4	15.6
27		Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	4,447	18,697	9,204	9,493	1031	962	69.1	78.1	60.4	49.4	90.0	10.0
27		Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi	16,364	67,796	33,911	33,885	999	951	58.8	65.3	52.3	56.0	90.8	9.2
27		Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirvara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria	3,78,223	16,18,090	8,18,955	7,99,135	976	964	74.7	82.4	66.8	53.8	75.1	24.9
27		Halba, Halbi	58,835	2,61,011	1,32,245	1,28,766	974	944	88.1	93.7	82.3	41.2	79.2	20.8
27		Kamar	400	1,391	793	598	754	902	82.9	88.2	75.8	44.5	86.9	13.1
27		Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	67,392	2,85,334	1,42,619	1,42,715	1001	966	41.7	49.4	34.0	51.6	69.8	30.2

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female				
27	Maharashtra	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Chervva, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	6,014	26,354	13,697	12,657	924	931	76.8	85.3	67.6	52.7	66.2	33.8	
27		Khairwar	466	1,843	1,107	736	665	774	75.6	81.8	66.1	45.4	91.1	8.9	
27		Kharia	228	745	370	375	1014	778	76.9	83.5	70.6	45.2	80.1	19.9	
27		Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	1,43,647	6,87,431	3,46,001	3,41,430	987	970	70.5	78.5	62.5	52.9	87.2	12.8	
27		Kol	1,917	6,874	3,548	3,326	937	1008	71.7	78.7	64.1	46.4	73.0	27.0	
27		Kolam, Mannervaru	46,185	1,94,671	98,319	96,352	980	943	71.1	79.4	62.7	53.6	86.0	14.0	
27		Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	52,206	2,20,074	1,12,666	1,07,408	953	861	75.2	84.4	65.7	49.3	86.6	13.4	
27		Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli	3,14,117	14,59,565	7,42,439	7,17,126	966	930	74.6	83.1	65.9	48.2	87.3	12.7	
27		Koli Malhar	67,189	2,82,868	1,41,698	1,41,170	996	947	65.3	75.7	55.0	48.3	76.5	23.5	
27		Kondh, Khond, Kandh	273	515	272	243	893	878	78.5	84.8	71.5	47.0	90.9	9.1	
27		Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya	50,711	2,64,492	1,34,931	1,29,561	960	973	73.4	82.4	64.0	49.0	78.8	21.2	
27		Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	101	388	209	179	856	905	85.9	89.4	81.9	38.4	88.6	11.4	
27		Nagesia, Nagasia	42	133	75	58	773	417	81.0	90.5	69.8	44.4	79.7	20.3	
27		Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	5,032	22,307	11,717	10,590	904	845	71.1	81.4	59.8	51.9	87.9	12.1	
27		Oraon, Dhangad	11,976	43,060	22,943	20,117	877	923	79.5	85.0	73.1	41.7	84.6	15.4	
27		Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	38,733	1,45,131	73,575	71,556	973	938	81.2	88.5	73.6	50.5	80.2	19.8	
27		Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia	49,003	2,23,527	1,13,380	1,10,147	971	976	64.0	73.2	54.6	46.1	87.3	12.7	
27		Parja	87	315	184	131	712	769	77.7	87.1	64.5	43.2	97.8	2.2	
27		Patelia	788	2,574	1,372	1,202	876	932	84.9	88.7	80.7	44.8	87.8	12.2	
27		Pomla	17	44	26	18	692	0	77.5	86.4	66.7	40.9	100.0	0.0	
27		Rathawa	133	488	262	226	863	873	44.7	52.7	35.4	37.1	94.5	5.5	
27		Sawar, Sawara	110	348	206	142	689	1083	81.5	83.0	79.3	50.3	88.0	12.0	
27		Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar	1,15,877	5,67,968	2,87,764	2,80,204	974	957	62.5	71.9	52.8	49.1	80.8	19.2	
27		Varli	1,58,930	7,96,245	3,94,144	4,02,101	1020	992	53.9	64.2	43.9	48.5	71.7	28.3	
27		Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	106	448	228	220	965	816	62.8	67.9	57.7	45.1	89.1	10.9	
28		Andhra Pradesh	All Schedule Tribes	14,95,485	59,18,073	29,69,362	29,48,711	993	931	49.2	58.3	40.1	54.2	80.0	20.0
28			Andh, Sadhu Andh	3,193	13,197	6,604	6,593	998	885	54.4	63.6	45.4	53.1	87.3	12.7
28	Bagata		35,427	1,33,427	65,333	68,094	1042	987	51.2	62.6	40.3	57.6	70.2	29.8	

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
28	Andhra Pradesh	Bhil	153	604	297	307	1034	976	57.0	66.7	47.7	46.9	94.7	5.3
28		Chenchu	16,572	64,227	32,196	32,031	995	988	40.6	47.3	34.0	53.6	79.4	20.6
28		Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba	10,645	38,081	18,518	19,563	1056	1017	47.7	55.1	40.8	58.7	72.5	27.5
28		Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur	73,640	3,04,537	1,50,193	1,54,344	1028	976	49.3	58.3	40.6	57.1	81.3	18.7
28		Goudu (in the Agency tracts)a	2,086	7,061	3,466	3,595	1037	1051	41.8	53.9	30.2	57.6	76.7	23.3
28		Hill Reddis	326	413	216	197	912	1333	65.5	67.2	63.6	49.4	88.2	11.8
28		Jatapus	30,545	1,26,839	60,905	65,934	1083	1032	49.3	59.0	40.4	58.3	72.7	27.3
28		Kammara	17,603	54,163	26,572	27,591	1038	968	53.7	61.5	46.3	58.7	68.1	31.9
28		Kattunayakan	48	150	76	74	974	1429	54.1	63.8	43.8	45.3	63.2	36.8
28		Kolam, Kolawar	10,702	44,912	22,534	22,378	993	955	39.0	47.5	30.5	56.6	76.2	23.8
28		Konda Dhoras, Kubi	55,320	2,11,089	1,04,283	1,06,806	1024	987	45.8	54.6	37.2	58.0	69.7	30.3
28		Konda Kapus	4,964	12,625	6,331	6,294	994	1031	68.0	74.0	62.0	49.9	74.9	25.1
28		Kondareddis	30,743	1,07,747	53,244	54,503	1024	1010	55.1	62.2	48.2	58.5	75.4	24.6
28		Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga	24,768	1,03,290	50,800	52,490	1033	1028	29.7	40.7	19.1	58.5	71.1	28.9
28		Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko	11,384	45,665	22,294	23,371	1048	968	49.7	63.3	36.8	55.8	63.2	36.8
28		Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	1,58,522	5,90,739	2,89,025	3,01,714	1044	994	53.7	60.7	47.0	58.5	80.2	19.8
28		Kulia	304	675	360	315	875	850	51.7	62.2	39.9	55.1	72.3	27.7
28		Malis (excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	2,292	5,293	2,590	2,703	1044	1066	44.5	54.4	35.1	54.9	78.4	21.6
28		Manna Dhora	5,398	18,029	8,845	9,184	1038	1037	52.1	59.3	45.1	54.8	71.0	29.0
28		Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora	10,830	42,420	20,735	21,685	1046	1067	36.0	45.3	27.1	61.1	71.2	28.8
28		Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)a	2,491	8,236	4,070	4,166	1024	882	55.0	61.1	49.2	59.3	87.4	12.6
28		Pardhan	6,203	24,823	12,477	12,346	990	920	66.2	75.6	56.7	47.7	78.3	21.7
28		Porja, Parangiperja	9,516	36,502	17,741	18,761	1057	995	35.0	45.8	24.9	58.5	74.2	25.8

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
28		Reddi Dhoras	301	980	497	483	972	1318	44.4	55.2	32.9	56.5	79.1	20.9
28		Rona, Rena	843	1,084	546	538	985	851	63.9	71.6	56.2	39.7	83.3	16.7
28		Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras	32,528	1,39,424	68,432	70,992	1037	974	49.7	59.3	40.6	54.6	61.2	38.8
28		Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	5,59,107	24,07,637	12,31,006	11,76,631	956	879	49.0	60.0	37.6	51.6	85.2	14.8
28	Andhra Pradesh	Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karmnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	1,246	4,811	2,308	2,503	1084	944	62.7	75.2	51.5	50.1	80.7	19.3
28		Valmiki (in the Scheduled Areas of Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts)	20,344	70,513	34,060	36,453	1070	985	67.0	76.4	58.2	52.6	69.1	30.9
28		Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi	1,51,435	5,37,808	2,72,203	2,65,605	976	942	40.8	44.2	37.3	58.0	78.9	21.1
28		Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula	1,35,727	5,19,337	2,59,169	2,60,168	1004	948	55.1	63.7	46.7	49.7	83.4	16.6
28		Nakkala, Kurvikaran	1,400	5,733	2,836	2,897	1022	1048	28.3	32.9	23.8	51.2	88.3	11.7
28		Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram)	281	665	319	346	1085	1000	55.3	67.5	44.2	52.6	58.3	41.7
29	Karnataka	All Schedule Tribes	9,44,081	42,48,987	21,34,754	21,14,233	990	964	62.1	71.1	53.0	50.3	80.7	19.3
29		Adiyan	229	758	373	385	1032	1394	78.6	84.4	72.9	41.3	84.7	15.3
29		Barda	89	266	139	127	914	867	71.8	83.9	58.8	50.0	82.7	17.3
29		Bavacha, Bamcha	232	960	481	479	996	1054	80.5	90.6	70.2	47.1	91.2	8.8
29		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	1,978	6,204	3,136	3,068	978	938	60.7	70.2	51.1	42.8	78.0	22.0
29		Chenchu, Chenchwar	426	954	465	489	1052	680	48.0	58.4	39.0	48.0	73.4	26.6
29		Chodhara	40	117	72	45	625	643	78.7	82.8	72.2	45.3	92.5	7.5
29		Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	132	264	143	121	846	700	62.6	72.4	51.4	51.9	78.8	21.2

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
29	Karnataka	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi	315	516	264	252	955	1219	66.5	73.3	59.2	44.6	79.6	20.4
29		Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	32,124	1,58,243	80,691	77,552	961	931	63.4	72.3	54.3	45.5	78.2	21.8
29		Gowdalu	2,156	8,617	4,282	4,335	1012	1031	71.7	76.2	67.2	52.7	87.0	13.0
29		Hakkipikki	3,038	11,892	6,039	5,853	969	1028	44.2	51.3	36.8	50.4	75.7	24.3
29		Hasalaru	6,002	24,466	11,849	12,617	1065	985	66.2	74.6	58.4	56.9	88.9	11.1
29		Irular	248	703	360	343	953	898	43.1	45.2	41.0	58.5	79.6	20.4
29		Iruliga	2,507	10,259	5,267	4,992	948	991	44.9	49.5	40.0	52.3	80.5	19.5
29		Jenu Kuruba	8,767	36,076	17,948	18,128	1010	964	56.1	59.1	53.1	58.2	86.1	13.9
29		Kadu Kuruba	2,580	11,953	5,984	5,969	997	987	54.6	63.9	45.3	49.1	80.2	19.8
29		Kammara (in South Kanara disitrcit and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)c	252	949	493	456	925	1000	62.9	72.1	52.9	50.1	74.1	25.9
29		Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)d	101	413	204	209	1025	1250	73.2	79.3	67.2	41.2	70.6	29.4
29		Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	86	274	143	131	916	880	53.7	60.2	46.8	50.7	80.6	19.4
29		Kattunayakan	60	168	83	85	1024	889	80.8	89.2	72.7	41.7	87.1	12.9
29		Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	19	32	15	17	1133	1000	73.3	92.9	56.3	53.1	88.2	11.8
29		Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	22,405	1,12,190	57,304	54,886	958	916	58.0	68.4	47.3	47.5	77.8	22.2
29		Konda Kapus	4,580	7,438	3,988	3,450	865	1003	76.2	81.5	69.9	51.5	87.4	12.6
29		Koraga	3,436	14,794	7,210	7,584	1052	1051	72.7	77.9	67.8	52.7	88.3	11.7
29		Kota	45	121	70	51	729	833	70.9	71.9	69.6	60.3	76.7	23.3
29		Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	91	365	193	172	891	933	60.9	71.8	48.6	42.2	87.7	12.3
29		Kudiyu, Melakudi	554	2,169	1,101	1,068	970	806	77.4	82.6	72.2	56.7	91.5	8.5
29		Kuruba (in Coorg district)a	946	3,111	1,547	1,564	1011	1028	59.9	65.7	54.2	58.2	94.1	5.9
29		Kurumans	129	347	183	164	896	1800	77.1	82.7	70.5	47.3	91.5	8.5
29		Maha Malasar	31	36	26	10	385	1000	67.6	72.0	55.6	61.1	81.8	18.2
29		Malaikudi	2,022	9,236	4,535	4,701	1037	1014	77.9	83.8	72.1	56.1	91.4	8.6
29		Malasar	42	82	40	42	1050	2000	80.8	86.5	75.0	48.8	95.0	5.0
29		Malayekandi	57	116	61	55	902	2667	86.7	93.1	78.7	56.9	97.0	3.0
29		Maleru	162	440	227	213	938	1158	82.5	87.0	77.5	46.4	89.2	10.8
29		Maratha (in Coorg district)a	876	3,396	1,645	1,751	1064	920	81.6	87.5	76.1	56.3	91.0	9.0
29		Marati (in South Kanara district)c	18,476	82,447	40,954	41,493	1013	958	80.9	87.0	74.9	54.2	90.4	9.6
29		Meda, Medari, Gauriga, Burud	10,474	44,160	22,100	22,060	998	942	75.4	83.2	67.7	46.6	86.3	13.7

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
29	Karnataka	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki	7,08,143	32,96,354	16,56,859	16,39,495	990	966	60.8	70.3	51.2	50.6	80.4	19.6
29		Palliyan	91	226	112	114	1018	1333	75.6	84.5	66.7	49.6	94.6	5.4
29		Paniyan	146	495	237	258	1089	1500	51.6	57.3	46.1	61.2	95.7	4.3
29		Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi, Haran-shikari	2,316	10,746	5,415	5,331	984	973	38.0	47.3	28.5	47.4	79.4	20.6
29		Patelia	20	57	34	23	676	1000	79.2	78.1	81.0	52.6	80.0	20.0
29		Rathawa	19	45	27	18	667	0	70.3	89.5	50.0	46.7	85.7	14.3
29		Sholaga	22	52	28	24	857	750	71.1	79.2	61.9	44.2	82.6	17.4
29		Soligaru	8,443	33,819	16,860	16,959	1006	979	54.3	60.6	48.0	54.4	77.1	22.9
29		Toda	43	147	66	81	1227	3000	85.9	90.5	81.9	50.3	85.1	14.9
29		Varli	30	58	38	20	526	200	76.9	78.8	73.7	56.9	90.9	9.1
29		Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	17	23	8	15	1875	-	52.4	75.0	38.5	52.2	100.0	0.0
29		Yerava	8,591	30,359	14,862	15,497	1043	1029	48.0	52.9	43.4	61.1	93.4	6.6
29		Siddi (in Uttar Kan-nada district)	2,591	10,477	5,164	5,313	1029	1098	69.1	75.9	62.4	52.7	79.4	20.6
30		Goa	All Schedule Tribes	33,362	1,49,275	72,948	76,327	1046	969	79.1	87.2	71.5	42.6	73.5
30	Dhodia		78	273	153	120	784	1000	83.8	85.8	81.2	44.3	72.7	27.3
30	Dubla (Halpati)		20	74	37	37	1000	1000	85.5	93.5	77.4	43.2	90.6	9.4
30	Naikda (Talavia)		92	382	201	181	900	840	79.2	83.0	75.0	46.6	88.8	11.2
30	Siddi (Nayaka)		59	183	92	91	989	2000	89.7	93.0	86.1	41.0	86.7	13.3
30	Varli		44	118	73	45	616	0	85.5	89.2	80.0	44.1	84.6	15.4
30	Kunbi		1,066	4,486	2,189	2,297	1049	1113	79.0	88.2	70.2	45.0	72.1	27.9
30	Gawda		24,118	1,06,659	51,196	55,463	1083	980	80.1	88.5	72.4	40.2	74.2	25.8
30	Velip		6,539	32,032	16,481	15,551	944	916	75.3	82.7	67.5	50.7	72.0	28.0
31	Lakshadweep	All Schedule Tribes	10,729	61,120	30,515	30,605	1003	907	91.7	95.7	87.8	26.8	56.2	43.8
31		Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.a	4	4	2	2	1000	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	100.0	0.0
32	Kerala	All Schedule Tribes	1,40,468	4,84,839	2,38,203	2,46,636	1035	949	75.8	80.8	71.1	47.5	70.1	29.9
32		Adiyan	2,668	11,526	5,515	6,011	1090	940	66.8	73.6	60.7	50.7	74.8	25.2
32		Arandan, Aranadan	82	283	129	154	1194	581	50.4	57.1	45.6	43.1	67.2	32.8
32		Eravallan	1,302	4,797	2,362	2,435	1031	960	53.0	56.7	49.4	58.4	91.7	8.3
32		Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan	874	2,959	1,461	1,498	1025	841	61.2	65.0	57.6	59.2	84.8	15.2
32		Irular, Irulan	6,710	23,721	11,766	11,955	1016	952	62.8	68.4	57.3	52.1	67.4	32.6

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
32	Kerala	Kadar, Wayanad Kadar	769	2,949	1,454	1,495	1028	1033	71.2	76.1	66.4	47.5	59.5	40.5
32		Kanikaran, Kanikkar	6,463	21,251	9,975	11,276	1130	1022	88.0	90.7	85.5	42.4	64.4	35.6
32		Kattunayakan	4,500	18,199	9,039	9,160	1013	943	57.5	60.7	54.3	49.2	57.6	42.4
32		Kochuvelan	11	38	22	16	727	500	91.4	90.0	93.3	39.5	73.3	26.7
32		Koraga	390	1,582	778	804	1033	1250	77.2	81.3	73.1	52.8	66.1	33.9
32		Kudiya, Melakudi	169	785	403	382	948	1393	80.8	87.7	73.2	42.9	66.2	33.8
32		Kurichchan, Kurichiyann	8,583	35,171	17,643	17,528	993	947	83.6	89.4	77.8	48.3	68.1	31.9
32		Kurumans, Mulla Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman	6,330	24,505	12,148	12,357	1017	944	84.1	91.3	77.1	49.4	74.0	26.0
32		Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban	723	2,586	1,302	1,284	986	911	56.3	66.1	46.4	49.4	86.2	13.8
32		Maha Malasar	65	154	71	83	1169	1600	53.1	57.4	49.3	43.5	62.7	37.3
32		Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan	9,749	33,216	16,622	16,594	998	882	96.3	97.2	95.4	45.1	74.6	25.4
32		Malai Pandaram	715	2,422	1,227	1,195	974	767	60.2	65.0	55.6	43.6	63.4	36.6
32		Malai Vedan, Malavedan	2,382	8,149	3,901	4,248	1089	990	81.9	85.9	78.3	44.0	71.8	28.2
32		Malakkuravan	61	175	88	87	989	1750	65.9	73.8	57.5	46.3	79.0	21.0
32		Malasar	850	3,195	1,607	1,588	988	802	48.7	52.1	45.4	55.3	76.7	23.3
32		Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode, Cannanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts)	1,679	5,917	2,890	3,027	1047	1008	64.4	69.7	59.3	49.2	69.5	30.5
32		Malayarayar	549	1,568	762	806	1058	1118	80.7	84.0	77.5	51.4	81.5	18.5
32		Mannan (to be spelt in Malayalam script in parenthesis)	2,804	9,780	4,792	4,988	1041	969	69.3	76.5	62.3	53.1	59.6	40.4
32		Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan	6,404	23,746	11,931	11,815	990	939	56.9	67.1	46.7	55.4	63.8	36.2
32		Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	453	1,464	736	728	989	792	73.5	79.7	67.3	61.2	86.3	13.7
32		Paniyan	19,331	88,450	42,775	45,675	1068	973	63.2	69.9	57.0	49.8	68.5	31.5
32		Ulladan, Ullatan	4,630	16,230	7,877	8,353	1060	925	88.4	91.2	85.8	42.8	73.5	26.5
32		Uraly	3,298	11,179	5,602	5,577	996	975	80.1	84.0	76.2	55.2	75.9	24.1
32		Mala Vettuvan (in Kasargode and Kannur districts)	4,191	17,869	8,852	9,017	1019	823	65.8	70.0	61.7	47.7	73.0	27.0
32		Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban	7	25	10	15	1500	2500	61.1	50.0	70.0	40.0	20.0	80.0
32		Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan	443	1,745	859	886	1031	832	79.4	85.5	73.7	49.7	61.2	38.8
32		Cholanaickan	42	124	72	52	722	750	19.8	12.5	30.0	37.9	21.3	78.7
32		Mavilan	7,814	30,867	14,972	15,895	1062	942	77.2	83.5	71.3	48.0	72.2	27.8
32		Karimpalan	3,786	14,098	6,902	7,196	1043	1050	84.0	88.4	79.7	47.9	65.7	34.3
32		Vetta Kuruman	308	739	346	393	1136	1231	70.1	80.5	60.9	49.9	25.2	74.8
32		Mala Panickar	259	1,023	474	549	1158	684	83.5	85.1	82.2	36.9	77.2	22.8

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
33	Tamil Nadu	All Schedule Tribes	2,04,916	7,94,697	4,01,068	3,93,629	981	918	54.3	61.8	46.8	54.5	81.8	18.2
33		Adiyan	949	4,426	2,247	2,179	970	996	45.0	48.9	40.9	36.0	85.0	15.0
33		Aranadan	83	138	72	66	917	667	74.0	79.4	68.3	44.9	93.5	6.5
33		Eravallan	850	2,871	1,438	1,433	997	922	50.0	55.0	45.0	61.7	84.5	15.5
33		Irular	48,827	1,89,661	94,521	95,140	1007	962	49.1	54.9	43.4	53.6	72.9	27.1
33		Kadar	220	650	325	325	1000	806	74.9	83.4	66.6	52.6	66.7	33.3
33		Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)c	382	1,052	537	515	959	1000	89.8	93.9	85.4	46.0	78.1	21.9
33		Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district)e	1,054	3,837	1,879	1,958	1042	1146	82.0	86.0	78.1	50.8	47.2	52.8
33		Kaniyan, Kanyan	569	2,137	1,042	1,095	1051	1031	87.5	92.3	82.9	39.2	80.9	19.1
33		Kattunayakan	11,442	46,672	23,360	23,312	998	954	65.8	73.1	58.5	42.0	86.0	14.0
33		Kochu Velan	2	7	4	3	750	-	71.4	100.0	33.3	28.6	100.0	0.0
33		Konda Kapus	139	521	265	256	966	1417	86.2	95.0	76.6	39.2	98.0	2.0
33		Kondareddis	2,850	9,847	5,028	4,819	958	878	80.2	88.5	71.5	51.5	92.6	7.4
33		Koraga	27	101	61	40	656	250	70.9	73.5	67.6	45.5	89.1	10.9
33		Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)c	102	308	155	153	987	1133	88.0	96.4	79.4	38.0	92.3	7.7
33		Kudiya, Melakudi	26	66	36	30	833	2333	76.8	84.8	65.2	45.5	93.3	6.7
33		Kurichchan	1,576	6,100	3,181	2,919	918	948	69.6	79.0	59.4	52.8	88.2	11.8

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T 1.24: Census 2011: State-wise list of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State Name	St Name	Number Of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			Wpr	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
33	Tamil Nadu	Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)b	1,875	6,823	3,380	3,443	1019	821	61.5	67.9	55.4	50.3	82.4	17.6
33		Kurumans	8,299	30,965	15,949	15,016	942	879	68.2	76.2	59.8	50.9	85.2	14.8
33		Maha Malasar	21	77	43	34	791	400	85.7	96.4	75.0	31.2	100.0	0.0
33		Malai Arayan	55	172	75	97	1293	333	89.7	93.7	87.1	39.5	86.8	13.2
33		Malai Pandaram	439	1,439	710	729	1027	935	71.8	78.5	65.5	43.6	81.5	18.5
33		Malai Vedan	1,946	7,215	3,701	3,514	949	993	76.9	85.9	67.3	51.9	85.9	14.1
33		Malakkuravan	4,788	19,645	10,013	9,632	962	909	61.3	69.4	52.9	45.1	79.8	20.2
33		Malasar	1,911	6,431	3,259	3,172	973	890	40.9	44.7	37.1	58.9	88.4	11.6
33		Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts)d	89,225	3,57,980	1,81,704	1,76,276	970	888	51.3	60.0	42.5	58.4	86.8	13.2
33		Malayekandi	185	210	107	103	963	733	56.0	68.5	43.5	47.1	89.9	10.1
33		Mannan	67	211	99	112	1131	750	88.4	95.4	82.5	39.3	88.0	12.0
33		Mudugar, Muduvan	387	1,250	661	589	891	944	58.2	70.0	44.8	58.2	82.8	17.2
33		Muthuvan	124	390	200	190	950	1667	37.7	49.7	24.6	64.1	97.6	2.4
33		Palleyan	101	231	114	117	1026	1154	57.1	63.4	51.0	47.2	91.7	8.3
33		Palliyani	809	2,252	1,146	1,106	965	925	50.5	54.5	46.5	55.6	83.4	16.6
33		Palliyar	1,517	5,288	2,643	2,645	1001	840	44.3	46.8	42.0	54.7	87.9	12.1
33		Paniyan	2,490	10,134	4,898	5,236	1069	960	48.3	53.2	43.7	52.6	82.2	17.8
33		Sholaga	1,519	5,965	3,066	2,899	946	802	42.8	49.7	35.7	56.5	65.2	34.8
33		Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	538	2,002	957	1,045	1092	1402	84.2	88.6	80.0	46.5	92.2	7.8
33		Uraly	3,504	12,986	6,491	6,495	1001	959	45.1	52.4	37.8	63.4	77.3	22.7
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	All Schedule Tribes	7,094	28,530	14,731	13,799	937	955	75.6	80.9	69.9	40.9	40.2	59.8
35		Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol	19	44	18	26	1444	1333	89.2	80.0	95.5	43.2	100.0	0.0
35		Jarawas	93	380	194	186	959	873	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2	100.0	0.0
35		Nicobarese	6,758	27,168	14,011	13,157	939	956	77.0	82.7	71.0	40.6	38.1	61.9
35		Onges	19	101	52	49	942	1600	57.3	61.9	51.5	39.6	7.5	92.5
35		Sentinelese	10	15	12	3	250	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	85.7	14.3
35		Shom Pens	57	229	141	88	624	714	3.2	2.2	4.8	1.3	33.3	66.7



T 1.25: State-wise Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and their Population in India: (1961 to 2011)

(Figures in actual)

No.	States/ UTs.	Name of PVTG	Population					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Chenchu	17609	24178	28434	40869	49232	64227
		2. Bodo Gadaba	21840	25108	27732	33127	36078	38,081
		3. Gutob Gadaba	-	-	-	-	-	Included in group "Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba"
		4. Dongria Khond	21754	34382	39408	66629	85324	103290
		5. Kultia Khond	-	-	-	-	-	Included in group 'Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuv-inga'
		6. Kolam	16731	26498	21842	41254	45671	44912
		7. Konda Reddi	35439	42777	54685	76391	83096	107747
		8. Kondasavara	-	28189	-	-	-	139424
		9. Bondo Porja	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Khond Porja	9350	12347	16479	24154	32669	-
		11. Parengi Proja	-	-	-	-	-	36502
		12. Thoti	546	1785	1388	3654	2074	4811
			Total	123269	195264	189968	286078	334144
2	Bihar (including Jharkhand up to 1991; only Bihar for 2001)	13. Asur	5819	7026	7783	9623	181	4,129
		14. Birhor	2438	3461	4377	8083	406	377
		15. Birjia	4029	3628	4057	6191	17	208
		16. Hill Kharia	108983	127002	141771	151634	1501	11,569
		17. Korwa	21162	18717	219940	24871	703	452
		18. Mal Paharia	45423	48636	79322	86790	4631	2,225
		19. Parhaiya	12268	14651	24012	30421	2429	647
		20. Sauria Paharia	55605	59047	39269	48761	585	1,932
		21. Savar	1561	3548	3014	4264	420	80
			Total	257288	285716	523545	370638	10873

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T 1.25: State-wise Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and their Population in India: (1961 to 2011)

(Figures in actual)

No.	States/ UTs.	Name of PVTG	Population					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
3	Gujarat	29. Kolgha	-	29464	62232	82679	48419	67,119
		30. Kathodi	-	2939	2546	4773	5820	13,632
		31. Kotwalia	-	12902	17759	19569	21453	24,249
		32. Padhar	-	4758	10587	15896	22421	30932
		33. Siddi	-	4482	5429	6336	8662	8661
		Total	-	54545	98553	129253	106775	
4	Jharkhand	34. Asur	-	-	-	-	10347	22,459
		35. Birhor	-	-	-	-	7514	10,726
		36. Birjia	-	-	-	-	5365	6,276
		37. Hill Kharia	-	-	-	-	164022	196,135
		38. Korwa	-	-	-	-	27177	35,606
		39. Mal Paharia	-	-	-	-	115093	135,797
		40. Parhaiya	-	-	-	-	20786	25,585
		41. Sauria Paharia	-	-	-	-	31050	46,222
		42. Savar	-	-	-	-	6004	9,688
		Total	-	-	-	-	387358	
5	Karnataka	43. Jenu Kuruba	3623	6656	34747	29371	29828	36,076
		44. Koraga	6382	7620	15146	16322	16071	14,794
		Total	10005	14276	49893	45693	45899	
6	Kerala	45. Cholanai-kayan	-	306	234	-	-	124
		46. Kadar	-	1120	1503	2021	2145	2,949
		47. Kattunay-ankan	-	5565	8803	12155	14715	18,199
		48. Koraga	-	1200	1098	1651	1152	1,582
		49. Kurumba	-	1319	1283	1820	2174	2,586
		Total	-	9510	12921	17647	20186	
7	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	50. Abujh Maria	11115	13000	15500	-	-	5,093,124
		51. Baiga	-	6194	248949	317549	332936	414,526
		52. Bharia	-	1589	1614	-	-	193,230
		53. Birhor	513	738	561	2206	143	52
		54. Hill Korwa	23605	67000	19041	-	-	-
		55. Kamar	-	13600	17517	20565	2424	666
		56. Sahariya	174320	207174	281816	332748	450217	165
		Total	209553	309295	584998	673068	785720	

Contd....



T 1.25: State-wise Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and their Population in India: (1961 to 2011)

No.	States/ UTs.	Name of PVTG	Population					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
8	Maharashtra	57. Katkari/ Kathodi	-	146785	174602	202203	235022	285,334
		58. Kolam	-	56061	118073	147843	173646	194,671
		59. Maria Gond	-	53400	66750	-	-	1,618,090
		Total	-	256246	359425	350046	408668	
9	Manipur	60. Maram Naga	-	5123	6544	9592	1225	27,524
		Total	-	5123	6544	9592	1225	
10	Orissa	61. Chuktia Bhunja	-	-	-	-	-	2378*
		62. Birhor	-	248	142	825	702	596
		63. Bondo	-	3870	5895	7315	9378	12231
		64. Didayi	-	3055	1978	5471	7371	8890
		65. Dongria Khond	-	2676	6067	-	-	6306*
		66. Juang	-	3181	30876	35665	41339	47095
		67. Kharia	-	1259	1259	-	-	222844
		68. Kutia Khond	-	3016	4735	-	-	7232
		69. Lanjia Saura	-	4233	8421	-	-	5960*
		70. Lodha	-	1598	5100	7458	8905	9785
		71. Mankirdia	-	133	1005	1491	1050	2222
		72. Paudi Bhuyan	-	4424	8872	-	-	5788*
		73. Saura	-	2845	2917	-	-	534751
		Total	-	30538	77267	58225	68745	
11	Rajasthan	74. Saharia	23125	26796	40945	59810	76237	1,11,377
		Total	23125	26796	40945	59810	76237	
12	Tamil Nadu	75. Irular	79835	89025	105757	138827	155606	189,661
		76. Kattunay- akan	6459	5042	26383	42761	45227	46,672
		77. Kota	833	1188	604	752	925	308
		78. Korumba	1174	2754	4354	4768	5498	6,823
		79. Paniyan	4779	6093	6393	7124	9121	10,134
		80. Toda	714	930	875	1100	1560	2,002
		Total	93794	105032	144366	195332	217937	
13	Tripura	81. Riang	56579	64722	84004	111606	165103	1,88,220
		Total	56579	64722	84004	111606	165103	

* Survey conducted by SCSTRTI, Odisha in 2010.

Contd....



No.	States/ UTs.	Name of PVTG	Population					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
14	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand upto 1991; only Uttar Pradesh for 2001)	82. Buksa	-	-	31807	34621	4367	4,710
		83. Raji	-	-	1087	1728	998	2,241
		Total	-	-	32894	36349	5365	
15	Uttarakhand	84. Buksa	-	-	-	-	46771	4,710
		85. Raji	-	-	-	-	517	1,295
		Total	-	-	-	-	47288	
16	West Bengal	86. Birhor	-	-	658	855	1017	2,241
		87. Lodha	-	45906	53718	68095	84966	1,08,707
		88. Toto	-	-	675	-	-	66,627
		Total	-	45906	55051	68950	85983	-
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	89. Great Andamanese	-	-	42	32	43	44
		90. Jarawa	-	-	31	89	240	380
		91. Onge	-	-	97	101	96	101
		92. Sentinelest	-	-	-	24	39	15
		93. Shom Pen	71	212	223	131	398	229
		Total	71	212	393	377	816	-
All India		Grand Total	773684	1403181	2260767	2412664	2768322	

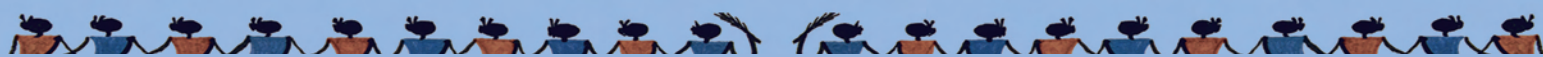
Source: Office of RGI & Census commissioner of India,



**T 1.26: State-wise Number and Types of Constituencies according to Social Groups-
(General Elections, 2014- 16th LOK SABHA)**

States/ UTs		Type of Constituencies				Election Completed
		GEN	SC	ST	TOTAL	
1	Andhra Pradesh	32	7	3	42	42
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2	2
3	Assam	1	1	3	14	14
4	Bihar	34	6	0	40	40
5	Goa	2	0	0	2	2
6	Gujarat	20	2	4	26	26
7	Haryana	8	2	0	10	10
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	0	4	4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0	0	6	6
10	Jharkhand	8	2	4	14	1
11	Karnataka	22	4	2	28	28
12	Kerala	18	2	0	20	20
13	Madhya Pradesh	19	4	6	29	29
14	Maharashtra	39	5	4	48	48
15	Manipur	1	0	1	2	2
16	Meghalaya	0	0	2	2	2
17	Mizoram	0	0	1	1	1
18	Nagaland	0	0	1	1	1
19	Orissa	13	3	5	21	21
20	Punjab	9	4	0	13	13
21	Rajasthan	18	4	3	25	25
22	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	1
23	Tamil Nadu	32	7	0	39	39
24	Tripura	1	0	1	2	2
25	Uttar Pradesh	63	17	0	80	80
26	West Bengal	30	10	2	42	42
27	Chhattisgarh	6	1	4	11	11
28	Uttarakhand	4	1	0	5	5
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1	1
30	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1	1
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	1	1
33	Delhi	6	1	0	7	7
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	1
35	Puducherry	1	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	412	84	47	543	543

Source: Election Commission of India



Section-2 : Status of Education among Scheduled Tribes

T 2.1: Literacy Rate of All Social Groups, SC and ST Population (1961-2011)

(Figures in percentage)

Year	All Social Groups			SC			ST		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	40.4	15.35	28.3	16.96	3.29	10.27	13.83	3.16	8.53
1971	45.96	21.97	34.45	22.36	6.44	14.67	17.63	4.85	11.30
1981	56.38	29.76	43.57	31.12	10.93	21.38	24.52	8.04	16.35
1991	64.13	39.29	52.21	49.91	23.76	37.41	40.65	18.19	29.60
2001	75.26	53.67	64.84	66.64	41.9	54.69	59.17	34.76	47.10
2011	80.89	64.64	72.99	75.17	56.46	66.07	68.53	49.35	58.96

Source: Registrar General of India



T 2.2: State/ UT wise Literacy Rates of Scheduled Tribes (Census 2011)

(Figures in percentage)

S. No	State/UTs	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	Andhra Pradesh	49.2	58.3	40.1	46.9	56.1	37.7	66.8	74.7	58.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	64.6	71.5	58.0	60.4	67.7	53.3	84.6	90.3	79.4
3	Assam	72.1	79.0	65.1	70.9	78.0	63.8	90.0	93.7	86.3
4	Bihar	51.1	61.3	40.4	50.3	60.7	39.5	65.3	72.5	57.6
5	Chhattisgarh	59.1	69.7	48.8	57.6	68.4	47.1	76.9	84.9	69.0
6	Goa	79.1	87.2	71.5	78.4	86.4	70.7	80.2	88.3	72.7
7	Gujarat	62.5	71.7	53.2	61.3	70.7	51.8	72.7	80.0	65.1
8	Haryana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	73.6	83.2	64.2	73.0	82.7	63.4	87.4	92.5	81.9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	50.6	60.6	39.7	49.1	59.3	38.3	71.7	79.6	62.6
11	Jharkhand	57.1	68.2	46.2	55.2	66.6	43.9	75.4	83.2	67.8
12	Karnataka	62.1	71.1	53.0	59.0	68.5	49.4	74.8	81.9	67.7
13	Kerala	75.8	80.8	71.1	74.0	79.3	69.0	90.4	92.7	88.2
14	Madhya Pradesh	50.6	59.6	41.5	49.3	58.4	40.1	66.7	74.0	59.2
15	Maharashtra	65.7	74.3	57.0	63.2	72.2	54.1	80.3	86.1	74.1
16	Manipur	77.4	82.1	72.7	75.9	80.8	71.1	87.7	91.6	83.9
17	Meghalaya	74.5	75.5	73.5	71.0	72.2	69.8	91.3	92.3	90.3
18	Mizoram	91.5	93.6	89.5	84.5	88.6	80.2	97.9	98.4	97.5
19	Nagaland	80.0	83.1	76.9	76.0	79.5	72.4	92.6	94.6	90.6
20	Orissa	52.2	63.7	41.2	51.1	62.7	39.9	69.1	77.7	60.5
21	Punjab*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	52.8	67.6	37.3	51.7	66.7	36.1	69.0	81.0	55.6
23	Sikkim	79.7	85.0	74.3	77.5	83.2	71.4	89.2	92.9	85.6
24	Tamil Nadu	54.3	61.8	46.8	51.3	59.0	43.6	69.1	75.4	62.7
25	Tripura	79.1	86.4	71.6	78.4	86.0	70.7	92.2	94.8	89.7
26	Uttar Pradesh	55.7	67.1	43.7	54.5	66.2	42.3	67.0	74.8	58.0
27	Uttarakhand	73.9	83.6	63.9	72.4	82.5	62.0	88.3	93.7	82.6
28	West Bengal	57.9	68.2	47.7	56.7	67.2	46.2	71.2	78.4	64.0
29	A & N Islands	75.6	80.9	69.9	74.2	79.8	68.2	95.2	98.0	92.6
30	Chandigarh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.9	73.6	50.3	58.5	70.8	46.3	79.5	88.0	71.1
32	Daman & Diu	78.8	86.2	71.2	79.6	87.5	71.7	78.0	85.0	70.7
33	Delhi*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	91.7	95.7	87.8	91.5	94.7	88.3	91.8	96.0	87.6
35	Puducherry*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	India	59.0	68.5	49.4	56.9	66.8	46.9	76.8	83.2	70.3

Source: Registrar General of India, Census 2011



T 2.3: Literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Tribes Population and Gap in Literacy rate – India /States/Union Territories: 1991-2011

(Figures in percentage)

S. No.	India/State/UT	Literacy Rate - 1991		Gap in Literacy Rate	Literacy Rate - 2001		Gap in Literacy Rate	Literacy Rate - 2011		Gap in Literacy Rate
		Total	ST		Total	ST		Total	ST	
	INDIA	52.2	29.6	22.6	64.8	47.1	17.7	73.0	59.0	14.0
1	Andhra Pradesh	44.1	17.2	26.9	60.5	37	23.4	67.0	49.2	17.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	34.4	7.2	54.3	49.6	4.7	65.4	64.6	0.8
3	Assam	52.9	49.2	3.7	63.3	62.5	0.7	72.2	72.1	0.1
4	Bihar	37.5	18.9	18.6	47	28.2	18.8	61.8	51.1	10.7
5	Chhattisgarh	42.9	26.7	16.2	64.7	52.1	12.6	70.3	59.1	11.2
6	Goa	75.5	42.9	32.6	82	55.9	26.1	88.7	79.1	9.6
7	Gujarat	61.3	36.4	24.9	69.1	47.7	21.4	78.0	62.5	15.6
8	Haryana #	55.8	-	-	67.9	-	-	75.6	-	-
9	Himachal Pr.	63.9	47.1	16.8	76.5	65.5	11	82.8	73.6	9.2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	55.5	37.5	18.1	67.2	50.6	16.6
11	Jharkhand	41.4	27.5	13.9	53.6	40.7	12.9	66.4	57.1	9.3
12	Karnataka	56	36	20	66.6	48.3	18.4	75.4	62.1	13.3
13	Kerala	89.8	57.2	32.6	90.9	64.4	26.5	94.0	75.8	18.2
14	Madhya Pradesh	44.7	18.4	26.3	63.7	41.2	22.6	69.3	50.6	18.8
15	Maharashtra	64.9	36.8	28.1	76.9	55.2	21.7	82.3	65.7	16.6
16	Manipur	59.9	53.6	6.3	70.5	65.9	4.7	79.2	77.4	1.9
17	Meghalaya	49.1	46.7	2.4	62.6	61.3	1.2	74.4	74.5	-0.1
18	Mizoram	82.3	82.7	0.4	88.8	89.3	0.5	91.3	91.5	-0.2
19	Nagaland	61.6	60.6	1	66.6	65.9	0.6	79.6	80.0	-0.5
20	Orissa	49.1	22.3	26.8	63.1	37.4	25.7	72.9	52.2	20.6
21	Punjab #	58.8	-	-	69.7	-	-	75.8	-	-
22	Rajasthan	38.6	19.4	19.2	60.4	44.7	15.8	66.1	52.8	13.3
23	Sikkim	56.9	59	2.1	68.8	67.1	1.7	81.4	79.7	1.7
24	Tamil Nadu	62.7	27.9	34.8	73.5	41.5	31.9	80.1	54.3	25.8
25	Tripura	60.4	40.4	20	73.2	56.5	16.7	87.2	79.1	8.2
26	Uttarakhand	57.8	41.2	16.6	71.6	63.2	8.4	78.8	73.9	4.9
27	Uttar Pradesh	40.7	20	20.7	56.3	35.1	21.1	67.7	55.7	12.0
28	West Bengal	57.7	27.8	29.9	68.6	43.4	25.2	76.3	57.9	18.3
29	A & N Islands	73	56.6	16.4	81.3	66.8	14.5	86.6	75.6	11.0
30	Chandigarh#	77.8	-	-	81.9	-	-	86.0	-	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.7	28.2	12.5	57.6	41.2	16.4	76.2	61.9	14.4
32	Daman & Diu	71.2	52.9	18.3	78.2	63.4	14.8	87.1	78.8	8.3
33	Delhi#	75.3	-	-	81.7	-	-	86.2	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	81.8	80.6	1.2	86.7	86.1	0.5	91.8	91.7	0.1
35	Puducherry #	74.7	-	-	81.2	-	-	85.8	-	-

Source: Registrar General of India, Census 2011

No notified ST



Table 2.4: ST Literacy (Total, Male & Female) in Districts with More than 25% of ST Population

S. No.	State	District	% ST	Literacy Rate		
				Total	Male	Female
1	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	89.0	32.4	38.2	26.7
2	Rajasthan	Sirohi	28.2	32.9	47.2	18.2
3	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	76.9	32.9	42.0	24.2
4	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	80.0	34.5	43.2	26.0
5	Odisha	Malkangiri	57.8	35.2	44.9	26.3
6	Odisha	Koraput	50.6	35.4	46.2	25.4
7	Odisha	Rayagada	56.0	36.7	47.9	26.7
8	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	87.0	37.2	46.7	27.9
9	Odisha	Nabarangapur	55.8	38.5	49.5	28.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	30.4	38.6	46.3	30.9
11	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	69.4	39.3	45.0	33.6
12	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi	28.1	39.4	48.4	29.5
13	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	26.8	40.0	48.8	31.2
14	Jharkhand	Pakur	42.1	41.7	51.4	32.3
15	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	77.4	42.9	50.8	35.3
16	Odisha	Gajapati	54.3	43.7	55.4	32.8
17	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	63.4	44.7	58.3	31.0
18	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	39.0	45.0	52.2	37.7
19	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	28.2	45.3	55.1	35.5
20	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	55.9	46.3	55.3	37.3
21	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	42.3	46.7	61.2	44.5
22	Rajasthan	Udaipur	49.7	46.9	61.2	32.2
23	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	65.9	46.9	57.3	37.0
24	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	35.0	48.1	58.5	37.3
25	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	87.9	48.5	58.2	38.8
26	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	98.6	48.6	54.9	42.6
27	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	32.6	49.1	59.1	38.7
28	Odisha	Kalahandi	28.5	49.3	63.3	35.8
29	Rajasthan	Banswara	76.4	50.0	63.8	36.2
30	Maharashtra	Dhule	31.6	50.9	59.0	42.7
31	Odisha	Nuapada	33.8	51.0	65.1	37.7
32	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	28.0	51.1	60.6	41.2
33	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	77.7	51.6	62.1	41.2
34	Goa	Khammam	27.4	51.6	59.8	43.7
35	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	69.7	51.8	59.6	44.6
36	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	36.2	52.9	63.5	41.4
37	Jharkhand	Dumka	43.2	52.9	64.6	41.5
38	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	27.8	52.9	61.7	43.9

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Table 2.4: ST Literacy (Total, Male & Female) in Districts with More than 25% of ST Population

S. No.	State	District	% ST	Literacy Rate		
				Total	Male	Female
39	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	58.7	53.1	65.3	41.4
40	Odisha	Kendujhar	45.4	53.2	65.2	41.6
41	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	70.8	53.3	67.1	39.7
42	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	67.3	53.8	66.4	40.8
43	Gujarat	Dohad	74.3	53.8	64.6	43.1
44	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	55.1	53.8	63.0	44.6
45	Gujarat	Vadodara	27.6	54.3	64.7	43.4
46	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	44.7	54.9	64.6	45.3
47	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	69.3	55.0	63.2	47.0
48	Jharkhand	Jamtara	30.4	55.1	67.9	42.4
49	Madhya Pradesh	Umariya	46.6	55.1	65.2	44.8
50	Nagaland	Mon	95.2	56.4	60.2	52.3
51	Chhattisgarh	Saraikela-Kharsawan	35.2	57.3	70.9	43.8
52	Jharkhand	Latehar	45.5	57.4	68.1	46.7
53	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	36.8	57.6	66.7	48.5
54	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	80.6	58.0	63.8	52.2
55	Odisha	Kandhamal	53.6	58.3	72.1	45.6
56	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	92.0	58.7	67.3	50.6
57	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	30.2	59.1	70.3	47.4
58	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	47.9	59.3	70.1	48.8
59	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	28.5	59.7	71.9	47.6
60	Jammu & Kashmir	Punch	36.9	60.0	72.2	47.3
61	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	57.9	60.1	71.7	49.0
62	Chhattisgarh	Dindori	64.7	60.2	71.6	49.2
63	Jharkhand	Khunti	73.3	61.3	71.6	51.2
64	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	55.2	61.5	66.8	56.3
65	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	95.2	61.5	57.7	65.2
66	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52.0	61.9	73.6	50.3
67	Odisha	Debagarh	35.3	62.4	73.2	51.7
68	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	46.2	62.6	73.1	52.0
69	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	37.7	62.7	72.4	53.1
70	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	56.9	63.0	73.3	52.8
71	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	93.9	63.2	69.2	57.4
72	Chhattisgarh	Korba	40.9	63.7	75.5	52.1
73	Jharkhand	Gumla	68.9	63.8	73.4	54.3
74	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	33.8	64.1	75.9	52.6
75	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	55.4	64.4	74.8	54.3
76	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	82.6	64.5	70.2	59.1

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Table 2.4: ST Literacy (Total, Male & Female) in Districts with More than 25% of ST Population

S. No.	State	District	% ST	Literacy Rate		
				Total	Male	Female
77	Assam	Chirang	37.1	64.8	71.6	58.0
78	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	27.1	64.9	77.3	52.9
79	Gujarat	Tapi	84.2	64.9	72.4	57.7
80	Odisha	Sundargarh	50.7	65.1	74.0	56.4
81	Gujarat	Bharuch	31.5	65.6	74.6	56.2
82	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	95.3	65.6	73.7	57.2
83	Odisha	Sambalpur	34.1	65.8	76.0	55.6
84	Rajasthan	Dausa	26.5	66.6	82.2	49.4
85	Maharashtra	Nashik	25.6	66.6	74.7	58.3
86	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	71.2	66.6	73.2	60.0
87	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	62.3	66.9	76.0	58.1
88	Gujrat	Valsad	52.9	67.3	75.0	59.6
89	Assam	Karbi Anglong	56.3	67.3	74.1	60.4
90	Jharkahand	Ranchi	35.8	67.9	77.5	58.4
91	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	38.7	68.0	76.3	59.8
92	Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	86.9	68.4	80.0	56.1
93	Odisha	Jharsuguda	30.5	68.7	78.8	58.7
94	Jharkhand	Simdega	70.8	68.8	76.0	61.6
95	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	36.3	68.9	76.5	61.2
96	Gujarat	Narmada	81.6	69.0	78.7	59.1
97	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	26.1	69.1	80.3	58.0
98	Assam	Dhemaji	47.4	69.1	76.9	61.0
99	Nagaland	Kiphire	96.5	69.1	74.5	63.7
100	Manipur	Tamenglong	95.7	69.5	75.3	63.7
101	Manipur	Chandel	89.0	69.7	75.5	64.2
102	Assam	Baksa	34.8	69.8	78.4	61.3
103	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	73.7	70.2	75.2	65.2
104	Assam	Kokrajhar	31.4	70.5	78.0	63.1
105	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	94.3	71.2	75.6	66.7
106	Assam	Udalguri	32.1	71.4	78.2	64.6
107	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh(Ladakh)	71.8	71.8	80.5	63.4
108	Nagaland	Longleng	96.3	72.2	74.8	69.5
109	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	26.4	72.5	83.1	62.4
110	Nagaland	Tuensang	97.1	72.7	75.8	69.3
111	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	26.0	73.4	84.6	62.7
112	Manipur	Senapati	79.8	73.7	78.8	68.7
113	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	87.8	74.0	80.5	67.7
114	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Nicobars	64.3	74.0	79.8	67.9

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Table 2.4: ST Literacy (Total, Male & Female) in Districts with More than 25% of ST Population

S. No.	State	District	% ST	Literacy Rate		
				Total	Male	Female
115	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	96.0	74.0	77.6	70.2
116	Gujarat	The Dangs	94.6	74.4	82.5	66.5
117	Gujarat	Navsari	48.1	74.6	81.7	67.5
118	Tripura	North Tripura	25.9	74.8	82.3	67.1
119	Assam	Dima Hasao	70.9	75.3	81.2	69.3
120	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	88.9	75.6	76.0	75.2
121	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	32.5	75.7	83.9	67.9
122	Tripura	South Tripura	39.4	76.0	83.9	68.1
123	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	48.0	76.1	83.4	69.3
124	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	70.5	76.5	82.4	70.9
125	Sikkim	North District	65.7	76.7	81.8	71.3
126	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	81.4	76.9	86.9	67.1
127	Sikkim	West District	42.4	77.0	83.4	70.3
128	Nagaland	Phek	96.2	77.9	83.5	72.1
129	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	97.8	78.1	78.7	77.5
130	Nagaland	Peren	88.5	78.8	83.5	73.7
131	Tripura	Dhalai	55.7	78.9	87.2	70.4
132	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	66.4	79.8	86.0	74.1
133	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	57.9	80.0	89.2	71.5
134	Sikkim	South District	28.2	80.2	85.6	74.3
135	Manipur	Ukhrul	94.4	81.2	85.2	77.0
136	Sikkim	East District	27.7	82.6	87.0	78.1
137	Manipur	Churachandpur	92.9	82.8	86.7	78.9
138	Tripura	West Tripura	25.0	83.1	89.6	76.6
139	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	80.1	83.3	82.6	84.0
140	Nagaland	Zunheboto	97.0	85.2	87.7	82.6
141	Mizoram	Mamit	95.0	85.7	90.0	81.2
142	Nagaland	Kohima	83.9	85.8	89.6	82.1
143	Mizoram	Lunglei	95.1	88.6	91.8	85.3
144	Nagaland	Wokha	94.2	88.7	91.8	85.6
145	Mizoram	Saiha	96.6	90.1	92.9	87.3
146	Nagaland	Dimapur	59.1	91.0	93.2	89.0
147	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	94.8	91.7	95.7	87.8
148	Nagaland	Mokokchung	91.7	93.3	94.1	92.4
149	Mizoram	Kolasib	87.7	95.6	96.6	94.6
150	Mizoram	Champhai	98.2	95.9	97.3	94.6
151	Mizoram	Serchhip	96.8	98.0	98.4	97.5
152	Mizoram	Aizawl	93.3	98.1	98.4	97.8



T 2.5: Enrolment by stages (Primary I-V) of School Education: All Categories, SC & ST

(Figures in 000')

Year	All Categories			SC			ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1980-81	45300	28500	73800	7213	3768	10981	3133	1527	4660
1985-86	52200	35200	87400	8727	5194	13921	4174	2406	6580
1990-91	57000	40400	97400	9737	6057	15794	4958	2911	7869
1991-92	58600	42300	100900	9709	6328	16037	4951	3082	8033
1992-93	57900	41700	99600	10317	7034	17351	5032	3333	8365
1993-94	55100	41900	97000	10412	7169	17581	5154	3441	8595
1994-95	60000	45100	105100	10889	7543	18432	5454	3605	9059
1995-96	60900	46200	107100	11284	7892	19176	5589	3826	9415
1996-97	61400	46800	108200	11754	8368	20122	5896	4057	9953
1997-98	62300	48000	110300	12104	8759	20863	6141	4311	10452
1998-99	62700	49000	111700	12453	9185	21638	6225	4452	10677
1999-00	63600	50000	113600	12296	9157	21453	6539	4728	11267
2000-01	64000	49800	113800	12059	9136	21195	6330	4665	10995
2001-02	63600	50300	113900	12251	9253	21504	6691	5040	11731
2002-03	65100	57300	122400	11943	9726	21669	6422	5408	11830
2003-04	68400	59900	128300	12764	10365	23129	6776	5741	12517
2004-05	69700	61100	130800	13762	10995	24757	7367	6369	13737
2005-06	70500	61600	132100	13988	11325	25313	7513	6601	14114
2006-07	71100	62600	133700	14455	11810	26265	7637	6791	14428
2007-08	71500	64800	136200	13732	12604	26336	7708	7074	14783
2009-10	70845	64825	135670	13780	12692	26471	7868	7300	15168
2010-11	70468	64848	135317	14104	12947	27051	7675	7178	14852

Source: Abstract of Statistics of School Education MHRD, 2006-07 & Statistics of School Education, 2007-08, 2009-10, 2010-11



T 2.6: Enrolment by stages (Middle/ Upper Primary VI-VIII) of School Education: All Categories, SC & ST

(Figures in 000')

Year	All Categories			SC			ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1980-81	13900	6800	20700	1621	602	2223	537	205	742
1985-86	17700	9600	27100	2537	1082	3619	893	390	1283
1990-91	21500	12500	34000	2747	1413	4160	1131	576	1707
1991-92	22000	13600	35600	3137	1556	4693	1214	580	1794
1992-93	21200	12900	34100	3478	1933	5411	1336	693	2029
1993-94	20600	13500	34100	3566	2014	5580	1424	770	2194
1994-95	22100	14300	36400	3330	1883	5213	1377	871	2248
1995-96	22700	14800	37500	3453	1992	5445	1448	837	2285
1996-97	22900	15200	38100	3621	2176	5797	1508	894	2402
1997-98	23600	15900	39500	3825	2299	6124	1643	996	2639
1998-99	23900	16500	40400	3918	2505	6423	1698	1026	2724
1999-00	24300	17000	41300	3945	2582	6527	1802	1106	2908
2000-01	25300	17500	42800	4066	2628	6694	1879	1205	3084
2001-02	26100	18700	44800	4551	2945	7496	2054	1306	3360
2002-03	26300	20600	46900	4430	3062	7492	1930	1320	3250
2003-04	27300	21500	48700	4734	3343	8077	2136	1526	3662
2004-05	28500	22700	51200	5100	3597	8697	2395	1776	4171
2005-06	28900	23300	52200	5313	3834	9147	2516	1950	4466
2006-07	29900	24600	54500	5465	3988	9453	2605	2050	4665
2007-08	30700	26100	56800	5307	4598	9905	2579	2107	4686
2009-10	31828	27593	59421	5813	5094	10908	2757	2340	5097
2010-11	32808	29248	62056	5978	5321	11299	2837	2585	5422

Source: Statistics of School Education, MHRD, 2006-07 & Abstract of Statistics of School Education 2007-08, 2009-10, 2010-11



T 2.7: Enrolment by stages (Secondary/Sr. Secondary IX-XII) of School Education : All Categories, SC & ST

(Figures in 000')

Year	All Categories			SC			ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1980-81	7600	3400	11000	906	246	1152	537	205	742
1985-86	11500	5000	16500	1378	432	1810	420	165	585
1990-91	12800	6300	19100	1703	635	2338	567	238	805
1991-92	13500	6900	20400	1878	703	2581	590	253	843
1992-93	13600	6900	20500	1822	709	2531	610	272	882
1993-94	13200	7500	20700	1981	827	2808	682	315	997
1994-95	14200	7900	22100	1788	803	2591	779	350	1129
1995-96	14600	8300	22900	1854	887	2741	763	359	1122
1996-97	15300	8700	24000	1952	975	2927	790	385	1175
1997-98	16100	9300	25400	2042	1050	3092	823	417	1240
1998-99	16600	10100	26700	2255	1221	3476	909	464	1373
1999-00	17200	10800	28000	2389	1332	3721	980	500	1480
2000-01	16900	10700	27600	2418	1394	3812	955	535	1490
2001-02	18400	12100	30500	2693	1622	4314	1079	622	1701
2002-03	19500	13700	33200	2776	1624	4400	1105	678	1783
2003-04	20600	14400	35000	2938	1522	4760	1222	729	1951
2004-05	21700	15400	37100	3228	1990	5218	1290	795	2085
2005-06	22300	16100	38400	3413	2185	5598	1340	863	2203
2006-07	23000	16900	39900	3644	2408	6052	1448	952	2400
2007-08	25060	19010	44160	3619	2711	6330	1525	1035	2560
2009-10	26730	21535	48266	4598	3597	8195	1750	1286	3036
2010-11	28301	22894	51195	4828	3873	8701	1831	1435	3267

Source: Statistics of School Education, MHRD, 2006-07 & Abstract of Statistics of School Education 2007-08, 2009-10, 2010-11



T 2.8: State-wise Enrolment by Stages of School Education of ST Students – Pre-Primary, Primary, Upper-Primary-2010-11

S. No.	States/UTs	Pre-Primary			Primary / Jr. Basic (Classes 1-V)			Upper Primary / Middle / Sr. Basic (Classes VI-VIII)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	13039	9009	22048	396410	373650	770060	152900	131787	284687
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22554	20227	42781	88778	84121	172899	30383	29362	59745
3	Assam	79777	77174	156951	208254	208186	416440	106867	103504	210371
4	Bihar	0	0	0	107790	73483	181273	25907	18463	44370
5	Chhattisgarh	11824	10489	22313	515217	480322	995539	209672	185570	395242
6	Goa	0	0	0	4876	4442	9318	3659	3233	6892
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	634761	590277	1225038	187876	167521	355397
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	17946	17016	34962	12776	11749	24525
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3867	3250	7117	69940	59897	129837	29361	23593	52954
11	Jharkhand	14450	10913	25363	776465	741070	1517535	243861	234147	478008
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	226014	212191	438205	119299	108162	227461
13	Kerala	0	0	0	22408	20447	42855	13335	12381	25716
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1414673	1380106	2794779	467462	479138	946600
15	Maharashtra		130971	269412	699875	635160	1335035	307643	260591	568234
16	Manipur	26212	24952	51164	74778	62123	136901	21821	19885	41706
17	Meghalaya		134878	272079	223494	223553	447047	64465	73058	137523
18	Mizoram	19530	18579	38109	77608	71228	148836	33341	30896	64237
19	Nagaland	57032	51783	108815	107526	99190	206716	43593	40310	83903
20	Orissa	0	0	0	684634	654098	1338732	210031	184846	394877
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	28834	18768	47602	725213	618299	1343512	265026	189458	454484
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	14915	15207	30122	5298	6713	12011
24	Tamil Nadu	10781	8822	19603	59409	54523	113932	27748	25721	53469
25	Tripura	1030	877	1907	86356	81761	168117	39303	34925	74228
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	79876	74630	154506	26719	21696	48415
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	26183	23128	49311	11203	11129	22332
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	309164	299240	608404	165412	166229	331641
29	A&N Islands	61	58	119	1222	1148	2370	889	756	1645
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	13516	12765	26281	7019	5892	12911
32	Daman & Diu	31	36	67	954	860	1814	570	464	1034
33	Delhi	231	231	462	3361	2775	6136	1747	1417	3164
34	Lakshadweep	476	523	999	3001	2846	5847	1845	2122	3967
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	INDIA	565371	521540	1086911	7674617	7177742	14852359	2837031	2584718	5421749

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11



T 2.9: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Elementary stage (I-VIII)

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1990-91	90.3	65.9	78.6	100.6	63.5	82.5	99.6	60.2	80.4
1995-96	86.9	69.4	78.5	109	78.5	94.3	105.7	75.1	90.9
1999-2000	90.1	72	81.3	97.6	75.3	86.8	99.3	70.9	85.2
2000-01	90.3	72.4	81.6	97.3	75.5	86.8	102.5	73.5	88
2001-02	90.7	73.6	82.4	95.7	74.6	85.6	99.8	77.3	88.9
2002-03	85.4	79.3	82.5	87.1	74.4	81.1	86.7	73.9	80.5
2003-04	87.9	81.4	84.8	89	77.2	83.4	90.6	81.1	86.1
2004-05	96.9	89.9	93.5	106.5	90.3	98.8	108.5	95.8	102.4
2005-06	98.5	91	94.9	109.5	93.7	102	111.9	100.6	106.4
2006-07	100.4	93.5	97.1	113.5	97.8	106	114.7	104.2	109.6
2007-08	102.4	98.3	100.5	114.4	98.7	106.8	114.7	104.2	109.6
2009-10	103.75	101.09	102.47	113.88	112.98	113.45	121.14	116.41	118.85
2010-11	104.9	103.7	104.3	117.3	116.9	117.1	120.5	118.7	119.7

Source: Statistics of School Education, MHRD, 2006 -07 & Abstract of Statistics of School Education 2007- 08,2009-10,2010-11



**T 2.10: GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO (GER)- Scheduled Tribe
Class I-V and Class VI-VIII**

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Classes I-V (6-10 Years)			Classes VI-VIII (11-13 Years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	122.4	123.5	122.9	90.8	89.9	90.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	206.6	198.7	202.7	119.1	112.3	115.7
3	Assam	104.7	107.3	106.0	83.5	81.8	82.7
4	Bihar	185.8	139.3	163.7	76.3	57.6	67.2
5	Chhattisgarh	116.7	111.3	114.0	83.9	75.7	79.8
6	Goa	16569.7	10492.6	12984.6	15324.2	15675.7	15487.1
7	Gujarat	128.8	131.8	130.2	71.3	68.4	69.9
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	141.6	139.2	140.4	158.7	156.2	157.5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	90.0	85.6	87.9	69.6	63.7	66.8
11	Jharkhand	164.9	164.1	164.5	84.0	80.8	82.4
12	Karnataka	111.0	108.4	109.8	99.4	93.9	96.7
13	Kerala	137.6	130.9	134.3	146.3	143.6	145.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	149.5	155.3	152.3	98.2	102.9	100.5
15	Maharashtra	124.0	123.4	123.7	100.9	93.1	97.2
16	Manipur	203.8	175.0	189.7	84.8	80.8	82.8
17	Meghalaya	191.0	192.6	191.8	84.2	95.1	89.7
18	Mizoram	196.9	184.2	190.6	110.5	103.2	106.9
19	Nagaland	107.9	105.3	106.6	61.6	60.4	61.1
20	Odisha	132.7	137.4	135.0	77.1	72.5	74.9
21	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	135.8	127.8	132.0	91.1	71.2	81.6
23	Sikkim	283.5	280.2	281.8	119.3	149.5	134.4
24	Tamil Nadu	151.5	152.9	152.2	148.1	149.6	148.8
25	Tripura	148.4	145.0	146.7	97.1	90.9	94.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	957.9	953.7	955.9	634.9	538.0	587.5
27	Uttarakhand	154.1	143.1	148.7	122.0	128.2	125.0
28	West Bengal	122.3	122.4	122.3	108.0	115.0	111.4
29	A&N Islands	71.3	74.6	72.8	87.5	76.6	82.1
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	D&N Haveli	92.1	94.7	93.3	91.6	92.3	91.9
32	Daman & Diu	67.8	73.9	70.5	71.8	76.1	73.7
33	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	81.6	81.2	81.4	73.9	92.8	82.9
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INDIA	137.2	136.7	137.0	90.7	87.0	88.9

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11



T 2.11: GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO (GER)- Scheduled Tribe- Classes I-VIII (6-13 Years), Classes IX-X (14-15 Years) and Classes I-X (6-15 Years)

Sl. No.	States/ Union Ter- ritories	Classes I-VIII (6-13 Years)			Classes IX-X (14-15 Years)			Classes I-X (6-15 Years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	111.6	112.5	112.0	71.1	74.2	72.5	104.0	105.8	104.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	174.0	165.7	169.9	77.8	69.3	73.5	153.7	145.6	149.7
3	Assam	96.4	97.2	96.8	55.4	47.0	51.2	87.4	85.9	86.7
4	Bihar	145.4	108.4	127.7	40.7	26.5	33.9	124.4	92.3	109.0
5	Chhattisgarh	104.8	98.4	101.6	58.0	55.2	56.7	95.6	90.0	92.8
6	Goa	16011.8	12190.5	13942.5	17643.6	11808.0	14195.8	16264.6	12120.5	13985.7
7	Gujarat	108.8	109.4	109.1	52.5	51.9	52.2	98.1	98.5	98.3
8	Haryana									
9	Himachal Pradesh	148.2	145.7	147.0	137.1	139.2	138.2	146.0	144.4	145.2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	82.8	78.0	80.6	36.0	26.7	31.7	73.8	68.4	71.2
11	Jharkhand	134.1	131.6	132.8	42.7	39.0	40.9	115.5	112.4	114.0
12	Karnataka	106.7	103.1	104.9	73.3	72.2	72.8	99.9	97.1	98.5
13	Kerala	140.7	135.4	138.1	91.9	98.3	95.0	130.8	127.9	129.4
14	Madhya Pradesh	132.4	137.3	134.8	60.0	36.6	48.5	119.4	119.1	119.3
15	Maharashtra	115.9	112.7	114.4	56.5	40.8	49.0	104.6	98.9	101.9
16	Manipur	154.8	136.4	145.8	63.4	54.8	59.2	133.1	117.2	125.3
17	Meghalaya	148.8	153.8	151.3	47.7	52.1	49.9	128.4	133.0	130.7
18	Mizoram	159.4	148.9	154.2	76.8	79.7	78.2	141.0	133.5	137.3
19	Nagaland	88.7	86.7	87.7	28.9	30.6	29.7	74.3	73.4	73.9
20	Odisha	113.5	114.8	114.1	43.2	40.7	42.1	100.3	101.0	100.6
21	Punjab									
22	Rajasthan	120.0	107.7	114.2	58.1	44.3	51.5	108.4	95.8	102.4
23	Sikkim	208.2	221.0	214.6	74.3	89.1	81.9	178.8	191.4	185.2
24	Tamil Nadu	150.4	151.9	151.1	81.5	85.8	83.5	138.0	140.6	139.3
25	Tripura	127.4	123.1	125.3	75.0	70.0	72.6	116.4	112.2	114.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	849.6	812.3	831.5	749.4	489.1	618.9	832.1	753.2	793.5
27	Uttarakhand	142.8	137.9	140.4	101.1	104.7	102.8	134.4	131.3	132.9
28	West Bengal	116.9	119.7	118.2	60.5	62.4	61.4	105.2	108.2	106.7
29	A&N Islands	77.3	75.4	76.4	74.5	76.5	75.4	76.7	75.6	76.2
30	Chandigarh									
31	D&N Haveli	91.9	94.0	92.9	64.1	58.1	61.5	86.8	88.2	87.4
32	Daman & Diu	69.2	74.6	71.6	62.5	68.7	65.2	67.9	73.5	70.4
33	Delhi									
34	Lakshadweep	78.5	85.8	82.0	70.2	74.6	72.4	76.8	83.5	80.1
35	Puducherry									
	INDIA	120.5	118.7	119.7	57.1	49.1	53.3	108.2	105.3	106.8

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11



T 2.12: GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO (GER)- Scheduled Tribe- Classes XI-XII (16-17 Years), Classes IX-XII (14-17 Years) and Classes I-XII (6-17 Years)

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Classes XI-XII (16-17 Years)			Classes IX-XII (14-17 Years)			Classes I-XII (6-17 Years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.4	46.1	53.5	66.2	60.6	63.6	98.0	97.3	97.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	55.0	49.6	52.3	66.9	59.9	63.5	137.9	130.5	134.2
3	Assam	18.6	12.6	15.5	36.8	29.4	33.1	74.9	72.0	73.5
4	Bihar	33.3	19.3	26.6	37.2	23.1	30.5	110.5	81.2	96.5
5	Chhattisgarh	32.6	24.7	28.6	45.9	40.3	43.1	85.9	79.7	82.9
6	Goa	5908.7	8813.5	7091.4	10131.7	10435.7	10280.5	14027.4	11677.0	12792.9
7	Gujarat	33.2	29.5	31.4	43.5	41.4	42.5	88.8	88.7	88.7
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	116.4	101.6	108.9	126.8	119.9	123.4	141.0	136.8	138.9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	24.7	18.1	21.7	30.6	22.5	26.9	66.3	60.9	63.8
11	Jharkhand	11.1	9.1	10.1	27.6	24.5	26.0	99.0	95.5	97.3
12	Karnataka	38.9	37.2	38.1	56.6	55.7	56.2	90.1	88.3	89.2
13	Kerala	24.7	25.8	25.3	59.5	62.3	60.9	114.0	111.0	112.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	35.6	22.2	28.7	48.5	29.5	39.0	108.0	104.8	106.4
15	Maharashtra	51.2	41.2	46.3	54.0	41.0	47.7	96.8	90.1	93.6
16	Manipur	16.5	14.1	15.3	40.4	34.2	37.3	111.3	97.1	104.3
17	Meghalaya	10.3	12.8	11.5	28.6	32.1	30.4	107.9	112.1	110.0
18	Mizoram	42.0	40.7	41.3	58.7	59.0	58.8	121.7	114.8	118.3
19	Nagaland	18.3	17.5	17.9	23.5	23.9	23.7	63.1	62.2	62.7
20	Odisha	20.1	14.2	17.2	32.6	28.1	30.4	89.1	88.5	88.8
21	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	28.7	18.9	23.9	44.0	31.9	38.2	96.7	84.0	90.6
23	Sikkim	48.1	52.8	50.5	60.8	70.1	65.6	154.0	164.0	159.1
24	Tamil Nadu	44.0	51.1	47.3	63.7	69.1	66.3	125.0	128.5	126.6
25	Tripura	23.2	17.1	20.2	50.1	44.3	47.3	101.3	96.9	99.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	485.0	306.3	395.0	619.8	399.1	509.0	782.4	685.8	735.0
27	Uttarakhand	70.9	68.1	69.5	86.1	85.9	86.0	123.9	120.3	122.1
28	West Bengal	35.6	24.4	30.1	48.5	43.7	46.2	93.9	94.6	94.2
29	A&N Islands	50.7	59.6	55.0	63.5	68.5	66.0	72.9	73.1	73.0
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	D&N Haveli	31.9	20.5	26.4	50.7	40.6	46.2	80.4	79.8	80.1
32	Daman & Diu	25.6	39.7	31.7	44.7	54.6	49.0	61.3	68.4	64.4
33	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	76.3	84.4	80.3	72.9	79.1	76.0	76.7	83.7	80.1
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INDIA	32.7	24.8	28.8	45.4	37.3	41.5	96.8	92.8	94.8

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11



T 2.13: Dropout Rates of All Categories, ST & SC Students (1990-91 to 2010-11)

Year	Sex	Classes I to V			Classes I to VIII			Classes I to X		
		All	ST	SC	All	ST	SC	All	ST	SC
1990-91	Boys	40.1	60.3	46.3	59.1	75.7	64.3	67.5	83.3	74.3
	Girls	46	66.1	54	65.1	82.2	73.2	76.9	87.7	83.4
	Total	42.6	62.5	49.4	60.9	78.6	67.8	71.3	85	77.7
1996-97	Boys	39.7	54.4	41	54.3	73	61.9	67.3	82.5	75.5
	Girls	40.9	60	45.2	59.5	78.3	68.3	73.7	86.8	81
	Total	40.2	56.5	42.7	56.5	75.2	64.5	70	84.2	77.6
2001-02	Boys	38.4	51	43.7	52.9	67.3	58.6	64.2	79.9	71.1
	Girls	39.9	54.1	47.1	56.9	72.7	63.6	68.6	82.9	74.9
	Total	39	52.3	45.2	54.6	69.5	60.7	66	81.2	72.7
2005-06	Boys	28.7	40.2	32.1	48.7	62.9	53.7	60.1	78	68.1
	Girls	21.8	39.3	33.8	49	62.9	57.1	63.6	79.2	73.8
	Total	25.7	39.8	32.9	48.8	62.9	55.2	61.6	78.5	70.6
2006-07	Boys	24.6	30.6	32.3	46.4	62.8	51.6	58.6	77.3	66.6
	Girls	26.8	35.8	39.9	45.2	62.2	55	61.5	79.1	72.2
	Total	25.6	33.1	35.9	45.9	62.5	53.1	59.9	78.1	69
2007-08	Boys	26.2	32	33.7	44.3	63.5	53.9	56.4	75.8	67.8
	Girls	24.8	32.4	29.5	41.4	63.1	51	57.3	77.4	68.6
	Total	25.6	32.2	31.8	43	63.4	52.6	56.8	76.5	68.1
2009-10	Boys	30.3	32.7	35.2	40.6	50.6	55.2	53.4	58.5	74.7
	Girls	27.3	25.3	33.7	44.4	52.0	60.6	52.0	59.7	75.9
	Total	28.9	29.3	34.5	42.4	51.3	57.8	52.8	59.0	75.2
2010-11	Boys	28.7	37.2	29.8	40.3	54.7	46.7	50.4	70.6	57.4
	Girls	25.1	33.9	23.1	41	55.4	39	47.9	71.3	54.1
	Total	27	35.6	26	40.6	55	43.3	49.3	70.9	56

Source: Statistics Of School Education 2010-2011



T 2.14: State wise Drop Out Rates of ST Students- 2010-11

S.No.	States/ Union Territories	Classes I - V			Classes I - VIII			Classes I - X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	35.5	38.2	36.8	60.5	64.5	62.5	71.6	73.8	72.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	44.6	42.7	43.7	54.4	48.4	51.6	63.6	63.3	63.5
3	Assam	26.8	24.5	25.7	49.7	57.1	53.4	-	-	-
4	Bihar	31.6	19.8	27.1	59.1	47	54.8	72.2	69	71.1
5	Chhattisgarh	38.4	42.1	40.3	45.4	49.5	47.4	63.3	62	62.7
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	50.9	44.6	48	69.4	71.2	70.2	79.7	75.2	77.6
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	4.1	2.1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27.9	31.9	29.8	58.5	68	62.7	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	39.6	35	37.5	60.5	49.4	55.8	80.8	78.5	79.8
12	Karnataka	6.9	6.9	6.9	24.2	29.7	26.9	47.5	48.3	47.9
13	Kerala	-	-	-	9.1	8.5	8.8	31.2	27.1	29.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	40.6	33.3	37.1	38.6	33.4	36.1	58.7	71.9	64.6
15	Maharashtra	23.7	17.9	21.1	42.3	46.8	44.4	65.7	74.5	69.8
16	Manipur	47.5	55.4	51.3	74.3	75.7	75	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	57.5	51.5	54.6	75.7	72	73.8	81.3	77.8	79.6
18	Mizoram	37.6	39.2	38.4	38.2	36.5	37.4	55.5	52.6	54.1
19	Nagaland	40.5	39	39.8	43.4	38.4	41.1	70.3	66.5	68.5
20	Odisha	25.2	18.6	22.1	74	75.3	74.6	86.4	84.5	85.6
21	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	47.8	51.2	49.4	59.5	68.9	64	78.2	80.7	79.3
23	Sikkim	26.8	11.1	19.1	55.5	39.1	47.5	59.3	44.7	52.2
24	Tamil Nadu	4.4	-	-	5.6	-	-	34.2	29.2	31.9
25	Tripura	41.6	41.5	41.5	60.4	62.8	61.6	71	72.2	71.6
26	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	27.9	13.8	22.2	-	-	-
27	Uttarakhand	21.5	9.9	16.3	34	29.2	31.6	34.1	37.7	36
28	West Bengal	31.4	24.8	28.3	49.4	46.9	48.2	77.3	70.9	74.6
29	A&N Islands	1.7	-	0.2	23	27	24.9	28.7	35	31.9
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	-
31	D&N Haveli	1.3	21.3	12	34.2	48.8	41.6	60.2	66.8	63.3
32	Daman & Diu	2	7.9	5	10.6	33.6	21.9	-	-	-
33	Delhi	24.6	23.5	24.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	12.7	5	9	16.8	11.3	14.1	43.3	22.9	33.6
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INDIA	37.2	33.9	35.6	54.7	55.4	55	70.6	71.3	70.9

Source: Statistics Of School Education 2010-2011



T 2.15: Number Of Scheduled Tribe Girls Per Hundred Boys

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VIII	Classes I-VIII	Classes IX-X	Classes I-X	Classes XI-XII	Classes IX-XII	Classes I-XII
1	Andhra Pradesh	94	86	92	89	92	71	81	90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	95	97	95	88	94	88	88	94
3	Assam	100	97	99	87	97	71	83	96
4	Bihar	68	71	69	59	68	53	56	67
5	Chhattisgarh	93	89	92	91	92	76	86	91
6	Goa	91	88	90	97	91	102	99	92
7	Gujarat	93	89	92	90	92	81	86	91
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	95	92	94	97	94	88	93	93
10	Jammu & Kashmir	86	80	84	64	82	63	64	81
11	Jharkhand	95	96	96	91	95	84	89	95
12	Karnataka	94	91	93	89	92	81	86	91
13	Kerala	91	93	92	101	93	105	102	94
14	Madhya Pradesh	98	102	99	59	95	65	61	94
15	Maharashtra	91	85	89	67	87	76	71	86
16	Manipur	83	91	85	82	85	86	83	85
17	Meghalaya	100	113	103	111	104	124	113	104
18	Mizoram	92	93	92	102	93	99	101	94
19	Nagaland	92	92	92	99	93	90	95	93
20	Odisha	96	88	94	86	93	68	81	92
21	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	85	71	82	70	80	63	68	80
23	Sikkim	101	125	108	126	109	118	123	110
24	Tamil Nadu	92	93	92	90	92	103	94	92
25	Tripura	95	89	93	87	92	70	83	91
26	Uttar Pradesh	93	81	90	66	86	64	65	84
27	Uttarakhand	88	99	92	97	92	97	97	93
28	West Bengal	97	100	98	94	98	65	84	96
29	A&N Islands	94	85	90	95	91	113	101	93
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	D&N Haveli	94	84	91	69	88	59	66	87
32	Daman & Diu	90	81	87	84	86	120	94	89
33	Delhi	83	81	82	86	83	95	90	85
34	Lakshadweep	95	115	103	102	102	107	104	103
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INDIA	94	91	93	81	92	74	78	91

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11



**T 2.16 : Elementary (I-VIII) Gender Parity Index- All Categories, SC & ST Students
(1990-91 to 2010-11)**

S. No.	Year	All Categories	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	1990-91	0.71	0.63	0.6
2	1995-96	0.8	0.72	0.71
3	1996-97	-	0.74	0.7
4	1997-98	-	0.75	0.73
5	1998-99	0.82	0.77	0.7
6	1999-2000	0.82	0.77	0.7
7	2000-01	0.8	0.78	0.72
8	2001-02	0.81	0.78	0.77
9	2002-03	0.93	0.78	0.81
10	2003-04	0.93	0.87	0.9
11	2004-05	0.93	0.85	0.88
12	2005-06	0.92	0.86	0.9
13	2006-07	0.93	0.86	0.91
14	2007-08	0.96	0.86	0.91
15	2009-10	0.97	0.99	0.96
16	2010-11	0.99	1.0	0.99

Source: Statistics of School Education 2006 -07 & Abstract of Statistics of School Education 2007- 08, 2009-10, 2010-11



T 2.17: State wise Gender Parity Index - ST -2010-11

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Classes I - V	Classes VI - VIII	Classes I - VIII	Classes IX - X	Classes I - XII
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.04	0.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.89	0.95
3	Assam	1.02	0.98	1.01	0.85	0.96
4	Bihar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.65	0.73
5	Chhattisgarh	0.95	0.90	0.94	0.95	0.93
6	Goa	0.63	1.02	0.76	0.67	0.83
7	Gujarat	1.02	0.96	1.01	0.99	1.00
8	Haryana *					
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.02	0.97
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.95	0.92	0.94	0.74	0.92
11	Jharkhand	1.00	0.96	0.98	0.91	0.97
12	Karnataka	0.98	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.98
13	Kerala	0.95	0.98	0.96	1.07	0.97
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.04	1.05	1.04	0.61	0.97
15	Maharashtra	0.99	0.92	0.97	0.72	0.93
16	Manipur	0.86	0.95	0.88	0.86	0.87
17	Meghalaya	1.01	1.13	1.03	1.09	1.04
18	Mizoram	0.94	0.93	0.93	1.04	0.94
19	Nagaland	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.06	0.99
20	Odisha	1.04	0.94	1.01	0.94	0.99
21	Punjab *					
22	Rajasthan	0.94	0.78	0.90	0.76	0.87
23	Sikkim	1.00	1.27	1.07	1.22	1.08
24	Tamil Nadu	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.05	1.03
25	Tripura	0.98	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.96
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	0.85	0.96	0.65	0.88
27	Uttarakhand	0.93	1.05	0.97	1.04	0.97
28	West Bengal	1.00	1.06	1.02	1.03	1.01
29	A&N Islands	1.05	0.88	0.97	1.03	1.00
30	Chandigarh *					
31	D&N Haveli	1.03	1.01	1.02	0.91	0.99
32	Daman & Diu	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12
33	Delhi *					
34	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.26	1.09	1.06	1.09
35	Puducherry *					
	INDIA	1.00	0.96	0.99	0.86	0.96

Source: Statistics Of School Education 2010-2011

*No notified ST



T 2.18: Results of High School Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Regular + Private ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Number of Students												Pass %age		
		Appeared						Passed						Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
Central Boards																
1	Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi	16967	13586	30553	11399	8674	20073	2798	2608	5406	14197	11282	25479	83.7	83.0	83.4
2	Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi	1854	1631	3485	1803	1593	3396	0	0	0	1803	1593	3396	97.2	97.7	97.4
State Boards																
3	Board of Secondary Education, Andhra Pradesh	51200	39521	90721	35155	28257	63412	5063	3496	8559	40218	31753	71971	78.6	80.3	79.3
4	Board of Secondary Education Assam	26354	25344	51698	15090	12585	27675	0	0	0	15090	12585	27675	57.3	49.7	53.5
5	Assam Sanskrit Board	718	795	1513	355	485	840	0	0	0	355	485	840	49.4	61.0	55.5
6	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Rajasthan #	1	14	15	1	10	11	0	3	3	1	13	14	100.0	92.9	93.3
7	Bihar School Education Board	7208	4059	11267	4504	2480	6984	0	0	0	4504	2480	6984	62.5	61.1	62.0
8	Bihar State Madrasa Education Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
9	Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education	45387	42261	87648	21928	19761	41689	811	552	1363	22739	20313	43052	50.1	48.1	49.1
10	Chhattisgarh Madrasa Board	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5		100.0	100.0
11	Chhattisgarh Sanskriti Vidya Mandalam	83	66	149	83	66	149	0	0	0	83	66	149	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	550	590	1140	415	410	825	0	0	0	415	410	825	75.5	69.5	72.4

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T 2.18: Results of High School Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Regular + Private ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Number of Students														Pass %age		
		Appeared				Passed				Annual + Supplementary						Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total				
13	Gujarat Secondary & Higher Secondary Education Board	68622	50482	119104	32758	28311	61069	2870	1919	4789	35628	30230	65858	51.9	59.9	55.3		
14	Board of School Education Haryana	3704	2016	5720	2763	1638	4401	0	0	0	2763	1638	4401	74.6	81.3	76.9		
15	H.P. Board of School Education	4432	3783	8215	2795	2461	5256	102	84	186	2897	2545	5442	65.4	67.3	66.2		
16	J.K State Board of School Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
17	Jharkhand Academic Council, Ranchi	49640	38361	88001	35480	26334	61814	0	0	0	35480	26334	61814	71.5	68.6	70.2		
18	Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board	24882	21452	46334	13816	12951	26767	3314	2517	5831	17130	15468	32598	68.8	72.1	70.4		
19	Kerala Board of Public Examination	2890	2966	5856	2012	2371	4383	327	300	627	2339	2671	5010	80.9	90.1	85.6		
20	Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	53906	37488	91394	40078	28849	68927	944	609	1553	41022	29458	70480	76.1	78.6	77.1		
21	Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh	68180	46367	114547	23289	15042	38331	7578	5459	13037	30867	20501	51368	45.3	44.2	44.8		
22	Board of Secondary Education, Manipur	4803	4751	9554	3582	3117	6699	0	0	0	3582	3117	6699	74.6	65.6	70.1		
23	Meghalaya Board of School Education	15173	17440	32613	6651	7437	14088	0	0	0	6651	7437	14088	43.8	42.6	43.2		

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T 2.18: Results of High School Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Regular + Private ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Number of Students												Pass %age		
		Appeared			Annual			Supplementary			Annual + Supplementary			Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
24	Mizoram Board of School Education	7073	7264	14337	4944	4630	9574	78	96	174	4726	5022	9748	71.0	65.1	68.0
25	Nagaland Board of School Education	8313	8509	16822	4968	4687	9655	0	0	0	4687	4968	9655	59.8	55.1	57.4
26	Board of Secondary Education, Orissa	36092	29978	66070	20791	16410	37201	1967	1513	3480	17923	22758	40681	63.1	59.8	61.6
27	Punjab School Education Board	113	155	268	73	137	210	0	0	0	137	73	210	64.6	88.4	78.4
28	Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan	69531	41335	110866	42108	23258	65366	1693	1181	2874	24439	43801	68240	63.0	59.1	61.6
29	Tamil Nadu State Board of School Examination	4148	3602	7750	2573	2449	5022	205	179	384	2628	2778	5406	67.0	73.0	69.8
30	Tripura Board of Secondary Education	7585	6346	13931	2544	1695	4239	0	0	0	1695	2544	4239	33.5	26.7	30.4
31	UP Board of High School & Intermediate Education	10642	6877	17519	6883	4987	11870	93	44	137	5031	6976	12007	65.6	73.2	68.5
32	Uttanchal Shiksha Evm Pariksha Parishad	3405	3398	6803	1892	2309	4201	0	0	0	2309	1892	4201	55.6	68.0	61.8
33	West Bengal Board of Secondary Education	19885	15783	35668	13884	9081	22965	0	0	0	9081	13884	22965	69.8	57.5	64.4
34	Board of Madarsa Education, West Bengal, Kolkata *	149	141	290	91	69	160	32	30	62	99	123	222	82.6	70.2	76.6
	Total	613490	476366	1089856	354708	272549	627257	27875	20590	48465	293139	382583	675722	62.4	61.5	62.0

Source: http://mhrd.gov.in/statistics_data/tid_2=231



T 2.19: Results Of High School Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Percentage-wise-ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Total Number of Students Passed	Out of the Total, Number of Students passed with marks			Percentage of Students passed with marks		
			60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%	60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%
Central Boards								
1	Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi	25479	10041	5349	10089	39.4	21.0	39.6
2	Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi	3396	2632	630	134	77.5	18.6	3.9
State Boards								
3	Board of Secondary Education, Andhra Pradesh	71971	Not Provided					
4	Board of Secondary Education Assam	27675	Percentage-wise Results not maintained for this category					
5	Assam Sanskrit Board	840		840		0.0	100.0	0.0
6	Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan #	14	3	4	7	21.4	28.6	50.0
7	Bihar School Education Board	6984	1559	2357	3068	22.3	33.7	43.9
8	Bihar State Madrasa Education Board	0						
9	Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education	43052	5501	8839	28712	12.8	20.5	66.7
10	Chhattisgarh Madrasa Board	5	Not Provided					
11	Chhattisgarh Sanskriti Vidya Mandalam	149	76	60	13	51.0	40.3	8.7
12	Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	825	171	225	429	20.7	27.3	52.0

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T 2.19: Results Of High School Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Percentage-wise-ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Total Number of Students Passed	Out of the Total, Number of Students passed with marks			Percentage of Students passed with marks		
			60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%	60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%
13	Gujarat Secondary & Higher Secondary Education Board	65858	17739	22826	25293	26.9	34.7	38.4
14	Board of School Education Haryana	4401	41	85	4275	0.9	1.9	97.1
15	H.P. Board of School Education	5442	1972	2213	1257	36.2	40.7	23.1
16	J.K State Board of School Education	0	Percentage-wise Results not awarded					
17	Jharkhand Academic Council, Ranchi	61814	11100	21306	29408	18.0	34.5	47.6
18	Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board	32598	6087	6304	20207	18.7	19.3	62.0
19	Kerala Board of Public Examination	5010	912	740	3358	18.2	14.8	67.0
20	Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	70480	39894	21759	8827	56.6	30.9	12.5
21	Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh	51368	8789	15991	26588	17.1	31.1	51.8
22	Board of Secondary Education, Manipur	6699	496	1712	4491	7.4	25.6	67.0
23	Meghalaya Board of School Education	14088	2171	5476	6441	15.4	38.9	45.7
24	Mizoram Board of School Education	9748	1830	3308	4610	18.8	33.9	47.3

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T 2.19: Results Of High School Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Percentage-wise-ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Total Number of Students Passed	Out of the Total, Number of Students passed with marks			Percentage of Students passed with marks		
			60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%	60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%
25	Nagaland Board of School Education	9655	2080	4129	3446	21.5	42.8	35.7
26	Board of Secondary Education, Orissa	40681	2738	10423	27520	6.7	25.6	67.6
27	Punjab School Education Board	210	Percentage-wise Results not awarded					
28	Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan	68240	8223	16975	43042	12.1	24.9	63.1
29	Tamil Nadu State Board of School Examination	5406	2252	1433	1721	41.7	26.5	31.8
30	Tripura Board of Secondary Education	4239	74	223	3942	1.7	5.3	93.0
31	UP Board of High School & Intermediate Education	12007	1684	3791	6532	14.0	31.6	54.4
32	Uttanchal Shiksha Evm Pariksha Parishad	4201	546	1334	2321	13.0	31.8	55.2
33	West Bengal Board of Secondary Education	22965	Due to implementation of partial grading system Percentage-wise Results not available					
34	Board of Madarsa Education, West Bengal , Kolkata *	222	Percentage-wise Results not maintained for this category					

Source: http://mbrd.gov.in/statistics_data?tid_2=231



T 2.20: Results Of Higher Secondary Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Regular + Private ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Number of Students												Pass %age		
		Appeared						Passed						Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Annual	Supplementary	Annual + Supplementary	Boys	Girls	Total			
Central Boards																
1	Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi	10891	8802	19693	7010	5983	12993	1120	1030	2150	8130	7013	15143	74.6	79.7	76.9
2	Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi	852	751	1603	771	716	1487	0	0	0	771	716	1487	90.5	95.3	92.8
State Boards																
3	Board of Intermediate Education, Andhra Pradesh	37250	23794	61044	16771	11057	27828	5285	3461	8746	22056	14518	36574	59.2	61.0	59.9
4	Assam Higher Secondary Education Council	18540	17639	36179	12085	11347	23432	0	0	0	12085	11347	23432	65.2	64.3	64.8
5	Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan	1	28	29	1	28	29	0	0	0	1	28	29	100.0	100.0	100.0
6	Bihar Intermediate Education Council	5365	2894	8259	4710	2519	7229	0	0	0	4710	2519	7229	87.8	87.0	87.5
7	Bihar State Madarsa Education Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8	Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education	21823	14561	36384	16089	11458	27547	10	5	15	16099	11463	27562	73.8	78.7	75.8
9	Chhatisgarh Madarsa Board, Chhatisgarh	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1		100.0	100.0
10	Chhatisgarh Sanskriti Vidya Mandalam	45	50	95	45	49	94	0	1	1	45	50	95	100.0	100.0	100.0

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T 2.20: Results Of Higher Secondary Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Regular + Private ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Number of Students												Pass %age		
		Appeared			Passed			Supplementary			Annual + Supplementary			Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
11	Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	271	323	594	146	222	368	0	0	0	146	222	368	53.9	68.7	62.0
12	Gujarat Secondary & Higher Secondary Education Board	27745	21331	49076	22314	18870	41184	1225	665	1890	23539	19535	43074	84.8	91.6	87.8
13	Board of School Education Haryana, Bhiwani	53	34	87	44	33	77	0	0	0	44	33	77	83.0	97.1	88.5
14	H.P. Board of School Education, Dharam-shala	3141	2789	5930	1908	1806	3714	464	385	849	2372	2191	4563	75.5	78.6	76.9
15	J.K State Board of School Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
16	Jharkhand Academic Council, Ranchi	34112	25679	59791	14801	13816	28617	0	0	0	14801	13816	28617	43.4	53.8	47.9
17	Department of Pre-University Education, Karnataka	21685	14676	36361	6995	6654	13649	1536	1230	2766	8531	7884	16415	39.3	53.7	45.1
18	Kerala Board of Higher Secondary Examination	1867	2059	3926	625	909	1534	98	108	206	723	1017	1740	38.7	49.4	44.3
19	Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	43485	28251	71736	27816	19236	47052	910	632	1542	28726	19868	48594	66.1	70.3	67.7

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T 2.20: Results Of Higher Secondary Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Regular + Private ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Number of Students														Pass %age			
		Appeared						Passed						Annual + Supplementary			Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total						
20	Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh	31285	16419	47704	16795	9850	26645	3464	2086	5550	20259	11936	32195	64.8	72.7	67.5			
21	Council of Higher Secondary Education, Imphal, Manipur	3533	3263	6796	2716	2585	5301	285	273	558	3001	2858	5859	84.9	87.6	86.2			
22	Meghalaya Board of School Education	10738	12584	23322	5272	7245	12517	0	0	0	5272	7245	12517	49.1	57.6	53.7			
23	Mizoram Board of School Education	3350	3466	6816	2079	2049	4128	40	88	128	2119	2137	4256	63.3	61.7	62.4			
24	Nagaland Board of School Education	5855	5553	11408	3900	3763	7663	0	0	0	3900	3763	7663	66.6	67.8	67.2			
25	Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa	11258	8810	20068	7267	5715	12982	0	0	0	7267	5715	12982	64.5	64.9	64.7			
26	Punjab School Education Board, Mohali	116	90	206	59	47	106	0	0	0	59	47	106	50.9	52.2	51.5			
27	Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer	32699	14889	47588	28416	13491	41907	551	202	753	28967	13693	42660	88.6	92.0	89.6			
28	Tamil Nadu State Board of School Examination	2605	2046	4651	1766	1484	3250	198	159	357	1964	1643	3607	75.4	80.3	77.6			
29	Tripura Board of Secondary Education	3049	2350	5399	1351	963	2314	0	0	0	1351	963	2314	44.3	41.0	42.9			

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T 2.20: Results Of Higher Secondary Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Regular + Private ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Number of Students												Pass %age		
		Appeared						Passed						Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
30	Uttar Pradesh Board of High School & Intermediate Education	5287	2987	8274	3225	2443	5668	0	0	0	3225	2443	5668	61.0	81.8	68.5
31	Uttanchal Shiksha Evm Pariksha Parishad, Ramnagar	2323	2259	4582	1370	1801	3171	0	0	0	1370	1801	3171	59.0	79.7	69.2
32	West Bengal Council of Higher Education, Kolkata	6344	3814	10158	4468	2454	6922	0	0	0	4468	2454	6922	70.4	64.3	68.1
33	Board of Madarsa Education, West Bengal, Kolkata **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total		345568	242192	587760	210815	158594	369409	15186	10325	25511	226001	168919	394920	65.4	69.7	67.2

Source: http://mhrd.gov.in/statistics_data/tid_2=231



T 2.21 : Results Of Higher Secondary Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Percentage-wise-ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Total Number of Students Passed	Out of the Total, Number of Students passed with marks			Percentage of Students passed with marks		
			60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%	60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%
Central Boards								
1	Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi	15143	6626	4780	3737	43.8	31.6	24.7
2	Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi	1487	1120	286	81	75.3	19.2	5.4
State Boards								
3	Board of Intermediate Education, Andhra Pradesh	36574	15464	9892	11218	42.3	27.0	30.7
4	Assam Higher Secondary Education Council	23432	Percentage-wise Results not maintained for this category					
5	Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan	29	15	12	2	51.7	41.4	6.9
6	Bihar Intermediate Education Council	7229	2841	3147	1241	39.3	43.5	17.2
7	Bihar State Madarsa Education Board	0						
8	Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education	27562	7054	10353	10155	25.6	37.6	36.8
9	Chhattisgarh Madarsa Board, Chhattisgarh	1						
10	Chhattisgarh Sanskriti Vidya Mandalam	95	44	30	21	46.3	31.6	22.1
11	Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	368	102	148	118	27.7	40.2	32.1
12	Gujarat Secondary & Higher Secondary Education Board	43074	20891	13342	8841	48.5	31.0	20.5
13	Board of School Education Haryana, Bhiwani	77	61	15	1	79.2	19.5	1.3
14	H.P. Board of School Education, Dharamshala	4563	1245	1307	2011	27.3	28.6	44.1
15	J.K State Board of School Education	0	Percentage-wise Results not maintained					
16	Jharkhand Academic Council, Ranchi	28617	637	7417	20563	2.2	25.9	71.9
17	Department of Pre-University Education, Karnataka	16415	5216	4174	7025	31.8	25.4	42.8

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T 2.21 : Results Of Higher Secondary Examination- 2010 -Annual and Supplementary Examination Results - Percentage-wise-ST Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Total Number of Students Passed	Out of the Total, Number of Students passed with marks			Percentage of Students passed with marks		
			60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%	60% & above	50% to below 60%	Below 50%
18	Kerala Board of Higher Secondary Examination	1740	759	709	272	43.6	40.7	15.6
19	Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	48594	10575	17771	20248	21.8	36.6	41.7
20	Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh	32195	8042	14177	9976	25.0	44.0	31.0
21	Council of Higher Secondary Education, Imphal, Manipur	5859	1589	2514	1756	27.1	42.9	30.0
22	Meghalaya Board of School Education	12517	915	4929	6673	7.3	39.4	53.3
23	Mizoram Board of School Education	4256	519	3308	429	12.2	77.7	10.1
24	Nagaland Board of School Education	7663	360	1356	5947	4.7	17.7	77.6
25	Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa	12982	870	3915	8197	6.7	30.2	63.1
26	Punjab School Education Board, Mohali	106	Percentage-wise Results not awarded					
27	Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer	42660	15132	19514	8014	35.5	45.7	18.8
28	Tamil Nadu State Board of School Examination	3607	1569	1021	1017	43.5	28.3	28.2
29	Tripura Board of Secondary Education	2314	22	217	2075	1.0	9.4	89.7
30	Uttar Pradesh Board of High School & Intermediate Education	5668	2147	2232	1289	37.9	39.4	22.7
31	Uttanchal Shiksha Evm Pariksha Parishad, Ramnagar	3171	Percentage-wise Results not maintained					
32	West Bengal Council of Higher Education, Kolkata	6922	Not provided					
33	Board of Madarsa Education, West Bengal, Kolkata **	0	Percentage-wise Results not maintained					
Total		394920						

Source: http://mbrd.gov.in/statistics_data?tid_2=231



Section-3 : Status of Health and Family Welfare among Scheduled Tribes

A: Infant and Child Mortality

T 3.1: Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

(Figures per 1000 live births)					
Background Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality	Child mortality	Under-five mortality
URBAN					
Scheduled caste	35	15.7	50.7	15.5	65.4
Scheduled tribe	29	14.8	43.8	10.4	53.8
Other backward class	26.4	15.8	42.2	12.9	54.5
Other	27.5	8.6	36.1	6.2	42.1
Total	28.5	13	41.5	10.6	51.7
RURAL					
Scheduled caste	49.6	21.4	71	25.6	94.7
Scheduled tribe	40.9	23	63.9	38.3	99.8
Other backward class	42.1	19.1	61.1	18.7	78.7
Other	38.1	17.5	55.7	13.3	68.2
Total	42.5	19.7	62.2	21	82
TOTAL					
Scheduled caste	46.3	20.1	66.4	23.2	88.1
Scheduled tribe	39.9	22.3	62.1	35.8	95.7
Other backward class	38.3	18.3	56.6	17.3	72.8
Other	34.5	14.5	48.9	10.8	59.2
Total	39	18	57	18.4	74.3

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

T 3.2: Prenatal mortality for the five-year period preceding the NFHS-3 survey

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months duration
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	247	409	55	11,940
Scheduled tribe	70	153	40.6	5,512
Other backward class	467	676	49.3	23,183
Other	309	438	45.3	16,485
Don't know	3	3	30.8	223
Total	1,105	1,686	48.5	57,543

Note: Total includes cases with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.
¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting seven or more months.
² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
³ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.3: State-wise Estimates of Infant Mortality (2001)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons
1	Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	65	71	68	79	89	84
		Urban	49	62	55	61	70	66
		Total	63	70	66	78	88	83
2	Himachal Pradesh	Rural	64	66	65	65	68	66
		Urban	54	57	55	57	52	54
		Total	64	66	64	66	68	66
5	Uttarakhand	Rural	70	77	74	69	74	71
		Urban	49	59	54	44	70	57
		Total	66	75	71	68	73	71
8	Rajasthan	Rural	79	93	86	97	104	101
		Urban	60	75	67	65	76	71
		Total	75	90	82	96	103	100
9	Uttar Pradesh	Rural	92	106	99	84	90	87
		Urban	64	82	73	68	82	75
		Total	89	104	97	82	90	85
10	Bihar	Rural	74	90	82	72	84	78
		Urban	58	73	66	48	64	57
		Total	73	89	81	71	84	77
11	Sikkim	Rural	67	64	65	61	68	64
		Urban	42	60	51	65	77	74
		Total	64	64	64	61	69	65
12	Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	51	82	68	110	112	111
		Urban	70	54	61	68	66	66
		Total	61	69	65	103	105	104
13	Nagaland	Rural	-	-	-	66	85	76
		Urban	-	-	-	44	65	55
		Total	-	-	-	62	82	72
14	Manipur	Rural	84	81	82	56	70	63
		Urban	41	57	50	59	73	66
		Total	58	66	62	56	71	64
15	Mizoram	Rural	-	-	-	65	71	68
		Urban	-	-	-	41	48	44
		Total	-	-	-	54	61	57
16	Tripura	Rural	68	72	71	68	73	70
		Urban	60	62	61	46	41	43
		Total	68	71	69	67	73	70

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T 3.3: State-wise Estimates of Infant Mortality (2001)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons
17	Meghalaya	Rural	124	105	116	84	87	85
		Urban	30	63	45	58	61	59
		Total	88	91	90	80	84	82
18	Assam	Rural	76	78	76	58	66	61
		Urban	55	65	60	45	51	47
		Total	73	77	74	57	65	61
19	West Bengal	Rural	67	73	70	73	77	75
		Urban	61	69	65	58	73	66
		Total	66	73	69	73	77	75
20	Jharkhand	Rural	73	84	78	75	83	79
		Urban	46	57	51	55	59	57
		Total	68	79	74	74	81	77
21	Orissa	Rural	90	92	91	94	92	93
		Urban	74	75	74	73	77	75
		Total	88	90	89	93	92	92
22	Chhattisgarh	Rural	86	86	85	97	97	97
		Urban	67	75	71	66	72	69
		Total	82	84	74	96	95	95
23	Madhya Pradesh	Rural	105	117	111	111	112	111
		Urban	73	82	77	81	87	84
		Total	98	109	104	110	110	110
24	Gujarat	Rural	57	72	64	60	66	63
		Urban	42	56	49	49	56	52
		Total	51	66	59	59	65	61
25	Daman & Diu	Rural	33	37	33	57	41	47
		Urban	42	37	32	74	41	59
		Total	34	37	32	62	31	50
27	Maharashtra	Rural	53	60	56	67	70	68
		Urban	38	47	43	43	52	47
		Total	47	55	51	64	68	66
28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	59	62	60	67	73	70
		Urban	41	49	45	46	52	48
		Total	56	60	58	66	71	68
29	Karnataka	Rural	63	68	65	66	70	68
		Urban	43	52	47	48	56	52
		Total	58	64	61	64	84	66

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T 3.3: State-wise Estimates of Infant Mortality (2001)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons
30	Goa	Rural	47	45	46	11	37	20
		Urban	33	54	44	11	15	13
		Total	39	50	44	11	19	13
31	Lakshadweep	Rural	-	-	-	64	69	66
		Urban	-	-	-	69	78	73
		Total	-	-	-	66	72	69
32	Kerala	Rural	39	46	42	57	64	60
		Urban	35	47	41	33	57	44
		Total	39	46	42	57	63	60
33	Tamil Nadu	Rural	60	66	63	55	68	61
		Urban	55	63	59	62	63	62
		Total	59	65	62	56	67	61
34	Puducherry	Rural	53	58	55	53	58	55
		Urban	44	51	48	44	51	48
		Total	49	55	52	49	55	52
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural	-	-	-	104	88	95
		Urban	-	-	-	99	37	69
		Total	-	-	-	105	86	95
	India	Rural	76	86	81	84	88	85
		Urban	55	66	60	58	64	61
		Total	72	82	77	82	86	84

Note: States & UTs of Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi and Dadra & Nagar Haveli do not have ST population.

Source: District Level Estimates of Child Mortality in India, Census of India, 2001



T 3.4: State-wise Estimates of Under 5 Mortality (2001)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	91	102	96	113	134	124
		Urban	66	86	76	85	99	92
		Total	87	99	93	113	132	122
2	Himachal Pradesh	Rural	89	93	91	91	95	93
		Urban	73	78	75	78	69	74
		Total	89	93	90	92	95	93
5	Uttarakhand	Rural	98	112	105	97	107	102
		Urban	66	81	73	58	100	79
		Total	93	108	100	95	105	100
8	Rajasthan	Rural	113	141	127	145	162	154
		Urban	82	107	95	91	110	100
		Total	107	135	121	143	160	151
9	Uttar Pradesh	Rural	135	166	150	121	135	128
		Urban	90	121	105	96	121	108
		Total	130	160	145	118	135	126
10	Bihar	Rural	106	135	120	102	125	113
		Urban	80	105	92	65	90	78
		Total	104	133	118	101	124	112
11	Sikkim	Rural	94	90	91	84	97	90
		Urban	55	83	69	91	111	107
		Total	90	90	89	85	97	91
12	Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	69	121	97	166	177	171
		Urban	98	73	85	96	92	93
		Total	85	98	91	155	163	158
13	Nagaland	Rural	-	-	-	92	126	109
		Urban	-	-	-	59	91	74
		Total	-	-	-	86	121	103
14	Manipur	Rural	123	119	121	76	100	88
		Urban	54	78	67	82	105	93
		Total	80	93	87	76	101	89
15	Mizoram	Rural	-	-	-	91	101	96
		Urban	-	-	-	54	64	59
		Total	-	-	-	74	85	79
16	Tripura	Rural	96	103	100	95	105	100
		Urban	83	86	85	61	53	57
		Total	95	101	97	94	104	99
17	Meghalaya	Rural	192	163	180	121	130	126
		Urban	39	87	60	79	84	81
		Total	128	137	134	116	124	119
18	Assam	Rural	108	113	110	79	92	85
		Urban	75	91	83	60	68	63
		Total	104	111	107	78	91	84
19	West Bengal	Rural	93	105	99	104	112	108
		Urban	85	97	91	80	105	92
		Total	93	104	97	104	112	107
20	Jharkhand	Rural	104	124	113	107	123	115
		Urban	62	77	69	76	81	79
		Total	96	116	106	105	119	112

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T 3.4: State-wise Estimates of Under 5 Mortality (2001)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
21	Orissa	Rural	131	139	135	138	139	139
		Urban	106	107	107	104	112	108
		Total	128	135	131	137	138	137
22	Chhattisgarh	Rural	126	128	126	144	148	145
		Urban	94	107	100	93	103	97
		Total	119	124	106	142	144	143
23	Madhya Pradesh	Rural	158	187	173	168	177	172
		Urban	104	121	112	117	129	124
		Total	147	172	158	165	174	169
24	Gujrat	Rural	78	103	89	83	92	87
		Urban	55	76	65	66	76	71
		Total	69	93	81	82	91	85
25	Daman & Diu	Rural	42	46	41	78	53	62
		Urban	55	46	40	106	52	82
		Total	43	46	40	86	40	67
27	Maharashtra	Rural	72	82	77	94	100	97
		Urban	49	62	56	57	69	63
		Total	63	75	69	89	96	93
28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	82	86	83	94	104	99
		Urban	54	65	60	61	69	64
		Total	77	83	80	92	101	97
29	Karnataka	Rural	87	96	91	92	100	96
		Urban	57	69	62	65	76	71
		Total	80	90	85	88	125	93
30	Goa	Rural	58	59	60	12	47	23
		Urban	39	74	56	12	18	15
		Total	47	69	57	12	22	15
31	Lakshadweep	Rural	-	-	-	90	97	93
		Urban	-	-	-	97	113	105
		Total	-	-	-	93	103	98
32	Kerala	Rural	48	62	54	78	90	83
		Urban	43	63	52	42	73	57
		Total	47	62	54	78	88	83
33	Tamil Nadu	Rural	83	93	88	75	95	85
		Urban	76	88	81	86	88	86
		Total	81	91	86	77	94	85
34	Puducherry	Rural	72	79	76	72	79	76
		Urban	59	69	64	59	68	64
		Total	66	75	70	66	75	70
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural	-	-	-	156	131	144
		Urban	-	-	-	147	46	97
		Total	-	-	-	158	127	142
India	India	Rural	108	128	118	121	131	126
		Urban	74	92	83	79	90	84
		Total	101	122	111	118	128	123

Note: States & UTs of Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi and Dadra & Nagar Haveli do not have ST population.

Source: District Level Estimates of Child Mortality in India, Census of India, 2001



B. Maternal Health

T 3.5: Antenatal care provider: - Percentage distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth

Background characteristic	Doc-tor	ANM/ Nurse/ Midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/ TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Oth-ers	No one	Missing	Total
Scheduled caste	42	28.1	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.1	25.9	0	100
Scheduled tribe	32.8	28.3	1	2.3	5.9	0.2	29.4	0.1	100
Other back-ward class	48.4	23.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.1	25.5	0.1	100
Other	63.6	17.7	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.1	15.2	0.1	100
Don't know	62.4	22.1	4.3	0	0	0	11.1	0	100
Total	50.2	23	1	1.2	1.6	0.1	22.8	0.1	100

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

T 3.6: Components of antenatal care - among women with a live birth in the past five years: Percentage who during the pregnancy for their last birth

Background characteristic	Were given or purchased IFA	Took IFA for 90 days or more	Received two or more TT injections	Received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	63	17.4	73.6	1.5	2.7	7,946
Scheduled tribe	62	17.6	61.9	1.2	3.7	3,746
Other back-ward class	61.6	22.1	76.5	1.7	3.7	15,889
Other	72.2	30.1	82.3	1.3	4.6	11,789
Don't know	74.4	24.5	78.3	0.6	5.3	158
Total	65.1	23.1	76.3	1.5	3.8	39,677

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and cast/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.7: Antenatal care - services and information

Background Characteristic	Percentage receiving selected services during Antenatal care						Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications			Percentage ever told where to go if experienced pregnancy complications
	Weighted	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Abdomen examined	Vaginal bleeding	Convulsions	Prolonged labour		
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	57.8	56.5	50.3	52.7	67	13.2	13.1	17.3	38.4	
Scheduled tribe	59.6	48.7	40.2	44.7	63.5	12.5	11.1	14.9	32.4	
Other backward class	59.4	61.9	57.5	58.1	71.7	16.1	14.9	19.6	39.7	
Other	71.6	74.1	68.1	69	77.7	20.4	18.4	23.7	46.8	
Don't know	82.2	80.5	67.8	67	77.8	17.1	15.6	15.1	40.7	
Total	63.2	63.8	58.1	59.5	72	16.6	15.4	20.1	41.1	
Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste / tribe, who are not shown separately										

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.8: Male involvement in antenatal care: Men's reports

Background characteristic	Percentage for who the child's mother received ANC and the father was:			Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about specific signs of pregnancy complications			Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	Number of men
	Present for ANC	Not present for any ANC	Total	Vaginal bleeding	Convulsions	Prolonged labour		
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	44	17.8	61.8	19.3	19.8	22.4	35.3	2,928
Scheduled tribe	39	17.7	56.6	17.3	17.9	22.8	34.4	1,402
Other backward class	47.9	16.1	64	20.8	21.8	23.9	36.3	5,482
Other	58.8	17.5	76.3	24.9	24.3	28.8	40.4	4,153
Don't know	-57.9	-23.5	-81.4	-36.7	-29.5	-43.9	-58.5	21
Total	49.5	17	66.5	21.3	21.7	25	37.1	14,028
Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.								
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.								
<i>Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>								



T 3.9: Place of delivery: Percentage distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and percentage delivered in a health facility

Background characteristic	Health facility/institution				Home			Other ¹	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	NGO/trust	Private sector	Own home	Parents' home	Other home					
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	19.4	0.2	13.4	56.8	9.6	0.4	0.3	100	32.9	11,693	
Scheduled tribe	11.6	0.3	5.8	70.9	10.5	0.5	0.3	100	17.7	5,442	
Other backward class	16.1	0.5	21.1	51.8	9.6	0.5	0.3	100	37.7	22,716	
Other	21.8	0.6	28.7	40.5	7.9	0.4	0.2	100	51	16,176	
Don't know	26.2	0	17.2	28.1	26.3	1.1	1.1	100	43.4	220	
Total	18	0.4	20.2	51.3	9.2	0.5	0.3	100	38.7	56,438	

Note: Total includes births with missing information on mother's education, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately. NGO= Nongovernmental organization

¹ Includes missing.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey.

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.10 : Assistance during delivery: Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during, and percentage delivered by caesarean section

Back-ground characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage delivered by caesarean section
	Doctor	ANM/nurse/midwife/	Other health person-	Dai (TBA)	Friends/relatives	Other	No one	Don't know / missing	Total		
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	29.4	10.4	0.9	37.7	20.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	100	40.6	6
Scheduled tribe	17.1	7	1.2	50.2	23	0	1.3	0.2	100	25.4	2.8
Other backward class	33.8	11.7	1.1	37.1	15.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	100	46.7	7.7
Other	47.4	9.3	1.1	30.4	11.3	0	0.3	0.1	100	57.8	13.2
Don't know	34.9	11.5	7.9	26	18.7	0	0	1.1	100	54.2	7.8
Total	35.2	10.3	1.1	36.5	16.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	100	46.6	8.5
Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Total includes births with missing information on mother's education, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.											
¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV, and other health personnel.											
² Includes missing											
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>											



C. Child Health

T 3.11: Vaccinations: Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer

background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	75.4	74.2	64.6	51.9	46.8	92.2	88.6	76.3	56.7	39.7	5.4	34.8	2,141
Scheduled tribe	71.7	65.9	53.2	40.9	30.9	86.8	79.8	64.6	46.1	31.3	11.5	27.4	972
Other backward class	76.4	74.1	63.9	52.6	46.2	94.4	90.3	81.4	55.4	40.7	3.9	34.5	4,120
Other	84.1	82.6	75.8	65.4	57.6	94.0	89.7	79.6	68.8	53.8	4.3	46.0	3,108
Don't know	(92.7)	(92.5)	(85.0)	(84.9)	(85.0)	(97.5)	(97.4)	(92.2)	(67.8)	(60.2)	(2.5)	(80.0)	47
Total	78.1	76.0	66.7	55.3	48.4	93.1	88.8	78.2	58.8	43.5	5.1	37.5	10,419
Note: Total includes Jain children and children with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.													
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>													



T 3.12: Diarrhoea treatment : Among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and percentage who were given other treatments

Background characteristics	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to health provide	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Other treatments						Home remedy/ herbal/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children
		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel			Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Zinc supplements	Other drug	Unknown drug	Intra venous solution				
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	60.7	24.4	14.9	32.8	10.1	37.7	13.4	1.1	0.5	3.6	33.8	0.3	6.2	0.1	29.3	942
Scheduled tribe	54.3	28.5	21.4	42.8	10.2	46.3	12.9	0.1	0	2.1	25	0.9	9.1	0.2	30.5	440
Other backward classes	57.5	23.3	21.2	38	9	41.4	15.1	1.4	0.2	4.1	31.5	0.4	6.4	0.4	25.9	
Other	64.9	30.6	21.9	42.1	12.3	48.3	18.6	2.3	0.6	4.3	28.5	0.7	9.4	0.5	22.3	
Total	59.8	26	20.2	38.5	10.2	43	15.5	1.5	0.3	3.9	30.4	0.5	7.5	0.3	26.1	

Note: ORT includes prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes jain children, children with missing information on type of diarrhoea, religion, and caste/tribe, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

T 3.13: Knowledge of ORS packets: Percentage of women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea

Background characteristics	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	71.4	23125	72.6	7946
Scheduled tribe	61.4	10119	64	3746
Other backward classes	70.8	48880	73.1	15889
Other	79.4	41207	80.2	11789
Don't know	66.2	649	74.1	158
Total	73	124385	74.3	39677

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.14: Utilization of ICDS services: Any services and supplementary food : Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of children under age six who are in an area covered centre (AWC) who received any service by an AWC by how often they received supplementary food from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey

Background characteristics	Percentage of children age 0-71 months receiving any services from an AWC ¹	Among children in an area covered by an AWC, frequency of receiving supplementary food ²							Number of children age 0-71 months living in an area covered by an AWC
		Not at all	Almost daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	Less often	Don't know/missing	Total	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	36.1	69.6	14.4	7.2	5.5	3.1	0.2	100.0	10894
Scheduled tribe	49.9	56.1	15.6	9.9	13.2	4.9	0.3	100.0	4996
Other backward class	30.3	77.6	9.9	5.4	4.7	2.1	0.3	100.0	21803
Other	28.3	76.8	11.5	4	4	3.5	0.2	100.0	13766
Don't know	48.8	51.8	22.3	6	18.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	239
Total	32.9	73.5	11.9	5.8	5.6	3	0.2	100.0	51887

Note: Total includes children with missing information on mother's education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunization, health check-ups, and pre-school education.
² Supplementary foods include both foods cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

T 3.15: Utilization of ICDS services: Immunization and health check-ups.

Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC) who received any service from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of children under age six who are in an area covered by an AWC by how often they received supplementary food from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey

Background characteristics	Percentage of children age 0-71 months receiving any services from an AWC ¹	Frequency of receiving health check-ups at an AWC					Number of children age 0-71 months living in an area covered by an AWC
		Not at all	At least once a month	Less often	Don't know/missing	Total	
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	21.4	80.1	13.3	4.5	2.1	100.0	10894
Scheduled tribe	33.1	68.2	21.4	7.8	2.6	100.0	4996
Other backward class	20.5	85.3	9.4	3.5	1.7	100.0	21803
Other	13.3	84.2	9.6	4.1	2	100.0	13766
Don't know	19.1	66.1	22.3	5	6.6	100.0	239
Total	20	82.2	11.5	4.3	2	100.0	51887

Note: Total includes children with missing information on mother's education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.16: Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding: Among children under age six years in areas covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Background characteristics	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding				
	No services	Supplementary food	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	72.5	25.5	14	13.5	10894	78.5	20.8	10	10.5	10893
Scheduled tribe	59.8	36.9	25.7	19.5	4996	66.3	32.3	17.8	15.1	4986
Other backward classes	79.3	18.8	11.6	10.3	21803	84.5	14.6	7.9	7.7	21793
Other	85	13.1	7.2	6.7	13766	88.8	10.3	4.7	4.9	13741
Don't know	63.5	34.6	16.5	20.2	239	77.9	21.1	11.3	14.4	237
Total	77.5	20.5	12.3	10.9	51887	82.6	16.5	8.5	8.3	51838
Note: Total includes children with missing information on mother's education, religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.										
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.										
¹ Supplementary food includes both foods cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations.										
² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.										
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>										



D. Morbidity and Health Care

T 3.17: Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis: Women:
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	84.9	23125	44.7	50.5	76.4	17.9	19636
Scheduled tribe	68.7	10119	40.2	45.1	71.4	13.7	6954
Other backward class	84.6	48880	49.4	51.1	76.9	18.9	41367
Other	90.7	41207	55.9	53.3	83.2	14.2	37391
Don't know	68.3	649	37	49.3	67.3	18.3	443
Total	85.3	124385	50.1	51.3	78.6	16.7	106101
Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.							
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>							

T 3.18: Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis: Men: Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.6	13188	51.3	51.7	85.1	17.9	12084
Scheduled tribe	83	5725	44.3	50.5	76.9	17	4749
Other backward class	91.7	27219	56.4	52.6	85.8	19.7	24952
Other	94.4	23214	58.3	50.4	88	12.2	21915
Don't know	68.5	177	51	50	72.5	23	121
Total	91.8	69751	55.1	51.5	85.7	16.6	64024
Note: Total includes men and men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.							
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>							



T 3.19: Health problems: Women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorders (2005-06)

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000				Number of men per 100,000			
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Number of men
Scheduled caste	798	1494	754	23125	991	1688	348	13188
Scheduled tribe	349	1749	753	10119	477	1973	567	5725
Other backward class	774	1498	819	48880	955	1276	328	27219
Other	1189	2035	1240	41207	1336	1919	424	23214
Don't know	950	1219	1675	649	1307	3551	871	177
Total	881	1696	949	124385	1051	1627	383	69751

Note: Total includes women/ men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

T 3.20: Use of tobacco by SC, ST, Others, All: Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who use any kind of tobacco and percentage who smoke cigarettes or bidis, and among those who smoke cigarettes or bidis, percentage who smoked at least one cigarette or bidi in the 24 hours preceding the survey by background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	% who use any kind of tobacco	% who smoke cigarettes or bidis	Number of women	% who smoked at least one cigarette/ bidi in the past 24 hours	Number of women who smoke cigarettes/ bidis	% who use any kind of tobacco	% who smoke cigarettes or bidis	Number of men	% who smoked at least one cigarette/ bidi in the past 24 hours	Number of men who smoke cigarettes/ bidis
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	13.7	2.3	23125	95.9	528	63.8	38.9	13188	92.8	5134
Scheduled tribe	26.3	2.1	10119	95.2	214	71.2	36.7	5725	89.4	2102
Other backward class	8.2	1.2	48880	95.9	611	54.5	31.3	27219	89.9	8506
Other	8.4	0.8	41207	93.9	341	52.4	29.8	23214	90.4	6922
Don't know	9.6	0.5	649	*	3	51.8	37.4	177	98.8	66
Total	10.8	1.4	124385	95.3	1707	57	32.7	69751	90.7	22800

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.21: Use of alcohol: Women: Percentage of women age 15-49 who drink alcohol and percent distribution of alcohol drinkers by frequency of drinking

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who drink alcohol	Number of women	Among women who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking					total	Number of women
			Almost every day	About every day	Less than once a week	Missing			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	1.9	23125	12.2	40.1	46.5	1.1		450	
Scheduled tribe	14.1	10119	17.7	43.1	38.5	0.6		1430	
Other backward class	1.2	48880	14.4	35.2	49.0	1.4		577	
Other	0.5	41207	6.3	32.1	58.0	3.6		220	
Don't know	2.0	649	*	*	*	*		13	
Total	2.2	124385	15.1	40.4	43.4	1.1		2733	

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

T 3.22: Use of alcohol: Men: Percentage of men age 15-49 who drink alcohol and percent distribution of alcohol drinkers by frequency of drinking

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who drink alcohol	Number of men	Among men who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking					total	Number of men
			Almost every day	About every day	Less than once a week	Missing			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	41.8	13188	9.0	26.9	63.9	0.2	100.0	5510	
Scheduled tribe	49.9	5725	15.3	38.2	46.4	0.1	100.0	2859	
Other backward class	29.8	27219	9.1	24.1	66.5	0.4	100.0	8124	
Other	24.1	23214	7.2	23.7	68.9	0.2	100.0	5605	
Don't know	29.4	177	18.8	51.4	29.8	0.0	100.0	52	
Total	31.9	69751	9.4	26.7	63.7	0.2	100.0	22251	

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.23: Health insurance coverage: Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance, and percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance, by type of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics,

India, 2005-06

Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Background characteristic	% of households covered by a health scheme or health insurance ¹	Number of households	Employee State insurance scheme (ESIS)	Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	Community health insurance programme	Other health insurance through employer	Medical reimbursement from employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Missing	Number of households
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	3.3	20,982	38.5	23.3	4.7	4.6	12.7	15.5	3.3	1.3	703
Scheduled tribe	2.6	9,189	23.1	25.9	4.7	6.5	12.2	23.5	3.6	1	242
Other backward class	3.8	43,216	27.8	17.1	8.3	7	8.9	25.8	5.7	1.8	1,638
Other	7.8	34,821	22.3	20.9	3.5	5.7	13.1	31.9	3.7	1.5	2,702
Don't know	10.9	492	(14.9)	(6.5)	(21.9)	(2.2)	(0)	(32.9)	(21.7)	(0)	54
Total	31.9	69751	9.4	26.7	63.7	0.2	100.0	22251	29.4	29.4	29.4

Note: Total includes households with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. 1 At least one usual household member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

T 3.24: Recent visits to a health facility: Women: Percentage of women age 15-49 who visited a health facility or camp in the three months preceding the survey and, among women who visited a health facility or camp, median waiting time and quality or care indicators for the last visit

Background characteristic	Percentage who visited a health facility or camp ¹	Number of women	Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance					
			Median waiting time for service ²	Percentage who said health worker was responsive to their problems and needs	Percentage who said the facility was very clean	Number of women	% who said health worker respected their need for privacy ³	Number of women for whom privacy was needed
Scheduled caste	36.7	23125	20.7	95.3	61.4	8466	85.2	5527
Scheduled tribe	27.0	10119	20.9	94.2	51.6	2730	85.0	1943
Other backward class	35.3	48880	25.4	95.7	66.2	17209	86.6	11826
Other	39.2	41207	20.3	97.2	67.0	16125	89.4	10816
Don't know	35.2	649	30.7	96.4	59.6	229	85.5	124
Total	36.2	124385	20.7	96.1	64.6	44884	87.2	30324

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ for any reason for herself or her children

² Median waiting time before service was received. Excludes women who did not receive the service they went for.

³ Excludes women who said that privacy was not needed.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.25: Recent visits to a health facility: Men: (Percentage of men age 15-49 who visited a health facility or camp in the three months preceding the survey and, among women who visited a health facility or camp, median waiting time and quality or care indicators for the last visit

Background characteristic	Percentage who visited a health facility or camp ¹	Number of men	Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance					
			Median waiting time for service ²	Percentage who said health worker was responsive to their problems and needs	Percentage who said the facility was very clean	Number of men	Percentage who said health worker respected their need for privacy ³	Number of women for whom privacy was needed
Scheduled caste	30.6	13188	20.6	94.3	58.2	4018	86.1	2347
Scheduled tribe	25.2	5725	20.9	93.8	50.8	1438	82.8	829
Other backward class	30.4	27219	20.9	95.1	62.2	8243	86.5	4948
Other	30.4	23214	20.2	94.8	62.7	7031	86.3	4304
Don't know	43.9	177	30.5	99.0	59.3	78	80.3	55
Total	30.0	69751	20.6	94.8	60.8	20851	86.1	12505

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ for any reason for herself or her children

² Median waiting time before service was received. Excludes women who did not receive the service they went for.

³ Excludes women who said that privacy was not needed.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.26: Problems in accessing health care: Percentage of women who reported that specific, problem are big problems for them in accessing medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick

Background characteristics	Type of problem in accessing medical advice or treatment										At least one problem in accessing health care	Mean number of problems	Number of women
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern that no female provider available	Concern that no provider available	Concern that no drugs available					
Scheduled caste	7.0	20.4	27.3	25.3	12.8	19.7	23.9	24.2	50.4	1.6	23125		
Scheduled tribe	9.5	31.2	44.0	42	20.1	28.4	35.2	35.8	67.0	2.5	10119		
Other backward class	6.9	16.4	26.0	23.6	12.2	19.7	23.2	22.8	47.4	1.5	48880		
Other	5.5	12.9	18.5	15.9	8.4	14.3	18.2	18.7	38.2	1.1	41207		
Don't know	8.6	22.6	30.5	24.7	16.1	26.9	33.9	35.6	58.6	2.0	649		
Total	6.7	17.3	25.2	22.9	11.7	18.7	22.7	22.9	46.6	1.5	124385		

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, caste/ tribe, and employment (past 12 months), who are not shown separately.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



E. Fertility

T 3.27: Median age at first marriage: Women: Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49, by current age

Background characteristics	Age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	17.5	16.5	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.5	16.3	15.9
Scheduled tribe	17.3	16.7	16.1	16.4	16.1	16.1	16.5	16.3
Other backward class	17.8	16.8	16.5	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.7	16.3
Other	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.9	17.7	17.5	18.4	18.1
Don't know	19.0	16.3	17.7	16.8	16.5	17.9	17.2	16.9
Total	18.3	17.4	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.5	17.2	16.8

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe who are not shown separately.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women were married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the group

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

T 3.28: Median age at first marriage: Men: Median age at first marriage among men age 25-54, by current age

Background characteristics	Age						Men age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	22.5	21.4	21.2	20.7	21.2	21.1	22.5
Scheduled tribe	21.5	20.8	20.7	19.8	20.9	20.5	20.7
Other backward class	23.2	22.1	21.9	21.4	21.9	21.9	22.1
Other	a	24.5	23.8	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.3
Don't know	(24.7)	*	(25.2)	(25.4)	*	*	a
Total	23.7	22.7	22.3	22.0	22.4	22.5	22.6

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men were married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the group

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



F. Family Planning

T 3.29: Need for family planning among currently married women: Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, and total demand for family planning

Background characteristics	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	6.3	7.1	13.4	4.7	50.3	55	11	57.4	68.4	80.4	17372
Scheduled tribe	6.8	7.1	13.9	3.0	44.9	47.9	9.8	52.1	61.8	77.5	7632
Other backward class	6.7	6.7	13.4	3.8	50.4	54.2	10.5	57.1	67.6	80.1	37198
Other	5.2	6.1	11.3	6.6	55.2	61.8	11.8	61.3	73.0	84.5	30131
Don't know	6.6	6.6	13.2	3.2	62.6	65.8	9.8	69.2	79.0	83.3	462
Total	6.2	6.6	12.8	4.8	51.5	56.3	11	58.1	69.1	81.5	93089

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

1 Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last births was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait, two or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

2 Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

3 Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



G. HIV - AIDS Knowledge: Knowledge, Attitude & Behaviour

T 3.30: Knowledge of AIDS: Women: Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, and among women who have heard of AIDS, percentage who received information from specific sources and trends in percentage who have heard of AIDS and who have received information among ever married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of AIDS, percentage who received information from:											
	% who have heard of AIDS	Number of women	Radio	Television	Cinema	News-paper/magazine	Poster/hoarding	Health worker	Friend/relative	School/teacher	Other sources	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	55.3	23,125	33.4	76.9	4.2	18.6	8.6	8.0	34.0	7.3	14.9	12,796
Scheduled tribe	38.6	10,119	35.4	61.9	2.8	17.7	8.6	9.0	37.7	8.0	15.3	3,901
Other backward class	58.5	48,880	39.0	78.9	6.0	24.5	11.3	5.6	31.5	8.4	12.9	28,591
Other	72.7	41,207	37.2	83.5	5.8	34.1	12.6	6.2	30.3	8.0	13.7	29,951
Don't know	50.5	649	43.7	76.3	7.3	22.9	4.2	10.5	32.2	10.0	18.7	328
Total	60.9	124,385	37.2	79.5	5.4	26.9	11.2	6.4	31.8	8.0	13.7	75,766
Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. na= Not applicable												
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>												

T 3.31: Knowledge of AIDS: Men : Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, and among men who have heard of AIDS, percentage who received information from specific sources

Background characteristic	% who have heard of AIDS	Number of men	Among men who have heard of AIDS, % who received information from:									Number of men who have heard of AIDS
			Radio	Television	Cinema	News-paper/magazine	Poster/hoarding	Health worker	Friend/relative	School/teacher	Other sources	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	80.8	13,188	54.8	77.0	10.6	43.6	29.6	12.0	45.9	8.2	19.7	10,651
Scheduled tribe	63.9	5,725	54.2	64.8	8.4	37.4	23.6	13.3	46.7	8.5	19.3	3,656
Other backward class	84.1	27,219	56.9	79.3	13.7	52.4	31.6	11.6	43.5	9.3	19.3	22,878
Other	89.6	23,214	52.9	83.9	11.5	57.5	35.3	11.4	42.4	8.6	18.6	20,794
Don't know	76.8	177	54.3	74.5	12.1	35.3	16.1	6.2	54.7	6.7	17.7	136
Total	82.9	74,369	54.6	79.4	11.9	51.6	32.0	11.8	43.4	8.4	19.4	61,656
Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, times slept away home in the past 12 months, time away in the past 12 months, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.												
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>												



T 3.32: Prevalence of HIV among couples: Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV Positive	Number	Percentage HIV Positive	Number	Percentage HIV Positive	Number
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.23	9982	0.34	8779	0.28	18760
Scheduled tribe	0.12	4231	0.39	3997	0.25	8228
Other backward class	0.24	21044	0.36	18227	0.3	39271
Other	0.18	17590	0.34	15230	0.25	32820
Don't know	0.63	263	0	109	0.44	371
Total	0.22	53332	0.36	46506	0.28	99838
Note: Total excludes Nagaland. Total includes women and men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe who are not shown separately.						
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>						

T 3.33: Knowledge of prevention of HIV transmission from a mother to her baby: Percentage of women and men who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and that the risk of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her baby can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs	Number of women	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby and the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs	Number of men
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	40.5	15.8	23,125	59.7	17.7	13,188
Scheduled tribe	27.6	10.5	10,119	44.5	12.7	5,725
Other backward class	45.0	18.5	48,880	63.8	22.3	27,219
Other	57.0	22.4	41,207	69.6	21.3	23,214
Don't know	38.9	23.2	649	43.1	26.6	177
Total age 15-49	46.7	18.6	124,385	63.3	20.3	69,751
Total age 15-54	NA	NA	NA	62.9	20.3	74,369
Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe and men with missing information on number of times slept away home in the past 12 months, time away in the past 12 months, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. NA= Not applicable						
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>						



T 3.34: Coverage of prior HIV testing: Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by whether they have been tested for HIV and by whether they received the results of the test

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹	Total	Number of Women	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹	Total	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	2.2	0.2	97.6	100.00	23,125	2.4	0.4	97.2	100.00	13,188
Scheduled tribe	1.3	0.2	98.5	100.00	10,119	1.4	0.1	98.5	100.00	5,725
Other backward class	3.2	0.3	96.5	100.00	48,880	3.1	0.5	96.4	100.00	27,219
Other	3.5	0.1	96.3	100.00	41,207	4.4	0.7	95.0	100.00	23,214
Don't know	2.6	0.0	97.4	100.00	649	3.3	0.0	96.7	100.00	177
Total age 15-49	3.0	0.2	96.8	100.00	124,385	3.3	0.5	96.3	100.00	69,751
Total age 15-54	NA	NA	NA	100.00	NA	3.2	0.5	96.3	100.00	74,369

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe and men with missing information on number of times slept away home in the past 12 months, time away in the past 12 months, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

NA= Not Applicable

¹ Includes don't know/missing

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.35: Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Women: Percentage of women age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention and who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Back-ground Characteristic	Percentage of women who say that				% who reject all three misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	% who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS	% who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who reject the two most common misconceptions ²	% who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ³	Number of women
	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by hugging someone who has AIDS	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by any of the specified methods					
Scheduled caste	31.2	36.8	35.6	24.8	16.0	31.1	17.6	12.7	23,125
Scheduled tribe	21.3	24.4	23.0	16.3	9.9	22.5	11.9	8.1	10,119
Other backward class	35.6	40.1	39.0	28.7	18.7	34.6	20.8	14.7	48,880
Other	49.1	55.6	53.9	41.4	30.5	48.9	32.9	25.4	41,207
Don't know	23.2	29.1	28.4	16.5	9.2	24.9	11.7	7.3	649
Total	38.0	43.3	41.9	31.1	21.3	37.6	23.4	17.3	124,385

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents who know how to prevent HIV/AIDS say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS.

² Two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3: HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

³ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.36: Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Men: Percentage of men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention and who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that			% who reject all three misconceptions and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹	% who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS	% who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who reject the two most common misconceptions ²	% who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ³	Number of women
	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by hugging someone who has AIDS	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS					
Scheduled caste	47.1	59.0	55.8	38.7	56.4	31.0	27.2	13,188
Scheduled tribe	36.7	44.8	41.3	29.4	42.9	23.6	19.9	5,725
Other backward class	54.1	64.5	61.4	45.6	60.9	37.6	33.2	27,219
Other	59.1	72.0	69.3	51.5	69.2	44.1	39.4	23,214
Don't know	35.2	47.3	46.3	26.8	44.5	20.7	17.3	177
Total	52.2	63.4	60.5	44.2	60.8	36.8	32.5	74,369

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, times slept away from home in the past 12 months, time away in the past 12 months, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents who know how to prevent HIV/AIDS say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS.

² Two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3: HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

³ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, *Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI*



H: Nutritional status of ST Women, Men and Children

T 3.37: Nutritional status of women: Percentage of women age 15-49 below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels

Background characteristics	Height		Body Mass Index (BMI) ¹ in kg/m ²								Number of women
	% below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/obese			
					<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	>25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	>30.0 (obese)	
Scheduled caste	15.0	22264	19.9	50	41.1	22.6	18.5	8.9	7.3	1.6	20728
Scheduled tribe	12.7	9810	19.1	49.9	46.6	25.3	21.2	3.5	3.0	0.5	9067
Other backward class	11.4	46968	20.4	52.6	35.7	20.0	15.7	11.6	9.1	2.5	43916
Other	8.9	39177	21.3	52.3	29.4	16.3	13.1	18.3	13.8	4.5	37131
Don't know	10.1	613	20.1	51.1	39.1	21.4	17.7	9.7	7.7	2.0	583
Total	11.4	119219	20.5	51.8	35.6	19.7	15.8	12.6	9.8	2.8	111781

Note : Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately
¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

T 3.38: Nutritional status of men: Percentage of men age 15-49 below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels

Background characteristics	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²								Number of men
	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/obese			
			<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	>25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	>30.0 (obese)	
Caste/Tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.7	54.7	39.1	23	16.1	6.3	5.6	0.7	12531
Scheduled tribe	19.3	55.3	41.3	26.1	15.2	3.3	3	0.3	5500
Other backward class	20.2	57	34.6	20.6	14	8.4	7.4	1.1	25805
Other	20.9	57.5	28.9	17.1	11.8	13.5	11.5	2.1	21533
Don't know	19.9	47.5	44	27.8	16.2	8.5	7.5	1	164
Total	20.2	56.5	34.2	20.4	13.8	9.3	8	1.3	70130

Note : Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



T 3.39: Prevalence of anaemia in women: Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	Number of women
	Mild (10.0 - 11.9g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Caste/Tribe					
Scheduled caste	39.3	16.8	2.2	58.3	21921
Scheduled tribe	44.8	21.3	2.4	68.5	9568
Other backward class	38.2	14.5	1.7	54.4	46182
Other	37	12.9	1.4	51.3	38216
Don't know	34.5	19.7	1.7	55.9	589
Total	38.6	15	1.8	55.3	116855
<p>Note : T is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulae in CDC (1998). Totals include women with missing information on education, religion, caste/ tribe, and smoking status, who are not shown separately, Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre. NFHS-3 estimates of anaemia exclude Nagaland. ¹ For pregnant women, the value is 10.0 -10.9 g/dl. ² For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl.</p>					
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>					



T 3.40: Prevalence of anaemia in men: Percentage of men age 15-49 with anaemia

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
	Mild (12.0-12.9g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)		
Caste/Tribe					
Scheduled caste	14	11	1.6	26.6	12387
Scheduled tribe	20.4	18.1	1.1	39.6	5378
Other backward class	12	9	1.3	22.3	25507
Other	11.7	8.1	1.1	20.9	21103
Don't know	10.7	10.7	3.4	24.8	157
Total	13	9.9	1.3	24.2	64736
<p>Note: T is based on men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulae in CDC (1998). Total include women with missing information on education, religion, caste/ tribe, and smoking status, who are not shown separately, Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre. T excludes Nagaland.</p>					
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>					



T 3.41: Micronutrient intake among children: Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who given de-worming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using adequately iodized salt

Background characteristics	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months				Children age 6-59 months				Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	% who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours	% who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours	Number of children	% given supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	% given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	% given iron supplements in last 7 days	% given de-worming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	% living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children		
Scheduled caste	46	14	4621	24.4	4232	18	3.3	9.3	9761	42.9	9612		
Scheduled tribe	43.8	13.3	2144	21	1910	14.6	4.3	7.3	4503	36.7	4471		
Other backward class	45.8	11.3	9047	22.8	8350	17	4.7	11	19231	43.2	19084		
Other	50.5	19.7	6750	29.1	6167	20.7	5.6	16.4	13900	60	13785		
Don't know	50.9	29.1	83	25.3	76	19.2	10	24.9	186	48.4	181		
Total	47.1	14.6	22723	24.8	20802	18.1	4.7	11.9	47742	47.5	47291		

Note: Information on iron supplements and de-worming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplement is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children with missing information on breastfeeding status, mother's education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit.

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs.

³ De-worming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI



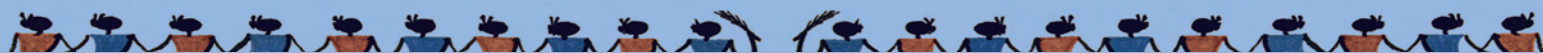
T 3.42: Women's food consumption: Percentage of women age 15 - 49 consuming specific foods at least once a week

Background characteristics	Type of food								No. of women
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish or chicken/meat	
Caste/Tribe									
Scheduled caste	45.3	88.2	92.6	32	34.7	30.2	22.1	37.2	23125
Scheduled tribe	33.5	83.3	89.2	27.4	30.9	26	22	32.5	10119
Other backward class	60.6	89.5	93.7	39	29.7	22	22.5	30.4	48880
Other	60.4	91.8	93.1	48.4	34.1	34.7	23.1	40.6	41207
Don't know	63.3	92.1	92.9	48.6	45.5	39.5	32.2	52.8	649
Total	55.4	89.5	92.9	39.8	32.3	28.2	22.7	35.4	124385
Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.									
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>									



T 3.43: Men's food consumption: Percentage of men age 15-49 consuming specific foods at least once a week

Background characteristics	Type of food								
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish or chicken/meat	Number of men
Caste/Tribe									
Scheduled caste	60	89.4	92.9	39.3	43.2	33.3	27.7	43.5	13188
Scheduled tribe	41.8	87.6	91	30.5	37.1	31.4	25.9	36.6	5725
Other backward class	73.6	90.3	93.7	49.3	39.7	25.9	27.4	35.6	27219
Other	70.1	92.8	94.5	54	43.1	36.2	30.1	45.9	23214
Don't know	76.8	96.2	95.5	55.3	48.8	33.3	38.4	50.6	177
Total	67.2	90.7	93.6	47.4	40.9	31.3	28.3	40.9	69751
Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.									
<i>Source: NFHS-3 - 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI</i>									



Section-4 : Health Infrastructure in Tribal Areas

T 4.1 Number of Sub Centres, PHCs & CHCs In Tribal Areas
(As on March, 2012)

S. No.	State/ UT	Tribal Population in Rural Areas	Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
			R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1	Andhra Pradesh	4723312	1574	1389	185	236	223	13	59	34	25
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	744996	248	286	**	37	97	**	9	48	**
3	Assam	3638841	1212	1261	**	181	282	**	45	29	16
4	Bihar+	889200	296	23	273	44	6	38	11	0	11
5	Chhattisgarh	7377058	2459	2984	**	368	403	**	92	84	8
6	Goa *	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	7500509	2500	2209	291	375	358	17	93	70	23
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	266701	88	103	**	13	43	**	3	9	**
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1262945	420	277	143	63	43	20	15	11	4
11	Jharkhand	7767269	2589	2053	536	388	123	265	97	90	7
12	Karnataka	3158558	1052	1661	**	157	337	**	39	28	11
13	Kerala	259169	86	831	**	12	131	**	3	12	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	13550258	4516	2908	1608	677	328	349	169	104	65
15	Maharashtra	8260697	2753	2057	696	413	315	98	103	67	36
16	Manipur	842941	280	222	58	42	44	**	10	5	5
17	Meghalaya #	2137702	712	397	315	106	109	**	26	29	**
18	Mizoram #	509316	169	370	**	25	57	**	6	9	**
19	Nagaland #	1318698	439	396	43	65	126	**	16	21	**
20	Odisha++	8599849	2866	2689	177	429	403	26	107	135	**
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	7997599	2665	1352	1313	399	156	243	99	50	49
23	Sikkim	96608	32	48	**	4	12	**	1	0	1
24	Tamil Nadu	586930	195	564	**	29	66	**	7	20	**
25	Tripura	988644	329	371	**	49	35	14	12	5	7
26	Uttarakhand	267438	89	176	**	13	10	3	3	8	**
27	Uttar Pradesh	112898	37	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
28	West Bengal	4456160	1485	3190	**	222	284	**	55	78	**
29	A&N Island	28985	9	40	**	1	4	**	0	1	**
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contd.....



T 4.1 Number of Sub Centres, PHCs & CHCs In Tribal Areas
(As on March, 2012)

S. No.	State/ UT	Tribal Population in Rural Areas	Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
			R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
31	D&N Haveli #	137149	45	50	**	6	6	0	1	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	6693	2	5	**	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	13503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	India	87500780	29147	27912	5638	4359	4001	1086	1082	948	268

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of provisional rural population from Census, 2011 and estimated rural tribal population in 2011 using % of tribal population out of rural population in 2001. All India shortfall is derived by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; **: Surplus, *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population; #:States are predominantly tribal areas ## Data for 2011 repeated + Data for 2010 repeated ++ State informed that there are 23 other hospitals functioning in tribal area which are equal to PHCs level facilities

Source: RHS 2012



T 4.2 Building Position For Sub Centres In Tribal Areas (As on March, 2012)

S.No.	State/UT	Total Number of Sub Centres functioning	Sub Centres functioning in			Buildings Under Construction	Buildings required ¹ to be constructed
			Govt. Buildings	Rented Buildings	Rent Free Panchayat/Vol. Society Buildings		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1389	520	869	0	0	869
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	286	286	0	0	2	**
3	Assam	1261	921	NA			
4	Bihar+	23	6	17	0	0	17
5	Chhattisgarh	2984	1664	NA			
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2209	2019	0	190	190	0
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	103	82	10	11	4	17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	277	125	150	2	10	142
11	Jharkhand	2053	1033	506	514	360	660
12	Karnataka	1661	535	0	1126	39	1087
13	Kerala	831	617	93	121	0	214
14	Madhya Pradesh	2908	2089	819	0	107	712
15	Maharashtra	2057	1716	113	228	85	256
16	Manipur	222	168	54	0	54	0
17	Meghalaya #	397	397	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram #	370	370	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland #	396	384	0	12	0	12
20	Odisha	2689	1365	1227	97	118	1206
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1352	1240	7	105	24	88
23	Sikkim	48	47	1	0	0	1
24	Tamil Nadu	564	451	69	44	0	113
25	Tripura	371	266	38	67	114	**
26	Uttarakhand	176	NA				
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA					
28	West Bengal	3190	2561	629	0	43	586
29	A& N Islands	40	40	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	50	45	1	4	0	5
32	Daman & Diu	5	5	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: ## Data for 2011 repeated + Data for 2010 repeated
NA: Not Available; *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population; **: Surplus
1 Required Number = Total functioning - (Govt. Buildings + Under construction) (ignoring excess)

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.3 Building Position For PHCs In Tribal Areas
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Total Number of PHCs func- tioning	PHCs functioning in			Buildings Under Construc- tion	Buildings required ¹ to be con- structed
			Govt. Build- ings	Rented Build- ings	Rent Free Panchayat/ Vol. Society Buildings		
1	Andhra Pradesh	223	113	110	0	88	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	97	97	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	282	275	7	0	0	7
4	Bihar+	6	2	4	0	0	4
5	Chhattisgarh	403	277	29	97	35	91
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	358	329				NA
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	43	36	1	6	5	2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	43	41	2			NA
11	Jharkhand	123	86	14	23	18	19
12	Karnataka	337	337	0	0	29	*
13	Kerala	131	131	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	328	294	34	0	8	26
15	Maharashtra	315	272	3	40	20	23
16	Manipur	44	44	0	0	1	*
17	Meghalaya #	109	109	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram #	57	57	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland #	126	120	0	6	0	6
20	Odisha	403	371	32	0	33	*
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	156	153	2	1	1	2
23	Sikkim	12	12	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	66	66	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	35	35	0	0	23	*
26	Uttarakhand	10					NA
27	Uttar Pradesh						NA
28	West Bengal	284	284	0	0	0	0
29	A& N Islands	4	4	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli#	6	6	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: #:States are predominantly tribal areas; *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population;
¹ Required Number = Total functioning - (Govt.Buildings + Under construction) (ignoring excess)
 ## Data for 2011 repeated + Data for 2010 repeated

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.4 Building Position For CHCs In Tribal Areas
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Total Number of CHCs functioning	CHCs functioning in			Buildings Under Construction	Buildings required ¹ to be constructed	
			Govt. Buildings	Rented Buildings	Rent Free Panchayat/ Vol. Society Buildings			
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	34	0	0	0	0	
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	48	48	0	0	0	0	
3	Assam	29	29	0	0	0	0	
4	Bihar+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Chhattisgarh	84	82	0	2	1	1	
6	Goa*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	70	65	0	5	5	0	
8	Haryana*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	9	0	0	0	0	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11	11	NA				
11	Jharkhand	90	88	0	2	39	*	
12	Karnataka	28	28	0	0	0	0	
13	Kerala	12	12	0	0	1	*	
14	Madhya Pradesh	104	68	36	0	3	33	
15	Maharashtra	67	67	0	0	0	0	
16	Manipur	5	5	0	0	0	0	
17	Meghalaya #	29	29	0	0	0	0	
18	Mizoram #	9	9	0	0	0	0	
19	Nagaland #	21	21	0	0	0	0	
20	Odisha	135	135	0	0	0	0	
21	Punjab*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Rajasthan	50	50	0	0	0	0	
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Tamil Nadu	20	20	0	0	0	0	
25	Tripura	5	5	0	0	3	**	
26	Uttarakhand	8	8	0	0	0	0	
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA						
28	West Bengal	78	78	0	0	0	0	
29	A& N Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	
30	Chandigarh*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	D & N Haveli #	1	1	0	0	0	0	
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Delhi*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Puducherry*	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note: #:States are predominantly tribal areas
 *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population
 1 Required Number = Total functioning - (Govt.Buildings + Under construction) (ignoring excess)
 ## Data for 2011 repeated + Data for 2010 repeated

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.5 Health Worker [F] / ANM At Sub Centre- In Tribal Areas
(As on March, 2012)**

S. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh+	1389	1389	1355	34	34
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	286	NA	259	NA	27
3	Assam	1261	NA	1071	NA	190
4	Bihar+	23	23	23	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2984	2456	2048	408	936
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat##	2209	3607	3180	427	**
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	103	106	79	27	24
10	Jammu & Kashmir	277	232	410	**	**
11	Jharkhand	2053	NA	3360	NA	**
12	Karnataka	1661	1661	1431	230	230
13	Kerala	831	840	840	0	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	2908	2347	2931	**	**
15	Maharashtra++	2057	2055	3534	**	**
16	Manipur	222	444	359	85	**
17	Meghalaya # (##)	397	460	589	**	**
18	Mizoram # (++)	370	388	618	**	**
19	Nagaland # (++)	396	396	643	**	**
20	Odisha	2689	2689	2761	**	**
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1352	2864	2729	135	**
23	Sikkim++	48	47	68	**	**
24	Tamil Nadu	564	564	552	12	12
25	Tripura##	371	NA	167	NA	204
26	Uttarakhand##	176	176	203	**	**
27	Uttar Pradesh			NA		
28	West Bengal	3190	712	712	0	2478
29	A& N Islands	40	57	47	10	**
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	50	36	82	**	**
32	Daman & Diu	5	5	5	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2010 repeated ## Data for 2011 repeated
States are predominantly tribal areas ++ Sanctioned data for 2011 used
NA = Not Available; ** Surplus; ¹ One per each Sub Centre
*: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.6 Health worker [F]/ ANM at PHC -in tribal areas
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	Andhra Pradesh+	1612	777	1548	**	64
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	383	NA	395	NA	**
3	Assam	1543	NA	1367	NA	176
4	Bihar+	29	24	24	0	5
5	Chhattisgarh	3387	2888	2328	560	1059
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat##	2567	3607	3180	427	**
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	146	123	79	44	67
10	Jammu & Kashmir	320	250	455	**	**
11	Jharkhand	2176	NA	3574	NA	**
12	Karnataka	1998	2798	2862	**	**
13	Kerala	962	970	974	**	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	3236	3071	3502	**	**
15	Maharashtra++	2372	4211	5071	**	**
16	Manipur	266	560	440	120	**
17	Meghalaya # (##)	506	667	787	**	**
18	Mizoram # (++)	427	388	650	**	**
19	Nagaland #	522	NA	867	NA	**
20	Odisha	3092	3089	2984	105	108
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1508	3857	3625	232	**
23	Sikkim++	60	83	114	**	**
24	Tamil Nadu	630	633	606	27	24
25	Tripura##	406	NA	190	NA	216
26	Uttarakhand##	186	184	211	**	**
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA				
28	West Bengal	3474	712	712	0	2762
29	A& N Islands	44	60	53	7	**
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli#	56	36	82	**	**
32	Daman & Diu	5	5	5	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2010 repeated ## Data for 2011 repeated
 # States are pre-dominantly tribal areas ++ Sanctioned data for 2011 used
 NA = Not Available; ** Surplus; ¹ One per each Sub Centre and PHC
 *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.7 Health worker [M] at sub centre- in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall	
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]	
1	Andhra Pradesh+	1389	528	496	32	893	
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	286	NA	148	NA	138	
3	Assam	1261	NA	335	NA	926	
4	Bihar+	23	23	0	23	23	
5	Chhattisgarh	2984	2456	1602	854	1382	
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat##	2209	3607	2581	1026	**	
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Himachal Pradesh	103	106	67	39	36	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	277	232	24	208	253	
11	Jharkhand	2053	NA	665	NA	1388	
12	Karnataka	1661	910	322	588	1339	
13	Kerala	831	416	416	0	415	
14	Madhya Pradesh	2908	1911	1464	447	1444	
15	Maharashtra++	2057	2055	1353	702	704	
16	Manipur	222	222	278	**	**	
17	Meghalaya #(+)	397	84	133	**	264	
18	Mizoram # (++)	370	382	394	**	**	
19	Nagaland #(++)	396	276	234	42	162	
20	Odisha	2689	1273	754	519	1935	
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Rajasthan	1352	270	83	187	1269	
23	Sikkim++	48	47	48	**	0	
24	Tamil Nadu	564	164	103	61	461	
25	Tripura##	371	NA	185	NA	186	
26	Uttarakhand##	176	37	30	7	146	
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA					
28	West Bengal+	3190	46	30	16	3160	
29	A& N Islands	40	8	8	0	32	
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0	
31	D & N Haveli #	50	9	9	0	41	
32	Daman & Diu	5	5	5	0	0	
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0	

Notes: *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population
+ Data for 2010 repeated ++ Santioned data for 2011 used
States are predominantly tribal areas ## Data for 2011 repeated
NA: Not Available; ** Surplus; ¹ One per each Sub Centre .

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.8 Health Assistants [Female] / LHV at PHCs in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh+	223	286	276	10	**
2	Arunachal Pradesh #(+)	97	0	0	0	97
3	Assam	282	NA	39	NA	243
4	Bihar+	6	2	2	0	4
5	Chhattisgarh	403	127	130	**	273
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat##	358	330	198	132	160
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	43	7	2	5	41
10	Jammu & Kashmir	43	6	5	1	38
11	Jharkhand	123	NA	9	NA	114
12	Karnataka	337	595	161	434	176
13	Kerala	131	123	123	0	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	328	284	227	57	101
15	Maharashtra	315	NA	470	NA	**
16	Manipur	44	37	29	8	15
17	Meghalaya # (##)	109	85	79	6	30
18	Mizoram # (++)	57	57	19	38	38
19	Nagaland # (++)	126	15	37	**	89
20	Odisha	403	239	177	62	226
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	156	209	175	34	**
23	Sikkim++	12	10	9	1	3
24	Tamil Nadu	66	74	58	16	8
25	Tripura	35	NA	33	NA	2
26	Uttarakhand	10	3	3	0	7
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA				
28	West Bengal	284	30	30	0	254
29	A& N Islands	4	3	0	3	4
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	6	0	1	**	5
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2010 repeated ## Data for 2011 repeated
 # States are predominantly tribal areas ++ Santioned data for 2011 used
 NA: Not Available; *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population; ** Surplus.
¹ One per each Primary Health Centre

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.9 Health Assistants [Male] at PHCs in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	223	0	0	0	223
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (+)	97	0	78	**	19
3	Assam	282	NA	17	NA	265
4	Bihar##	6	1	1	0	5
5	Chhattisgarh	403	30	66	**	337
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat+	358	330	231	99	127
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	43	3	1	2	42
10	Jammu & Kashmir	43	12	9	3	34
11	Jharkhand	123	NA	5	NA	118
12	Karnataka	337	359	128	231	209
13	Kerala	131	125	126	**	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	328	42	14	28	314
15	Maharashtra	315	NA	695	NA	**
16	Manipur	44	37	31	6	13
17	Meghalaya # (+)	109	102	69	33	40
18	Mizoram # (++)	57	57	22	35	35
19	Nagaland # (++)	126	15	2	13	124
20	Odisha	403	0	0	0	403
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	156	0	0	0	156
23	Sikkim	12	NA	2	NA	10
24	Tamil Nadu	66	194	91	103	**
25	Tripura	35	NA	26	NA	9
26	Uttarakhand	10	8	2	6	8
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA				
28	West Bengal	284	30	12	18	272
29	A& N Islands	4	8	8	0	**
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	6	0	0	0	6
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2011 repeated ++ Sanctioned data for 2011 used
States are pre-dominantly tribal areas ## Data for 2010 repeated
NA: Not Available; *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population; ** Surplus
¹ One per each Primary Health Centre

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.10. Doctors² at PHCs in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	223	409	389	20	**
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (+)	97	NA	92	NA	5
3	Assam	282	NA	139	NA	143
4	Bihar###	6	1	1	0	5
5	Chhattisgarh	403	365	170	195	233
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat+	358	342	246	96	112
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	43	60	38	22	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	43	38	36	2	7
11	Jharkhand	123	NA	185	NA	**
12	Karnataka	337	359	325	34	12
13	Kerala	131	222	236	**	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	328	360	211	149	117
15	Maharashtra++	315	334	338	**	**
16	Manipur	44	130	78	52	**
17	Meghalaya # (+)	109	127	104	23	5
18	Mizoram # (++)	57	57	49	8	8
19	Nagaland #	126	NA	99	NA	27
20	Odisha	403	429	316	113	87
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	156	252	231	21	**
23	Sikkim++	12	20	15	5	**
24	Tamil Nadu	66	116	89	27	**
25	Tripura	35	NA	101	NA	**
26	Uttarakhand	10	14	17	**	**
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA				
28	West Bengal	284	139	117	22	167
29	A& N Islands	4	9	7	2	**
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	6	6	6	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2011 repeated ++ Sanctioned data for 2011 used
States are predominantly tribal areas ### Data for 2010 repeated
NA: Not Available.
*: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population; ** Surplus;
¹ One per each Primary Health Centre; ² Allopathic Doctors

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.11. Surgeon at CHCs in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	3	2	1	32
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (+)	48	NA	0	NA	48
3	Assam	29	NA	15	NA	14
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	84	82	4	78	80
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	70	2	0	2	70
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	NA	1	NA	8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11	10	5	5	6
11	Jharkhand	90	NA	3	NA	87
12	Karnataka	28	28	18	10	10
13	Kerala+	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	104	68	22	46	82
15	Maharashtra###	67	38	11	27	56
16	Manipur##	5	5	0	5	5
17	Meghalaya # (+)	29	2	1	1	28
18	Mizoram #	9	NA	0	NA	NA
19	Nagaland #	21	NA	2	NA	19
20	Odisha	135	45	22	23	113
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	50	62	12	50	38
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu ³	20	0	0	0	20
25	Tripura	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Uttarakhand	8	9	2	7	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA				
28	West Bengal	78	0	0	0	78
29	A& N Islands	1	1	0	1	1
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	1	0	0	0	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2011 repeated ## Sanctioned data for 2011 used
 # States are predominantly tribal areas
 NA: Not Available; *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population ** Surplus
¹ One per each Community Health Centre
³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.12. Obstetricians & Gynaecologists at CHCs in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	9	6	3	28
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (+)	48	NA	0	NA	48
3	Assam	29	NA	25	NA	4
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	84	82	5	77	79
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	70	5	0	5	70
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	NA	0	NA	9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11	10	1	9	10
11	Jharkhand	90	NA	10	NA	80
12	Karnataka	28	28	27	1	1
13	Kerala#	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	104	56	18	38	86
15	Maharashtra##	67	44	24	20	43
16	Manipur##	5	5	0	5	5
17	Meghalaya # (+)	29	2	5	**	24
18	Mizoram #	9	NA	0	NA	NA
19	Nagaland #	21	NA	2	NA	19
20	Odisha	135	135	84	51	51
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	50	38	7	31	43
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu ³	20	0	0	0	20
25	Tripura	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Uttarakhand	8	9	5	4	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA				
28	West Bengal	78	31	24	7	54
29	A& N Islands	1	1	0	1	1
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	1	0	0	0	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2011 repeated ## Sanctioned data for 2011 used
States are predominantly tribal areas
NA: Not Available; *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population; ** Surplus
¹ One per each Community Health Centre
³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.13. Physicians at CHCs in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	6	4	2	30
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (+)	48	NA	0	NA	48
3	Assam	29	NA	9	NA	20
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	84	82	9	73	75
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat+	70	0	0	0	70
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	NA	0	NA	9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11	8	6	2	5
11	Jharkhand	90	NA	6	NA	84
12	Karnataka	28	28	17	11	11
13	Kerala+	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	104	68	1	67	103
15	Maharashtra##	67	35	8	27	59
16	Manipur##	5	5	0	5	5
17	Meghalaya # (+)	29	2	2	0	27
18	Mizoram #	9	NA	0	NA	NA
19	Nagaland #	21	NA	1	NA	20
20	Odisha	135	45	23	22	112
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	50	60	17	43	33
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu ³	20	0	0	0	20
25	Tripura	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Uttarakhand	8	8	1	7	7
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA				
28	West Bengal	78	0	0	0	78
29	A& N Islands	1	1	0	1	1
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	1	0	0	0	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2011 repeated ## Sanctioned data for 2011 used
States are predominantly tribal areas NA: Not Available.
*: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population ** Surplus
¹ One per each Community Health Centre
³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Source: RHS 2012



T 4.14. Paediatrician at Community Health Centres in tribal area (As on March, 2012)

S.No.	State/UT					
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	7	5	2	29
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (+)	48	NA	1	NA	47
3	Assam	29	NA	8	NA	21
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	84	82	11	71	73
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	70	5	0	5	70
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	NA	1	NA	8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11	9	2	7	9
11	Jharkhand	90	NA	5	NA	85
12	Karnataka	28	24	15	9	13
13	Kerala+	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	104	37	14	23	90
15	Maharashtra##	67	42	24	18	43
16	Manipur##	5	5	0	5	5
17	Meghalaya # (+)	29	2	1	1	28
18	Mizoram #	9	NA	0	NA	NA
19	Nagaland #	21	NA	4	NA	17
20	Odisha	135	90	39	51	96
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	50	31	3	28	47
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu ³	20	0	0	0	20
25	Tripura	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Uttarakhand	8	7	4	3	4
27	Uttar Pradesh					NA
28	West Bengal	78	31	12	19	66
29	A& N Islands	1	1	0	1	1
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	1	0	0	0	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2011 repeated ## Sanctioned data for 2011 used
 # States are predominantly tribal areas NA: Not Available.
 *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population ** Surplus
¹ One per each Community Health Centre
³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Source: RHS 2012



T 4.15. Total Specialist at Community Health Centres in Tribal Area (As on March, 2012)

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	136	25	17	8	119
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (+)	192	NA	1	NA	191
3	Assam	116	NA	57	NA	59
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	336	328	29	299	307
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	280	12	0	12	280
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	36	NA	2	NA	34
10	Jammu & Kashmir	44	37	14	23	30
11	Jharkhand	360	NA	24	NA	NA
12	Karnataka	112	108	77	31	35
13	Kerala+	48	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	416	229	55	174	361
15	Maharashtra###	268	159	67	92	201
16	Manipur##	20	20	0	20	20
17	Meghalaya # (+)	116	8	9	**	107
18	Mizoram #	36	NA	0	NA	NA
19	Nagaland #	84	NA	9	NA	75
20	Odisha	540	315	168	147	372
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	200	191	39	152	161
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu ³	80	0	0	0	80
25	Tripura	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Uttarakhand	32	33	12	21	20
27	Uttar Pradesh					NA
28	West Bengal	312	62	36	26	276
29	A& N Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	4	0	0	0	4
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2011 repeated ### Sanctioned data for 2011 used

States are predominantly tribal areas NA: Not Available.

*: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population ** Surplus

¹ Four per each Community Health Centre; ³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Source: RHS 2012



T 4.16. Radiographer at Community Health Centres in Tribal Area (As on March, 2012)

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	4	1	3	33
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (+)	48	NA	9	NA	39
3	Assam	29	NA	7	NA	22
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	84	109	54	55	30
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	70	73	21	52	49
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	7	4	3	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11	NA	20	NA	**
11	Jharkhand	90	NA	22	NA	**
12	Karnataka	28	28	27	1	1
13	Kerala	12	1	1	0	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	104	101	75	26	29
15	Maharashtra++	67	71	6	65	61
16	Manipur	5	1	1	0	4
17	Meghalaya # (+)	29	21	22	**	7
18	Mizoram # (++)	9	9	5	4	4
19	Nagaland #	21	NA	0	NA	21
20	Odisha	135	23	16	7	119
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	50	23	12	11	38
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	20	11	9	2	11
25	Tripura	5	NA	4	NA	1
26	Uttarakhand	8	9	0	9	8
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA				
28	West Bengal	78	71	14	57	64
29	A& N Islands	1	1	1	0	0
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	1	0	1	**	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2011 repeated ++ Sanctioned data for 2011 used
 # States are predominantly tribal areas NA: Not Available.
 *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population ** Surplus
¹ One per each Community Health Centre

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.17. Pharmacists at PHCs &CHCs in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh+	257	199	110	89	147
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	145	NA	56	NA	89
3	Assam	311	NA	188	NA	123
4	Bihar+	6	0	0	0	6
5	Chhattisgarh	487	363	324	39	163
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	428	443	158	285	270
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	56	18	38	34
10	Jammu & Kashmir##	54	56	49	7	5
11	Jharkhand	213	NA	117	NA	**
12	Karnataka	365	406	376	30	**
13	Kerala	143	143	151	**	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	432	403	181	222	251
15	Maharashtra	382	NA	473	NA	**
16	Manipur	49	61	50	11	**
17	Meghalaya # (##)	138	149	142	7	**
18	Mizoram # (++)	66	69	46	23	20
19	Nagaland #	147	NA	60	NA	87
20	Odisha	538	611	442	169	96
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	206	33	12	21	194
23	Sikkim++	12	10	3	7	9
24	Tamil Nadu	86	89	79	10	7
25	Tripura	40	NA	41	NA	**
26	Uttarakhand	18	19	54	**	**
27	Uttar Pradesh					NA
28	West Bengal	362	177	99	78	263
29	A& N Islands	5	9	9	0	**
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	7	6	8	**	**
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2010 repeated ## Data for 2011 repeated
 # States are predominantly tribal areas ++ Sanctioned data for 2011 used
 *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population ** Surplus NA: Not Available.
¹ One per each PHC and Community Health Centre

Source: RHS 2012



**T 4.18. Lab Technicians at PHCs &CHCs in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh+	257	152	126	26	131
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	145	NA	88	NA	57
3	Assam	311	NA	210	NA	101
4	Bihar+	6	6	1	5	5
5	Chhattisgarh	487	466	325	141	162
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	428	437	216	221	212
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	44	14	30	38
10	Jammu & Kashmir	54	NA	71	NA	**
11	Jharkhand	213	NA	141	NA	72
12	Karnataka	365	279	164	115	201
13	Kerala	143	67	77	**	66
14	Madhya Pradesh	432	235	163	72	269
15	Maharashtra	382	NA	367	NA	15
16	Manipur##	49	47	62	**	**
17	Meghalaya # (##)	138	146	134	12	4
18	Mizoram # (++)	66	40	61	**	5
19	Nagaland #	147	NA	70	NA	77
20	Odisha	538	169	141	28	397
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	206	310	235	75	**
23	Sikkim++	12	10	15	**	**
24	Tamil Nadu	86	68	39	29	47
25	Tripura	40	NA	15	NA	25
26	Uttarakhand	18	13	18	**	0
27	Uttar Pradesh					NA
28	West Bengal	362	71	32	39	330
29	A& N Islands	5	6	4	2	1
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	7	6	9	**	**
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2010 repeated ## Data for 2011 repeated
States are predominantly tribal areas ++ Sanctioned data for 2011 used
*: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population ** Surplus
¹ One per each PHC and Community Health Centre NA: Not Available.

Source: RHS 2012

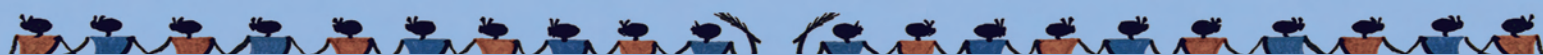


**T 4.19. Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs in Tribal Area
(As on March, 2012)**

S.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	Andhra Pradesh+	461	498	363	135	98
2	Arunachal Pradesh # (##)	433	NA	293	NA	140
3	Assam	485	NA	323	NA	162
4	Bihar+	6	8	4	4	2
5	Chhattisgarh	991	457	280	177	711
6	Goa *	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat###	848	1084	818	266	30
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	106	63	30	33	76
10	Jammu & Kashmir	120	NA	76	NA	44
11	Jharkhand	753	NA	457	NA	296
12	Karnataka	533	529	775	**	**
13	Kerala##	215	230	263	**	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	1056	933	537	396	519
15	Maharashtra++	784	833	447	386	337
16	Manipur	79	142	126	16	**
17	Meghalaya # (##)	312	441	414	27	**
18	Mizoram #	120	NA	153	NA	**
19	Nagaland #(++)	273	334	382	**	**
20	Odisha	1348	334	307	27	1041
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	506	842	788	54	**
23	Sikkim	12	NA	15	NA	**
24	Tamil Nadu	206	411	306	105	**
25	Tripura	70	NA	261	NA	**
26	Uttarakhand	66	20	37	**	29
27	Uttar Pradesh					NA
28	West Bengal	830	334	246	88	584
29	A & N Islands	11	31	29	2	**
30	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli #	13	8	32	**	**
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: + Data for 2010 repeated ## Data for 2011 repeated
States are predominantly tribal areas NA: Not Available.
*: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population ** Surplus
Sanctioned data for 2010 used ++ Sanctioned data for 2011 used
¹ One per each PHC and 7 per Community Health Centre

Source: RHS 2012



Section-5 Employment and Unemployment situation of the Scheduled Tribes, including migration

T 5.1: Occupational Distribution: Percentage of Working and Non-working Population SCs, STs and All

	India	Rural	Urban
Total Workers			
All	46.1(39.1)	48.9(41.8)	39.9(32.8)
SC	47.8(40.4)	50.0(42.5)	41.0(33.1)
ST	58.0(49.1)	59.8(50.4)	42.6(34.6)
Main Worker			
All	34.6(n.a)	34.5(n.a)	34.9(n.a)
SC	33.8(n.a)	33.6(n.a)	34.4(n.a)
ST	37.6(n.a)	37.9(n.a)	35.0(n.a)
Cultivators			
All	24.6(31.7)	33.0(40.2)	2.8(2.8)
SC	14.8(20)	18.2(23.5)	1.7(1.8)
ST	34.5(44.7)	36.9(47.1)	5.8(6.6)
Agricultural Labour			
All	30.0(26.6)	39.3(33.1)	5.5(4.7)
SC	45.9(45.6)	55.2(52.2)	10.5(11)
ST	44.5(36.9)	47.1(38.4)	13.3(12.4)
Household Industry			
All	3.8(4.2)	3.4(3.9)	4.8(5.2)
SC	3.2(3.9)	3.0(3.7)	4.0(4.8)
ST	1.8(2.1)	1.7(2.1)	2.5(2.9)
Other Workers			
All	41.6(37.6)	24.3(22.8)	86.9(87.3)
SC	36.1(30.5)	23.6(20.6)	83.8(82.4)
ST	19.2(16.3)	14.3(12.5)	78.3(78.2)
Non-Workers			
All	53.3(60.9)	50.4(58.3)	59.4(67.8)
SC	52.2(59.6)	50.0(57.5)	59.0(67.9)
ST	42.0(50.9)	40.2(49.6)	57.4(65.4)

Source : RGI, Census of India 2011, Census 2001 in parentheses



T 5.2: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Total Workers by Sex

Total Worker							
State code	States/UTs	All Population		SC		ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	All India	68.89	31.11	51.41	48.59	55.59	44.41
1	Jammu & Kashmir	73.91	26.09	52.57	47.43	66.24	33.76
2	Himachal Pradesh	57.41	42.59	50.68	49.32	55.51	44.49
5	Uttarakhand	65.9	34.1	51.18	48.82	60.76	39.24
8	Rajasthan	61.22	38.78	52	48	53.67	46.33
9	Uttar Pradesh	75.74	24.26	52.41	47.59	64.41	35.59
10	Bihar	72.63	27.37	51.95	48.05	61.6	38.4
11	Sikkim	63.07	36.93	51.12	48.88	58.5	41.5
12	Arunachal Pradesh	59.61	40.39	0	0	52.37	47.63
13	Nagaland	56.19	43.81	0	0	52.77	47.23
14	Manipur	57.41	42.59	50.2	49.8	53.21	46.79
15	Mizoram	59.74	40.26	66.26	33.74	58.14	41.86
16	Tripura	71.13	28.87	51.06	48.94	59.13	40.87
17	Meghalaya	59.35	40.65	52.76	47.24	56.4	43.6
18	Assam	71.36	28.64	51.33	48.67	60.77	39.23
19	West Bengal	76.87	23.13	51.27	48.73	58.6	41.4
20	Jharkhand	64.32	35.68	51.27	48.73	55.64	44.36
21	Odisha	67.85	32.15	50.33	49.67	55.21	44.79
22	Chhattisgarh	58.57	41.43	50.14	49.86	53.61	46.39
23	Madhya Pradesh	63.81	36.19	52.09	47.91	53.74	46.26
24	Gujarat	72.68	27.32	51.79	48.21	57.37	42.63
25	Daman & Diu	88.59	11.41	51.45	48.55	65.51	34.49
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75.9	24.1	53.98	46.02	59.65	40.35
27	Maharashtra	65.99	34.01	50.98	49.02	55.14	44.86
28	Andhra Pradesh	61.35	38.65	49.81	50.19	51.95	48.05
29	Karnataka	65.55	34.45	50.26	49.74	58.88	41.12
30	Goa	72.68	27.32	49.62	50.38	63.9	36.1
31	Lakshadweep	81.68	18.32	0	0	79.71	20.29
32	Kerala	72.74	27.26	48.62	51.38	60.34	39.66
33	Tamil Nadu	65.18	34.82	49.9	50.1	55.3	44.7
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	79.25	20.75	0	0	65.37	34.63

Source: Census 2011



T 5.3: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Main Workers by Sex

Main Workers							
State Code	States/UTs	All Population		SC		ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	All India	75.36	24.64	72.61	27.39	63.94	36.06
1	Jammu & Kashmir	87.2	12.8	87.55	12.45	81.52	18.48
2	Himachal Pradesh	69.77	30.23	69.17	30.83	67.51	32.49
5	Uttarakhand	72.14	27.86	69.45	30.55	69.46	30.54
8	Rajasthan	72.39	27.61	71.21	28.79	66.18	33.82
9	Uttar Pradesh	83.84	16.16	81.51	18.49	73.57	26.43
10	Bihar	80.86	19.14	74.59	25.41	70.34	29.66
11	Sikkim	69.67	30.33	67.95	32.05	64.38	35.62
12	Arunachal Pradesh	62.9	37.1	0	0	54.35	45.65
13	Nagaland	59.66	40.34	0	0	55.5	44.5
14	Manipur	64.85	35.15	68.57	31.43	57.39	42.61
15	Mizoram	63.44	36.56	93.72	6.28	61.82	38.18
16	Tripura	82.44	17.56	85.53	14.47	74.8	25.2
17	Meghalaya	63.53	36.47	83.95	16.05	60.27	39.73
18	Assam	80.98	19.02	84.19	15.81	73.63	26.37
19	West Bengal	84.4	15.6	82.77	17.23	68.2	31.8
20	Jharkhand	76.77	23.23	75.96	24.04	66.32	33.68
21	Odisha	82.13	17.87	80.6	19.4	72.83	27.17
22	Chhattisgarh	67.92	32.08	65.78	34.22	64.87	35.13
23	Madhya Pradesh	72.07	27.93	70.54	29.46	60.84	39.16
24	Gujarat	81.35	18.65	79.08	20.92	69.84	30.16
25	Daman & Diu	89.85	10.15	82.31	17.69	69.19	30.81
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.75	16.25	80.69	19.31	71.41	28.59
27	Maharashtra	68.53	31.47	64.94	35.06	57.87	42.13
28	Andhra Pradesh	64.96	35.04	58.9	41.1	55.12	44.88
29	Karnataka	69.88	30.12	64.01	35.99	63.19	36.81
30	Goa	74.98	25.02	72.56	27.44	68.17	31.83
31	Lakshadweep	84.57	15.43	0	0	82.69	17.31
32	Kerala	76.96	23.04	69.43	30.57	65.29	34.71
33	Tamil Nadu	67.86	32.14	62.37	37.63	56.86	43.14
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	82.3	17.7	0	0	72.04	27.96

Source: Census 2011

MARGINAL WORKERS



T No 5.4: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Marginal Workers by Sex

State Code	States/UTs	All Population		SC		ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	All India	49.22	50.78	51.28	48.72	40.23	59.77
1	Jammu & Kashmir	52.98	47.02	58.58	41.42	53.63	46.37
2	Himachal Pradesh	40.38	59.62	42.11	57.89	41.78	58.22
5	Uttarakhand	48.04	51.96	52.07	47.93	42.06	57.94
8	Rajasthan	34.59	65.41	36.47	63.53	35.53	64.47
9	Uttar Pradesh	58.67	41.33	59.66	40.34	55.02	44.98
10	Bihar	59.49	40.51	56.32	43.68	51.55	48.45
11	Sikkim	43.54	56.46	43.11	56.89	43.04	56.96
12	Arunachal Pradesh	45.13	54.87	0	0	44.48	55.52
13	Nagaland	45.14	54.86	0	0	44.68	55.32
14	Manipur	36.49	63.51	24.32	75.68	41.46	58.54
15	Mizoram	38.28	61.72	51.11	48.89	37.54	62.46
16	Tripura	40.11	59.89	46.56	53.44	30.7	69.3
17	Meghalaya	44.76	55.24	53.66	46.34	43.8	56.2
18	Assam	45.91	54.09	47.9	52.1	35.9	64.1
19	West Bengal	55.54	44.46	53.07	46.93	45.42	54.58
20	Jharkhand	50.8	49.2	53.14	46.86	46.47	53.53
21	Odisha	45.48	54.52	48.29	51.71	38.36	61.64
22	Chhattisgarh	39.01	60.99	42.26	57.74	36.53	63.47
23	Madhya Pradesh	42.66	57.34	45.03	54.97	41.3	58.7
24	Gujarat	32.56	67.44	36.89	63.11	29.9	70.1
25	Daman & Diu	58.31	41.69	51.26	48.74	36.54	63.46
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.85	62.15	65.8	34.2	29.99	70.01
27	Maharashtra	46.38	53.62	49.19	50.81	42.51	57.49
28	Andhra Pradesh	42.68	57.32	41.71	58.29	39.31	60.69
29	Karnataka	42.91	57.09	43.63	56.37	40.86	59.14
30	Goa	61.83	38.17	60.15	39.85	52.06	47.94
31	Lakshadweep	77.76	22.24	0	0	75.89	24.11
32	Kerala	55.55	44.45	51.36	48.64	48.75	51.25
33	Tamil Nadu	50.05	49.95	48.35	51.65	48.29	51.71
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	64.86	35.14	0	0	60.88	39.12

Source: Census 2011



T 5.5: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Marginal Workers by Category

State code	States/UTs	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household Workers			Other Workers		
		All Population	SC	ST	All Population	SC	ST	All Population	SC	ST	All Population	SC	ST
	All India	19.15	10.72	5.03	27.06	10.72	59.70	4.21	25.36	23.07	59.61	2.56	14.76
01	Jammu & Kashmir	40.44	44.71	5.59	30.85	44.71	19.08	2.55	33.66	43.78	22.38	3.44	30.39
02	Himachal Pradesh	76.31	72.12	1.74	14.85	72.12	8.44	2.19	17.25	76.72	6.94	2.63	13.72
05	Uttarakhand	53.39	47.07	3.72	27.31	47.07	21.53	3.65	27.75	47.67	29.82	6.70	15.81
08	Rajasthan	42.74	27.64	2.46	23.71	27.64	41.43	2.25	28.68	41.11	38.68	1.16	19.04
09	Uttar Pradesh	16.44	9.82	7.03	28.42	9.82	60.81	4.84	24.53	11.09	63.39	4.74	20.78
10	Bihar	13.34	4.60	4.73	16.03	4.60	79.20	3.55	12.65	10.51	76.03	3.54	9.93
11	Sikkim	44.63	31.63	2.90	33.94	31.63	25.04	4.04	39.30	49.82	18.40	2.76	29.03
12	Arunachal Pradesh	50.12	0.00	3.34	31.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.62	12.47	3.19	26.73
13	Nagaland	50.37	0.00	5.72	26.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.56	17.12	5.60	23.72
14	Manipur	30.32	28.40	14.77	32.78	28.40	34.42	14.63	22.56	44.93	15.74	7.61	31.72
15	Mizoram	37.79	8.89	3.34	37.49	8.89	22.22	0.00	68.89	38.72	21.43	3.27	36.58
16	Tripura	12.55	5.88	5.66	43.14	5.88	26.44	7.35	60.32	19.71	52.31	4.36	23.62
17	Meghalaya	31.59	5.94	3.23	33.48	5.94	26.91	4.86	62.30	33.09	32.43	3.13	31.35
18	Assam	28.12	22.79	7.59	35.59	22.79	26.84	10.82	39.55	46.47	28.94	6.48	18.11
19	West Bengal	10.07	8.02	10.43	31.88	8.02	58.76	7.23	25.99	7.57	69.33	3.78	19.32
20	Jharkhand	28.88	13.83	3.28	16.92	13.83	61.06	3.76	21.35	34.05	52.25	2.47	11.23
21	Odisha	12.06	7.18	5.00	19.74	7.18	64.95	5.20	22.67	11.70	70.48	4.20	13.62
22	Chhattisgarh	24.54	16.04	1.29	8.51	16.04	73.38	1.33	9.25	28.91	64.06	0.98	6.05
23	Madhya Pradesh	18.37	8.74	3.51	15.44	8.74	68.71	5.14	17.42	15.64	73.38	1.43	9.55
24	Gujarat	15.91	6.54	2.08	28.67	6.54	57.09	2.95	33.42	13.84	73.84	0.95	11.37
25	Daman & Diu	13.79	18.49	6.29	74.11	18.49	3.36	2.52	75.63	49.34	15.30	1.58	33.77
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.31	2.16	2.34	34.10	2.16	14.72	3.90	79.22	24.98	53.24	1.82	19.96
27	Maharashtra	19.26	8.05	4.13	33.93	8.05	52.21	4.03	35.71	16.23	64.59	1.94	17.25
28	Andhra Pradesh	6.33	2.67	4.30	30.40	2.67	75.35	1.90	20.08	8.27	73.20	2.74	15.80
29	Karnataka	12.12	6.80	4.86	37.53	6.80	56.72	3.90	32.58	9.46	61.01	3.66	25.86
30	Goa	7.21	3.50	3.88	73.10	3.50	14.15	7.43	74.92	11.09	35.58	2.91	50.42
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	2.10	97.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.14	97.86
32	Kerala	5.47	1.94	3.26	73.63	1.94	26.21	2.34	69.52	6.69	44.32	1.61	47.38
33	Tamil Nadu	7.95	4.52	4.97	39.08	4.52	63.87	2.70	28.91	8.58	60.30	3.70	27.42
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.41	0.00	8.78	69.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.23	28.17	69.50

Source: Census 2011



T 5.6: Labour force participation rate (per 1000 persons) according to usual status (ps+ss) for different social groups all-India

Social Group	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
ST	569	362	468	534	212	378	565	349	460
SC	558	273	419	567	186	385	560	256	412
OBC	548	271	412	559	155	366	551	241	400
others	563	204	391	558	121	350	561	171	375
all (incl. n.r.)	556	265	414	559	146	362	557	233	400

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T 5.7: Worker population ratio (per 1000 persons) according to usual status (ps+ss) for different social groups all-India

Social Group	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
ST	559	359	461	510	203	362	555	345	452
SC	548	269	412	550	178	373	549	252	404
OBC	540	267	407	543	145	353	541	236	393
others	552	199	383	542	113	339	548	165	365
all (incl. n.r.)	547	261	408	543	138	350	546	228	392

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T 5.8: Labour force participation rate (LFPR), Worker population ratio (WPR), proportion unemployed (PU) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT-Rural

		Household social group: Scheduled Tribe						Rural		
S.no.	State/UTs.	Male			Female			Person		
		LFPR	WPR	PU	LFPR	WPR	PU	LFPR	WPR	PU
1	Andhra Pradesh	591	589	1	569	569	0	580	579	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	490	480	9	313	311	2	407	401	6
3	Assam	585	559	26	199	190	9	402	384	18
4	Bihar	558	555	3	58	58	0	307	306	1
5	Chhattisgarh	513	513	0	415	414	0	464	464	0
6	Delhi	1000	1000	0	-	-	-	1000	1000	0
7	Goa	561	531	29	194	192	2	376	361	16
8	Gujarat	563	554	8	387	380	8	479	471	8
9	Haryana	471	471	0	270	270	0	372	372	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	614	601	13	419	415	4	518	510	8
11	Jammu & Kashmir	557	557	0	710	710	0	628	628	0
12	Jharkhand	551	518	33	228	225	3	401	382	19
13	Karnataka	630	630	0	478	478	0	551	551	0
14	Kerala	506	506	0	286	243	43	388	365	23
15	Madhya Pradesh	580	573	7	339	339	0	461	457	4
16	Maharashtra	558	555	4	473	473	0	516	514	2
17	Manipur	541	527	14	272	267	5	412	402	10
18	Meghalaya	587	585	2	379	377	2	487	485	2
19	Mizoram	608	600	8	411	405	6	514	507	7
20	Nagaland	559	503	56	367	323	44	465	415	50
21	Odisha	628	615	14	405	405	0	516	509	7
22	Punjab	290	290	0	144	144	0	230	230	0
23	Rajasthan	515	513	2	413	411	1	466	464	2
24	Sikkim	570	531	39	403	397	6	497	472	24
25	Tamil Nadu	701	695	6	451	451	0	588	585	3
26	Tripura	584	549	35	206	170	35	409	373	35
27	Uttarakhand	502	502	0	494	494	0	498	498	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	604	604	0	279	279	0	442	442	0
29	West Bengal	620	615	5	196	185	11	409	401	8
30	A & N Islands	613	601	12	193	155	37	408	384	25
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	600	570	31	47	47	0	339	323	16
33	Daman & Diu	571	534	37	257	251	6	442	418	24
34	Lakshadweep	642	622	20	325	244	82	480	428	52
35	Puducherry	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	all -India	569	559	10	362	359	3	468	461	7

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T 5.9: Labour force participation rate (LFPR), Worker population ratio (WPR), proportion unemployed (PU) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT-Urban

Household social group: Scheduled Tribe		Urban								
S.No.	States/UTs	Male			Female			Person		
		LFPR	WPR	PU	LFPR	WPR	PU	LFPR	WPR	PU
1	Andhra Pradesh	544	544	0	296	296	0	418	418	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	420	400	20	194	188	6	308	295	13
3	Assam	619	600	19	211	203	8	426	412	14
4	Bihar	747	273	474	29	29	0	548	205	343
5	Chhattisgarh	472	468	4	166	166	0	314	312	2
6	Delhi	441	441	0	286	286	0	366	366	0
7	Goa	540	540	0	296	296	0	396	396	0
8	Gujarat	627	608	19	124	114	10	386	371	15
9	Haryana	677	677	0	340	288	53	492	463	29
10	Himachal Pradesh	530	422	107	133	81	53	330	250	80
11	Jammu & Kashmir	665	649	16	36	36	0	439	429	10
12	Jharkhand	408	380	28	192	192	0	306	291	15
13	Karnataka	500	500	0	234	232	1	374	374	1
14	Kerala	384	384	0	200	200	0	279	279	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	518	496	22	202	193	10	360	344	16
16	Maharashtra	576	560	16	267	253	14	429	414	15
17	Manipur	513	485	28	141	118	22	340	314	25
18	Meghalaya	474	456	17	254	232	22	356	336	20
19	Mizoram	533	519	14	300	290	10	415	403	12
20	Nagaland	446	412	34	186	152	35	323	288	35
21	Odisha	679	652	27	220	220	0	446	433	13
22	Punjab	625	579	46	137	137	0	445	416	29
23	Rajasthan	417	380	37	186	159	27	321	288	33
24	Sikkim	677	677	0	180	180	0	419	419	0
25	Tamil Nadu	619	619	0	53	53	0	326	326	0
26	Tripura	520	449	71	332	210	122	428	332	96
27	Uttarakhand	543	543	0	39	39	0	315	315	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	500	500	0	129	129	0	310	310	0
29	West Bengal	631	547	84	191	190	2	426	380	45
30	A & N Islands	571	571	0	75	75	0	367	367	0
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	551	525	26	2	2	0	306	292	14
33	Daman & Diu	498	468	30	61	61	0	353	333	20
34	Lakshadweep	516	470	46	268	264	4	389	364	24
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	all -India	534	510	24	212	203	9	378	362	17

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T 5.10: Labour force participation rate (LFPR), Worker population ratio (WPR), proportion unemployed (PU) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT-Rural & Urban

Household social group: Scheduled Tribe		Rural+Urban								
S. No.	States/UTs	Male			Female			Person		
		LFPR	WPR	PU	LFPR	WPR	PU	LFPR	WPR	PU
1	Andhra Pradesh	587	585	1	544	544	0	566	565	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	480	469	11	295	292	2	392	385	7
3	Assam	587	562	25	200	191	9	404	386	18
4	Bihar	565	545	20	58	58	0	313	303	10
5	Chhattisgarh	511	510	0	401	400	0	456	455	0
6	Delhi	605	605	0	286	286	0	477	477	0
7	Goa	560	531	29	197	195	2	377	362	15
8	Gujarat	567	558	9	370	363	8	473	465	8
9	Haryana	595	595	0	316	281	34	447	429	18
10	Himachal Pradesh	610	593	17	405	398	6	509	497	12
11	Jammu & Kashmir	562	561	1	688	688	0	620	620	0
12	Jharkhand	540	507	33	226	223	3	394	375	19
13	Karnataka	594	594	0	420	419	0	505	505	0
14	Kerala	501	501	0	282	241	41	383	361	22
15	Madhya Pradesh	577	569	8	333	332	1	456	452	4
16	Maharashtra	561	555	5	447	445	2	504	501	4
17	Manipur	540	526	14	269	263	6	410	400	10
18	Meghalaya	572	568	4	358	352	5	467	462	5
19	Mizoram	575	565	10	360	352	8	470	461	9
20	Nagaland	532	481	51	325	283	42	432	385	47
21	Odisha	632	617	15	392	392	0	511	504	7
22	Punjab	393	378	14	142	142	0	292	283	8
23	Rajasthan	509	505	4	401	399	3	457	454	3
24	Sikkim	579	544	35	377	372	5	489	467	22
25	Tamil Nadu	676	672	4	306	306	0	501	499	2
26	Tripura	582	545	37	211	172	39	409	372	38
27	Uttarakhand	505	505	0	470	470	0	486	486	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	583	583	0	247	247	0	414	414	0
29	West Bengal	621	609	12	196	185	10	410	399	11
30	A & N Islands	610	599	12	187	151	35	406	383	23
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	596	565	30	44	44	0	336	320	16
33	Daman & Diu	565	528	36	243	238	5	435	411	24
34	Lakshadweep	577	543	33	295	254	41	432	395	38
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	all -India	565	555	11	349	345	4	460	452	7

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T 5.11: Number of persons employed per 1000 persons (WPR) according to the usual status (ps+ss) for different social groups during 1983 to 2009-2010 - All India

All-India					
NSS round	Household social group				
(year)	ST	SC	OBC	Others	all (incl. n.r.)
	rural male				
66th (2009-10)	559	548	540	552	547
61st (2004-05)	562	545	537	557	546
55th (1999-2000)	558	531	532	520	531
50th (1993-94)	591	554	-	547	553
43rd (1987-88)	567	538	-	535	539
38th (1983)	588	551	-	540	547
	Rural Female				
66th (2009-10)	359	269	267	199	261
61st (2004-05)	464	333	330	262	327
55th (1999-2000)	438	325	302	223	299
50th (1993-94)	482	355	-	297	328
43rd (1987-88)	454	358	-	294	323
38th (1983)	478	381	-	310	340
	Urban Male				
66th (2009-10)	510	550	543	542	543
61st (2004-05)	523	537	554	550	549
55th (1999-2000)	480	503	530	518	518
50th (1993-94)	520	505	-	523	521
43rd (1987-88)	504	492	-	509	506
38th (1983)	531	490	-	514	512
	Urban Female				
66th (2009-10)	203	178	145	113	138
61st (2004-05)	245	200	185	134	166
55th (1999-2000)	204	185	169	108	139
50th (1993-94)	234	199	-	145	155
43rd (1987-88)	225	213	-	140	152
38th (1983)	255	205	-	139	151

Note: For 38th, 43rd and 50th rounds, no separate category of social group 'OBC' was there and the category 'others' included 'OBC' category also.



T: 5.12: Worker population ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (ps+ss) for different general educational levels for each social group (all-India)

Social Group	General Educational Level									
	Not Literate	Literate & Upto Primary	Mid- dle	Sec- ondary	Higher Second- ary	Di- ploma / Certifi- cate	Gradu- ate	Post Gradu- ate & Above	Second- ary & Above	All
rural male										
ST	925	913	778	661	721	792	802	951	700	851
SC	894	906	783	643	560	847	784	875	647	827
OBC	865	902	789	716	625	681	743	883	696	811
others	823	886	777	706	656	750	797	880	714	786
all (incl. n.r.)	874	900	784	697	634	730	774	883	695	812
rural female										
ST	588	514	374	327	320	510	253	391	325	525
SC	447	389	293	236	186	353	227	637	233	396
OBC	432	427	300	216	170	306	325	406	222	383
others	311	276	264	201	173	333	234	359	205	271
all (incl. n.r.)	432	384	294	222	183	339	269	407	224	372
rural person										
ST	717	734	633	549	593	692	642	844	578	689
SC	612	691	605	497	441	698	631	797	507	614
OBC	576	688	600	543	475	582	624	705	538	598
others	481	575	558	522	480	633	623	712	534	534
all (incl. n.r.)	586	664	592	529	481	620	626	722	535	595
urban male										
ST	819	869	694	578	507	704	694	881	611	699
SC	846	851	792	635	567	736	793	860	667	766
OBC	825	844	785	685	570	773	765	853	690	754
others	774	838	721	666	586	695	778	825	700	723
all (incl. n.r.)	816	844	760	667	576	730	773	836	691	740
urban female										
ST	419	265	211	138	73	317	324	462	182	274
SC	294	270	211	157	111	573	263	312	187	246
OBC	237	243	175	98	102	348	242	352	152	197
others	149	131	113	80	88	405	210	371	157	146
all (incl. n.r.)	231	206	154	97	94	393	224	365	159	183
urban person										
ST	539	583	487	387	324	596	558	709	436	492
SC	490	585	561	437	385	688	579	665	475	518
OBC	421	554	519	436	370	639	563	672	470	485
others	341	453	428	408	352	616	542	628	464	445
all (incl. n.r.)	418	526	488	421	361	631	550	643	467	472

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T 5.13: Selected characteristics of Non-agricultural Own Account establishments by Major Activity Groups – Rural, Urban and Combined

(Figures in Absolute Numbers)

Sl. No.	Major Activity Group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC
1	Mining and Quarrying	5,830	3,010	14,760	1,385	410	5,358	7,215	3,420	20,118
2	Manufacturing	488,287	242,337	1,736,819	136,982	32,801	719,187	625,269	275,138	2,456,006
3	Electricity, gas and water supply	587	165	3,443	334	88	2,148	921	253	5,591
4	Construction	20,733	6,351	49,692	14,085	3,210	31,365	34,818	9,561	81,057
5	Sale, Maintenance & Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	10,971	3,238	62,873	9,859	3,001	69,692	20,830	6,239	132,565
6	Wholesale trade	25,560	7,603	98,801	13,235	4,315	70,455	38,795	11,918	169,256
7	Retail Trade	699,229	282,011	2,598,985	358,258	105,312	1,559,679	1,057,487	387,323	4,158,664
8	Hotels & Restaurants	40,397	22,594	263,130	23,714	7,607	128,671	64,111	30,201	391,801
9	Transport, storage	124,916	27,081	206,790	73,768	17,538	135,648	198,684	44,619	342,438
10	Post & Telecommunications	15,040	3,938	77,607	15,259	4,900	78,552	30,299	8,838	156,159
11	Financial intermediation	2,187	812	15,810	2,172	785	17,919	4,359	1,597	33,729
12	Real estate, Renting & Business Services	24,945	8,215	110,385	17,856	5,024	89,592	42,801	13,239	199,977
13	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,244	1,298	9,055	685	321	4,136	2,929	1,619	13,191
14	Education	8,975	2,790	29,412	5,731	1,733	25,621	14,706	4,523	55,033
15	Health and social work	15,966	3,413	64,877	6,187	1,893	36,394	22,153	5,306	101,271
16	Other community, social and personal service activities	85,308	17,401	422,778	58,137	12,338	216,877	143,445	29,739	639,655
17	Other Activities	61	29	234	29	10	82	90	39	316
All Non-agricultural activities		1,571,236	632,286	5,765,451	737,676	201,286	3,191,376	2,308,912	833,572	8,956,827

Source: 5th Economic Census, 2005



T 5.14 Selected characteristics of Non-agricultural Establishments (with hired worker) by Major Activity Groups – Rural, Urban and Combined

(Figures in Absolute Numbers)

Sl. No	Major Activity Group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC
1	Mining and Quarrying	2,343	2,364	11,032	736	353	4,655	3,079	2,717	15,687
2	Manufacturing	152,988	55,616	745,765	90,536	27,527	616,365	243,524	83,143	1,362,130
3	Electricity, gas and water supply	427	208	2,901	457	231	2,866	884	439	5,767
4	Construction	7,906	3,274	23,222	5,231	2,064	21,331	13,137	5,338	44,553
5	Sale, Maint. & Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	5,714	2,393	43,071	13,370	5,478	98,597	19,084	7,871	141,668
6	Wholesale trade	6,883	2,357	34,834	10,463	4,033	66,592	17,346	6,390	101,426
7	Retail Trade	130,358	61,276	626,928	142,655	49,882	812,421	273,013	111,158	1,439,349
8	Hotels & Restaurants	15,233	11,939	115,773	20,932	10,407	133,374	36,165	22,346	249,147
9	Transport, storage	21,312	9,262	73,034	14,650	6,108	57,219	35,962	15,370	130,253
10	Post & Telecommunications	3,960	1,615	26,124	7,089	2,854	42,336	11,049	4,469	68,460
11	Financial intermediation	891	516	8,480	1,680	1,053	16,851	2,571	1,569	25,331
12	Real estate, Renting & Business Services	10,150	3,799	56,366	14,512	5,088	86,881	24,662	8,887	143,247
13	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,319	1,973	10,106	1,192	1,036	7,874	3,511	3,009	17,980
14	Education	10,161	6,878	44,794	5,844	2,915	36,628	16,005	9,793	81,422
15	Health and social work	5,424	2,431	29,007	6,453	2,896	46,087	11,877	5,327	75,094
16	Other community, social and personal service activities	24,700	6,484	121,587	31,682	8,894	137,357	56,382	15,378	258,944
17	Other (Unspecified) Activities	7	15	117	18	4	162	25	19	279
All Non- Agricultural activities		400,776	172,400	1,973,141	367,500	130,823	2,187,596	768,276	303,223	4,160,737

Source: 5th Economic Census, 2005



T 5.15: Per 1000 distribution of workers according to usual status by statuses in employment and broad industry of work

All-India								
Category Of Persons	Statuses In Employment				Broad Industry Of Work			
	Self Employment	Regular Wage/Salaried	Casual Labour	All	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All
ST								
rural male	489	69	442	1000	764	145	91	1000
rural female	536	25	438	1000	851	110	39	1000
rural person	507	52	441	1000	797	132	71	1000
urban male	285	429	286	1000	123	374	503	1000
urban female	308	337	355	1000	222	226	553	1000
urban person	291	404	304	1000	150	334	517	1000
SC								
rural male	341	77	582	1000	576	271	153	1000
rural female	386	49	565	1000	785	142	73	1000
rural person	356	68	576	1000	643	230	128	1000
urban male	282	414	304	1000	59	403	539	1000
urban female	326	360	314	1000	149	329	522	1000
urban person	292	402	306	1000	79	386	535	1000
OBC								
rural male	579	80	342	1000	626	189	185	1000
rural female	587	38	375	1000	792	130	78	1000
rural person	581	66	352	1000	679	170	151	1000
urban male	427	364	209	1000	80	370	550	1000
urban female	470	304	225	1000	190	396	414	1000
urban person	436	353	212	1000	102	375	523	1000
others								
rural male	649	110	241	1000	616	154	229	1000
rural female	712	67	221	1000	763	131	107	1000
rural person	665	99	236	1000	653	148	199	1000
urban male	447	470	83	1000	38	306	656	1000
urban female	398	522	80	1000	64	271	665	1000
urban person	439	478	83	1000	42	300	658	1000
all (incl. n.r.)								
rural male	535	85	380	1000	628	193	179	1000
rural female	557	44	399	1000	794	130	76	1000
rural person	542	73	386	1000	679	174	147	1000
urban male	411	419	170	1000	60	347	593	1000
urban female	411	393	196	1000	139	332	529	1000
urban person	411	414	175	1000	75	344	581	1000

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T: 5.16: Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons (PU) and unemployment rate (UR) (number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force) according to usual status (ps+ss) for different social groups during 1983 to 2009-10

All India					
NSS Round (year)	Household Social Group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	all (incl. n.r.)
rural male					
66th (2009-10)	10(17)	10(17)	7(14)	11(20)	9(16)
61st (2004-05)	6 (11)	9 (17)	8 (15)	11 (20)	9 (16)
55th (1999-00)	6 (11)	10 (18)	8 (15)	12 (23)	10 (18)
50th (1993-94)	5 (8)	6 (12)	-	9 (16)	8 (14)
43rd (1987-88)	4 (7)	9 (16)	-	11 (21)	10 (18)
38th (1983)	3 (5)	7 (12)	-	9 (16)	8 (14)
rural female					
66th (2009-10)	3(9)	4(15)	4(14)	5(25)	4(16)
61st (2004-05)	2 (4)	5 (14)	6 (19)	8 (29)	6 (18)
55th (1999-00)	2 (5)	2 (6)	3 (10)	5 (22)	3 (10)
50th (1993-94)	2 (3)	1 (4)	-	3 (10)	3 (8)
43rd (1987-88)	6 (14)	11 (31)	-	7 (22)	8 (24)
38th (1983)	1 (1)	2 (5)	-	3 (8)	2 (7)
urban male					
66th (2009-10)	24(44)	17(31)	15(28)	15(27)	16(28)
61st (2004-05)	16 (29)	31 (55)	19 (33)	21 (37)	22 (38)
55th (1999-00)	22 (44)	27 (51)	22 (40)	26 (48)	25 (46)
50th (1993-94)	26 (47)	24 (46)	-	21 (39)	22 (40)
43rd (1987-88)	22 (43)	29 (56)	-	28 (51)	28 (52)
38th (1983)	24 (43)	26 (51)	-	28 (51)	28 (51)
urban female					
66th (2009-10)	9(43)	8(42)	10(62)	7(62)	8(57)
61st (2004-05)	9 (34)	10 (46)	13 (67)	13 (85)	12 (69)
55th (1999-00)	6 (28)	6 (31)	9 (54)	9 (77)	8 (54)
50th (1993-94)	4 (17)	9 (44)	-	11 (69)	10 (62)
43rd (1987-88)	5 (20)	8 (36)	-	10 (67)	10 (62)
38th (1983)	4 (15)	6 (29)	-	8 (55)	8 (49)
<p>Note: 1. For 38th, 43rd and 50th rounds, no separate category of social group 'OBC' was there and the category 'others' included 'OBC' category also.</p> <p>2. Figures in parentheses are the corresponding unemployment rates (UR).</p>					
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T: 5.17: Unemployment rate (UR) (number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (ps+ss) for different general educational levels for each social group

All India										
Social Group	General Educational Level									
	Not Lit-erate	Liter-ate And Up To Primary	Middle	Sec-ondary	Higher Sec-ondary	Diplo-ma/ Cer-tificate	Grad-uate	Post Gradu-ate And Above	Sec-ondary And Above	All
rural male										
ST	1	15	24	46	28	27	115	21	49	16
SC	3	13	25	33	48	73	60	57	43	17
OBC	5	8	11	14	28	78	78	37	31	13
others	6	8	19	19	40	119	48	62	35	20
all (incl. n.r.)	3	10	18	21	35	90	65	52	35	16
rural female										
ST	0	15	26	33	53	30	269	280	61	9
SC	0	10	36	71	127	313	397	78	134	15
OBC	0	2	26	40	150	435	169	234	120	15
others	0	4	11	47	188	275	188	167	123	25
all (incl..)	0	5	23	47	153	331	211	184	118	16
rural person										
ST	0	15	25	44	33	28	136	52	51	14
SC	2	13	27	41	58	120	109	62	58	16
OBC	2	6	15	18	44	153	93	88	43	13
others	4	7	18	24	61	146	66	80	48	22
all (incl. n.r.)	2	9	18	26	51	138	86	80	48	17
urban male										
ST	0	28	41	25	124	72	83	20	69	45
SC	8	27	29	31	55	100	47	34	44	29
OBC	10	13	21	24	45	55	57	58	42	27
others	14	14	28	16	38	40	34	43	30	27
all (incl. n.r.)	10	16	26	22	45	53	42	46	36	28
urban female										
ST	0	0	14	121	170	221	117	227	150	42
SC	3	4	54	71	159	88	210	138	134	43
OBC	8	8	28	133	113	123	212	244	169	62
others	7	8	50	121	102	63	83	63	87	65
all (incl. n.r.)	9	5	37	118	113	94	135	112	122	57
urban person										
ST	0	22	36	42	129	98	91	86	84	45
SC	6	22	33	37	68	97	82	53	59	32
OBC	9	12	23	35	54	67	86	99	60	34
others	12	13	32	26	46	43	42	48	39	33
all (incl. n.r.)	9	15	28	32	52	61	58	61	49	33

Source: NSS report no.543. Employment & unemployment situation among Social groups



T 5.18: Migrant households in different social groups and changes over time Number of migrant household per 1000 households in each social group during NSS 49th round (Jan-Jun, 1993) and 64th round (2007-08)

All-India						
Social groups	Rural		Urban		Rural + urban	
	49 th round (Jan-Jun, 1993)	64 th round (Jul.07-Jun.08)	49 th round (Jan-Jun, 1993)	64 th round (Jul.07-Jun.08)	49 th round (Jan-Jun,1993)	64 th round (jul.07-Jun.08)
ST	27	19	29	62	27	23
SC	9	11	21	28	11	14
OBC		12		34		17
Others	9	15 (13)	23	33 (33)	13	22 (20)
All	11	13	22	33	14	19

Source: NSS Report No. 533: Migration in India, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008), MOSPI

T 5.19: Migration rate for different social groups (Number of migrants per 1000 persons of each social group for each category of persons during 2007-08)

All-India						
Social group	Category of persons					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
55th round (1999-2000)						
scheduled tribe	56	357	204	282	411	345
scheduled caste	64	434	244	225	393	305
other backward class	65	428	242	237	417	323
others	81	443	259	276	426	347
All (incl. n.r.)	69	426	244	257	418	334
64th round (2007-08)						
scheduled tribe	47	440	238	288	430	356
scheduled caste	49	482	260	235	447	337
other backward class	51	468	255	230	437	331
others	68	506	281	290	477	379
All (incl. n.r.)	54	477	261	259	456	354

Source: NSS Report No. 533: Migration in India, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008), MOSPI



T 5.20: Migration rates across different MPCE levels (Migration rates for different MPCE decile class and per 1000 distribution of migrants by decile classes during 2007-08)

All-India						
MPCE decile class	Migration Rate			Per 1000 Distribution of Migrants		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural						
0-10	26	388	209	46	84	80
10-20	31	423	227	55	91	87
20-30	34	437	235	61	93	90
30-40	34	445	237	62	94	91
40-50	37	472	250	67	99	96
50-60	45	482	257	83	100	99
60-70	41	481	252	77	99	97
70-80	53	522	279	99	108	107
80-90	70	540	294	132	111	113
90-100	166	592	366	318	119	140
all groups	54	477	261	1000	1000	1000
Urban						
0-10	96	357	229	35	83	65
10-20	142	414	277	54	93	78
20-30	160	412	284	60	93	80
30-40	175	429	298	67	94	84
40-50	238	455	342	92	100	97
50-60	267	478	368	104	104	104
60-70	301	478	385	118	103	109
70-80	347	500	419	136	108	118
80-90	373	501	432	148	106	122
90-100	462	555	505	186	116	143
all groups	259	456	354	1000	1000	1000

Source: NSS Report No. 533: Migration in India, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008), MOSPI



**T 5.21: Reasons for Migration as per location of last residence. ALL India
(rural +urban) (Male +female)**

Reason For Migration	Location Of Last Residence								No. Of Migrants		
	Rural Areas Of Same District	Urban Areas Of Same District	Rural Areas Of Same State But other District	Urban Areas Of Same State But Another District	Rural Areas Of Another State	Urban Areas Of Another State	An- other Coun- try	All	Estrd. (00)	Sample	
In Search Of Employment	5	16	14	38	52	19	70	0	10	2249	419
In search of better employment	10	26	45	24	124	48	173	28	22	4781	706
Business	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	263	58
To take up employment / better employment	8	16	30	77	24	123	7	0	16	3588	597
Transfer of service/ contract	4	53	6	115	14	22	3	7	10	2163	650
Proximity to place of work	1	1	0	2	2	1	11	2	1	231	77
Studies	53	9	43	49	22	82	54	10	49	10945	520
Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	352	19
Social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)	3	1	6	1	25	0	7	0	4	887	167
Displacement by development project	2	18	0	1	43	7	0	0	3	770	24
Acquisition of own house/ flat	4	16	2	19	0	40	0	0	5	1043	124
Housing problems	5	4	1	3	3	2	0	0	4	961	92
Health care	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	312	33
Post retirement	0	0	2	0	0	39	0	0	1	185	27
Marriage	827	577	716	231	561	184	328	732	764	169455	9138
Migration of parent/earning member of the family	47	213	95	390	107	386	263	166	77	17156	2809
Other	23	43	27	30	14	43	26	0	24	5355	462
No reason	4	6	8	13	0	3	59	55	5	1097	159
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	221793	16081
per 1000 distribution of migrants	725	25	164	32	39	13	1	1	1000	x	x
Estimated number of migrants (00)	160843	5552	36353	7075	8656	2928	266	119	2.00E+05	x	x
sample no. of migrants	9744	931	2824	1303	789	365	91	34	16081	x	x

Source: NSS Report No. 533: Migration in India, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008), MOSPI



T 5.22 Number of households having MGNREG job card per 1000 households, per 1000 distribution of households by status of getting work in MGNREG works and average number of got work during last 365 days for each household social group days

Rural						
Household Social Group	Number of households having MGNREG job card per 1000 hhds.	Average number of days worked during last 365 days in MGNREG works by households that got MGNREG work	Per 1000 distribution of households by status of			
			Got MGNREG work	Sought but did not get MGNREG work	Did not seek MGNREG work	all (incl.n.r.)
ST	541	42	398	197	363	1000
SC	450	35	329	222	429	1000
OBC	306	42	209	183	583	1000
others	240	27	151	181	638	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	347	37	242	193	538	1000

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T: 5.23: State- wise number of households having MGNREG job card per 1000 households, per 1000 distribution of households by status of getting work in MGNREG works and average number of days got work during last 365 days for each household social group

States/ UTs.	No.of households having MGNREG job card per 1000 hhds	Household social group: Scheduled Tribe					Rural				average number of days worked in MGNREG by hhds. got MGNREG works
		per 1000 distribution of households by status of getting MGNREG work						sought but did not get MGNREG work	did not seek MGN- REG work	all incl. n.r.	
		Got work									
		less than 20 days	20 to 50 days	50 to 100 days	100 days or more	all					
Andhra Pradesh	694	78	195	265	29	567	181	252	1000	62	
Arunachal Pradesh	260	77	32	109	0	218	285	328	1000	51	
Assam	300	64	120	4	2	190	282	515	1000	28	
Bihar	294	79	3	4	0	87	522	388	1000	23	
Chhattisgarh	613	185	229	105	0	519	233	247	1000	36	
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	
Goa	195	0	0	0	0	0	6	994	1000	0	
Gujarat	450	203	84	27	0	314	96	512	1000	23	
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	940	1000	0	
Himachal Pradesh	543	57	170	125	40	392	143	465	1000	62	
Jammu & Kashmir	368	36	0	0	0	36	32	588	1000	14	
Jharkhand	391	140	29	20	0	189	245	491	1000	20	
Karnataka	300	147	12	27	0	186	98	716	1000	22	
Kerala	344	44	97	27	0	168	62	770	1000	44	
Madhya Pradesh	740	198	227	68	4	496	236	143	1000	31	
Maharashtra	214	46	11	6	0	63	218	719	1000	22	
Manipur	860	106	165	589	0	860	9	123	1000	62	
Meghalaya	490	71	171	182	0	424	141	353	1000	51	
Mizoram	913	27	138	704	17	886	35	48	1000	76	
Nagaland	695	241	126	253	0	619	154	224	1000	39	
Odisha	503	178	102	42	0	323	255	420	1000	26	
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	678	1000	0	
Rajasthan	828	22	135	617	3	776	82	93	1000	78	
Sikkim	552	69	79	374	0	522	8	470	1000	66	
Tamil Nadu	293	91	79	116	0	286	11	703	1000	41	

Contd....



T: 5.23: State- wise number of households having MGNREG job card per 1000 households, per 1000 distribution of households by status of getting work in MGNREG works and average number of days got work during last 365 days for each household social group

Tripura	884	9	227	640	0	876	39	80	1000	66
Uttarakhand	471	239	129	5	0	373	259	329	1000	19
Uttar Pradesh	140	13	84	42	0	140	304	556	1000	37
West Bengal	758	395	222	36	0	653	193	149	1000	22
A & N Islands	118	0	6	0	2	8	81	865	1000	61
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	122	0	122	0	0	122	0	878	1000	32
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	754	1000	0
Lakshadweep	392	42	213	132	0	387	21	592	1000	54
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all -India	541	143	129	123	3	398	197	363	1000	42

Source: NSS Report No. 543: Employment and unemployment situation among social groups in India

Section-6 :Land, Houses, Household Amenities and Assets of Scheduled Tribes

T 6.1 : State-wise Number and Area of Operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes

All Size Classes		(Area in '000 ha.)					
Sl. No.	STATES/UTs	2005-06		2010-11		% Variation	
		Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	927	1212	1059	1248	14.32	2.98
3	Arunachal Pradesh	106	352	107	380	0.15	8.16
4	Assam	438	490	438	517	0.06	5.42
5	Bihar	191	99	212	106	11.31	6.07
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1105	2210	1177	2159	6.46	-2.33
8	D & N Haveli	13	17	13	17	1.32	-1.6
9	Daman & Diu	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	17.2	8.45
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Goa	12	8	14	14	15.87	78.55
12	Gujarat	488	969	491	977	0.81	0.83
13	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	45	43	56	50	25.01	17.2
15	Jammu & Kashmir	184	144	181	130	-1.67	-9.56
16	Jharkhand	NA	NA	967	1431	NA	NA
17	Karnataka	439	725	473	705	7.62	-2.72
18	Kerala	87	30	95	34	9	14.06
19	Lakshadweep	9	2	9	2	0.46	-1.22
20	Madhya Pradesh	1627	3233	1782	3171	9.52	-1.94
21	Maharashtra	880	1529	864	1612	-1.84	5.46
22	Manipur	64	79	64	79	0.23	0.1
23	Meghalaya	203	238	209	286	3.05	20.36
24	Mizoram	90	107	92	105	2.31	-2.17
25	Nagaland	169	1170	177	1063	5	-9.09
26	Odisha	1407	1748	1426	1615	1.29	-7.64
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	967	1766	1120	1785	15.76	1.08
30	Sikkim	30	57	37	57	20.95	-0.11
31	Tamil Nadu	69	75	74	74	8.07	-1.94
32	Tripura	156	113	173	153	11.03	36.09
33	Uttar Pradesh	56	70	71	80	27.58	13.67
34	Uttarakhand	30	48	30	48	-0.17	-0.7
35	West Bengal	552	396	582	397	5.56	0.22
	TOTAL	10343	16929	11993	18294	15.95	8.06

Note: (1) Data for the year 2005-06 for Jharkhand not collected. (2) Data for the year 2005-06 for Maharashtra and Bihar is estimated. (3) % variation is based on absolute figures. (4) Neg. = Negligible (i.e., less than 500 units/hectare). (5) NA = Not available.

Source: AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2010 -11



T 6.2: State-wise percentage distribution of number of operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Agriculture Census 2005-06					Agriculture Census 2010-11				
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large
1	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	55.29	25.01	14.79	4.58	0.33	58.99	24.87	12.6	3.29	0.25
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19.56	23.24	28.35	24.97	3.9	18.09	17.85	31.81	26.15	6.1
4	Assam	57.14	27.13	12.15	3.48	0.09	59.27	22.29	14.43	3.92	0.09
5	Bihar	87.75	8.3	3.17	0.73	0.05	87.19	8.41	3.8	0.57	0.02
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	42.92	24.23	20.81	10.33	1.71	45.25	25.16	19.4	8.82	1.38
8	D & N Haveli	52.69	29.24	12.89	4.7	0.48	55	27.99	12.1	4.48	0.43
9	Daman & Diu	90.92	8.28	0.8	0	0	93.07	6.11	0.68	0.14	0
10	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Goa	81.08	12.59	4.35	1.74	0.24	71.52	15.03	9.42	3.79	0.24
12	Gujarat	38.24	27.7	22.24	10.74	1.08	39.46	27.58	21.64	10.06	1.26
13	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	68.84	19.63	9.12	2.28	0.14	70.64	18.8	8.63	1.82	0.11
15	Jammu & Kashmir	76.56	14.94	6.91	1.54	0.05	78.34	14.68	5.87	1.06	0.05
16	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60.86	17.75	13.15	6.97	1.27
17	Karnataka	43.61	30.54	18.2	6.87	0.78	47.08	30.33	16.47	5.51	0.6
18	Kerala	90.71	7.06	1.88	0.33	0.02	90.42	6.43	2.68	0.45	0.02
19	Lakshadweep	96.02	2.6	1.17	0.2	0.01	96.04	2.59	1.16	0.2	0.01
20	Madhya Pradesh	38.47	28.19	21.17	10.84	1.34	42.03	28.72	19.64	8.66	0.95
21	Maharashtra	34.9	34.2	22.1	8.2	0.6	36.58	33.47	20.74	8.02	1.18
22	Manipur	44.4	34.1	19.46	2.03	0	44.54	34.1	19.33	2.03	0
23	Meghalaya	55.25	27.27	14.16	3.2	0.12	52.18	29.17	15.28	3.25	0.12
24	Mizoram	48.38	34.64	15.33	1.61	0.04	54.64	32.4	10.81	1.87	0.28
25	Nagaland	7.3	7.93	21.74	45.04	18	4.24	11.43	26.45	43.71	14.16
26	Odisha	54.79	29.6	12.46	2.94	0.21	66.61	23.55	8.3	1.46	0.08
27	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	47.55	24.06	17.85	9.04	1.5	52.99	23.61	15.21	7.05	1.15
30	Sikkim	47.66	23.04	16.4	10.59	2.31	53.72	19.8	15.08	9.85	1.56
31	Tamil Nadu	60.37	25.56	11.43	2.51	0.13	65.16	23.46	9.1	2.14	0.14
32	Tripura	75.53	16.4	7.35	0.7	0.02	69.16	18.48	10.57	1.77	0.02
33	Uttar Pradesh	61.69	21.38	11.27	5.02	0.65	66.84	19.2	9.15	4.22	0.59
34	Uttarakhand	58.43	14.33	15.11	11.25	0.87	57.63	14.95	15.49	11.05	0.87
35	West Bengal	81.99	13.97	3.8	0.24	0	83.95	12.88	3.04	0.13	0
	All India	49.48	25.62	16.44	7.38	1.08	53.9	23.99	14.82	6.32	0.96

Note: (1) Data for the year 2005-06 for Jharkhand not collected. (2) NA = Not available.

Source: AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2010 -11



T 6.3: State-wise percentage distribution of area operated by operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Agriculture Census 2005-06					Agriculture Census 2010-11				
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large
1	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	20.45	26.94	29.69	19.28	3.63	24.31	29.54	27.79	15.27	3.09
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.08	9.21	23.96	47.71	16.04	2.86	6.71	24.6	40.6	25.22
4	Assam	23.86	29.75	29.1	16.13	1.15	22.42	26.25	33.17	17.03	1.14
5	Bihar	54.41	21.05	15.9	7.05	1.59	52.83	21.56	19.5	5.57	0.54
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	10.12	17.37	27.98	29.96	14.56	11.73	19.6	28.28	27.75	12.64
8	D & N Haveli	20.68	28.32	25.78	20.03	5.18	21.74	29.1	25.33	19.28	4.55
9	Daman & Diu	65.25	29.44	5.31	0	0	67.24	24.22	4.75	3.78	0
10	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Goa	39.4	23.38	16.32	14.96	5.95	26.73	23.18	27.01	19.55	3.53
12	Gujarat	8.96	20.11	30.91	30.96	9.06	9.08	20	30.03	28.87	12.01
13	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	30.08	28.55	26.15	12.85	2.38	32.15	29.04	25.93	10.91	1.97
15	Jammu & Kashmir	37.27	26.92	24.12	10.69	1.01	39.82	28.97	22.13	8.14	0.95
16	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.31	16.74	24.75	26.91	13.3
17	Karnataka	13.41	26.45	29.7	23.74	6.7	15.76	28.71	29.31	20.66	5.56
18	Kerala	54.42	26.66	13.43	4.55	0.94	49.82	23.39	17.82	6.69	2.28
19	Lakshadweep	69.31	13.87	11.3	5.09	0.42	68.94	14.04	11.44	5.16	0.43
20	Madhya Pradesh	9.78	20.31	28.83	31.7	9.37	12.07	22.86	29.63	28.06	7.38
21	Maharashtra	10.9	25.85	32.3	26.15	4.8	10.53	25.52	29.61	24.36	9.98
22	Manipur	19.99	34.01	38.57	7.43	0	20.09	34.04	38.48	7.39	0
23	Meghalaya	22.86	30.84	30.69	14.23	1.39	21.33	33.63	30.64	13.01	1.38
24	Mizoram	25.05	38.17	29.89	6.45	0.44	28.81	36.05	22.99	8.43	3.72
25	Nagaland	0.49	1.34	7.91	39.71	50.54	0.36	2.18	11.4	44.66	41.4
26	Odisha	24.77	33.21	26.82	12.99	2.22	36.21	33.68	21.36	7.57	1.19
27	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	12.33	18.65	27.18	28.89	12.96	15.66	20.88	26.35	25.7	11.41
30	Sikkim	9.92	16.09	23.26	31.52	19.21	12.29	15.35	23.75	34.06	14.55
31	Tamil Nadu	25.73	32.39	27.76	12.35	1.78	29.59	32.51	24.23	11.71	1.96
32	Tripura	37.63	31.54	25.33	5.04	0.46	29.75	29.48	30.99	9.45	0.33
33	Uttar Pradesh	20.04	24.46	24.43	22.99	8.07	23.98	24.33	22.39	21.4	7.9
34	Uttarakhand	13.13	12.67	26.67	40.65	6.88	12.73	13.44	27.32	39.66	6.86
35	West Bengal	54.34	30.24	13.79	1.62	0	59.24	28.02	11.79	0.95	0
	All India	14.58	21.81	26.83	25.97	10.81	17.26	22.6	26.27	23.76	10.11

Note: (1) Data for the year 2005-06 for Jharkhand not collected. (2) NA = Not available.

Source: AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2010 -11



T 6.4: HOUSEHOLDS BY THE CONDITION OF CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED BY THEM

(Excluding Institutional Households)									
State Code	Area Name	All Population - Total	ST Total	All Population (%) - Good	ST (%) - Good	All Population (%) - Livable	ST (%) - Livable	All Population (%) - Dilapidated	ST (%) - Dilapidated
0	INDIA	246,692,667	23,329,105	53.11	40.62	41.54	53.13	5.35	6.25
1	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2,015,088	262,419	54.11	32.82	42.00	61.53	3.89	5.65
2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,476,581	92,017	72.39	68.37	25.97	29.69	1.64	1.94
5	UTTARAKHAND	1,997,068	63,322	66.82	58.24	29.73	37.96	3.44	3.79
8	RAJASTHAN	12,581,303	1,836,014	50.97	31.28	45.15	62.28	3.89	6.43
9	UTTAR PRADESH	32,924,266	512,649	42.84	40.62	50.56	52.46	6.59	6.92
10	BIHAR	18,940,629	423,568	36.06	30.57	56.59	62.39	7.35	7.04
11	SIKKIM	128,131	46,013	56.54	54.69	38.04	40.07	5.42	5.24
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	261,614	172,913	51.78	54.50	44.93	42.62	3.29	2.88
13	NAGALAND	399,965	349,022	52.43	52.87	45.76	45.59	1.81	1.54
14	MANIPUR	507,152	173,757	54.14	39.18	41.23	56.74	4.64	4.08
15	MIZORAM	221,077	211,626	62.32	62.41	34.86	34.77	2.82	2.82
16	TRIPURA	842,781	259,322	54.24	52.75	40.69	42.19	5.07	5.06
17	MEGHALAYA	538,299	456,683	48.07	47.80	45.94	46.26	6.00	5.94
18	ASSAM	6,367,295	887,226	32.77	32.37	56.38	60.15	10.85	7.48
19	WEST BENGAL	20,067,299	1,273,423	40.89	27.46	47.36	57.86	11.75	14.68
20	JHARKHAND	6,181,607	1,718,359	43.37	36.62	52.17	58.92	4.46	4.46
21	ODISHA	9,661,085	2,240,142	29.53	19.07	62.13	72.33	8.33	8.60
22	CHHATTISGARH	5,622,850	1,747,575	46.56	43.08	49.51	53.59	3.93	3.32
23	MADHYA PRADESH	14,967,597	3,213,683	52.30	38.84	43.68	55.12	4.03	6.04
24	GUJARAT	12,181,718	1,837,844	67.26	51.18	31.21	46.62	1.54	2.19
25	DAMAN & DIU	60,381	3,334	68.15	57.38	31.29	39.38	0.56	3.24
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	73,063	33,367	66.75	54.37	32.75	44.80	0.50	0.83
27	MAHARASHTRA	23,830,580	2,445,645	64.07	47.98	31.63	44.12	4.30	7.90
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	21,024,534	1,560,035	69.73	57.85	26.77	36.45	3.50	5.70
29	KARNATAKA	13,179,911	936,995	60.07	50.01	35.99	43.71	3.94	6.27
30	GOA	322,813	33,662	76.14	68.56	22.34	29.03	1.52	2.41
31	LAKSHADWEEP	10,703	10,028	78.65	78.92	20.57	20.33	0.78	0.75
32	KERALA	7,716,370	136,006	66.32	38.38	28.41	45.30	5.27	16.32
33	TAMIL NADU	18,493,003	384,713	70.20	59.76	27.96	37.46	1.85	2.79
35	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	93,376	7,743	66.51	86.45	31.25	13.30	2.24	0.25

Source: Census 2011



T 6.5: Main Source of Drinking Water 2011

	Area	Within the Premises		Near the Premises		Away from the Premises	
		All India	ST	All India	ST	All India	ST
Total	Rural	35.01	14.13	42.93	49.48	22.06	36.39
	Urban	71.22	55.07	20.74	29.06	8.05	15.88
	Total	46.58	19.72	35.84	46.69	17.58	33.59
Tapwater from treated source	Rural	50.01	36.29	39.55	48.2	10.44	15.5
	Urban	79.62	70.65	16.3	22.2	4.08	7.15
	Total	68.37	53.67	25.13	35.05	6.5	11.28
Tapwater from un-treated source	Rural	39.27	26.09	48.58	56.91	12.16	17
	Urban	54.5	43.68	36.11	41.73	9.39	14.59
	Total	42.9	28.7	45.61	54.66	11.5	16.65
Covered well (Well - 2001)	Rural	43.16	17.91	32.22	42.56	24.62	39.52
	Urban	76.9	56.68	14.63	25.52	8.47	17.8
	Total	54.46	23.5	26.33	40.11	19.21	36.39
Un-covered well	Rural	26.64	12.84	38.4	40.33	34.96	46.84
	Urban	68.34	43.85	19.27	29.52	12.38	26.63
	Total	32.99	14.33	35.49	39.81	31.52	45.86
Handpump	Rural	32.85	9.66	45.01	56.56	22.14	33.78
	Urban	55.22	28.11	29.41	42.03	15.37	29.86
	Total	35.38	10.52	43.24	55.88	21.37	33.6
Tubewell/ Borehole	Rural	34.48	17.11	39.32	47.48	26.2	35.41
	Urban	70.26	52.6	19.18	27.55	10.56	19.85
	Total	46.49	22.18	32.56	44.63	20.95	33.19
Spring	Rural	0	0	32.21	28.44	67.79	71.56
	Urban	0	0	62.86	52.82	37.14	47.18
	Total	0	0	35.24	29.93	64.76	70.07
River/Canal	Rural	0	0	37.22	29.44	62.78	70.56
	Urban	0	0	62.19	41.68	37.81	58.32
	Total	0	0	39.44	29.81	60.56	70.19
Tank/Pond/Lake	Rural	0	0	58.47	42.14	41.53	57.86
	Urban	0	0	59.82	56.01	40.18	43.99
	Total	0	0	58.67	43.65	41.33	56.35
Other sources	Rural	0	0	37.58	29.95	62.42	70.05
	Urban	0	0	44.4	36.86	55.6	63.14
	Total	0	0	40.14	31.57	59.86	68.43

Source: Census 2011



T 6.6: Location and source of drinking water for the households of different social group

Location of source of drinking water		All Social Group				Scheduled Tribe			
		% of HH by source	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	% of HH by source	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away
percentage of Households by location of drinking water		100	46.6	35.8	17.6	100	19.7	46.7	33.6
Main Source of Drinking Water	Tapwater from treated source	32	68.4	25.1	6.5	14.6	53.7	35.1	11.3
	Tapwater from un-treated source	11.6	42.9	45.6	11.5	9.8	28.7	54.7	16.6
	Covered well	1.6	54.5	26.3	19.2	1.9	23.5	40.1	36.4
	Un-covered well	9.4	33	35.5	31.5	19.1	14.3	39.8	45.9
	Handpump	33.5	35.4	43.2	21.4	39.2	10.5	55.9	33.6
	Tubewell/Bore-hole	8.5	46.5	32.6	21	7.8	22.2	44.6	33.2
	Spring	0.5	0	35.2	64.8	3.1	0	29.9	70.1
	River/ Canal	0.6	0	39.4	60.6	2	0	29.8	70.2
	Tank/pond/lake	0.8	0	58.7	41.3	1.1	0	43.6	56.4
	Other sources	1.5	0	40.1	59.9	1.3	0	31.6	68.4

Source: Census 2011



T 6.7: Households By Location of The Main Source Of Drinking Water

S. No.	Area	Total Number of Households (all categories)			Total Number of Households (ST)		
		Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away
	India	46.6	35.8	17.6	19.7	46.7	33.6
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	60.6	27	12.4	61	15.7	23.3
2	Andhra Pradesh	43.2	37.3	19.5	21	45.7	33.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	41.1	37.4	21.6	36.5	40.4	23.1
4	Assam	54.8	26.7	18.5	47.3	28.9	23.8
5	Bihar	50.1	37.9	12	40.9	41.4	17.7
6	Chandigarh	86.1	11.6	2.2	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	19	54.5	26.5	9.1	57.7	33.2
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52.6	36.4	10.9	28.7	50.2	21
9	Daman & Diu	76.4	22.1	1.5	57.6	36.9	5.5
10	Goa	79.7	15.5	4.8	58.7	28.9	12.4
11	Gujarat	64	23.5	12.4	28.8	46.4	24.8
12	Haryana	66.5	21.4	12.1	0	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	55.5	35	9.5	48.9	41.2	9.9
14	Jammu & Kashmir	48.2	28.7	23.1	15.3	39.2	45.5
15	Jharkhand	23.2	44.9	31.9	8.3	49.4	42.3
16	Karnataka	44.5	37.3	18.2	27.2	45.6	27.2
17	Kerala	77.7	14.1	8.2	44.3	30.4	25.4
18	Lakshadweep	83.7	14.3	2	83.9	14.2	1.9
19	Madhya Pradesh	23.9	45.6	30.5	8.4	50.1	41.5
20	Maharashtra	59.4	27.5	13.1	33.9	43.3	22.8
21	Manipur	16.1	46.2	37.8	14.3	51	34.6
22	Meghalaya	24.1	43.2	32.7	18.8	46.2	35
23	Mizoram	31.2	46.7	22.2	30.6	47	22.4
24	Nagaland	29.3	42.4	28.3	26.1	44.1	29.8
25	Nct Of Delhi	78.4	15.4	6.2	0	0	0
26	Odisha	22.4	42.2	35.4	6.2	49.2	44.6
27	Puducherry	77.4	21.5	1.1	0	0	0
28	Punjab	85.9	10	4.1	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	35	39	25.9	11	47.5	41.5
30	Sikkim	52.6	29.7	17.7	48.8	31.7	19.5
31	Tamil Nadu	34.9	58.1	7	21.1	65.9	13
32	Tripura	37.1	30.5	32.4	14.2	32.2	53.6
33	Uttar Pradesh	51.9	36	12.1	43	38.8	18.2
34	Uttarakhand	58.3	26.6	15.2	55.8	31.1	13.1
35	West Bengal	38.6	34.7	26.6	18.6	44.3	37.1

Source: Census 2011



T 6.8: Percentage of household having latrine and bathing facility within premises and waste water outlet

Area Name	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises		Night soil removed by human		Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises		Open defecation		Number of households having bathing facility within the premises		Waste water outlet connected to (Closed drainage)	
	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All
India	22.6	46.9	0.1	0.3	77.4	53.1	74.7		17.3	42	6.1	18.1
Jammu & Kashmir	26.7	51.2	5.2	8.9	73.3	48.8	71.1	46.1	23.7	52.4	3.5	12.6
Himachal Pradesh	62	69.1	0.2	0	38	30.9	36.7	29.7	57	67.5	21.5	24.8
Uttarakhand	46.1	65.8	0.1	0.2	53.9	34.2	51.5	33.1	42.5	60.5	14.4	19
Rajasthan	7.9	35	0	0	92.1	65	91.7	64.3	7.5	36.8	2.7	10.7
Uttar Pradesh	35.5	35.6	0.5	1	64.5	64.4	62.3	63	27.3	29	14.7	12.9
Bihar	13.7	23.1	0.1	0.1	86.3	76.9	85	75.8	7	11.3	4.4	6.7
Sikkim	85.9	87.2	0	0	14.1	12.8	12.8	11.3	61.8	65.1	12.1	14.6
Arunachal Pradesh	58.4	62	0.4	0.4	41.6	38	38.8	34.8	24.7	29	5.2	6
Nagaland	74.8	76.5	0.2	0.2	25.2	23.5	17.8	16.5	51.2	52.4	4.2	4.8
Manipur	82.3	89.3	0.9	2	17.7	10.7	16.4	8.9	27.3	31.1	3.7	4.1
Mizoram	91.9	91.9	0.1	0.1	8.1	8.1	6.6	6.6	65.4	65.2	12.9	13.1
Tripura	63.7	86	0.2	0.1	36.3	14	30.3	11.5	6.6	18.9	1.7	3.7
Meghalaya	61	62.9	0.4	0.4	39	37.1	36.2	34.3	30.7	33.3	4.5	5.7
Assam	43.3	64.9	0.2	0.3	56.7	35.1	54	33.2	13.8	24.5	2	3.6
West Bengal	24.4	58.8	0.3	0.6	75.6	41.2	73.2	38.6	9.6	27.1	3	9.2
Jharkhand	8.3	22	0	0	91.7	78	90.8	77	5.2	16.5	1.8	7.2
Odisha	7.1	22	0.1	0.3	92.9	78	91.6	76.6	3.4	14.1	1.1	4.3
Chhattisgarh	14.8	24.6	0	0	85.2	75.4	84.6	74	4.1	14.8	1.9	5.3
Madhya Pradesh	8.5	28.8	0	0	91.5	71.2	90.9	70	5.4	25.8	1.9	9.8
Gujarat	24.3	57.3	0	0	75.7	42.7	73.5	40.4	19.9	56.5	10.8	37.3
Daman & Diu	36.9	78.2	0	0	63.1	21.8	54.1	10.5	40	70.7	22.7	39
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.9	54.7	0.2	0.2	83.1	45.3	80.8	40	14.2	51.7	4.2	27
Maharashtra	30.1	53.1	0	0	69.9	46.9	59.7	34	37.2	64.3	15.7	33.2
Andhra Pradesh	19.5	49.6	0	0	80.5	50.4	78	48	19.4	50.6	8.4	21.6
Karnataka	28.7	51.2	0	0.1	71.3	48.8	66.9	45	56.7	74.8	13.7	26.1
Goa	59.9	79.7	0	0	40.1	20.3	36.3	16.4	52.2	81.4	17	43.7
Lakshadweep	98.3	97.8	0	0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.8	96.6	96	10.5	11.4
Kerala	71.4	95.2	0	0	28.6	4.8	25.7	3.8	41.5	81.2	9.2	25.2
Tamil Nadu	34.7	48.3	0.1	0.1	65.3	51.7	60.3	45.7	34.3	49.9	21.1	25.4
A & N Islands	88.2	70.1	0	0	11.8	29.9	11.5	27.5	85.1	63.5	9.5	7.4

Source: Census 2011



T 6.9: Households Cooking inside house and the type of fuel used

Area Name	Type of Fuel used for Cooking smoke emanating fuel		Type of Fuel used for Cooking non smoke emanating fuel	
	Fire-wood/Crop residue/Cowdung cake/Coal, Lighite, Charcoal (ALL)	Fire-wood/Crop residue/Cowdung cake/Coal, Lighite, Charcoal (ST)	Kerosene/LPG/PNG/Electricity/Biogas/No cooking (ALL INDIA)	Kerosene/LPG/PNG/Electricity/Biogas/No cooking (ST)
India	63.99	87.5	35.58	12
Jammu & Kashmir	63.21	87.47	36.63	12.35
Himachal Pradesh	56.65	62.08	43.33	37.9
Uttarakhand	48.82	57.82	51.14	42.11
Rajasthan	72.89	93.87	27.06	6.06
Uttar Pradesh	78.46	76.18	21.43	23.66
Bihar	88.66	92.81	10.23	6.29
Sikkim	42.21	49.57	57.76	50.41
Arunachal Pradesh	69.42	76.05	30.53	23.91
Nagaland	78.94	83.28	20.97	16.66
Manipur	67.58	83.71	31.78	16.15
Mizoram	44.94	45.51	55.01	54.44
Tripura	80.09	93.25	19.82	6.67
Meghalaya	78.81	85	21.09	14.91
Assam	76.08	87.14	23.73	12.82
West Bengal	74.6	88.33	22.88	8.12
Jharkhand	86.42	95.29	12.98	4.18
Odisha	84.66	95.46	13.69	2.37
Chhattisgarh	87.38	96.64	12.54	3.33
Madhya Pradesh	79.42	95.9	20.53	4.07
Gujarat	46.79	84.78	53.16	15.16
Daman & Diu	10.18	46.38	89.68	53.58
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.65	84.6	59.34	15.39
Maharashtra	45.43	75.27	54.45	24.61
Andhra Pradesh	46.63	76.64	53.24	23.2
Karnataka	59.52	80.17	40.39	19.73
Goa	21.06	54.25	78.89	45.71
Lakshadweep	59.88	61.33	40.1	38.66
Kerala	62.2	88.39	37.76	11.57
Tamil Nadu	35.02	53.54	64.93	46.42
A & N Islands	27.77	45.67	72.19	54.33

Source: Census-2011



T 6.10: Households Cooking outside house and the type of fuel used

Area Name	Type of Fuel used for Cooking smoke emanating fuel		Type of Fuel used for Cooking non smoke emanating fuel	
	Fire-wood/Crop residue/Cowdung cake/Coal, Lighite, Charcoal (ALL INDIA)	Fire-wood/Crop residue/Cowdung cake/Coal, Lighite, Charcoal (ST)	Kerosene/LPG/PNG/Electricity/Biogas/No cooking (ALL INDIA)	Kerosene/ LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/ Biogas/No cooking (ST)
India	91.9	95.62	7.21	3.34
Jammu & Kashmir	85.9	94.69	13.73	5.27
Himachal Pradesh	75.87	78.77	24.11	21.23
Uttarakhand	86.92	89.94	13.04	10.01
Rajasthan	96.23	98.68	3.68	1.26
Uttar Pradesh	95.32	94.68	4.47	4.88
Bihar	96.33	96.93	2.03	1.39
Sikkim	86.12	87.63	13.85	12.35
Arunachal Pradesh	74.66	69.98	25.19	29.81
Nagaland	80.12	81.13	19.81	18.81
Manipur	86.8	94.36	12.85	5.6
Mizoram	75.17	75.1	24.79	24.86
Tripura	95.55	97.13	4.35	2.66
Meghalaya	96.83	97.35	3.1	2.61
Assam	93.43	94.44	5.64	5.45
West Bengal	92.04	92.85	3.61	2.29
Jharkhand	96.32	97.7	2.55	1.25
Odisha	94.14	94.5	2.31	0.78
Chhattisgarh	98	99.02	1.9	0.91
Madhya Pradesh	95.41	98.73	4.46	1.24
Gujarat	90.42	94.93	9.52	4.99
Daman & Diu	79.42	81.58	20.28	18.42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.31	91.84	23.63	8.08
Maharashtra	90.59	94.7	9.22	5.04
Andhra Pradesh	91.17	96.99	8.75	2.94
Karnataka	91.46	96.6	8.42	3.29
Goa	56.87	79.32	42.95	20.43
Lakshadweep	85.18	85.21	14.82	14.79
Kerala	84.6	97.42	15.34	2.52
Tamil Nadu	87	91.05	12.95	8.82
A & N Island	86.6	89.81	13.21	10.19

Source: Census-2011



T 6.11: Percentage of ST households having Bank Account and possessing few durable assets- a comparative picture of ST and All social group

Area Name	households availing banking services		Television		Bicycle		Computer / Laptop		Mobile only		Both (land line and mobile)		two wheeler		four wheeler		Households with TV, Computer/ Telephone/ mobile phone and Scooter/ Car		Does'nt have any	
	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All
India	44.98	58.7	21.9	47.2	36.4	44.8	4.4	6.3	31.1	53.2	1.8	6	9	21	1.6	4.7	1.3	4.6	37.3	17.8
Jammu & Kashmir	54.6	70	17.4	51	1.9	10.3	3.9	5.5	33.6	59.3	3.7	6.6	2.8	12.9	3.5	7.5	0.8	3.8	37.5	17.3
Himachal Pradesh	89.1	89.1	68.2	74.4	5.9	9.5	5.7	5.6	63.4	61.5	10.4	13.4	11.4	15.5	8.3	8.3	2.9	4.1	11.8	8.9
Uttarakhand	80.39	80.7	58.5	62	46.4	31.3	7.6	7.8	63.5	64.8	4.6	6.6	20.6	22.9	4.2	6.2	3.7	6.3	11.7	13.8
Rajasthan	65.97	68	14	37.6	19.6	28.6	3.5	5.1	41.1	62.5	1.3	5.6	12.6	24.1	1.4	4.7	0	3.6	46.2	21.2
Uttar Pradesh	67.62	72	31.2	33.2	62.3	67.8	8.9	6.2	53.3	61.2	2.6	2.4	15.5	19.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	2.8	15.1	11.4
Bihar	35.54	44.4	9.7	14.5	48	48.7	7.5	6.2	40.8	51.6	1.8	1.6	5.2	8.1	1.2	1.7	0.7	1	30.5	25.6
Sikkim	67.95	67.5	52.3	54.7	0.9	0.9	7.3	8.2	64.2	67.7	3.1	3.5	3	2.8	9.2	8.3	3.9	3.9	21.6	18.2
Arunachal Pradesh	55.46	53	37.7	41.1	11.8	19.5	6.2	6.2	36.6	39.8	5.4	5.6	16.6	14	9.8	7.9	3.9	3.6	36.6	30.7
Nagaland	33.76	34.9	35.9	37.9	6.3	7.9	7	7.2	46.7	48.6	2.9	3.2	6.3	6.3	8.3	7.8	3.3	3.3	34.7	32.3
Manipur	24.84	29.6	30	47.4	18.8	44.6	6.6	6.9	37.5	52.3	2	2.2	9.3	19.8	3.7	6	2.2	3.8	32.7	17.2
Mizoram	54.94	54.9	55.4	55.1	4.3	4.3	12.6	12.7	63.9	63.9	7.2	7.2	14.1	13.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.7	19.1	19
Tripura	70.72	79.2	27.6	44.9	24.5	39.3	5.8	6.3	28.1	42.7	1.7	3.3	4.6	8.2	1.1	2.2	0.7	1.5	44.7	27.8
Meghalaya	34.71	37.5	30.4	33.7	13.4	13.3	5.4	6.1	36.3	39.1	1.6	2.4	5	5.4	5.1	5.4	2.1	2.5	37.9	35.8
Assam	40.6	44.1	24.2	27.5	64.2	55	7	7.7	40.8	43.4	1.7	2.3	8.8	10.2	2.7	3.8	1.6	2.6	18.6	23.6
West Bengal	38.19	48.8	16.3	35.3	52.6	57.2	5.2	6.1	23.8	42.9	1.3	4	3.5	8.5	0.9	2.2	0.6	2	33.1	22.8
Jharkhand	41.91	53.9	11.3	26.8	62.9	58.8	3.9	5.4	23.8	44.1	0.9	1.9	7.5	16.1	0.9	2.8	0.8	2.9	27.2	21
Odisha	35	45	7.6	26.7	55.7	61	2.6	3.7	16.1	35.6	0.7	2.4	4.6	14.5	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.1	36.7	25.5
Chattisgarh	46.16	48.8	13.6	31.3	56.9	61	2.1	3.4	14.2	27.2	0.7	2	6.7	15.6	0.5	2.2	0.5	2.6	35.8	27.1
Madhya Pradesh	41.54	46.6	9.7	32.1	27.6	39.7	3	4.5	17.9	40.6	0.7	3	5.6	18.8	0.4	2.7	0.4	2.8	56	32.6
Gujarat	38.6	57.9	24.8	53.8	29.7	34.8	3.1	5.7	38.9	58.6	1.6	7.1	16.1	34.1	1.7	6.1	1.2	6.3	39.8	18.7
Daman & Diu	66.89	65.4	66.9	61	45.9	30.4	3	6.5	68.9	76	2.1	6.3	33.8	31.4	3.1	5.9	2.2	6	10.7	7.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.5	56.7	31.7	47.2	24.9	24.4	2.9	5.5	34.1	57.3	1.4	3.3	19.6	25.5	2.7	5.7	1.1	5	42.9	24.8
Maharashtra	47.95	68.9	30.2	56.8	22.7	30.5	4.9	7.5	32.8	53.7	3	9.1	10.5	24.9	1.6	5.9	2.1	7.2	43	19
Andhra Pradesh	42.6	53.1	35.2	58.8	22.8	32.1	5.3	5.8	40.7	54.9	1.4	4.1	8.9	18.6	1.1	2.7	1.2	3.9	36.4	19.4
Karnataka	47.37	61.1	44.2	60	30.4	33.9	6.4	8	49.2	56.5	3.3	8.1	13.9	25.6	2.3	6.3	2.2	7	23.9	14.3
Goa	81.22	86.8	65.1	81.1	21.1	24.6	16.1	18.4	56	53.8	12.9	23.3	44.8	56.9	9.7	24.6	9.7	22.2	9.9	4.6
Lakshadweep	85.34	85.3	64.9	64	85.2	84.3	11	11	44.6	46.5	40.3	39	39.9	38.4	2.3	2.3	8.1	7.9	2	1.9
Kerala	54.71	74.2	39.6	76.8	7.4	20.4	5.7	9.5	46.3	46.8	11.4	31.3	7.7	24.1	3	10.2	2.4	8.6	23.5	4.8
Tamil Nadu	37.98	52.5	81	87	32.9	45.2	7.3	6.4	52.8	62.1	4	7.1	21.9	32.3	2.6	4.3	4.6	6.3	8.7	5.1
A&N Island	92.33	89.3	45.1	68.5	46.7	18.3	1.9	5.3	56.5	72.1	1.4	8.5	23.2	24.7	2.9	6.9	1.2	5.5	11.9	8.1

Source: Census 2011



T 6.12: Percentage of ST Households and their Main Source of lighting

Area Name	Main Source of lighting							
	Electricity		Kerosene		Solar energy		Others	
	ST	ALL	ST	ALL	ST	ALL	ST	ALL
India	51.7	67.2	45.6	31.4	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.9
Jammu & Kashmir	59.7	85.1	23.7	9.7	3.8	1	12.9	4.1
Himachal Pradesh	94.5	96.8	4.1	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3
Uttarakhand	83.7	87	13.6	11.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.7
Rajasthan	39.7	67	57.7	30.9	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	36.7	36.8	60.8	61.9	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.8
Bihar	11.5	16.4	86.9	82.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6
Sikkim	91.5	92.5	7.4	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	66.2	65.7	12.3	18.5	4	2.9	17.5	13
Nagaland	81.2	81.6	15.9	15.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.5
Manipur	57.8	68.3	32	25.1	4.9	1.9	5.3	4.6
Mizoram	84.3	84.2	13.4	13.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tripura	46.9	68.4	48.6	29.1	3.8	1.9	0.7	0.6
Meghalaya	59.2	60.9	38.6	37	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3
Assam	28	37	69.3	61.8	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.4
West Bengal	31.7	54.5	66.2	43.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8
Jharkhand	29.3	45.8	68.9	53.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Odisha	15.6	43	82.3	55.3	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.3
Chhattisgarh	56.8	75.3	40.1	23.2	2.2	0.9	1	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	54	67.1	44.6	32.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5
Gujarat	80	90.4	17.6	8.1	0.4	0.1	2	1.4
Daman & Diu	96.6	99.1	2.5	0.8	0	0	0.8	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	90.8	95.2	8.4	4.4	0.1	0	0.7	0.4
Maharashtra	59.8	83.9	36.2	14.5	1.2	0.2	2.8	1.4
Andhra Pradesh	80	92.2	18.2	6.9	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.7
Karnataka	83.6	90.6	15	8.6	0.4	0.2	1	0.6
Goa	93.8	96.9	4.8	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.5
Lakshadweep	99.7	99.7	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.1
Kerala	62.8	94.4	34.5	5.2	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Tamil Nadu	84.4	93.4	13.6	5.9	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94	86.1	3.8	12.9	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.8

Source: Census 2011



T 6.13: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water during last 365 days

Major source (most often used) of drinking water	Household social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All (inc. n. r)
Rural					
Bottled water	2	5	6	6	5
Tap	185	301	326	310	301
Tube well/hand pump	561	589	516	556	547
Protected well	75	34	59	57	55
Unprotected well					
Unprotected well	120	49	68	40	63
All well (Protected and Unprotected)	195	83	127	97	118
Tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	7	7	9	6	8
Other Tank/pond	4	2	3	4	3
River/canal/lake	17	5	6	4	7
Spring	27	3	2	11	7
Harvested rainwater	0	1	1	1	1
Others	1	4	4	3	3
Urban					
Bottled water	30	11	26	32	27
Tap	685	698	716	784	743
Tube well/hand pump	204	232	187	144	175
Protected well	25	14	29	16	21
Unprotected well	28	14	18	6	12
All well (Protected and Unprotected)	53	28	47	22	33
Tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	5	1	3	1	2
Other Tank/pond	2	0	1	0	1
River/canal/lake	2	1	1	0	0
Spring	9	0	0	0	1
Harvested rainwater	4	0	0	0	0
Others	6	29	20	16	19
Rural + Urban					
Bottled water	5	6	11	17	12
Tap	240	385	433	516	431
Tube well/hand pump	522	514	425	377	437
Protected well	69	30	51	39	45
Unprotected well	110	41	54	25	48
All well (Protected and Unprotected)	179	71	105	64	93
Tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	7	6	7	4	6
Other Tank/pond	4	2	3	3	3
River/canal/lake	16	4	5	2	5
Spring	25	3	2	7	5
Harvested rainwater	1	1	1	0	1
Others	1	9	8	9	8
All (incl.n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: NSS Report No.535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July, 2008-June, 2009



T 6.14: State-wise number of Houses completed and allotted/ House Sanctioned for the STs during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

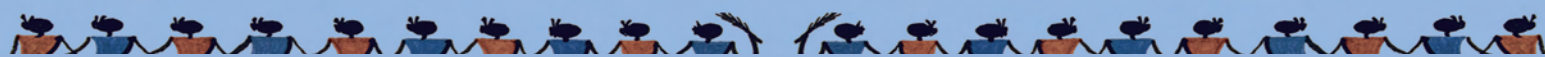
Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
		Houses completed during the year	Houses completed and allotted during the year	Houses sanctioned during the year
1	Andhra Pradesh	27412	47591	46272
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4600	6422	8945
3	Assam	41541	49251	63750
4	Bihar	13236	13374	26242
5	Chhattisgarh	9579	12774	14340
6	Gujarat	29736	57508	68123
7	Haryana	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	193	317	671
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3581	6038	7895
10	Jharkhand	26007	18274	32973
11	Karnataka	8428	6113	22705
12	Kerala	1079	1807	4794
13	Madhya Pradesh	20640	22247	32615
14	Maharashtra	22778	32400	49784
15	Manipur	2229	2207	1520
16	Meghalaya	4183	2271	8422
17	Mizoram	1778	1918	5031
18	Nagaland	6321	7491	28799
19	Orissa	23221	36003	28715
20	Punjab	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	7234	7725	14570
22	Sikkim	478	425	851
23	Tamil Nadu	581	2420	6969
24	Tripura	4485	5810	8205
25	Uttar Pradesh	464	846	780
26	Uttarakhand	1614	1765	1239
27	West Bengal	18252	16572	81837
28	A & N Islands	0	0	0
29	D & N Haveli	76	121	12
30	Daman & Diu	5	6	0
31	Goa	275	102	136
32	Lakshadweep	88	97	105
33	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		280094	359895	566300

Source : Ministry of Rural Development



T 6.15: Physical Progress of Indira Awaas Yojana during 2009-10: Houses Sanctioned and Houses Completed Construction for STs

Sr. No.	State	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed Construction
1	Andhra Pradesh	109,099	103,215
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6,063	6,012
3	Assam	81,655	56,210
4	Bihar	31,758	18,697
5	Goa	418	179
6	Gujarat	84,125	77,898
7	Haryana	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	891	938
9	Jammu And Kashmir	16,102	5,734
10	Karnataka	39,126	26,634
11	Kerala	4,407	2,766
12	Madhya Pradesh	39,115	33,501
13	Maharashtra	71,184	53,224
14	Manipur	3,436	1,756
15	Meghalaya	9,799	9,660
16	Mizoram	4,851	4,851
17	Nagaland	12,145	11,645
18	Orissa	65,659	51,148
19	Punjab	-	-
20	Rajasthan	17,933	15,872
21	Sikkim	839	664
22	Tamil Nadu	5,106	5,080
23	Tripura	7,123	4,128
24	Uttar Pradesh	1,705	1,745
25	West Bengal	37,799	27,579
26	Andaman And Nicobar	-	-
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
28	Daman & Diu	-	-
29	Lakshadweep	-	-
30	Puducherry	-	-
31	Uttarakhand	710	561
32	Chattisgarh	55,968	30,899
33	Jharkhand	65,793	35,901
Total >>>		772,809	586,497
<i>Source: Department of Rural Development (2010) Bharat Nirman-Rural Housing, Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development (http://iay.nic.in)</i>			



Section-7 Poverty among Scheduled Tribes.

**T 7.1: State-wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribes
Population below Poverty Line for 1993-94 and 1999-2000**

S.No.	States	Rural		Urban	
		1993-94	1999-2000	1993-94	1999-2000
1	Andhra Pradesh	25.66	23.82	46.68	44.99
2	Assam	41.44	38.73	7.11	2.7
3	Bihar	69.75	59.68	35.76	39.47
4	Gujarat	31.2	29.11	35.47	36.66
5	Haryana	41.55	-	0	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	63.94	5.73	0	-
7	Karnataka	37.33	25.49	62.05	51.37
8	Kerala	37.34	24.2	1.08	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	56.69	56.26	65.28	52.59
10	Maharashtra	50.38	43.56	61.06	42.98
11	Orissa	71.26	73.93	64.85	59.59
12	Punjab	27	17.99	0	12.95
13	Rajasthan	46.23	25.27	13.21	20.71
14	Tamil Nadu	44.37	43.2	30.08	5.22
15	Uttar Pradesh	37.11	34.06	36.89	13.27
16	West Bengal	61.95	50.02	19.41	31.88
17	All India	51.94	45.86	41.14	34.75

Source: Planning Commission

(i) The Poverty Line for all population is used for ST's.

(ii) All India poverty ratio is worked out from the NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line.



T 7.2: Decrease in Percentage of ST Population living below poverty line from 1993-94 to 2004-05

Category	1993-94		2004-05 (1993-94 to 2004-05)		Percentage Decrease	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
All*	37.3	32.4	28.3	25.7	(-) 9.00	(-) 6.70
SC	48.11	49.48	36.8	39.9	(-)11.31	(-) 9.50
ST	51.94	41.14	47.3	33.3	(-)4.64	(-) 7.84
GAP (STs-All)	14.64	9.76	19	7.6	(+)4.36	(-) 2.16
Note: * Includes ST population						
<i>Source: Planning Commission</i>						



T7.3: Poverty Ratios Among SCs and STs – State-wise 1993-94 and 2004-05 – Rural

S.No.	State	1993-94			2004-05				
		SC	ST	All	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.02	25.66	15.92	15.4	30.5	9.5	4.1	15.8
2.	Assam	45.38	41.44	45.01	27.7	14.1	18.8	25.4	19.7
3.	Bihar	70.66	69.75	58.21	64.0	53.3	37.8	26.6	41.4
4.	Gujarat	32.26	31.20	22.18	21.8	34.7	19.1	4.8	16.8
5.	Haryana	46.56	41.55	28.02	26.8	--	13.9	4.2	14.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36.89	63.94	30.34	19.6	14.9	9.1	6.4	10.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	--	--	30.34	5.2	8.8	10.0	3.3	5.4
8.	Karnataka	46.36	37.33	29.88	31.8	23.5	20.9	13.8	25.0
9.	Kerala	36.43	37.34	25.76	21.6	44.3	13.7	6.6	15.0
10.	Maharashtra	51.64	50.38	37.93	44.8	56.6	23.9	18.9	38.3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	45.83	56.69	40.64	42.8	58.6	29.6	13.4	30.7
12.	Odisha	48.95	71.26	49.72	50.2	75.6	36.9	23.4	46.4
13.	Punjab	22.08	27.00	11.95	14.6	30.7	10.6	2.2	8.4
14.	Rajasthan	38.38	46.23	26.46	28.7	32.6	13.1	8.2	22.1
15.	Tamil Nadu	44.05	44.37	32.48	31.2	32.1	19.8	19.1	22.5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	58.99	37.11	42.28	44.8	32.4	32.9	19.7	32.8
17.	West Bengal	45.29	61.95	40.80	29.5	42.4	18.3	27.5	24.7
18.	Chhattisgarh	--	--	--	32.7	54.7	33.9	29.2	40.9
19.	Jharkhand	--	--	--	57.9	54.2	40.2	37.1	46.3
20.	Uttarakhand	--	--	--	54.2	43.2	44.8	33.5	39.7
	All -India	48.11	51.94	37.27	36.8	47.2	26.7	16.1	27.5

Source: Rural Development Statistics

--:Not available

1. The estimates are based on the methodology outlined in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and number of poor.
2. The Poverty line for all population is used for SCs and STs
3. All India Poverty ratio is worked out from the NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) All India Poverty Line.

Source: GOI, Planning Commission 11th Five Year Plan, 2007-2012, Volume 1, Inclusive Growth



**T 7.4 : State-wise Percentage of population Below Poverty
Line (social groups wise) -2004-05**

S.No	States	Rural				Urban			
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	ST	SC	OBC	Others
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	15.4	9.5	4.1	50	39.9	28.9	20.6
2	Assam	14.1	27.7	18.8	25.4	4.8	8.6	8.6	4.2
3	Bihar	53.3	64	37.8	26.6	57.2	67.2	41.4	18.3
4	Chhattisgarh	54.7	32.7	33.9	29.2	41	52	52.7	21.4
5	Delhi	0	0	0	10.6	9.4	35.8	18.3	6.4
6	Gujarat	34.7	21.8	19.1	4.8	21.4	16	22.9	7
7	Haryana	0	26.8	13.9	4.2	4.6	33.4	22.5	5.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	14.9	19.6	9.1	6.4	2.4	5.6	10.1	2
9	Jammu & Kashmir	8.8	5.2	10	3.3	0	13.7	4.8	7.8
10	Jharkhand	54.2	57.9	40.2	37.1	45.1	47.2	19.1	9.2
11	Karnataka	23.5	31.8	20.9	13.8	58.3	50.6	39.1	20.3
12	Kerala	44.3	21.6	13.7	6.6	19.2	32.5	24.3	7.8
13	Madhya Pradesh	58.6	42.8	29.6	13.4	44.7	67.3	55.5	20.8
14	Maharashtra	56.6	44.8	23.9	18.9	40.4	43.2	35.6	26.8
15	Orissa	75.6	50.2	36.9	23.4	61.8	72.6	50.2	28.9
16	Punjab	30.7	14.6	10.6	2.2	2.1	16.1	8.4	2.9
17	Rajasthan	32.6	28.7	13.1	8.2	24.1	52.1	35.6	20.7
18	Tamil Nadu	32.1	31.2	19.8	19.1	32.5	40.2	20.9	6.5
19	Uttar Pradesh	32.4	44.8	32.9	19.7	37.4	44.9	36.6	19.2
20	Uttarakhand	43.2	54.2	44.8	33.5	64.4	65.7	46.5	25.5
21	West Bengal	42.4	29.5	18.3	27.5	25.7	28.5	10.4	13
	All India	47.3	36.8	26.7	16.1	33.3	39.9	31.4	16

Legend SC = Scheduled Castes, ST = Scheduled Tribes, OBC = Other backward classes

Source: Planning Commission



T 7.5 : Incidence of Poverty among STs in Different States

Incidence of Poverty (%)	States
Extremely High (> 50)	Orissa, Jharkhand, M.P. (Including Chhattisgarh)
High (35 to 50)	W.Bengal, Maharashtra, Assam, U.P (Including Uttarakhand)
Moderate (20 to 30)	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan
Low (< 20)	North- Eastern States

Source: NSSO, 55th round, 1999-2000

T7.6: State -wise Percentage of persons below poverty line for ALL and STs, 2009-10 (Tendulkar Methodology)

S. No.	States	RURAL		URBAN	
		ALL	ST	ALL	ST
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.8	40.2	17.7	21.2
2	Assam	39.9	32.0	26.1	29.2
3	Bihar	55.3	64.4	39.4	16.5
4	Chhattisgarh	56.1	66.8	23.8	28.6
5	Gujarat	26.7	48.6	17.9	32.2
6	Himachal Pradesh	9.1	22.0	12.6	19.6
7	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	3.1	12.8	15.0
8	Jharkhand	41.6	51.5	31.1	49.5
9	Karnataka	26.1	21.3	19.6	35.6
10	Kerala	12.0	24.4	12.1	5.0
11	Madhya Pradesh	42.0	61.9	22.9	41.6
12	Maharashtra	29.5	51.7	18.3	32.4
13	Orissa	39.2	66.0	25.9	34.1
15	Rajasthan	26.4	35.9	19.9	28.9
16	Tamil Nadu	21.2	11.5	12.8	17.6
17	Uttar Pradesh	39.4	49.8	31.7	20.2
18	Uttarakhand	14.9	20.0	25.2	0.0
19	West Bengal	28.8	32.9	22.0	20.6
	All India	33.8	47.4	20.9	30.4

Source: Planning Commission



T7.7: Engel coefficient for the tribal population at various percentile class of MPCE

2004-05				2009-10			
Rural Sector		Urban Sector		Rural Sector		Urban Sector	
percentile population below certain level of MPCE	Engel Coeff. (Tribe)	percentile population below certain level of MPCE	Engel Coeff. (Tribe)	percentile population below certain level of MPCE	Engel Coeff. (Tribe)	percentile population below certain level of MPCE	Engel Coeff. (Tribe)
<5	67.591	<5	63.197	<5	68.7	<5	68.8
10	65.336	10	64.373	10	69.3	10	67.0
20	64.469	20	59.342	20	68.1	20	60.8
30	62.442	30	57.947	30	66.8	30	59.1
40	62.170	40	54.031	40	63.7	40	58.3
50	61.402	50	52.019	50	65.3	50	52.2
60	60.692	60	49.100	60	62.5	60	51.7
70	59.992	70	45.519	70	61.7	70	48.7
80	58.361	80	45.701	80	57.0	80	44.5
90	54.708	90	40.871	90	54.6	90	38.4
95	50.580	95	34.856	95	44.6	95	36.9
>95	32.808	>95	28.523	>95	33.1	>95	24.8
ALL	58.878	ALL	46.512	ALL	59.9	ALL	46.8

Source: In house Calculation

Section-8 : Women Empowerment and Domestic Violence

A. Women Empowerment

T 8.1: Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Women's reports : (Percent distributed of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how cash earnings are used and by whether women earned more or less than their husband, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-06)

Back-ground characteristics	Person who decides how women's cash earning are used:					Total	Women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other	Missing		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know missing		
Caste/ Tribe													
Scheduled caste	25.2	56.3	14.9	2.5	1.1	100	9.8	76.3	9.2	2.1	2.7	100	6287
Scheduled tribe	17.1	59	19.4	3.3	1.2	100	9.8	73.3	11.7	2	3.3	100	3146
Other backward class	22.7	57.2	15.2	3.2	1.7	100	9.4	72.9	11	2.3	4.5	100	10083
Other	30.6	54.4	11.1	2.4	1.5	100	11.4	72.8	10	2.6	3.1	100	5800
Don't know	30.7	43.3	22.5	2.7	0.8	100	13.9	77.8	6.6	1	0.8	100	169
Total	24.4	56.5	14.8	2.9	1.4	100	10	73.7	10.4	2.3	3.6	100	25601

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.



T 8.2: Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Men's reports : Percent distributed of currently married men age 15-49 whose wives are employed and receive cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how cash earnings are used and by whether women earned more or less than their husband, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristics	Person who decides how women's cash earning are used:				Total	Women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know missing		
Caste/Tribe												
Scheduled caste	20.2	60.4	18.4	1	100	9.8	73.2	11.1	4.4	1.5	100	1834
Scheduled tribe	14.8	69.8	14.9	0.5	100	6.5	59.9	16.5	16	1.1	100	1306
Other backward class	19.6	64.9	14.5	1	100	10.5	65.6	13.2	8.3	2.4	100	3127
Other	24.2	59.5	16.2	0.1	100	11.8	65.5	14.4	5.9	2.4	100	2011
Total	20.1	63.4	15.9	0.7	100	10	66.2	13.7	8.1	2	100	8345

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.



T 8.3: Women's participation in decision making : (Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, India, 2005-06)

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relative			
Caste/Tribe							
Scheduled caste	63	53.1	61.2	60.3	36.6	19	17372
Scheduled tribe	59.9	54.8	62.3	62.9	37.5	20	7632
Other backward class	59.7	51.5	58.5	58.5	35.4	23	37198
Other	65.7	54.1	60.9	62.6	38.3	18.2	30131
Don't know	44.2	39.1	50	45.1	22.9	32.2	462
Total	62.2	52.9	60.1	60.5	36.7	20.5	93089

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, husband education, employment (past months), religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately



T 8.4: Men's attitude toward wives' participation in decision making (Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who think a wife should have an equal or greater say than her husband on five specific kinds of decisions, India, 2005-06)

Back-ground characteristics	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband on specific decision							Number of men
	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the wife earns	How many children to have	All five decisions	None of the five decisions	
Caste/ Tribe								
Scheduled caste	72.4	73.9	70.5	82.5	88.5	46.8	4	8343
Scheduled tribe	69.2	73.3	73.7	82.4	88.1	47.9	4.4	3948
Other backward class	71.7	77.9	73.3	85.5	90.8	48.5	3.1	17202
Other	76.3	77.4	73.6	83.8	90.4	53.4	3.8	13760
Don't know	69.6	72.1	73.2	79.6	92	45.2	4.3	111
Total	73.1	76.5	72.9	84	90	49.7	3.6	43501

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

T 8.5: Women's access to money and credit (Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a micro-credit programme and who have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme by background characteristics, India,2005-06)

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past months), religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Background characteristics	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programme		Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	
Caste/Tribe					
Scheduled caste	43.1	11.6	38.1	4.7	23125
Scheduled tribe	38.2	9	30.1	3.1	10119
Other backward class	45.6	13.3	38.5	4.8	48880
Other	45.8	20.5	41	3	41207
Don't know	54.1	19.6	46.6	10.4	649
Total	44.6	15	38.6	2.8	124385

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI



T 8.6: Women's freedom of movement :Percentage of women who are not allowed to go alone to specific places and percentage who are not allowed to go at all (alone or with someone else) to any of the specific places, by background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past months), religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Background characteristics	Percentage allowed to go alone to:				Percentage not allowed to go to any of three places at all	Number of women
	The market	The health facility	Places outside the village/ community	All three places		
Caste/Tribe						
Scheduled caste	53.2	49.4	38.7	34.7	3.5	23125
Scheduled tribe	49.1	42.6	34.8	30.3	3	10119
Other backward class	49.5	45.1	35.5	31.5	3.6	48880
Other	53.6	51	40.5	35.9	3.9	41207
Don't know	42.2	46	36.6	28.5	2.6	649
Total	51.4	47.7	29.8	33.4	3.6	124385

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past months), religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

B. Domestic Violence

T 8.7:Experience of physical violence :(Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey India, 2005-06)

Background characteristics	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	
Caste/Tribe					
Scheduled caste	41.7	4.9	19	23.9	15609
Scheduled tribe	39.3	5.5	19	24.5	6866
Other backward class	34.1	4	15.1	19	32938
Other	26.8	3.1	11.4	14.5	27582
Don't know	28.5	1.6	15.5	17.2	466
Total	33.5	4	15	18.9	83703

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI



T 8.8: Experience of sexual violence: Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, India, 2005-06

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Background characteristics	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/Tribe		
Scheduled caste	11	15609
Scheduled tribe	10.2	6866
Other backward class	7.4	32938
Other	7.8	27582
Don't know	8.7	466
Total	8.5	83703

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

T 8.9: Different forms of Spousal violence (Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, 2005-06)

Background characteristics	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, Physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/Tribe						
Scheduled caste	19	43.3	12.8	45.6	47.9	12701
Scheduled tribe	20.9	41.8	11.4	43.7	47	5562
Other backward class	15.7	36	8.7	37.6	40.4	26438
Other	12.7	27.3	9.6	30	32.3	21393
Don't know	14.3	28.9	10.8	29.9	31.7	375
Total	15.8	35.1	10	37.2	39.7	66658

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced separated or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on education employment (past 12 months), religion, Caste/Tribe, and whether respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately



T 8.10: Help seeking to stop violence (Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have told anyone about the violence and whether they have ever sought help from any source to end the violence according to type of violence) 2005-06

Background characteristics	Never sought help		Have sought help from any source	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
	Never told anyone	Percentage who told someone				
Caste/Tribe						
Scheduled caste	64.8	7	26.1	2	100	6822
Scheduled tribe	65.4	9.5	23.2	1.9	100	2834
Other backward class	65	7.8	24.6	2.5	100	11722
Other	69.2	7.3	20.9	2.6	100	7972
Don't know	61.2	8.7	25.9	4.2	100	137
Total	66.1	7.7	23.8	2.4	100	29595

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, M/o H&FW, GOI

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.



Section-9 : Crimes committed against Scheduled Tribe Men and Women

T 9.1 Incidence & Rate Of Crime Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-India Total	ST Population* (in lakhs)	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes
1	Andhra Pradesh	666	11.25	59.18	11.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0.17	9.52	1.05
3	Assam	0	0	38.84	0
4	Bihar	119	2.01	13.37	8.9
5	Chhattisgarh	344	5.81	78.23	4.4
6	Goa	1	0.02	1.49	0.67
7	Gujarat	221	3.73	89.17	2.48
8	Haryana	0	0	0	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	0.05	3.92	0.77
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	14.93	0
11	Jharkhand	287	4.85	86.45	3.32
12	Karnataka	374	6.32	42.49	8.8
13	Kerala	124	2.09	4.85	25.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	1218	20.57	153.17	7.95
15	Maharashtra	308	5.2	105.1	2.93
16	Manipur	2	0.03	9.03	0.22
17	Meghalaya	0	0	25.56	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	10.36	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	17.11	0
20	Odisha	688	11.62	95.91	7.17
21	Punjab	0	0	0	-
22	Rajasthan	1351	22.81	92.39	14.62
23	Sikkim	4	0.07	2.06	1.94
24	Tamil Nadu	27	0.46	7.95	3.4
25	Tripura	29	0.49	11.67	2.49
26	Uttar Pradesh	44	0.74	11.34	3.88
27	Uttarakhand	3	0.05	2.92	1.03
28	West Bengal	91	1.54	52.97	1.72
	Total (States)	5914	99.86	1039.97	5.69
29	A & N Islands	4	0.07	0.29	14.02
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-
31	D & N Haveli	4	0.07	1.79	2.24
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.15	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	-
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.61	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	-
	Total (Uts)	8	0.14	2.84	2.82
	Total (All-India)	5922	100	1042.81	5.68

* Actual Census-2011 ST Population (Provisional) used due to non availability of 2012 estimates (Source : RGI)

Source: Crime in India 2012



T 9.2 Incidence (I), Rate (R) and Percentage Contribution to All India (P) of Crime Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	ST* Population (in lakhs) I	Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)			Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)		
			R	P	I	R**	P	I	R	P	I
1	Andhra Pradesh	59.18	16	0.27	10.26	42	1.42	5.76	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11	0.97
3	Assam	38.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	13.37	1	0.07	0.64	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	78.23	19	0.24	12.18	118	2.99	16.19	10	0.13	9.71
6	Goa	1.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	89.17	11	0.12	7.05	21	0.48	2.88	13	0.15	12.62
8	Haryana	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	86.45	5	0.06	3.21	5	0.12	0.69	5	0.06	4.85
12	Karnataka	42.49	9	0.21	5.77	4	0.19	0.55	1	0.02	0.97
13	Kerala	4.85	1	0.21	0.64	39	15.81	5.35	1	0.21	0.97
14	Madhya Pradesh	153.17	62	0.4	39.74	288	3.79	39.51	45	0.29	43.69
15	Maharashtra	105.1	11	0.1	7.05	56	1.08	7.68	7	0.07	6.8
16	Manipur	9.03	0	0	0	1	0.22	0.14	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	25.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	10.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	17.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	95.91	3	0.03	1.92	70	1.44	9.6	3	0.03	2.91
21	Punjab	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
22	Rajasthan	92.39	15	0.16	9.62	59	1.31	8.09	7	0.08	6.8
23	Sikkim	2.06	0	0	0	1	0.99	0.14	1	0.48	0.97
24	Tamil Nadu	7.95	1	0.13	0.64	2	0.51	0.27	0	0	0
25	Tripura	11.67	0	0	0	1	0.17	0.14	1	0.09	0.97
26	Uttar Pradesh	11.34	0	0	0	2	0.36	0.27	1	0.09	0.97
27	Uttarakhand	2.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	52.97	2	0.04	1.28	20	0.76	2.74	7	0.13	6.8
	Total (States)	1039.97	156	0.15	100	729	1.41	100	103	0.1	100
<i>UNION TERRITORIES:</i>											
29	A &N Islands	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
31	D & N Haveli	1.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
34	Lakshadweep	0.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
	Total (Uts)	2.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All-India)	1042.81	156	0.15	100	729	1.41	100	103	0.1	100

Source: Crime in India 2012



T9.3 Incidence (I), Rate (R) and Percentage Contribution to All India (P) of Crime Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	ST* Population (in lakhs)	Dacoity (Sec. 395-398 IPC)			Robbery(Sec. 392-394,397,398 IPC)			Arson(Sec. 435,436,438 IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	Andhra Pradesh	59.18	0	0	0	1	0.02	6.67	2	0.03	7.69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	38.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	13.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	78.23	0	0	0	2	0.03	13.33	0	0	0
6	Goa	1.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	89.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.01	3.85
8	Haryana	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	86.45	0	0	0	5	0.06	33.33	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	42.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.05	7.69
13	Kerala	4.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	153.17	0	0	0	1	0.01	6.67	8	0.05	30.77
15	Maharashtra	105.1	4	0.04	80	3	0.03	20	1	0.01	3.85
16	Manipur	9.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	25.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	10.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	17.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	95.91	1	0.01	20	2	0.02	13.33	5	0.05	19.23
21	Punjab	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
22	Rajasthan	92.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.05	19.23
23	Sikkim	2.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	7.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13	3.85
25	Tripura	11.67	0	0	0	1	0.09	6.67	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	11.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.09	3.85
27	Uttarakhand	2.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	52.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1039.97	5	0	100	15	0.01	100	26	0.03	100
UNION TERRITORIES:											
29	A &N Islands	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
31	D & N Haveli	1.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contd....



T9.3 Incidence (I), Rate (R) and Percentage Contribution to All India (P) of Crime Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	ST* Population (in lakhs)	Dacoity (Sec. 395-398 IPC)			Robbery(Sec. 392-394,397,398 IPC)			Arson(Sec. 435,436,438 IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
33	Delhi	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
34	Lakshadweep	0.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	2.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1042.81	5	0	100	15	0.01	100	26	0.02	100

Source: Crime in India 2012



T 9.4 Incidence(I), Rate (R) and Percentage Contribution to All India (P) of Crime Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	ST* Population (in lakhs)	Hurt(Sec. 323-333, 335-338 IPC)			Prot.Of Civil Rights Act 1955			SC/ST (Prev.Of Atrocities) Act 1989		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	Andhra Pradesh	59.18	132	2.23	16.18	0	0	0	127	2.15	9.69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52	6	0.63	0.74	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	38.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	13.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	8.83	9
5	Chhattisgarh	78.23	66	0.84	8.09	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	1.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	89.17	47	0.53	5.76	0	0	0	65	0.73	4.96
8	Haryana	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.77	0.23
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	86.45	77	0.89	9.44	0	0	0	133	1.54	10.14
12	Karnataka	42.49	21	0.49	2.57	1	0.02	50	164	3.86	12.51
13	Kerala	4.85	27	5.57	3.31	0	0	0	10	2.06	0.76
14	Madhya Pradesh	153.17	247	1.61	30.27	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	105.1	17	0.16	2.08	1	0.01	50	53	0.5	4.04
16	Manipur	9.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	25.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	10.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	17.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	95.91	25	0.26	3.06	0	0	0	579	6.04	44.16
21	Punjab	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
22	Rajasthan	92.39	123	1.33	15.07	0	0	0	31	0.34	2.36
23	Sikkim	2.06	2	0.97	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	7.95	17	2.14	2.08	0	0	0	5	0.63	0.38
25	Tripura	11.67	6	0.51	0.74	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	11.34	1	0.09	0.12	0	0	0	12	1.06	0.92
27	Uttarakhand	2.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.03	0.23
28	West Bengal	52.97	2	0.04	0.25	0	0	0	5	0.09	0.38

Contd....



T 9.4 Incidence(I), Rate (R) and Percentage Contribution to All India (P) of Crime Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	ST* Population (in lakhs)	Hurt(Sec. 323-333, 335-338 IPC)			Prot.Of Civil Rights Act 1955			SC/ST (Prev.Of Atrocities) Act 1989		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
	TOTAL (STATES)	1039.97	816	0.78	100	2	0	100	1308	1.26	99.77
UNION TERRITORIES:											
29	A &N Islands	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7.01	0.15
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
31	D & N Haveli	1.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.56	0.08
32	Daman & Diu	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
34	Lakshadweep	0.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
	Total (Uts)	2.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.06	0.23
	Total (All-India)	1042.81	816	0.78	100	2	0	100	1311	1.26	100

Source: Crime in India 2012



**Incidence T 9.5 Incidence(I), Rate (R) and Percentage Contribution to All India (P) of
Crime Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012**

Sl. No.	State/UT	ST* Population (in lakhs)	Other Offences			Total		
			I	R	P	I	R	P
1	Andhra Pradesh	59.18	346	5.85	12.54	666	11.25	11.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52	3	0.32	0.11	10	1.05	0.17
3	Assam	38.84	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	13.37	0	0	0	119	8.9	2.01
5	Chhattisgarh	78.23	129	1.65	4.68	344	4.4	5.81
6	Goa	1.49	1	0.67	0.04	1	0.67	0.02
7	Gujarat	89.17	63	0.71	2.28	221	2.48	3.73
8	Haryana	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.92	0	0	0	3	0.77	0.05
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14.93	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	86.45	57	0.66	2.07	287	3.32	4.85
12	Karnataka	42.49	172	4.05	6.23	374	8.8	6.32
13	Kerala	4.85	46	9.49	1.67	124	25.58	2.09
14	Madhya Pradesh	153.17	567	3.7	20.55	1218	7.95	20.57
15	Maharashtra	105.1	155	1.47	5.62	308	2.93	5.2
16	Manipur	9.03	1	0.11	0.04	2	0.22	0.03
17	Meghalaya	25.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	10.36	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	17.11	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	95.91	0	0	0	688	7.17	11.62
21	Punjab	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
22	Rajasthan	92.39	1111	12.03	40.27	1351	14.62	22.81
23	Sikkim	2.06	0	0	0	4	1.94	0.07
24	Tamil Nadu	7.95	1	0.13	0.04	27	3.4	0.46
25	Tripura	11.67	20	1.71	0.72	29	2.49	0.49
26	Uttar Pradesh	11.34	27	2.38	0.98	44	3.88	0.74
27	Uttarakhand	2.92	0	0	0	3	1.03	0.05
28	West Bengal	52.97	55	1.04	1.99	91	1.72	1.54
	Total (States)	1039.97	2754	2.65	99.82	5914	5.69	99.86
Union Territories:								
29	A &N Islands	0.29	2	7.01	0.07	4	14.02	0.07
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
31	D & N Haveli	1.79	3	1.68	0.11	4	2.24	0.07
32	Daman & Diu	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
34	Lakshadweep	0.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
	Total (Uts)	2.84	5	1.76	0.18	8	2.82	0.14
	Total (All-India)	1042.81	2759	2.65	100	5922	5.68	100

Source: Crime in India 2012



T 9.6 Disposal Of Cases By Police For Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Total No. Of Cases For Investigation Including Pending Cases from Previous Year	Cases Withdrawn By Govt.	No. Of Cases In Which Investigation Completed				No. Of Cases Pending Investigation at the end of the Year	
				Investigation Refused	Charge Found False / Mistake Of Fact Or Law Etc.	Final Report True Submitted	Charge Sheets Submitted		Total {(6) + (7) + (8)}
1	MURDER (Sec. 302 IPC)	216	0	0	6	1	146	153	63
2	RAPE (Sec.376 IPC)	961	0	6	42	12	699	753	202
3	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	153	0	0	10	6	92	108	45
4	DACOKITY (Sec.395-398 IPC)	11	0	0	0	0	5	5	6
5	ROBBERY (392-394, 397,398 IPC)	19	0	0	0	1	14	15	4
6	ARSON (Sec.435, 436, 438 IPC)	36	0	0	3	2	22	27	9
7	HURT (Sec.323-333, 335-338 IPC)	1010	0	4	123	39	656	818	188
8	PCR ACT, 1955 FOR STs	7	0	0	0	5	0	5	2
9	SC/ST (PREV. OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 FOR STs	1983	0	0	240	79	917	1236	747
10	OTHER CRIMES AGAINST STs	3376	1	1	877	43	1746	2666	708
11	TOTAL	7772	1	11	1301	188	4297	5786	1974

Source: Crime in India 2012



T 9.7 State-wise Disposal Of Cases By Police For Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. Of Cases For investigation Including Pending Cases from Previous Year	Cases Withdrawn By Govt.	investigation Refused	No. Of Cases In Which Investigation Completed				No. Of Cases Pending Investigation at the end of the Year	Pendancy Percentage	Percent age Of Pending To All India Total	Charge Sheetting Rate (Col.8) / (Col.7+8) x 100
					Charge Found False / Mistake Of Fact Or Law Etc.	Final Report True Submitted	Charge Sheets Submitted	Total {(6) + (7) + (8)}				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>STATES:</i>												
1	Andhra Pradesh	1078	0	0	226	36	347	609	469	43.5	23.8	90.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	0	0	0	4	15	19	5	20.8	0.3	78.9
3	Assam	80	0	0	8	0	10	18	62	77.5	3.1	100
4	Bihar	226	0	0	19	23	140	182	44	19.5	2.2	85.9
5	Chhattisgarh	396	0	8	1	0	333	334	54	13.6	2.7	100
6	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	50	0.1	100
7	Gujarat	244	1	0	3	3	208	214	29	11.9	1.5	98.6
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	0	3	1	4	8	1	11.1	0.1	80
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	493	0	0	10	63	157	230	263	53.3	13.3	71.4
12	Karnataka	478	0	1	59	9	287	355	122	25.5	6.2	97
13	Kerala	250	0	1	40	12	96	148	101	40.4	5.1	88.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	1319	0	0	10	8	1217	1235	84	6.4	4.3	99.3
15	Maharashtra	417	0	1	32	5	269	306	110	26.4	5.6	98.2
16	Manipur	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	75	0.2	100
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	992	0	0	81	13	495	589	403	40.6	20.4	97.4



T 9.7 State-wise Disposal Of Cases By Police For Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. Of Cases For investigation Including Pending Cases from Previous Year	Cases Withdrawn By Govt.	investigation Refused	No. Of Cases In Which Investigation Completed				No. Of Cases Pending Investigation at the end of the Year	Percentage	Percentage Pending To All India Total	Charge Sheet Rate (Col.8) / (Col7+8) × 100
					Charge Found False / Mistake Of Fact Or Law Or Etc.	Final Report Submitted	Charge Sheets Submitted	Total {(6) + (7) + (8)}				
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Rajasthan	1453	0	0	803	2	526	1331	8.4	6.2	99.6	
23	Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	100	
24	Tamil Nadu	47	0	0	3	0	34	37	21.3	0.5	100	
25	Tripura	40	0	0	1	2	26	29	27.5	0.6	92.9	
26	Uttar Pradesh	44	0	0	0	2	42	44	0	0	95.5	
27	Uttarakhand	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	33.3	0.1	50	
28	West Bengal	157	0	0	2	3	83	88	43	3.5	96.5	
	Total (States)	7760	1	11	1301	187	4296	5784	25.3	99.5	95.8	
<i>Union Territories:</i>												
29	A & N Islands	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	83.3	0.3	0	
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	D & N Haveli	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	80	0.2	100	
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0.1	0	
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total (UTs)	12	0	0	0	1	1	2	83.3	0.5	50	
	Total	7772	1	11	1301	188	4297	5786	25.4	100	95.8	
@ Indicates infinite value because of division by zero												

Source: Crime in India 2012



T9.8 Percentage Disposal Of Cases By Police For Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Cases With-drawn By Govt.	Percentage Of Cases To Total Cases For Investigation In Which					No. Of Cases Pending Investigation at the end of the Year	Charge-sheeting Rate (7 / 6 + 7 × 100)
			Investigation Re-fused	Investigation Completed					
				Charge Found False / Mis-take Of Fact Or Law Etc.	Final Report True Submitted	Charge Sheets Submitted	Total {(5) + (6) + (7)}		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)	0	0	2.8	0.5	67.6	70.8	29.2	99.3
2	Rape (Sec.376 IPC)	0	0.6	4.4	1.2	72.7	78.4	21	98.3
3	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	0	0	6.5	3.9	60.1	70.6	29.4	93.9
4	Dacoity (Sec.395-398 IPC)	0	0	0	0	45.5	45.5	54.5	100
5	Robbery (392-394, 397,398 IPC)	0	0	0	5.3	73.7	78.9	21.1	93.3
6	Arson (Sec.435, 436, 438 IPC)	0	0	8.3	5.6	61.1	75	25	91.7
7	Hurt (Sec.323-333, 335-338 IPC)	0	0.4	12.2	3.9	65	81	18.6	94.4
8	PCR Act, 1955 For STs	0	0	0	71.4	0	71.4	28.6	0
9	SC/ST (Prev. Of Atrocities) Act, 1989 For STs	0	0	12.1	3.9	46.3	62.4	37.6	92.2
10	Other Crimes Against STs	0	0	26	1.3	51.7	79	21	97.6
11	Total	0	0.1	16.7	2.4	55.3	74.5	25.4	95.8

Source: Crime in India 2012



T 9.9 Disposal Of Cases By Courts For Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Total No. For Cases For Trial Including Pending Cases from Previous Year	Cases Withdrawn By Govt.	No. Of Cases				
				Com-pounded Or With-drawn	In Which Trials Completed		Pending Trial at the end of the Year	
					Con- victed	Acquitted Or Dis- charged		Total {(6) + (7)}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)	732	0	1	50	84	134	597
2	Rape (Sec.376 IPC)	2814	0	7	139	462	601	2206
3	Kidnapping & Abduc- tion (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	423	0	1	19	54	73	349
4	Dacoity (Sec..395-398 IPC)	29	0	0	1	4	5	24
5	Robbery (Sec. 392-394, 397,398 IPC)	72	0	0	4	11	15	57
6	Arson (Sec.435, 436, 438 IPC)	168	0	0	4	17	21	147
7	Hurt (Sec.323-333, 335-338 IPC)	3183	0	29	152	496	648	2506
8	Pcr Act, 1955 For Sts	17	0	0	0	8	8	9
9	SC/ST (Prev. Of Atrocities) Act, 1989 For STs	4684	0	331	59	547	606	3747
10	Other Crimes Against STs	8622	0	96	361	1027	1388	7138
11	Total	20744	0	465	789	2710	3499	16780

Source: Crime in India 2012



T 9.10 Disposal Of Cases By Courts For Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Total No. Of Cases For Trial Including Pending Cases from Previous Year	Cases Withdrawn By Govt.	Com-pounded Or Withdrawn	No. Of Cases			Pending Trial at the end of the Year	Pendency Percentage	Per-centage Of Pen-dency To All India Total	Convi-ction Rate ((Col 6) / (Col 8) × 100)
					Convicted	Acquitted Or Dis-charged	Total {(6) + (7)}				
STATES:											
1	Andhra Pradesh	1280	0	5	19	435	454	821	64.1	4.9	4.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	276	0	2	4	4	8	266	96.4	1.6	50
3	Assam	132	0	0	1	38	39	93	70.5	0.6	2.6
4	Bihar	328	0	12	13	80	93	223	68	1.3	14
5	Chhattisgarh	1908	0	309	184	334	518	1081	56.7	6.4	35.5
6	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0
7	Gujarat	1866	0	3	6	91	97	1766	94.6	10.5	6.2
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	7	0	0	0	3	3	4	57.1	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	568	0	7	40	77	117	444	78.2	2.6	34.2
12	Karnataka	1002	0	1	7	217	224	777	77.5	4.6	3.1
13	Kerala	424	0	2	6	42	48	374	88.2	2.2	12.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	4726	0	116	409	639	1048	3562	75.4	21.2	39
15	Maharashtra	2194	0	1	18	205	223	1970	89.8	11.7	8.1
16	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	3159	0	0	41	382	423	2736	86.6	16.3	9.7
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	2407	0	7	37	116	153	2247	93.4	13.4	24.2
23	Sikkim	11	0	0	2	2	4	7	63.6	0	Contid...50



T 9.10 Disposal Of Cases By Courts For Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Total No. Of Cases For Trial Including Pending Cases from Previous Year	Cases Withdrawn By Govt.	No. Of Cases				Pending Trial at the end of the Year	Pendency Percentage	Percentage Of Pendency To All India Total	Convi-ction Rate ((Col 6) / (Col 8) × 100)
				Com-pounded Or Withdrawn	Convicted	Acquitted Or Dis-charged	Total {(6) + (7)}				
24	Tamil Nadu	102	0	0	0	15	87	85.3	0.5	0	
25	Tripura	52	0	0	0	12	40	76.9	0.2	0	
26	Uttar Pradesh	94	0	0	2	3	89	94.7	0.5	40	
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
28	West Bengal	150	0	0	0	9	141	94	0.8	0	
	Total(States)	20690	0	465	789	2705	16731	80.9	99.7	22.6	
UNION TERRITORIES:											
29	A & N Islands	26	0	0	0	0	26	100	0.2	0	
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	D & N Haveli	27	0	0	0	4	23	85.2	0.1	0	
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total (UTs)	54	0	0	0	5	49	90.7	0.3	0	
	Total	20744	0	465	789	2710	16780	80.9	100	22.5	

(@) - Indicates infinite value because of division by zero
Source: Crime in India 2012



**T 9.11 Percentage Disposal of Cases By Courts For Crimes Committed
Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Cases With-Drawn By Govt.	No. Of Cases				Conviction Rate (5 / 7 × 100)	
			Com-pounded Or With-drawn	In Which Trials Completed				Pending Trial at the end of the Year
				Con- victed	Acquitted Or Dis- charged	Total {(5) + (6)}		
1	Murder (Sec. 302,303 IPC)	0	0.1	6.8	11.5	18.3	81.6	37.3
2	RAPE (Sec.376 IPC)	0	0.2	4.9	16.4	21.4	78.4	23.1
3	Kidnapping & Abduc- tion (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	0	0.2	4.5	12.8	17.3	82.5	26
4	Dacoity (Sec.395-398 IPC)	0	0	3.4	13.8	17.2	82.8	20
5	Robbery (392-394, 397,398 IPC)	0	0	5.6	15.3	20.8	79.2	26.7
6	Arson (Sec.435, 436, 438 IPC)	0	0	2.4	10.1	12.5	87.5	19
7	Hurt (Sec.323-333, 335-338 IPC)	0	0.9	4.8	15.6	20.4	78.7	23.5
8	PCR ACT, 1955 for STs	0	0	0	47.1	47.1	52.9	0
9	SC/ST (Prev. of Atrocities) ACT, 1989 for STs	0	7.1	1.3	11.7	12.9	80	9.7
10	Other Crimes Against STs	0	1.1	4.2	11.9	16.1	82.8	26
11	Total	0	2.2	3.8	13.1	16.9	80.9	22.5

Source: Crime in India 2012



**T 9.12 Disposal, By Police, Of Persons Arrested For
Committing Crimes Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Total No. Persons Under Arrest Including Those From Previous Year	Persons Released Before Trial		Persons Charge Sheeted		Persons Under Investigation At The End Of The Year	
			No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percentage To total	No.	Percentage to total
1	Murder (Sec. 302,303 IPC)	467	8	1.7	403	86.3	56	12
2	RAPE (Sec.376 IPC)	1043	3	0.3	938	89.9	102	9.8
3	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	170	5	2.9	139	81.8	26	15.3
4	Dacoity (Sec.395-398 IPC)	67	0	0	52	77.6	15	22.4
5	Robbery (392-394, 397,398 IPC)	24	0	0	24	100	0	0
6	Arson (Sec.435, 436, 438 IPC)	88	2	2.3	84	95.5	2	2.3
7	Hurt (Sec.323-333, 335-338 IPC)	1631	9	0.6	1425	87.4	197	12.1
8	PCR ACT, 1955 for STs	2	2	100	0	0	0	0
9	SC/ST (Prev. of Atrocities) ACT, 1989 for STs	2873	35	1.2	2151	74.9	687	23.9
10	Other Crimes Against STs	4521	22	0.5	3835	84.8	664	14.7
11	Total	10886	86	0.8	9051	83.1	1749	16.1

Source: Crime in India 2012



T 9.13 Disposal, By Police, Of Persons Arrested For Committing Crimes Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012 (State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total no.of Persons Under Arrest Including Those From Previous Year	Number Of			Pendency Percentage	Percent- age Of Pendency To All- India Total
			Persons Released Before Trial	Person Charge Sheeted	Persons Under Inves- tigation At The End Of The Year		
STATES:							
1	Andhra Pradesh	1621	2	993	626	38.6	35.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	1	13	2	12.5	0.1
3	Assam	61	19	16	26	42.6	1.5
4	Bihar	397	9	278	110	27.7	6.3
5	Chhattisgarh	536	0	526	10	1.9	0.6
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	553	1	512	40	7.2	2.3
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	7	0	7	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	496	3	269	224	45.2	12.8
12	Karnataka	1196	26	998	172	14.4	9.8
13	Kerala	199	1	116	82	41.2	4.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	2268	0	2267	1	0	0.1
15	Maharashtra	1204	1	951	252	20.9	14.4
16	Manipur	10	0	4	6	60	0.3
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	872	0	754	118	13.5	6.7
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	953	0	939	14	1.5	0.8
23	Sikkim	4	0	4	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	77	0	66	11	14.3	0.6
25	Tripura	29	0	27	2	6.9	0.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	196	18	178	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	2	0	2	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	177	5	130	42	23.7	2.4
	Total (States)	10874	86	9050	1738	16	99.4
UNION TERRITORIES:							
29	A & N Islands	5	0	0	5	100	0.3
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	7	0	1	6	85.7	0.3

contd.....



T 9.13 Disposal, By Police, Of Persons Arrested For Committing Crimes Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012 (State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total no. of Persons Under Arrest Including Those From Previous Year	Number Of			Pendency Percentage	Percentage Of Pendency To All-India Total
			Persons Released Before Trial	Person Charge Sheeted	Persons Under Investigation At The End Of The Year		
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	12	0	1	11	91.7	0.6
	Total (All-India)	10886	86	9051	1749	16.1	100
<p>@ Indicates infinite percentage because of division by zero</p>							

Source: Crime in India 2012



T 9.14 Disposal, By Courts, Of Persons Arrested For Committing Crimes Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Total No. Persons Under Trial Including Those From Previous Year	No. Of Persons Whose			No. Of Persons Convicted	Percentage Of Persons	
			Cases Compounded Or Withdrawn	Trial Completed	Trial Remained Pending at the end of the year		Whose Trials Remained Pending (Col 6 × 100 / Col3)	Convicted To Trials Completed (Col7 × 100 / Col5)
1	Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)	1777	0	281	1496	88	84.2	31.3
2	Rape (Sec.376 IPC)	3855	2	718	3135	174	81.3	24.2
3	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	733	17	132	584	31	79.7	23.5
4	Dacoity (Sec.395-398 IPC)	169	0	18	151	2	89.3	11.1
5	Robbery (392-394, 397,398 IPC)	133	0	19	114	4	85.7	21.1
6	Arson (Sec.435, 436, 438 IPC)	579	0	31	548	4	94.6	12.9
7	Hurt (Sec.323-333, 335-338 IPC)	6560	48	1352	5160	332	78.7	24.6
8	PCR ACT, 1955 for STs	31	0	16	15	0	48.4	0
9	SC/ST (Prev. of Atrocities) ACT, 1989 for STs	9295	36	1498	7761	133	83.5	8.9
10	Other Crimes Against STs	17120	131	3052	13937	645	81.4	21.1
11	Total	40252	234	7117	32901	1413	81.7	19.9



T 9.15 Disposal, By Courts, Of Persons Arrested For Committing Crime Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012 (State & UT Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. Of Persons Undertrial Including Those From Previous Year	Total No. Of Persons Whose			No. Of Persons Convicted	Pen-dency Percentage	Per-centage Of Pen-dency To All-India Total
			Cases Com-pounded Or With-drawn	Trial Com-pleted	Trial Re-mained Pending at the end of the year			
STATES:								
1	Andhra Pradesh	2491	3	912	1576	88	63.3	4.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	205	2	8	195	4	95.1	0.6
3	Assam	145	0	52	93	1	64.1	0.3
4	Bihar	741	16	226	499	17	67.3	1.5
5	Chhattisgarh	3506	25	597	2884	215	82.3	8.8
6	Goa	8	0	0	8	0	100	0
7	Gujarat	4623	20	279	4324	11	93.5	13.1
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	0	3	8	0	72.7	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	843	4	268	571	68	67.7	1.7
12	Karnataka	2281	4	958	1319	61	57.8	4
13	Kerala	620	3	59	558	7	90	1.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	8612	151	2011	6450	787	74.9	19.6
15	Maharashtra	5994	1	632	5361	31	89.4	16.3
16	Manipur	4	0	0	4	0	100	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	4695	0	771	3924	52	83.6	11.9
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	4538	5	212	4321	63	95.2	13.1
23	Sikkim	13	0	8	5	5	38.5	0
24	Tamil Nadu	241	0	42	199	0	82.6	0.6
25	Tripura	52	0	38	14	0	26.9	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	269	0	10	259	3	96.3	0.8
27	Uttarakhand	2	0	1	1	0	50	0
28	West Bengal	211	0	16	195	0	92.4	0.6
	Total (States)	40105	234	7103	32768	1413	81.7	99.6



T 9.15 Disposal, By Courts, Of Persons Arrested For Committing Crime Against Scheduled Tribes During 2012 (State & UT Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. Of Persons Undertrial Including Those From Previous Year	Total No. Of Persons Whose			No. Of Persons Convicted	Pen-dency Percent-age	Per-centage Of Pen-dency To All-India Total
			Cases Com-pounded Or With-drawn	Trial Com-pleted	Trial Re-mained Pending at the end of the year			
UNION TERRITORIES:								
29	A & N Islands	89	0	0	89	0	100	0.3
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	56	0	12	44	0	78.6	0.1
32	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	147	0	14	133	0	90.5	0.4
	Total (All-India)	40252	234	7117	32901	1413	81.7	100
<p>@ Indicates infinite percentage because of division by zero Source: Crime in India 2012</p>								
<i>Source: Crime in India 2012</i>								



Annexures





Annexure-I

Definition of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas

Definition of Scheduled Tribes

The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defined "Scheduled Tribes" as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution". Article 342, which is reproduced below, prescribes procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribes.

Article 342. Scheduled Tribes -

(1) The President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause(1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Thus, the first specification of Scheduled Tribes in relation to a particular State/ Union Territory is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the State governments concerned. These orders can be modified subsequently only through an Act of Parliament. The above Article also provides for listing of scheduled tribes State/ Union Territory wise and not on an all India basis.

The criterion followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established. It subsumes the definitions contained in 1931 Census, the reports of first Backward Classes Commission 1955, the Advisory Committee (Kalelkar), on Revision of SC/ ST lists (Lokur Committee), 1965 and the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Bill 1967 (Chanda Committee), 1969.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) of Article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after Consultation with the State Governments concerned have promulgated so far 9 Orders specifying the Scheduled Tribes in relation to the state and union territories. Out of these, eight are in operation at present in their original or amended form. One Order, namely, the Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order 1968 has become defunct on account of reorganization of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1987. Under the Goa, Daman & Diu reorganization Act, 1987 (18 of 1987), the list of Scheduled Tribes of Goa has been transferred to Part XIX of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and that of Daman & Diu in Part II of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951.

Definition of Scheduled Areas:

The term 'Scheduled Areas' has been defined in the Indian Constitution as "such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas". Paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution prescribes following procedure for scheduling, rescheduling and alteration of Scheduled Areas.



Scheduled Area:

- (1) In this Constitution, the expression 'Scheduled Areas' means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas.
- (2) The President may at any time by order-
 - (a) direct that the whole or any specified part of a Scheduled Area shall cease to be a Scheduled Area or a part of such an area;
 - (aa) increase the area of any Scheduled Area in a State after consultation with the Governor of that State;
 - (b) alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries, any Scheduled Area;
 - (c) on any alteration of the boundaries of a State or on the admission into the Union or the establishment of a new State, declare any territory not previously included in any State to be, or to form part of, a Scheduled

Area;

- (d) rescind, in relation to any State or States, any order or orders made under this paragraph, and in consultation with the Governor of the State concerned, make fresh orders redefining the areas which are as to be Scheduled Areas,

and any such order may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary and proper, but save as aforesaid, the order made under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be varied by any subsequent order.

Thus the specification of Scheduled Areas in relation to a particular State/ Union Territory is by a notified Order of the President, after consultation with the State Governments concerned. The same procedure will apply while altering, increasing or rescinding any order(s) relating to Scheduled Areas.

Annexure-II

State-wise List of Scheduled Areas

I. Andhra Pradesh

(1) Balmor, Kondnagol, Banal, Bilakas, Dharawaram, Appaipali, Rasul Chernvu, Pulechelma, Marlapaya, Burj Gundal, Agarla Penta, Pullaipalli, Dukkan Penta, Bikit Penta, Karkar Penta, Boramachernvu, Yemlapaya, Irlapenta, Mudardi Penta, Terkaldari, Vakaramamidi Penta, Medimankal, Pandibore, Sangrigundal, Lingabore, Rampur, Appapur, Malapur, Jalal Penta, Piman Penta, Railet, Vetollapalli, Patur Bayal, Bhavi Penta, Naradi Penta, Tapasi Penta, Chandragupta, Ullukatrevu, Timmareddipalli, Sarlapalli, Tatigundal, Elpamaehena, Koman Penta, Kollam Penta, Mananur, Macharam, Malhamamdi, Venketeshwarla Bhavi, Amrabad, Tirmalapur, Upnootola, Madhavanpalli, Jangamreddi Palli, Pedra, Venkeshwaram, Chitlamkunta, Lachmapur, Udmela, Mared, Ippalpalli, Maddimadag, Akkaram, Ainol, Siddapur, Bamanpalli, Ganpura and Manewarpalli Villages of Achempeth Taluq of **Mahbubnagar district**.

(2) Malai Borgava, Ankapur, Jamul Dhari, Lokari, Vanket, Tantoli, Sitagondi, Burnoor, Navgaon, Pipal Dari, Pardi Buzurg, Yapalguda, Chinchughat, Vankoli, Kanpa, Avasoda Burki, Malkapur, Jaree, Palsi Buzurg, Arli Khurd, Nandgaon, Vaghapur, Palsikurd, Linge, Kaphar Deni, Ratnapur, Kosai, Umari, Madanapur, Ambugaon, Ruyadee, Sakanapur, Daigaon, Kaslapur, Dorlee, Sahaij, Sangvee, Khogdoor, Kobai, Ponala, Chaprala, Mangrol, Kopa Argune, Soankhas, Khidki, Khasalakurd, Khasalabuzurg, Jamni, Borgaon, Sayedpur, Khara, Lohara, Marigaon, Chichdari, Khanapur, Kandala, Tipa, Hati Ghot, Karond Kurd, Karoni Buzurg, Singapur, Buranpur, Nagrala,

Bodad, ChandPELLI, Peetgain, Yekori, Sadarpur, Varoor, Rohar, Takli and Ramkham villages of **Adilabad taluq of Adilabad district**.

(3) Ambari, Bodri, Chikli, Kamtala, Ghoti, Mandwa, Maregaon, Malborgaon, Patoda, Dahigaon, Domandhari, Darsangi, Digri, Sindgi, Kanakwari, Kopra, Malakwadi, Nispur, Yenda, Pipalgaon, Bulja, Varoli, Anji, Bhimpur Sirmeti, Karla, Kothari, Gokunda, Gogarwudi, Malkapur, Dhonora, Rampur, Patri, Porodhi, Boath, Darsangi, Norgaon, Unrsi, Godi, Sauarkher, Naikwadi, Sarkani, Wajhera, Mardap, Anjenkher, Gondwarsa, Palaiguda, Karalgaon, Palsi, Patoda, Javarla, Pipalgaon, Kanki Singora, Dongargoan, Pipalsendha, Jurur, Minki, Tulsi, Machauder Pardhi, Murli, Takri, Parsa, Warsa, Umra, Ashta, Hingni, Timapur, Wajra, Wanola, Patsonda, Dhanora, Sakur and Digri villages of Kinwat taluk of Adilabad district.

(4) Hatnur, Wakri, Pardhi, Kartanada, Serlapalli, Neradi-konda, Daligaon, Kuntala, Venkatapur, Hasanpur, Surdapur, Polmamda, Balhanpur, Dharampuri, Gokonda, Bhotai, Korsekal, Patnapur, Tejapur, Guruj, Khahdiguda, Rajurwadi, Ispur, Ghanpur, Jaterla, Khantegaon, Sauri, Ichora, Mutnur, Gudi Hatnur, Talamedee, Gerjam, Chincholi, Sirchelma, Mankapur, Narsapur, Dharpur, Harkapur, Dhampur, Nigni, Ajhar Wajhar, Chintalbori, Chintakarvia, Rampur, Gangapur and Gayatpalli villages of Boath taluk of Adilabad district.

(5) All villages of Utnur taluq of Adilabad district.

(6) Rajampet, Gunjala, Indhani, Samela, Tejapur, Kannargaon, Kantaguda, Shankepalli, Jamuldhari, Gundi, Chorapalli, Saleguda, Wadiguda, Savati, Dhaba, chopanguda, Nimgaon, Khirdi, Metapipri, Sakra, Sangi, Devurpalli, Khotara-Ringanghat, Nishani, Kota Parandoli, Mesapur, Goigaon, Dhanora, Pardha,



Surdapur, Kerineri Murkilonki, Devapur, Chinta Karra, Iheri, Ara, Dasnapur, Kapri, Belgaon, Sirasgaon, Moar, Wadam, Dhamriguda, Dallanpur, Chalwardi, Ithoreghat, Baliyhari, Sakamgundi, Ara, Uppal Naugaon, Anksorpur, Chirakunta, Illipita Dorli, Mandrumera, Dantanpalli, Deodurg, Tunpalli, Dhagleshwar, Padibanda, Tamrin, Malangundi, Kandan Moar, Geonena, Kuteda, Tilani, Kanepelli, Bordoum Telundi, Maugi Lodiguda, Moindagudipet, Chinnedari, Koitelundi, Madura, Devaiguda, Areguda, Gardepalli, Takepalli, Choutepalli, Rane Kannepalli, Sungapur, Rala Samkepalli, Chopri, Doda Arjuni, Serwai, Rapalli, Tekamandwa and Meta Arjuni villages of **Asaifabad taluq of Adilabad district.**

(7) Gudam, Kasipet, Dandepalli, Chelampeta, Rajampet, Mutiempet, Venkatapur, Rali, Kauwal, Tarapet, Devapur, Gathapalli, Rotepalli, Mandamari, Dharmaraopet Venkatapur, Chintaguda and Mutiempalli villages of Lakshetipet taluq of Adilabad district.

(8) Bendwi, Chincholi, Goigaon, Hirapur, Sakri, Balapur, Manoli, Antargaon, Wirur, Dongargaon, Timbervai, Sersi, Badora, Vmarjeeri, Lakarkot, Ergaon, Kirdi, Sondo, Devara, Khorpana, Kanargaon, Chennai, Kairgaon, Samalhira, Dhanoli, Marnagondi, Yellapur, Katalbori, Isapur, Devti, Panderwani, Wansari, Perda, Wargaon Nokari, Mirapur, Pardhi, Kutoda, Parsewara, Mangalhra, Karki, Nokari, Manoli, Sonapur, Inapur, Mangi, Uparwai, Tutta, Lakmapur, Kirdi, Injapur, Jamni, Hargaon, Chikli, Patan, Kosundi, Kotara and Sonorli villages of Rajura taluq of Adilabad district.

(9) Ralapet, Kistampet, Takalapalli, Chakalpalli, Anaram, Bhepalli, Korsni Isgaon, Chintaguda, Ankora, Usurampalli, Arpalli, Bophalpatnam, Balasaga, Pardhi, Tumrihati,

Chintalmanopalli, Chintam, Gullatalodi, Damda, Dhorpalli, Kanki Garlapet, Gudlabori, Gurmpet, Lomveli, Mogurdagar, Wirdandi and Chilpurdubor villages of Sirpur taluq of Adilabad district.

(10) Kannaiguda, Ankannaguda, Raghavpatnam, Medarmiola, Koetla, Parsa Nagaram, Muthapur, Motlaguda, Venglapur, Yelpak, Kaneboenpalli, Medaram, Kondred, Chintaguda, Kondaparthi, Yelsethipalli, Allvamarighunpur, Rampur, Malkapalli, Chettial, Bhupathipur, Gangaram, Kannaiguda, Rajannapet, Bhutaram, Akkela, Sirvapur, Gangaram Bhupathipur, Pumbapur, Rampur, Ankampalli, Kamaram, Kamsettigudam, Ashnaguda, Yellapur, Allaguda, Narsapur, Puschapur, Bhattupalli, Lavnal, Vadduguda, Kothur, Pegdapalli, Srvapur, Bhussapur, Chelvai, Rangapur Govindraopet, Ballapali, Dhumpallaguda, Kelapalli, Lakhanavaram, Pasra, Gonepalli, Padgapur, Narlapur, Kalvapalli, Uratam, Kondia, Maliat, Aclapur, Dodla, Kamaram, Tadvai, Boodiguda, Bannaji, Bandam, Selpak, Kantalpalli, Sarvai, Gangaguda, Tupalkalguda, Akulvari, Ghanpur, Shahpalli, Gagpelli, Chinna-beonnpli, Venkatapur, Narsapur, Anvaram, Lingal, Ballepalli, Bandal and Thunmapur villages of Mulug taluq of Warrangal district.

(11) Vebelli, Polara, Bakkachintaphad, Ganjad, Thirmalguda, Gopalpur, Khistapur, Tatinari Venpalli, Pattal Bhoopati, Chandelapur, Battalpalli, Advarampet, Satiahnagar, Dutla, Mothwada, Mangalawarpet, Karlai, Arkalkunta, Kodsapet, Gunderpalli, Masami, Battavartigudem, Mamidigudam, Pangonda, Roturai, Satreddipalli, Konapur,

Kondapuram, Pogulapalli, Govindapuram, Makadapalli, Pagulapalli, Murraigudem, Yelchagudem, Tummapurm, Jangamvartigudem,



Rangagudem, Peddalapalli, Yerravaram, Kundapalli, Neelampalli, Daravarinampalli, Karnegund, Mahadevagudem, Marrigudem, Jangalpalli, Bavarguda, Oarbak, Gangaramam, Mucherla Amaroncha, Kamaraam, Chintagudem, Nilavancha, Kangargidda, Madagudem, Dalurpet, Kothagudem, Kotapalli, Durgaram, Dubagudem, Rudravaram, Narsugudam, Komatlagudem, Katervam, Semar Rajpet, Marepalli, Goarur, Radhiapur, Gazalgudem, Rajvepalli and Bollypalli villages of Narsampet taluk of Warrangal district.

(12) All the villages of Yellandu taluq of Warrangal district (excluding the Yellandu, Singareni and Sirpur villages and the town of Kothaguda)

(13) (i) All the villages of Palocha taluq of Warrangal district excluding Paloncha, Borgampad, Ashwaraopet, Dammamet, Kuknur

and Nelipak villages and (ii) Samasthan of Paloncha

(14) Visakhapatnam Agency area 1 [excluding the areas comprised in the villages of Agency Lakshmpuram, Chidikada, Konkasingi, Kumarapuram, Krishnadevipeta, Pichigantikothagudem, Golugondapeta, Gunupudi, Gummudukonda, Sarabhupalapatnam, Vadurupalli, Pedajaggampeta, Sarabhupathi Agraharam, Ramachandrarajupeta Agraharam, and Kondavatipudi Agraharam in Visakhapatnam district.]

(15) East Godwari Agency area [excluding the area comprised in the village of Ramachandrapuram including its hamlet Purushothapatnam in the East Godavari district.]

(16) West Godawari Agency area in West Godavari district.

*The Scheduled Areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (C.O.No.9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 (C.O.No.26) dated 7.12.1950 and have been modified vide the Madras Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order 1951 (C.O. 50) and the Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1955 (C.O.30)

1. Inserted by the Madras Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1951

2. Inserted by the Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1955



II. GUJARAT**

1. Uchchhal, Vyara, Mahuwa, Mandvi, Nizar, Songadh, Valod, Mangrol and Bardoli talukas in Surat district.
2. Dediapada, Sagbara, Valia, Nandod and Jhagadia talukas in Bharuch district
3. Dangs district and taluka
4. Bansda, Dharampur, Chikhali, Pardi and Umbergaon talukas in Valasad district
5. Jhalod, Dohad, Santrampur, Limkheda and Deogarh Baria talukas in Panchmahal district
6. Chhotaudepur and Naswadi talukas and Tilakwada mahal in Vadodora district
7. Khedbrahma, Bhiloda and Meghraj talukas, and Vijayanagar mahal in Sabarkantha stri

III. HIMACHAL PRADESH***

1. Lahaul and Spiti district
2. Kinnaur district
3. Pangi tehsil and Bharmour sub-tehsil in Chamba district

** The Scheduled Areas in the State of Gujarat were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and have been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977 (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Order cited first so far as that related to the State of Gujarat.

*** Specified by the Scheduled Areas (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1975 (Constitution Order 102) dated 21.11.1975



IV. MAHARASHTRA

1. The following in **Thane** district :

(a) Tahsils of **Dhahanu, Talasari, Mokhando, Jawher, Wada and Sahapur**

(b) (i) The one hundred forty four villages of Palghar tahsil as mention below :

Palghar Tahsil

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Tarapur | (29) Mahagaon, |
| (2) Kudan | (30) Kirat, |
| (3) Dahisar-tarf-Tarapur | (31) Wade, |
| (4) Ghiwali | (32) Khadkawane, |
| (5) Wawe | (33) Mendhwan |
| (6) Akkarpatti | (34) Vilshet, |
| (7) Kurgaon | (35) Kondgaon |
| (8) Parnali | (36) Karsood |
| (9) Vengani | (37) Betegaon, |
| (10) Patharwali | (38) Warangade |
| (11) Newale | (39) Lalonde, |
| (12) Shigaon | (40) Ghanede |
| (13) Gargaon | (41) Kampalgaon |
| (14) Chinchare | (42) Man |
| (15) Akegawhan | (43) Ghaneghar, |
| (16) Naniwali | (44) Wedhe |
| (17) Ambedhe | (45) Chari Budruk |
| (18) Barhanpur | (46) Birwadi |
| (19) Salgaon, | (47) Kallale, |
| (20) Khutad, | (48) Padghe |
| (21) Khaniwade, | (49) Pole, |
| (22) Rawate, | (50) Nandore, |
| (23) Akoli, | (51) Girnoli, |
| (24) Asheri, | (52) Borande, |
| (25) Somate, | (53) Devkhope, |
| (26) Pasthan, | (54) Sagawe, |
| (27) Boisar, | (55) Kosbad |
| (28) Borsheti | (56) Kokaner, |
| | (57) Nagzari |
| | (58) Chari Khurd |
| | (59) Velgaon |
| | (60) Khutal, |
| | (61) Chilhar, |
| | (62) Bhopoli, |
| | (63) Nihe, |
| | (64) Damkhand, |



- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (65) Kondhan, | (101) Gundave, |
| (66) Awandhan, | (102) Satiwali, |
| (67) Bangarchole, | (103) Vehaloli, |
| (68) Shil, | (104) Saware, |
| (69) Loware, | (105) Warai, |
| (70) Bandhan, | (106) Jansai |
| (71) Nand-gaon-tarf-Manor, | (107) Khaire, |
| (72) Shilshet, | (108) Dhekale, |
| (73) Katale, | (109) Ganje, |
| (74) Ambhan, | (110) Jayshet, |
| (75) Wasaroli | (111) Shelwade, |
| (76) Kharshet, | (112) Veur, |
| (77) Manor, | (113) Ambadi, |
| (78) Takwahal, | (114) Nawali, |
| (79) Sawarkhand, | (115) Morawali, |
| (80) Nalshet, | (116) Varkhunti, |
| (81) Kev, | (117) Kamare, |
| (82) Wakadi, | (118) Tokrale, |
| (83) Maswan, | (119) Bandate, |
| (84) Wandiwali, | (120) Zanjaroli, |
| (85) Netali | (121) Chahade, |
| (86) Saye, | (122) Wasare, |
| (87) Ten, | (123) Khadkoli, |
| (88) Karalgaon, | (124) Sakhare, |
| (89) Gowade, | (125) Rothe, |
| (90) Tamsai, | (126) Lalthane, |
| (91) Durves, | (127) Navaze, |
| (92) Dhuktan, | (128) Tandulwadi, |
| (93) Pochade, | (129) Girale, |
| (94) Haloli, | (130) Pargaon, |
| (95) Khamloli, | (131) Nagawe-tarf-Manor, |
| (96) Bahadoli, | (132) Umbarpada Nandade, |
| (97) Bot, | (133) Uchavali, |
| (98) Embur irambi, | (134) Safale, |
| (99) Danisari-tarf-Manor, | (135) Sonawe, |
| (100) Kude, | (136) Makane Kapse, |



- (137) Karwale,
- (138) Wadhiv Sarawali,
- (139) Penand,
- (140) Kandarwan,
- (141) Dahiwale,
- (142) Darshet,
- (143) Navghar (Ghatim)
- (144) Umbarpada-tarf-Manor.

(ii) The forty five villages of Vasai (Bassein) Tahsil as mentioned below:

Vasai (Bassein) Tahsil

- (1) Dahisar,
- (2) Koshimbe,
- (3) Tulinj,
- (4) Sakawar,
- (5) Chimane,
- (6) Hedavade,
- (7) Kashidkopar,
- (8) Khaniwade,
- (9) Bhaliwali,
- (10) Kavher,
- (11) Shirsad
- (12) Mandvi
- (13) Chandip,
- (14) Bhatane,
- (15) Shivansai
- (16) Usgaon,
- (17) Medhe,
- (18) Vadghar,
- (19) Bhinar,
- (20) Ambode,
- (21) Kalbhon,
- (22) Adne,
- (23) Sayawan,
- (24) Parol,

- (25) Shirvali,
- (26) Majivali,
- (27) Karanjon,
- (28) Tilher,
- (29) Dhaviv,
- (30) Pelhar,
- (31) Achole,
- (32) Valiv,
- (33) Sativali,
- (34) Rajavali,
- (35) Kolhi,
- (36) Chinchoti
- (37) Juchandra
- (38) Bapane
- (39) Deodal
- (40) Kamam
- (41) Sarajamori
- (42) Poman
- (43) Shilottar
- (44) Sasunavghar
- (45) Nagle

(iii) The seventy two villages of Bhiwandi tahsil as mentioned below:

Bhiwandi Tahsil

- (1) Bhivali,
- (2) Gancshpuri,
- (3) Vadavali Vajreshwari,
- (4) Akloli,
- (5) Savaroli,
- (6) Khatrali
- (7) Usgaon,
- (8) Ghotgaon,
- (9) Vadhe,
- (10) Vareth,
- (11) Chane,



- (12) Asnoli-tarf-Dugad
 - (13) Dugad,
 - (14) Manivali,
 - (15) Vadwali-tarf-Dugad,
 - (16) Malbidi,
 - (17) Mohili,
 - (18) Nandithane,
 - (19) Depoli,
 - (20) Sakharoli,
 - (21) Supegaon,
 - (22) Pilanze Khurd,
 - (23) Pilanze Budruk,
 - (24) Alkhivali,
 - (25) Vaghivale,
 - (26) Devehole,
 - (27) Sagoan,
 - (28) Eksal,
 - (29) Chinchavali-tarf-Kunde,
 - (30) Dudhani,
 - (31) Vape,
 - (32) Ghadane,
 - (33) Kunde,
 - (34) Ghotavade,
 - (35) Mainde,
 - (36) Karmale,
 - (37) Kandali Budruk,
 - (38) Kelhe,
 - (39) Kandali Khurd,
 - (40) Dighashi,
 - (41) Newade,
 - (42) Ambadi,
 - (43) Dalonde,
 - (44) Jambhivali-tarf-Khambal,
 - (45) Umbarkhand,
 - (46) Ashivali,
 - (47) Zidake,
 - (48) Kharivali
 - (49) Base,
 - (50) Gondade,
 - (51) Pahare,
 - (52) Shedgaon,
 - (53) Pachhapur,
 - (54) Gondravali,
 - (55) Jambhivali-tarf-Kunde,
 - (56) Asnoli-tarf-Kunde,
 - (57) Shirole,
 - (58) Dabhad,
 - (59) Mohandul,
 - (60) Shirgaon,
 - (61) Pimpal Sehth Bhusheth,
 - (62) Khadki Khurd,
 - (63) Khadki Budruk,
 - (64) Chimbipade,
 - (65) Kuhe,
 - (66) Dhamne,
 - (67) Lakhiwali,
 - (68) Palivali,
 - (69) Paye,
 - (70) Gane,
 - (71) Dahyale,
 - (72) Firangpada
- (iv) The seventy seven villages of Murbad tahsil as mentioned below:

Murbad Tahsil

- (1) Kasgaon,
- (2) Kisal,
- (3) Wadawali,
- (4) Sakhare,
- (5) Khutalborgaon,



- (6) Ambele Khurd
- (7) Sayale,
- (8) Inde,
- (9) Khedale,
- (10) Talawali-tarf-Ghorat,
- (11) Eklahare,
- (12) Chafe-tarf-Khedul,
- (13) Pimpalghar,
- (14) Dahigaon,
- (15) Parhe,
- (16) Kandali,
- (17) Dhasai,
- (18) Alyani,
- (19) Palu,
- (20) Deoghar,
- (21) Madh,
- (22) Sonawale,
- (23) Veluk,
- (24) Alawe,
- (25) Bursunge,
- (26) Mandus,
- (27) Khed,
- (28) Vanote,
- (29) Shai,
- (30) Shelgaon,
- (31) Shiroshi,
- (32) Talegaon,
- (33) Fangalkoshi
- (34) Merdi,
- (35) Walhivare,
- (36) Mal,
- (37) Jadai,
- (38) Ambiwali,
- (39) Dighephal,
- (40) Diwanpada,
- (41) Kochare Khurd,
- (42) Kochare Budruk,
- (43) Chosale,
- (44) Khutal Bangla,
- (45) Nayahadi,
- (46) Moroshi,
- (47) Fangulgawhan,
- (48) Sawarne,
- (49) Thitabi-tarf-Vaishakahre,
- (50) Kudhset,
- (51) Fangane,
- (52) Khapari,
- (53) Hedawali,
- (54) Karchonde,
- (55) Zadghar,
- (56) Udaldoha,
- (57) Mhorande,
- (58) Tokawade,
- (59) Balegaon,
- (60) Talawali (Baragaon),
- (61) Waishakhare,
- (62) Maniwali-tarf-Khedul,
- (63) Pendhari,
- (64) Umaroli budruk,
- (65) Ojiwale,
- (66) Mandwat,
- (67) Mahaj,
- (68) Padale,
- (69) Koloshi,
- (70) Jaigaon,
- (71) Kalambad (Bhondivale),
- (72) Kheware,
- (73) Dudhanoli,
- (74) Umaroli Khurd,
- (75) Khopwali,
- (76) Milhe,
- (77) Gorakhgad,



2. The following in Nasik district :-

(a) The tahsils of Peint, Surgana and Kalwan

(b) (i) The one hundred six villages of Dindori tahsil as mentioned below :

Dindori Tahsil

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Mokhanal, | (29) Ambegan, |
| (2) Bhanwad, | (30) Chachadgaon, |
| (3) Dehare, | (31) Vaghad, |
| (4) Karanjali, | (32) Pophal wade, |
| (5) Gandole, | (33) Dhaur, |
| (6) Palasvahir, | (34) Umbale Budruk, |
| (7) Vare, | (35) Jambutke, |
| (8) Vanjole, | (36) Pimpraj, |
| (9) Ambad, | (37) Nalegaon, |
| (10) Vanare, | (38) Vilwandi, |
| (11) Titve, | (39) Rasegaon, |
| (12) Deothan, | (40) Kochargaon, |
| (13) Nanashi | (41) Tilholi, |
| (14) Charose, | (42) Ravalgaon, |
| (15) Deoghar, | (43) Deher Wadi, |
| (16) Kaudasar, | (44) Dhagur, |
| (17) Vani Khurd, | (45) Deosane, |
| (18) Pimpalgaon Dhum, | (46) Sarsale, |
| (19) Joran, | (47) Karanjkhed, |
| (20) Mahaje, | (48) Pingalwadi, |
| (21) Sadrale, | (49) Eklahare, |
| (22) Nalwadi, | (50) Chausale, |
| (23) Oje, | (51) Pimpri Anchla, |
| (24) Golshi, | (52) Ahiwantwadi, |
| (25) Jalkhed, | (53) Goldari, |
| (26) Nigdol, | (54) Haste, |
| (27) Kokangaon Budruk, | (55) Kolher, |
| (28) Umbrale Khurd, | (56) Jirwade, |
| | (57) Chamdari, |
| | (58) Maledumala, |
| | (59) Mandane, |
| | (60) Koshimbe, |
| | (61) Punegaon, |
| | (62) Pandane, |
| | (63) Ambaner, |
| | (64) Chandikapur, |



- (65) Bhatode,
- (66) Dahivi,
- (67) Mulane,
- (68) Kokangaon Khurd,
- (69) Malegaon,
- (70) Pimparkhed,
- (71) Phopasi,
- (72) Vani Kasbe,
- (73) Sangamner,
- (74) Khedle,
- (75) Mavadi,
- (76) Karanjwan,
- (77) Dahegaon,
- (78) Vaglud,
- (79) Krishnagaon,
- (80) Varkhed,
- (81) Kadvamhalungi,
- (82) Gaondegaon,
- (83) Hatnore,
- (84) Nilwandi,
- (85) Pimpalgaon Ketki,
- (86) Rajapur,
- (87) Dindori,
- (88) Jopul,
- (89) Madki jamb,
- (90) Palkhed,
- (91) Indore,
- (92) Korhate,
- (93) Chinchkhed,
- (94) Talegaon Dindori,
- (95) Akrale,
- (96) Mohadi,
- (97) Pimpsalanare,
- (98) Khatwad,
- (99) Ramsej,
- (100) Ambe Dindore,

- (101) Dhakambe,
- (102) Janori,
- (103) Manori
- (104) Shivanai,
- (105) Varwandi,
- (106) Jaulke Dindori,

- (ii) The ninety three villages of Igatpuri tahsil as mentioned below and one town Igatpuri :

Igatpuri Tahsil

- (1) Dhadoshi,
- (2) Bhilmal,
- (3) Pahine,
- (4) Zarwad Khurd,
- (5) Tak-Harsha,
- (6) Aswali Harsha,
- (7) Samundi,
- (8) Kharoli,
- (9) Kojoli,
- (10) Avhate,
- (11) Kushegaon,
- (12) Metchandryachi,
- (13) Alwand,
- (14) Dapure,
- (15) Met Humbachi,
- (16) Zarwad Budruk,
- (17) Mhasurli,
- (18) Shevgedang,
- (19) Wanjole,
- (20) Deogaon,
- (21) Ahurli,
- (22) Nandagaon,
- (23) Vavi Harsha,



- (24) Nagosali,
- (25) Dhargaon,
- (26) Ondli,
- (27) Saturli,
- (28) Awalidumala,
- (29) Karhale,
- (30) Rayambe,
- (31) Takedeogaon,
- (32) Metyelyachi,
- (33) Biturli,
- (34) Walvihir,
- (35) Bhavli Badruk,
- (36) Pimpalgaon Bhatata,
- (37) Kopargaon,
- (38) Kurnoli,
- (39) Dhamoli,
- (40) Waki,
- (41) Chinchale, (Khaire),
- (42) Tringalwadi,
- (43) Adwan,
- (44) Awalkhede,
- (45) Paderi,
- (46) Balayduri,
- (47) Khambala,
- (48) Take Ghoti,
- (49) Ghoti Budruk,
- (50) Talegaon,
- (51) Girnare,
- (52) Titoli,
- (53) Bortembhe,
- (54) Taloshi,
- (55) Nandgaon sade,
- (56) Pimpri Sadaroddin,
- (57) Talegha,
- (58) Kanchangaon,
- (59) Shenwad Budruk,
- (60) Fangulgavan,
- (61) Borli,
- (62) Manwedhe,
- (63) Bhavali Khurd,
- (64) Kaluste,
- (65) Jamunde,
- (66) Gahunde,
- (67) Bharvaj,
- (68) Karungwadi,
- (69) Nirpan,
- (70) Maniargaon,
- (71) Ambewadi,
- (72) Khadked,
- (73) Indore,
- (74) Umbarkon,
- (75) Somaj Ghadga,
- (76) Ubhade, (Vanjulwadi),
- (77) Megare,
- (78) Belgaon Tarhale,
- (79) Dhamangaon,
- (80) Deole,
- (81) Khairgaon,
- (82) Pimpalgaon Mor,
- (83) Dhamni,
- (84) Adasare Khurd,
- (85) Adasare Budruk,
- (86) Acharwad,
- (87) Taked Khurd,
- (88) Taked Budruk,
- (89) Khed,
- (90) Barshingve,
- (91) Sonoshi,
- (92) Maidara Dhanoshi,
- (93) Wasali,
- (iii) The seventy villages in Nasik tahsil as mentioned below and one town Trimbak



Nasik Tahsil

- (1) Sapte,
- (2) Kone,
- (3) Kharwal,
- (4) Varasvahir,
- (5) Vaghera,
- (6) Rohile,
- (7) Nandgaon,
- (8) Gorthan,
- (9) Hirdi,
- (10) Malegaon,
- (11) Welunje,
- (12) Ganeshgaon Waghera,
- (13) Pimpri Trimbak,
- (14) Met Kawara,
- (15) Brahmanwade Trimbak,
- (16) Toanangan,
- (17) Dhumbdi,
- (18) Bese,
- (19) Chakore,
- (20) Amboli,
- (21) Ambai,
- (22) Shirasgaon,
- (23) Talwade Trimbak,
- (24) Pimpalad Trimbak,
- (25) Khambale,
- (26) Sapgaon,
- (27) Kachurli,
- (28) Arianeri,
- (29) Talegaon Trimbak,
- (30) Pogalwadi Trimbak,
- (31) Vacholi,
- (32) Ubbrande,
- (33) Kalmuste,
- (34) Trimbak (Rural),
- (35) Harshewadi,
- (36) Metgherakilla Trimbak,
- (37) Mulegaon,
- (38) Ladachi,
- (39) Naikwadi,
- (40) Vele,
- (41) Sadgaon,
- (42) Vadgaon,
- (43) Manoli,
- (44) Dhondegaon,
- (45) Dari,
- (46) Gimate,
- (47) Dugaon,
- (48) Deorgaon,
- (49) Nagalwadi,
- (50) Ozarkheda,
- (51) Chandashi,
- (52) Gangamhalungi,
- (53) Jalalpur,
- (54) Sawargaon,
- (55) Goverdhan,
- (56) Shivangaon,
- (57) Pimpalgaon Garudeshwar,
- (58) Rajewadi,
- (59) Gangawarhe,
- (60) Ganeshgaon Trimbak,
- (61) Ganeshgaon Nashik,
- (62) Wasali,
- (63) Dudgaon,
- (64) Mahrawani,
- (65) Talegaon Anjaneri,
- (66) Jategaon,
- (67) Sarul,
- (68) Pimplad Nashik,
- (69) Rajur Bahula,
- (70) Dahigaon,



(iv) The fifty seven villages in Baglan tahsil as mentioned below :

Baglan Tahsil

- (1) Borhate,
- (2) Mohalangi,
- (3) Jaitapur,
- (4) Golwad,
- (5) Hatnoor,
- (6) Maliwade,
- (7) Ambapur,
- (8) Jad,
- (9) Visapur,
- (10) Shevare,
- (11) Kharad,
- (12) Vade Digar,
- (13) Deothan,
- (14) Kondharabad,
- (15) Antapur,
- (16) Raver,
- (17) Jamoti,
- (18) Aliabad,
- (19) Ajande,
- (20) Mulher,
- (21) Babulne,
- (22) Morane-Digar,
- (23) Bordaivat,
- (24) Bhimkhet,
- (25) Waghambe,
- (26) Manoor,
- (27) Salher,
- (28) Katarwel,
- (29) Bhilwad,
- (30) Tungan,
- (31) Daswel,

- (32) Jakhod,
- (33) Mungase,
- (34) Bhawade,
- (35) Dasane,
- (36) Malgaon Khurd,
- (37) Salawan,
- (38) Pisore,
- (39) Kerasane,
- (40) Vathod,
- (41) Pathwedigar,
- (42) Talwade Digar,
- (43) Morkure,
- (44) Kikwari Khurd,
- (45) Kelzar,
- (46) Tatani,
- (47) Bhildar,
- (48) Kikwari Budruk,
- (49) Joran,
- (50) Sakode,
- (51) Karanjkhed,
- (52) Dang Saundane,
- (53) Nikwel,
- (54) Bandhate,
- (55) Dahindule,
- (56) Sarwar,
- (57) Wadichaulher.

3. The following in Dhule District:-

- (a) Tahsils of Nawapur, Taloda, Akkalkuwa and Akrani.
- (b) (i) The eighty villages in Sakri tahsil as mentioned below:-

Sakri Tahsil

- (1) Choupale,



- (2) Rothod,
- (3) Jamkhel,
- (4) Khuruswade,
- (5) Sutare,
- (6) Dhaner,
- (7) Amale,
- (8) Machmal,
- (9) Khandbare,
- (10) Raikot,
- (11) Burudkhe,
- (12) Pangaon,
- (13) Lagadwal,
- (14) Raitel,
- (15) Brahmanwel,
- (16) Amkhel,
- (17) Jambore,
- (18) Varsus,
- (19) Jamki,
- (20) Runmali,
- (21) Vaskhedi,
- (22) Damkani,
- (23) Saltek,
- (24) Dahiwel,
- (25) Bhongaon,
- (26) Badgaon,
- (27) Maindane,
- (28) Dapur,
- (29) Rohan,
- (30) Jebapur,
- (31) Amode,
- (32) Kirwade,
- (33) Ghodade,
- (34) Surpan,
- (35) Korde,
- (36) Valwhe,
- (37) Vitave,
- (38) Kasbe Chhadwell,
- (39) Basar,
- (40) Isarde,
- (41) Petale,
- (42) Pimpalgaon,
- (43) Mohane,
- (44) Tembhe, Pargane Warse,
- (45) Shirsole,
- (46) Umarpata,
- (47) Malgaon Pargane Versa,
- (48) Khargaon,
- (49) Kalambe,
- (50) Chorwad,
- (51) Lakhale,
- (52) Warse,
- (53) Shenwad,
- (54) Kudashi,
- (55) Manjari,
- (56) Mapalgaon,
- (57) Dangshirwade,
- (58) Bopkhel,
- (59) Shiv,
- (60) Khatyal,
- (61) Vardoli,
- (62) Kaksad,
- (63) Pankhede,
- (64) Samode,
- (65) Mhasadi, Pargane Pimpalner,
- (66) Pimpalner,
- (67) Chikase,
- (68) Jirapur,
- (69) Kokangaon,
- (70) Shevage,
- (71) Dhamandhar,
- (72) Virkhel,
- (73) Pargaon,



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|--------------------|---------------------|
| (74) Mandane, | (23) Gujar Bhavali, |
| (75) Balhane, | (24) Gujar Jamboli, |
| (76) Deshivade, | (25) Karankhede, |
| (77) Kadyale, | (26) Phulsare, |
| (78) Dhongaddigar, | (27) Umarde Budruk, |
| (79) Shelbari, | (28) Narayanpur, |
| (80) Degaon, | (29) Ghirasgaon, |

(ii) The eighty two villages in Nandurbar tahsil and town Nandurbar as mentioned below:-

Nandurbar Tahsil

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Bhangade, | (30) Dhekwad, |
| (2) Mangloor, | (31) Biladi, |
| (3) Vasalai, | (32) Khairale, |
| (4) Arditara, | (33) Khamgaon, |
| (5) Dhanora, | (34) Nagasar, |
| (6) Pavale, | (35) Virchak, |
| (7) Kothede, | (36) Tokartale, |
| (8) Umaj, | (37) Waghale, |
| (9) Kothali Khurd, | (38) Ozarde, |
| (10) Vadajakan, | (39) Ashte, |
| (11) Nimbone Budruk, | (40) Thanepada, |
| (12) Jalkhe, | (41) Amarave, |
| (13) Shirvade, | (42) Patharai, |
| (14) Ranale Khurd, | (43) Dhamdai, |
| (15) Natawad, | (44) Varul, |
| (16) Karanjwe, | (45) Adachhi, |
| (17) Shejwe, | (46) Lonkhede, |
| (18) Pimplod-tarf-Dhanore, | (47) Karajkupe, |
| (19) Loya, | (48) Nalave Khurd, |
| (20) Velaved, | (49) Sundarde, |
| (21) Vyahur, | (50) Nalave Budruk, |
| (22) Dhulawad, | (51) Dudhale, |
| | (52) Nandarkhe, |
| | (53) Dhane, |
| | (54) Vasadare, |
| | (55) Wawad, |
| | (56) Chakle, |
| | (57) Dahindule Budruk, |
| | (58) Dahindule Khurd, |



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|------------------------|---|
| (59) Athore Digar, | (7) Nandya Kusumwade (Forest Village, Rampur, |
| (60) Umarde Khurd, | (8) Chirade, |
| (61) Chaupale, | (9) Nagziri (Forest Village), |
| (62) Akrale, | (10) Kusumwade, |
| (63) Vadbare, | (11) Nandya (Forest Village), |
| (64) Akhatwade, | (12) Pimprani, |
| (65) Hatti alias Indi, | (13) Ranipur, (Forest Village), |
| (66) Palashi, | (14) Fattepur, |
| (67) Ghuli, | (15) Lakkadkot (Forest Village), |
| (68) Rakaswade, | (16) Kotbandhani (Forest Village), |
| (69) Waghode, | (17) Pimplod, |
| (70) Patonde, | (18) Kuddawad, |
| (71) Hol-tarf-Haveli, | (19) Lachhore, |
| (72) Khodasgaon, | (20) Kanadi-tarf-Haveli, |
| (73) Shahade, | (21) Shirud-tarf Haveli, |
| (74) Shinde, | (22) Amode, |
| (75) Kolde, | (23) Alkhed , |
| (76) Bhagsari, | (24) Padalde Budruk, |
| (77) Dhamdod, | (25) Budigavan, |
| (78) Savalde, | (26) Umarati, |
| (79) Korit, | (27) Pimpri, |
| (80) Sujatpur, | (28) Mhasavad, |
| (81) Tishi, | (29) Anakwade, |
| (82) Dhandhane. | (30) Sulwade, |

(iii) The one hundred forty one villages in Shahada tahsil as mentioned below:-

Shahada Tahsil

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Akaspur, | (31) Tavalai, |
| (2) Nawagaon (Forest Village), | (32) Mubarakpur, |
| (3) Virpur, | (33) Velavad, |
| (4) Dara, | (34) Kalmadi-tarf-Boardi, |
| (5) Bhuta, | (35) Wadi, |
| (6) Kansai,(Forest Village), | (36) Sonawadtarf-Boardi, |
| | (37) Thangche, |
| | (38) Javadetarf-Boardi, |
| | (39) Tarhadi-tarf-Boardi, |
| | (40) Vardhe, |
| | (41) Pari, |



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|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (42) Kothali-tarf-haveli, | (78) Lohare, |
| (43) Aurangpur, | (79) Gogapur, |
| (44) Chikhali Budruk, | (80) Kurangi, |
| (45) Karankhede, | (81) Tidhare, |
| (46) Nandarde, | (82) Damalde, |
| (47) Vaijali, | (83) Kalamad-tarf-Haveli, |
| (48) Vaghode, | (84) Chikhali Khurd, |
| (49) Parakashe, | (85) Bhortek, |
| (50) Dhamlad, | (86) Shrikhede, |
| (51) Katharde Budruk, | (87) Ozarte, |
| (52) Katharde Khurd, | (88) Ukhalshem, |
| (53) Kalsadi, | (89) Vagharde, |
| (54) Dhurkhede, | (90) Jam, |
| (55) Bhade, | (91) Javade-tarf-Haveli, |
| (56) Pingane, | (92) Titari, |
| (57) Ganor, | (93) Hol Mubarakpur (Forest Village), |
| (58) Adgoan, | (94) Vadgaon, |
| (59) Kharagaon, | (95) Pimparde, |
| (60) Kochrare, | (96) Asalod, |
| (61) Biladi-tarf-Haveli, | (97) Mandane, |
| (62) Bahirpur, | (98) Awage, |
| (63) Bramhanpur, | (99) Tikhore, |
| (64) Sultanpur, | (100) Untawad, |
| (65) Raikhed, | (101) Hol, |
| (66) Khed Digar, | (102) Mohide-tarf-Haveli, |
| (67) Navalpur, | (103) Junwane, |
| (68) Chandsaili, | (104) Lonkhede, |
| (69) Godipur, | (105) Tembhal, |
| (70) Padalde Khurd, | (106) Holgujari, |
| (71) Bhagapur, | (107) Asus, |
| (72) Javkhede, | (108) Bupkari, |
| (73) Sonwai-tarf-Haveli, | (109) Maloni, |
| (74) Kavalith, | (110) Dongargaon, |
| (75) Tuki, | (111) Kothal-tarf-Shahada, |
| (76) Sawkhede, | (112) Matkut, |
| (77) Karjot, | (113) Borale, |



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|---|-------------------------------------|
| (114) Kamravad, | (3) Fattepur (Forest Village), |
| (115) Kahatul, | (4) Gadhad Deo (Forest Village), |
| (116) Vadchhil, | (5) Kodid (Forest Village), |
| (117) Londhare, | (6) Gurhadpani (Forest Village), |
| (118) Udhalod, | (7) Bhudaki (Forest Village), |
| (119) Nimbhore, | (8) Waghpadde (Forest Village), |
| (120) Dhandre Budurk, | (9) Saigarpada (Forest Village), |
| (121) Chirkhan (Forest Village), | (10) Manjriburdi (Forest Village), |
| (122) Asalod (New) (Forest Village), | (11) Chondi (Forest Village), |
| (123) Jainagar, | (12) Bhudaki (Forest Village), |
| (124) Dhandre Khurd (Forest Village), | (13) Chandsurya (Forest Village), |
| (125) Manmodya (Forest Village), | (14) Boradi (New) (Forest Village), |
| (126) Dutkhede (Forest Village), | (15) Kakadmal (Forest Village), |
| (127) Bhongara (Forest Village), | (16) Vakawad (Forest Village), |
| (128) Vadali, | (17) Umarda (Forest Village), |
| (129) Kondhawal, | (18) Durabadya (Forest Village), |
| (130) Bhulane (Forest Village), | (19) Mohide (Forest Village), |
| (131) Chandsaili (Forest Village), | (20) Dondwada (Forest Village), |
| (132) Ubhadagad (Forest Village), | (21) Tembha (Forest Village), |
| (133) Kakarde Khurd, | (22) Kharikhan (Forest Village), |
| (134) Khaparkhede (Forest Village), | (23) Boaradi, |
| (135) Malgaon (Forest Village), | (24) Wasardi, |
| (136) Langadi Bhavani (Forest Village), | (25) Nandarde, |
| (137) Shahana (Forest Village), | (26) Chandase, |
| (138) Kakarde Budruk, | (27) Wadi Budruk, |
| (139) Abhanpur Budruk, | (28) Wadi Khurd, |
| (140) Katghar, | (29) Jalod, |
| (141) Nimbardi (Forest Village), | (30) Abhanpur Khurd, |

(iv) The sixty two villages in Shirpur tahsil as mentioned below:-

Shirpur Tahsil

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Borpani (Forest Village), | (32) Ukhalwadi, |
| (2) Malkatar (Forest Village), | (33) Mukhed, |
| | (34) Nimzari, |
| | (35) Varzadi, |
| | (36) Waghabarda, |
| | (37) Samryapada, |
| | (38) Lauki, |



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|---|---|
| (39) Sule, | (6) Angurne, |
| (40) Fattepur, | (7) Kharya Padav (Forest Village), |
| (41) Hedakhed, | (8) Vaijapur (Revenue), |
| (42) Arunapuri Dam (Deforested), | (9) Mulyautar (Forest Village), |
| (43) Sangavi, | (10) Vaijapur (Forest Village) |
| (44) Hated, | (11) Borajanti (Forest Village), |
| (45) Zendya Anjan, | (12) Malapur (Forest Village), |
| (46) Palasner, | (13) Bormali (Forest Village), |
| (47) Khambale, | (14) Karajane (Forest Village), |
| (48) Panakhed (Forest Village), | (15) Melane (Forest Village), |
| (49) Khairkhuti (Forest Village), | (16) Vishnapur (Forest Village), |
| (50) Joyada (Forest Village), | (17) Devhari (Forest Village), |
| (51) Chilare (Forest Village), | (18) Deoziri (Forest Village), |
| (52) Lakdya Hanuman (Forest Village), | (19) Kundyapani (Forest Village), |
| (53) Mahadeo Dondwade (Forest Village), | (20) Ichapur Pargane Adwad, |
| (54) Malapur (Forest Village), | (21) Badhawani, |
| (55) Rohini, | (22) Badhai, |
| (56) Bhoiti, | (23) Andane, |
| (57) Ambe, | (24) Moharad, |
| (58) Khamkhede Pargane Ambe, | (25) Asalwadi (Forest Village), |
| (59) Hiwarkhede, (Forest Village), | |
| (60) Higaon, | (ii) The thirteen villages in Yaval tahsil as |
| (61) Vadel Khurd, | mentioned below:- |
| (62) Kalapani (Forest Village) | |

Yaval Tahsil

4. The following in Jalgaon district:-

- (a) (i) The twenty five villages in Chopda tahsil as mentioned below:-

Chopda Tahsil

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Maratha (Forest Village), | (1) Manapuri, |
| (2) Mordhida (Forest Village), | (2) Tolane, |
| (3) Umarti (Forest Village), | (3) Khalkot, |
| (4) Satrasen (Forest Village), | (4) Ichakhede, |
| (5) Krishnapur (Forest Village), | (5) Malod, |
| | (6) Haripura (Forest Village), |
| | (7) Vaghazira (Forest Village), |
| | (8) Parasade Budruk, |
| | (9) Borkhede Khurd, |
| | (10) Langda Amba, |



- (11) Jamnya (Forest Village),
- (12) Gadrya (Forest Village),
- (13) Usmali (Forest Village)

(iii) The twenty-one villages in Raver tahsil as mentioned below :-

Raver Tahsil

- (1) Mahumandali (Forest Village),
- (2) Pimparkund (Forest Village),
- (3) Andharmali (Forest Village),
- (4) Tidyā (Forest Village),
- (5) Nimdya (Forest Village),
- (6) Garbardi (Forest Village),
- (7) Janori,
- (8) Chinchati,
- (9) Pal,
- (10) Marwhal,
- (11) Jinsi,
- (12) Sahasraling (Forest Village),
- (13) Lalmati (Forest Village),
- (14) Abhode Budruk
- (15) Lohare,
- (16) Kusumbhe Budruk,
- (17) Kusumbe Khurd,
- (18) Pimpri,
- (19) Mohagan Budruk,
- (20) Padale Budruk,
- (21) Mahumandali (old) Deserted)

5. The following in Ahmednagar district

(a) The ninety-four villages in Akole tahsil as mentioned below:

Akole Tahsil

- (1) Tirdhe,

- (2) Padoshi,
- (3) Mhajungi,
- (4) Ekdare,
- (5) Sangavi,
- (6) Keli Rumhanwadi,
- (7) Bitaka,
- (8) Khirvire,
- (9) Kombhalne,
- (10) Tahakari,
- (11) Samsheerpur,
- (12) Savargaon Pat,
- (13) Muthalane,
- (14) Bari,
- (15) Waranghusi,
- (16) Ladagaon,
- (17) Shenit,
- (18) Pabhulwandi,
- (19) Babhulwandi,
- (20) Ambevangan,
- (21) Deogaon,
- (22) Pendshet,
- (23) Manhere,
- (24) Shelvihire,
- (25) Panjare,
- (26) Chinchond,
- (27) Waki,
- (28) Titavi,
- (29) Pimparkane,
- (30) Udadawane,
- (31) Kodani,
- (32) Ghatghar,
- (33) Shinganwadi Rajur,
- (34) Murshet,
- (35) Shendi,
- (36) Samarad
- (37) Bhandardara,



- (38) Ranad Budruk,
- (39) Ranad khurd,
- (40) Malegaon,
- (41) Kohondi,
- (42) Digambar,
- (43) Guhire,
- (44) Katalapur,
- (45) Ratanwadi,
- (46) Mutkhel,
- (47) Terungan,
- (48) Rajur,
- (49) Vithe,
- (50) Koltembhe,
- (51) Kelungan,
- (52) Jamgaon,
- (53) Shirpunje Budruk,
- (54) Savarkute,
- (55) Kumshet,
- (56) Shirpunje Khurd,
- (57) Dhamanvan,
- (58) Ambit,
- (59) Balthan,
- (60) Manik Ozar,
- (61) Puruchawadi,
- (62) Maveshi,
- (63) Shiswad,
- (64) Wapjulshet,
- (65) Gondoshi,
- (66) Khadki,
- (67) Sakirwadi,
- (68) Pachanai,
- (69) Chinchavane,
- (70) Padalne (80)
- (71) Shelad,
- (72) Pimpri,
- (73) Ghoti,

- (74) Paithan,
- (75) Lavali Kotul,
- (76) Waghdari,
- (77) Shilvandi,
- (78) Kohone,
- (79) Lavali Otur,
- (80) Tale,
- (81) Kothale,
- (82) Somalwadi,
- (83) Vihir,
- (84) Shinda,
- (85) Ambit Khind,
- (86) Palsunde,
- (87) Pisewadi,
- (88) Phopsandi,
- (89) Satewadi
- (90) Keli Otur,
- (91) Keli Kotul
- (92) Khetewadi,
- (93) Esarthav,
- (94) Karandi,

6. The following in Pune District

- (a) (i) The fifty-six villages in Ambegaon tahsil as mentioned below :

Ambegaon Tahsil

- (1) Don,
- (2) Pimpargaane,
- (3) Aghane,
- (4) Ahupe,
- (5) Tirpad,
- (6) Nhaved,
- (7) Asane,



- (8) Malin,
- (9) Nanawade,
- (10) Amade,
- (11) Warsawane,
- (12) Kondhare,
- (13) Adivare,
- (14) Borghar,
- (15) Patan,
- (16) Kushire Khurd,
- (17) Panchale budruk,
- (18) Kushire Budruk,
- (19) Digad,
- (20) Panchale Khurd,
- (21) Mahelunge-tarf-Ambegaon,
- (22) Savarali,
- (23) Megholi,
- (24) Vachape,
- (25) Sakeri,
- (26) Pimpari,
- (27) Ambegaon
- (28) Jambhori,
- (29) Kalambai,
- (30) Kondhawal,
- (31) Phulavade,
- (32) Phalode,
- (33) Koltavade,
- (34) Terungaon,
- (35) Dimbhe Budruk,
- (36) Mahalunge-tarf-Ghoda,
- (37) Rajpur,
- (38) Chikhali,
- (39) Rajewadi,
- (40) Supeghar,
- (41) Taleghar,
- (42) Mapoli,
- (43) Dimbhe Khurd,

- (44) Pokhari,
- (45) Gohe Budruk,
- (46) Nigadale,
- (47) Gohe Khurd,
- (48) Apati,
- (49) Gangapur Khurd,
- (50) Amondi
- (51) Kanase,
- (52) Gangapur Budruk,
- (53) Shinoli,
- (54) Pimpalgaon-tarf-Ghoda,
- (55) Sal,
- (56) Dhakale

(ii) The sixty-five villages in Junnar tahsil as mentioned below:

Junnar Tahsil

- (1) Chilhewadi,
- (2) Ambehavhan,
- (3) Jambhulshi,
- (4) Khireswar,
- (5) Mathalane,
- (6) Kolhewadi,
- (7) Kopare,
- (8) Mandave,
- (9) Singanore,
- (10) Alu,
- (11) Khubi
- (12) Pimpalgaon Joga,
- (13) Karanjale,
- (14) Mach,
- (15) Pangri-tarf-Madh,
- (16) Kolwadi,
- (17) Pargaon-tarfModh,



- (18) Taleran,
- (19) Sitewadi,
- (20) Wathale,
- (21) Nimgir,
- (22) Anjanwale,
- (23) Hadsar,
- (24) Devale,
- (25) Khaire,
- (26) Ghatghar,
- (27) Jalwandi,
- (28) Hirdi,
- (29) Undekhadak,
- (30) Rajpur,
- (31) Khatkale,
- (32) Manikdoh,
- (33) Khad kumbe,
- (34) Ursan,
- (35) Vevadi,
- (36) Tejpur,
- (37) Phangalghavan,
- (38) Chavand,
- (39) Pur,
- (40) Khangaon,
- (41) Mankeshwar,
- (42) Surale,
- (43) Amboli,
- (44) Shirol-tarf-Kukadner,
- (45) Wanewadi,
- (46) Aptale,
- (47) Koli,
- (48) Shivali,
- (49) Utchil,
- (50) Botarde,
- (51) Dhalewadi-tarf-Minher,
- (52) Bhivade Budruk,
- (53) Ingaloon,

- (54) Bhivade Khurd,
- (55) Ghangaldare,
- (56) Sonavale,
- (57) Tambe,
- (58) Hivare-tarf-Minher,
- (59) Hatvij,
- (60) Ambe,
- (61) Pimparwadi,
- (62) Sukalewdhe,
- (63) Godre,
- (64) Khamgaon,
- (65) Somatwadi,

7. The following in Nanded District:-

- (a) The one hundred fifty-two villages and town Kenwat in kinwat tahsil as mentioned below:-

Kinwat Tahsil

- (1) Takli,
- (2) Padsa,
- (3) Sayepal,
- (4) Murli,
- (5) Wadsa,
- (6) Koli,
- (7) Ashta,
- (8) Gondegaon,
- (9) Madnapur (Mahore),
- (10) Bondgavan,
- (11) Umra,
- (12) Machandra Pard,
- (13) Karalgaon,
- (14) Sawarkhed,
- (15) Digdi (Kutemar),



- (16) Wai,
- (17) Hardap,
- (18) Naikwadi,
- (19) Hingani,
- (20) Wazra,
- (21) Tulshi,
- (22) Gondwadsa,
- (23) Anjankhed,
- (24) Bhorad,
- (25) Chorad,
- (26) Dhanora (sindkhed),
- (27) Rampur,
- (28) Pathri,
- (29) Khambala,
- (30) Pardi,
- (31) Sindkhed,
- (32) Cinchkhed,
- (33) Hatola,
- (34) Waifani,
- (35) Dhundra,
- (36) Gouri,
- (37) Both,
- (38) Sailu,
- (39) Karanji (Sindkhed),
- (40) Bhagwati,
- (41) Wazra Budruk,
- (42) Umri,
- (43) Unakdeo,
- (44) Chais,
- (45) Pimpalsenda,
- (46) Sarkhani,
- (47) Delhi,
- (48) Nirala,
- (49) Noorgaon,
- (50) Titvi,
- (51) Lingi,
- (52) Nagapur,
- (53) Jununi,
- (54) Digadwazra,
- (55) Darsangvi (Sindkhed),
- (56) Singoda,
- (57) Sirpur,
- (58) Tembhi,
- (59) Patoda Budruk,
- (60) Mandvi,
- (61) Jawarla,
- (62) Palsi,
- (63) Belgaon,
- (64) Kanki,
- (65) Kothari, (Sindkhed),
- (66) Pimpalgaon (Sindkhed),
- (67) Dongargaon (Sindkhed),
- (68) Jarur,
- (69) Minki,
- (70) Pachunda,
- (71) Wanola,
- (72) Sakur,
- (73) Mendki,
- (74) Digdi (Mohanpur),
- (75) Dhanora (Digdi),
- (76) Mohapur,
- (77) Mungshi,
- (78) Singdi (Kinwat),
- (79) Malborgaon,
- (80) Nejpur,
- (81) Rajgad,
- (82) Wadoli,
- (83) Anji,
- (84) Kanakwadi,
- (85) Loni,
- (86) Dhamandhari,
- (87) Pandhara,



- (88) Bellori (Kinwat),
(89) Maregaon,
(90) Kamthala,
(91) Ambadi,
(92) Kherda,
(93) Malkapur,
(94) Ghoti,
(95) Sirmetti,
(96) Bhimpur,
(97) Pipalgaon (Kinwar),
(98) Ghogarwadi,
(99) Gokunda,
(100) Mandva,
(101) Digdi (Mangabodi)
(102) Nagzari,
(103) Kothari (Chikhli),
(104) Pradhan Sangvi,
(105) Bendi,
(106) Amadi,
(107) Madnapur (Chikhli),
(108) Shaniwar Peth,
(109) Dabhadi,
(110) Chikhli,
(111) Hudi (Chikhli),
(112) Endha,
(113) Bhulja,
(114) Darsangvi (Chikhli),
(115) Malakwadi,
(116) Penda,
(117) Pardi Khurd,
(118) Karla,
(119) Degaon,
(120) Lingdhari,
(121) Pardi Budruk,
(122) Bodhadi Khurd,
(123) Bodhadi Budruk,
(124) Sindgi (Chikhli),
(125) Andbori (Chikhli),
(126) Kopara,
(127) Piperphodi,
(128) Patoda (Chikhli),
(129) Pipri,
(130) Dhanora (Chikhli),
(131) Sawari,
(132) Thara,
(133) Poth Redy,
(134) Singarwadi,
(135) Anjegaon,
(136) Bhandarwadi,
(137) Jaldhara (Chandrapur),
(138) Belori (Chikhli),
(139) Malkolari,
(140) Digras,
(141) Dongargaon(Chikhli),
(142) Shivoni (Chikhli),
(143) Paroti,
(144) Sawargaon,
(145) Jaldhara (Islapur),
(146) Kothari,
(147) Hudi (Islapur),
(148) Karanji (Islapur),
(149) Kupti Khurd,
(150) Kupti Budruk,
(151) Wagdhari,
(152) Talari,
8. The following in Amravati district:-
(a) The tahsils of Chikhaldara and Dhani
9. The following in Yavatmal district



(a) (i) The one hundred thirty villages in Maregaon tahsil as mentioned below :

Maregaon Tahsil

- (1) Ghoguldara,
- (2) Shionala,
- (3) Buranda,
- (4) Phapal,
- (5) Kanhalgaon
- (6) Khepadwai,
- (7) Ghodadhara,
- (8) Narsala,
- (9) Dhamani,
- (10) Madnapur,
- (11) Bori Khurd,
- (12) Pisgaon,
- (13) Wadgaon,
- (14) Phiski (Forest Village),
- (15) Bhalewadi,
- (16) Pathari,
- (17) Chinchala,
- (18) Pan Harkawala,
- (19) Kharda (Forest Village),
- (20) Pimprad (Forest Village),
- (21) Phaparwada,
- (22) Salabhatti (Forest Village),
- (23) Doldongargaon,
- (24) Machindra,
- (25) Pandwihir,
- (26) Jalka,
- (27) Pandhardevi (Forest Village),
- (28) Ambora (Forest Village),
- (29) Chinchoni Botoni,
- (30) Awalgaon (Forest Village),
- (31) Kanhalagaon,
- (32) Khairgaon,
- (33) Sarati,
- (34) Buranda,
- (35) Durgada,
- (36) Wagdhara,
- (37) Mendhani,
- (38) Ghanpur,
- (39) Hatwaniri,
- (40) Khapri,
- (41) Uchatdevi (Forest Village),
- (42) Maregaon (Forest Village),
- (43) Khandani,
- (44) Mhasdodka,
- (45) Palgaon,
- (46) Botoni,
- (47) Girjapur (Forest Village),
- (48) Pachpohar,
- (49) Ambezari,
- (50) Rohapat,
- (51) Raipur,
- (52) Sagnapur,
- (53) Hiwara Barsa,
- (54) Rampur
- (55) Katli Borgaon,
- (56) Pardi,
- (57) Shibla,
- (58) Chiali (Forest Village),
- (59) Boargaon (Forest Village),
- (60) Pendhari,
- (61) Arjuni,
- (62) Kagaon,
- (63) Rajani,
- (64) Majara,
- (65) Gangapur (Forest Village),
- (66) Bhoikund (Forest Village),
- (67) Wadhona,



- (68) Susari,
- (69) Surla,
- (70) Godani,
- (71) Nimani,
- (72) Darara,
- (73) Asan,
- (74) Jaglon,
- (75) Zamkola,
- (76) Isapur,
- (77) Kilona,
- (78) Umarghat,
- (79) Wallasa,
- (80) Junoni (Forest Village),
- (81) Lenchori,
- (82) Chinchghar,
- (83) Ambizari, Khurd,
- (84) Ambezari Badruk,
- (85) Kargaon Khurd,
- (86) Nimbadevi,
- (87) Tembhi,
- (88) Kundi,
- (89) Mandiv,
- (90) Junoni,
- (91) Parambha,
- (92) Pokharni (Forest Village),
- (93) Piwardol,
- (94) Bhorad, (Forest Village),
- (95) Chikhaldoh,
- (96) Mulgawaan,
- (97) Bhimnala,
- (98) Chatwan,
- (99) Araiakwad,
- (100) Gawara,
- (101) Matharjun,
- (102) Mahadapur,
- (103) Pandharwani,

- (104) Demad Devi,
- (105) Mandwa,
- (106) Dongargaon (Forest Village),
- (107) Dabhadi,
- (108) Umari,
- (109) Mudhati,
- (110) Parsodi,
- (111) Kodpakhindi,
- (112) Mangrul Khurd,
- (113) Mangrul Badruk,
- (114) Gopalpur,
- (115) Rampeth,
- (116) Chalbardi,
- (117) Jamani,
- (118) Shirola,
- (119) Adkoli,
- (120) Khalakloh,
- (121) Birsapeth,
- (122) Muchi,
- (123) Marki Budruk,
- (124) Marki Khurd,
- (125) Ganeshpur,
- (126) Pawnar (Forest Village),
- (127) Krishnapur (Forest Village),
- (128) Khekadi (Forest Village),
- (129) Shekapur,
- (130) Yeoti.

(ii) The forty-three villages in Ralegaon tahsil as mentioned below :-

Ralegaon Tahsil

- (1) Lohara,
- (2) Eklara,
- (3) Sonerdi



- (4) Watkhed,
- (5) Jalka,
- (6) Wama,
- (7) Pimpri Durga,
- (8) Mandawa,
- (9) Kolwan,
- (10) Soit,
- (11) Varud,
- (12) Bukai,
- (13) Zargad,
- (14) Khadki Sukli,
- (15) Dongargaon,
- (16) Tejani,
- (17) Anji,
- (18) Loni,
- (19) Borati (Forest Village),
- (20) Sarati,
- (21) Khairgaon Kasar,
- (22) Wardha,
- (23) Bhulgad,
- (24) Pimpalshenda (75)
- (25) Atmurdi
- (26) Sawarkhed,
- (27) Chondhi,
- (28) Wadhoda,
- (29) Khemkund,
- (30) Pardi (Forest Village),
- (31) Umarvihir,
- (32) Adni,
- (33) Khatara,
- (34) Munzala,
- (35) Palaskund,
- (36) Vihirgaon,
- (37) Khairgaon,
- (38) Deodhari,
- (39) Singaldip,

- (40) Sonurli,
- (41) Shindola,
- (42) Zotingdara,
- (43) Sakhi Khurd.

(iii) The one hundred three villages in Kelapur tahsil as mentioned below and town Pandharkawada:-

Kelapur Tahsil

- (1) Mohdari,
- (2) Jogin Kohla,
- (3) Mira,
- (4) Jira,
- (5) Ghoddara (Forest Village),
- (6) Sakhi Budruk,
- (7) Wadhona Khurd,
- (8) Zolapur (Forest Village),
- (9) Karanii,
- (10) Wadhona Budruk
- (11) Tiwsala (Forest Village),
- (12) Kothada,
- (13) Surdevi,
- (14) Chanai,
- (15) Asoli,
- (16) Mohada,
- (17) Karegaon,
- (18) Chikhaldara,
- (19) Krishnapur,
- (20) Dabha,
- (21) Morwa,
- (22) Khairgaon,
- (23) Wagholi,
- (24) Kusal,
- (25) Chopan,



- (26) Malkapur (Forest Village),
- (27) Kgaon,
- (28) Vadner,
- (29) Zuli,
- (30) Bhad umari,
- (31) Patoda,
- (32) Pahapal,
- (33) Nagazari Khurd,
- (34) Bahattar,
- (35) Susari,
- (36) Naiksukali, (Forest Village),
- (37) Pedhari,
- (38) Pilpali,
- (39) Dongaragaon,
- (40) Both,
- (41) Malegaon Khurd (Forest Village),
- (42) Hiwardari (Forest Village),
- (43) Malagaon Budruk (Forest Village),
- (44) Daryapur,
- (45) Pilwahari,
- (46) Arli,
- (47) Hiwari,
- (48) Pimpalshenda,
- (49) Karagaon,
- (50) Wadwat,
- (51) Khairi,
- (52) Ghubadi,
- (53) Konghara,
- (54) Sakhara Budruk,
- (55) Dharna,
- (56) Mangi,
- (57) Dhaki,
- (58) Wai,
- (59) Pimpalapur,
- (60) Ganespur,
- (61) Khairgaon
- (62) Pah,
- (63) Niljai,
- (64) Margaon,
- (65) Ambhora
- (66) Dongargaon
- (67) Pimpari,
- (68) Khairgaon,
- (69) Muchi,
- (70) Mangurda,
- (71) Pandharwani Budruk (Forest Village),
- (72) Kondhi,
- (73) Wedad,
- (74) Baggi,
- (75) Ghanmode,
- (76) Nandgaon,
- (77) Ganeshpur (30)
- (78) Tatapur,
- (79) Zunzapur,
- (80) Gondwakadi,
- (81) Chalbardi,
- (82) Beluri,
- (83) Tadumari,
- (84) Bargaon,
- (85) Acoli Budruk,
- (86) Mahandoli,
- (87) Sakhara,
- (88) Marathwakadi,
- (89) Dhoki,
- (90) Ballarpur,
- (91) Tokwanjari,
- (92) Wanjari,
- (93) Khairgaon Budruk,
- (94) Tembhi,
- (95) Radhapur (Forest Village),
- (96) Pikhana (Forest Village),
- (97) Wasari,



- (98) Andharwadi,
- (99) Yellapur (Forest Village),
- (100) Chanakha,
- (101) Nimdheli,
- (102) Rudha,
- (103) Sukli

(iv) The fifty-five villages in Ghatanji tahsil as mentioned below :-

Ghatanji Tahsil

- (1) Marweli,
- (2) Rajurwadi,
- (3) Lingi,
- (4) Koli Khurd,
- (5) Koli Budruk,
- (6) Rampur Undharni,
- (7) Kapshi,
- (8) Datodi,
- (9) Gudha,
- (10) Warud (240)
- (11) Zaparwadi,
- (12) Umri (242)
- (13) Palodi,
- (14) Kopri (244)
- (15) Ghoti,
- (16) Bodadi,
- (17) Mudhati (Forest Village),
- (18) Jalandri,
- (19) Manusdhari,
- (20) Ayate,
- (21) Kap,
- (22) Kavatha Budruk,
- (23) Bilayat,
- (24) Khadki,

- (25) Chimta,
- (26) Kopri Khurd,
- (27) Chincholi (268)
- (28) Kindhi (Forest Village)
- (29) Gawara (Forest Village),
- (30) Titwi,
- (31) Muradgavhan (Forest Village)
- (32) Pimpal Khuti (Forest Village),
- (33) Kharoni (Forest Village),
- (34) Wadhona,
- (35) Dorli,
- (36) Rahati,
- (37) Rasa (Forest Village),
- (38) Zatala,
- (39) Chikhalwardha,
- (40) Tad-Sawali,
- (41) Saifal,
- (42) Nagezari Budruk,
- (43) Kawatha (Forest Village),
- (44) Parwa,
- (45) Majhada,
- (46) Pardi,
- (47) Jamb,
- (48) Kaleshwar,
- (49) Sherad,
- (50) Dhunki (Forest Village),
- (51) Mathani (Forest Village),
- (52) Rajagaon (Forest Village),
- (53) Khapri (Forest Village),
- (54) Honegaon
- (55) Ganeri

10. The following in Gadchiroli district:-

- (a) The tahsils of Ettapalli, Sironcha, Aheri, Dhanora, Kurkheda.



(b) (i) The sixty-two villages in Gadchiroli tahsil as mentioned below :-

Gadchiroli Tahsil

- (1) Nawgaon,
- (2) Chak Churchura,
- (3) Kurhadi,
- (4) Chak Maushi,
- (5) Murmadi,
- (6) Botheda,
- (7) Palandur,
- (8) Gilgaon,
- (9) Chak Kharpurdi,
- (10) Japra,
- (11) Chak Dhibhana,
- (12) Marumbodi,
- (13) Kurkheda,
- (14) Khursa,
- (15) Visapur,
- (16) Sonapur,
- (17) Mondha,
- (18) Sawrgaon,
- (19) Kanri,
- (20) Pulkhal,
- (21) Mudza Budruk,
- (22) Mudza Tukum,
- (23) Krupala,
- (24) Masli,
- (25) Ranbhumi,
- (26) Chandala,
- (27) Ranmul,
- (28) Kumbhi Patch,
- (29) Kumbhi Mokasa,
- (30) Made Mul,
- (31) Maroda,

- (32) Kosamghat,
- (33) Raipur,
- (34) Rawanzora,
- (35) Pekinkasa,
- (36) Sawela,
- (37) Suimara,
- (38) Sakhera,
- (39) Karkazara,
- (40) Kanhalgaon,
- (41) Keligatta,
- (42) Tohagaon,
- (43) Gajanguda,
- (44) Banoli,
- (45) Suryadongri,
- (46) Salaitola,
- (47) Bitantota,
- (48) Potegaon,
- (49) Rajoli,
- (50) Madras,
- (51) Jaller,
- (52) Devapur,
- (53) Ramgad
- (54) Gavalheti,
- (55) Deoda,
- (56) Kharadguda,
- (57) Talguda,
- (58) Jamgaon,
- (59) Kadsu,
- (60) Korkuti,
- (61) Nagweli,
- (62) Jalegaon.

(ii) The seventy-four villages in Armori tahsil as mentioned below :-

Armori Tahsil

- (1) Koregaon



- (2) Kalamgaon,
- (3) Kural,
- (4) Selda Tukum,
- (5) Selda Lambe,
- (6) Kasari Tukum,
- (7) Kasarigaon,
- (8) Shivrajpur,
- (9) Potegaon,
- (10) Vihirgaon,
- (11) Pimpalgaon,
- (12) Arat-tondi,
- (13) Dongargaon (Halbi),
- (14) Palasgaon,
- (15) Navargaon,
- (16) Pathargota,
- (17) Mangewada,
- (18) Armori,
- (19) Salmara,
- (20) Thanegaon,
- (21) Patanwada,
- (22) Puranawairagad,
- (23) Deulgaon,
- (24) Sukala,
- (25) Mohazari alias Sakharbodi,
- (26) Chak Kernada,
- (27) Lohara,
- (28) Chak Sonpur,
- (29) Hirapur,
- (30) Dongartamsi,
- (31) Shiani Khurd,
- (32) Chavhela,
- (33) Mohatala Chak Kukodi,
- (34) Mendha,
- (35) Dongartamsi Patch,
- (36) Nagarwadi,
- (37) Chak Naroti,
- (38) Chak Kurandi
- (39) Wadegaon,
- (40) Thotebodi,
- (41) Dellanwadi,
- (42) Manapur,
- (43) Kosari,
- (44) Mangoda,
- (45) Tultuli,
- (46) Chaknagarwahi,
- (47) Vihirgaon,
- (48) Kurandi,
- (49) Umari,
- (50) Yengada,
- (51) Pisewadadha,
- (52) Paraswadi,
- (53) Dawandi,
- (54) Khadaki,
- (55) Bhakarandi,
- (56) Naroti Malgujar,
- (57) Koregaon,
- (58) Warkheda,
- (59) Kharadi,
- (60) Bhansi,
- (61) Dorli,
- (62) Wanarchuwa,
- (63) Jambhali,
- (64) Mendha,
- (65) Narchuli,
- (66) Khairi,
- (67) Maregaon Patch,
- (68) Maregaon
- (69) Chak Maregaon
- (70) Chak Chicholi,
- (71) Mousi Khamb,
- (72) Belgaon,
- (73) Chicholi,



(74) Wankheda

(iii) The one hundred thirty-two villages in Chamorshi tahsil as mentioned below :-

Chamorshi Tahsil

- (1) Saganpur,
- (2) Bandhona,
- (3) Gilgaon,
- (4) Bhendi Kanhal,
- (5) Thatari,
- (6) Chite Kanhar,
- (7) Kalamgaon,
- (8) Kurud,
- (9) Maler,
- (10) Kulegaon,
- (11) Nachangaon,
- (12) Bhadbhid,
- (13) Walsara,
- (14) Chak Visapur,
- (15) Jogana,
- (16) Murmuri,
- (17) Rawanpalli,
- (18) Sonapur,
- (19) Darli,
- (20) Rekhagaon,
- (21) Yedanur,
- (22) Pailsanpeth,
- (23) Pandhri Bhatl,
- (24) Rajangatta,
- (25) Chak Amagaon No. 1,
- (26) Mutnur,
- (27) Abapur,
- (28) Murandapi,
- (29) Lenguda,

- (30) Adyal,
- (31) Karkapalli,
- (32) Chak Karakapalli,
- (33) Jangamkurul,
- (34) Fuser,
- (35) Dhekani,
- (36) Chak Mudholi No.2,
- (37) Lakshamanpur,
- (38) Saganapur,
- (39) Amboli,
- (40) Gahubodi,
- (41) Chak Narayanpur No. 1,
- (42) Chak Narayanpur No. 2,
- (43) Rajur Budruk,
- (44) Bhadbid,
- (45) Manger,
- (46) Chichpally,
- (47) Wanarchuwa,
- (48) Jairampur,
- (49) Waigaon,
- (50) Narayanpur,
- (51) Rajur Khurd,
- (52) Haladwahi,
- (53) Mudholi,
- (54) Kothari,
- (55) Bamhani Deo,
- (56) Somanpalli,
- (57) Kanhalgaon,
- (58) Singela,
- (59) Belgatta,
- (60) Pethtala,
- (61) Chak Pethtala No. 1,
- (62) Pardideo,
- (63) Yadavpalli,
- (64) Rajpur,
- (65) Jambhalirith,



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| (66) Meteguda, | (102) Kunghada, |
| (67) Chak Belgatta, | (103) Kunghada, |
| (68) Manjigaon, | (104) Kalapur, |
| (69) Machhalighot, | (105) Gangapur, |
| (70) Chak Makepalli No. 4, | (106) Chandankhedi |
| (71) Darpanguda, | (107) Malera, |
| (72) Chak Makepalli No. 2. | (108) Basarwada, |
| (73) Chak Makepalli No. 3, | (109) Chaprala, |
| (74) Garanji, | (110) Chaidampatti, |
| (75) Chak Made Amgaon, | (111) Mukadi (Forest Village), |
| (76) Chak Made Amgaon No. 1, | (112) Singanpalli, |
| (77) Chak Made Amgaon No. 2, | (113) Dhamanpur, |
| (78) Tumdi, | (114) Kothari (930) |
| (79) Regadi, | (115) Ambatpalli, |
| (80) Makepalli Malgajari, | (116) Gomani, |
| (81) Borghat, | (117) Lagamhetti, |
| (82) Ashti Nokewada, | (118) Damapur, |
| (83) Bramhanpeth, | (119) Bandukpalli, |
| (84) Venganur, | (120) Kodigaon, |
| (85) Nokewada, | (121) Chichela, |
| (86) Allapalli, | (122) Nagulwahi, |
| (87) Rengewahi, | (123) Chintugunha, |
| (88) Kolpalli | (124) Tumugunda, |
| (89) Ambela (Forest village), | (125) Machingatta, |
| (90) Gatta (Forest Village), | (126) Yella, |
| (91) Adgepalli, | (127) Tikepalli, |
| (92) Surgaon (Forest Village), | (128) Marpalli, |
| (93) Yellur, | (129) Jamgaon, |
| (94) Thakari, | (130) Kultha, |
| (95) Rajgatta, | (131) Rampur, |
| (96) Lohara, | (132) Lagam Chak. |
| (97) Mukaritola, | 11. The following in Chandrapur district:- |
| (98) Bholkhandi (Forest Village), | The one hundred eighty-two villages in Ra- |
| (99) Hetalkasa, | jura tahsil as mentioned below :- |
| (100) Bolepalli, | |
| (101) Pulligudam, | |



Rajura Tahsil

- (1) Parasoda,
- (2) Raipur,
- (3) Kothoda Khurd,
- (4) Govindpur,
- (5) Kothoda Budruk,
- (6) Mehandi,
- (7) Pardi,
- (8) Jewra,
- (9) Chanai Khurd,
- (10) Akola,
- (11) Korpana,
- (12) Durgadi,
- (13) Rupapeth,
- (14) Chanai Budruk,
- (15) Mandwa,
- (16) Kanergaon Budruk,
- (17) Katlabodi,
- (18) Shivapur,
- (19) Chopan,
- (20) Kerambodi,
- (21) Kukulbodi,
- (22) Tippa,
- (23) Mangulhira,
- (24) Khadki,
- (25) Jamuldhara,
- (26) Borgaon Budruk,
- (27) Borgaon Khurd,
- (28) Asapur,
- (29) Tangala,
- (30) Khairgaon,
- (31) Hatloni
- (32) Yergoan,
- (33) Umarzara,
- (34) Yellapur,
- (35) Singar Pathar,
- (36) Lambori,
- (37) Shedwai,
- (38) Narpathar,
- (39) Kodapur,
- (40) Gharpana,
- (41) Nokewada,
- (42) Gudsela,
- (43) Wani,
- (44) Kokazari,
- (45) Mohda,
- (46) Pudiya Mohda,
- (47) Kamalapur,
- (48) Chickhkhod,
- (49) Wansadi,
- (50) Paramba,
- (51) Devghat,
- (52) Kusal,
- (53) Dahegaon,
- (54) Sonurlo,
- (55) Kargaon Khurd,
- (56) Dhanoli,
- (57) Piparda,
- (58) Chincholi,
- (59) Kargaon Budruk,
- (60) Markagondi,
- (61) Belgaon,
- (62) Zulfardi,
- (63) Sawalhira,
- (64) Khiragaon,
- (65) Pandharwani,
- (66) Jambuldhara,
- (67) Dhanak Devi,
- (68) Yermi Isapur,
- (69) Sarangapur,
- (70) Jiwati



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| (71) Nagapur, | (107) Nagrala, |
| (72) Markalmotta, | (108) Palezari, |
| (73) Dhonda Arguni, | (109) Kakban, |
| (74) Dhondha Mandwa, | (110) Dongargaon, |
| (75) Teka Arjuni, | (111) Chikhali, |
| (76) Teka Mandwa, | (112) Bhurkhunda Budruk, |
| (77) Rahpalli Budruk, | (113) Pachgaon, |
| (78) Chikhili | (114) Sengaon, |
| (79) Patan, | (115) Tatakohadi, |
| (80) Hirapur, | (116) Bhendvi, |
| (81) Isapur, | (117) Sukadpalli, |
| (82) Asan Khurd, | (118) Markagondi, |
| (83) Asan Budruk, | (119) Titvi, |
| (84) Pipalgaon, | (120) Nadpa, |
| (85) Palezari, | (121) Yergavan, |
| (86) Borinavegaon, | (122) Kawadgondi, |
| (87) Nanda, | (123) Sorakasa, |
| (88) Bibi | (124) Kusumbi, |
| (89) Dhunki, | (125) Jankapur, |
| (90) Dhamangaon, | (126) Punaguda (Navegaon), |
| (91) Kakhampur, | (127) Dewada, |
| (92) Wadgaon, | (128) Khadki Raipur, |
| (93) Injapur, | (129) Govendpur, |
| (94) Chandur, | (130) Maraipatan, |
| (95) Kukadsat, | (131) Umarzara, |
| (96) Khirdi, | (132) Rahpalli Khurd, |
| (97) Thutra, | (133) Dharamaram, |
| (98) Behlampur, | (134) Bhoksapur, |
| (99) Manoli Khurd, | (135) Bambezari, |
| (100) Jamani, | (136) Bhari, |
| (101) Nokari Budruk, | (137) Pandarwani, |
| (102) Sonapur, | (138) Sindolta, |
| (103) Upparwai, | (139) Sondo, |
| (104) Bhurkunda Khurd, | (140) Belgaon, |
| (105) Kaadki, | (141) Kakadghat, |
| (106) Nokari Khurd, | (142) Ganeri, |



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| (143) Khirdi, | (163) Chirud, |
| (144) Sedwai, | (164) Chinchbodi, |
| (145) Babapur, | (165) Kawthala, |
| (146) Hirapur, | (166) Sonurli, |
| (147) Sakhari, | (167) Sirsi, |
| (148) Manoli Budruk, | (168) Berdi, |
| (149) Goyegaon, | (169) Bhendala, |
| (150) Hardona Khurd, | (170) Kelzari, |
| (151) Hardona Budruk, | (171) Navegaon |
| (152) Winirgaon, | (172) Chinchala, |
| (153) Magi, | (173) Wirur, |
| (154) Wangi, | (174) Siddheshwar, |
| (155) Pandharpouni, | (175) Ghotta, |
| (156) Aheri, | (176) Dongargaon, |
| (157) Kochi, | (177) Subai, |
| (158) Goraj, | (178) Kostala, |
| (159) Warur, | (179) Lakadkot |
| (160) Raniwcli, | (180) Ambezari, |
| (161) Bhedoda, | (181) Antargaon |
| (162) Tembhurwahi | (182) Annur |

#The Scheduled Areas in the State of Maharashtra were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (C.O.9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 (C.O. 26) dated 7.12.1950 and have been respecified under the Scheduled Areas (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 (C.O. 123) dated 2.12.1985 after recinding the Orders cited earlier in so far as they related to the State of Maharashtra.



V. Orissa##

1. Mayurbhanj district
2. Sundargarh district
3. Koraput district
4. Kuchinda tahsil in Sambalpur district
5. Keonjhar and Telkoi tahsils of keonjhar sub-division, and Champua and Barbil tahsils of Champua sub-division in Keonjhar district.
6. Khondmals tahsil of Khondmals sub-division, and Balliguda and G. Udayagiri tahsils of Balliguda sub-division in Boudh-Khondmals district
7. R. Udayagiri tahsil, and Guma and Rayagada Blocks of Parlakhemundi Tahsil of Parlakhemundi sub-division, and Surada tahsil, excluding Gazalbadi and Gocha Gram Panchayats of Ghumsur sub-division, in Ganjam district
8. Thuamul Rampur Block of Kalahandi Tahsil, and Lanjigarh Block, falling in Lanjigarh and Kalahandi tahsils, in Bhawanipatna sub-division in Kalahandi district.
9. Nilgiri Community Development Block of Nilgiri tahsil in Nilgiri Sub-division in Balasore district.

##The Scheduled Areas in the State of Orissa were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950, (Constitution Order, 26) dated 7.12.1950 and have been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977, (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Orders cited earlier in so far as they related to the State of Orissa.

VI. Rajasthan\$

1. Banswara district
2. Dungarpur district
3. The following in Udaipur district :-
 - (a) Tahsils of Phalsia, Kherwara, Kotra, Sarada, Salumbar and Lasadia.
 - (b) The eighty one villages of Girwa tahsils as mentioned below:
 - (i) Sisarma Devali, Baleecha, Sethji Ki Kundal, Rayta, Kodiyat and Peepliya villages of Sisarma panchayat,
 - (ii) Bujra, Naya Gurha, Popalti and Naya Khera villages of Bujra Panchayat,
 - (iii) Nai village of Nai Panchayat,
 - (iv) Dodawali Kaliwas, Kar Nali Surna, Borawara Ka Khera, Madri, Bachhar and Keli villages of Dodawali Panchayat,
 - (v) Bari Undri, Chhoti Undri, Peepalwas and Kumariya Kherwa villages of Bari Undri Panchayat,
 - (vi) Alsigarh, Pai and Aar Villages of Alsigarh Panchayat,
 - (vii) Padoona Amarpura and Jawala villges of Padoona Panchayat,
 - (viii) Chanawada village of Chanawada panchayat,
 - (ix) Saroo and Baran villages of Saroo Panchayat
 - (x) Teeri, Borikuwa and Gojiya villages of Terri Panchayat.
 - (xi) Jawar, Rawan, Dhawari Talai, Nayakhera, Kanpur and Udaiya Khera villages of Jawar Panchayat
 - (xii) Barapal, Torana Talab and Kadiya Khet villages of Barapal Panchayat,
 - (xiii) Kaya and Chandani Villages of Kaya Panchayat
 - (xiv) Teetardi, Phanda, Biliya, Dakankotra, Dholiya Ki Pati and Saweena Khera villages of Teetardi Panchayat,
 - (xv) Kanpur village of Kanpur Panchayat



- (xvi) Wali, Boodel, Lalpura, Parawal, Kheri and Jaspur villages of Wali Panchayat.
 - (xvii) Chansada, Damaron Ka Guda, Mamadeo, Jhamar Kotra, Sathpura Gujara, Sathpura Meenan. Jali Ka Gurha, Kharwa, Manpura and Jodhipuriya villages of Chansada Panchayat.
 - (xviii) Jagat village of Jagat Panchayat
 - (xix) Dateesar, Runeeja, Basu and Rodda villages of Dateesar Panchayat,
 - (xx) Lokarwas and Parola villages of Lokarwas Panchayat
 - (xxi) Bhala Ka gurha, Karget, Bhesadha and Bichhri villages of Bhala Ka Gurha Panchayat.
4. Pratapgarh tahsil in Chittaurgrah district.
5. Abu Road Block of Abu Road tahsil in Sirohi district.

VII. Jharkhand^{\$\$}

1. Ranchi District
2. Lohardaga District
3. Gumla District
4. Simdega District
5. Latehar District
6. East Singhbhum District
7. West Singhbhum District
8. Sarikela-Kharsawan District
9. Sahebganj District
10. Dumka District
11. Pakur District
12. Jamtara District
13. Palamu District-Rabda and Bakoria Panchayats of Satbarwa Block
14. Garhwa district- Bhandaria Block
15. Godda District-Sunderpahari and Boarijor Blocks.

[§] The Scheduled Areas in the State of Rajasthan were originally specified under the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 (C.O. 26) dated 7.12.1950 and have been respecified vide the Scheduled Areas (State of Rajasthan) Order, 1981 (C.O. 114) dated 12.2.1981 after rescinding the Order cited earlier in so far as it related to the State of Rajasthan.

^{\$\$} The Scheduled Areas in the composite State of Bihar were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and thereafter they had been respecified by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977 (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Order cited first so far as that related to the State of Bihar. Consequent upon formation of new State of Jharkhand vide the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, the Scheduled Areas which were specified in relation to the composite State of Bihar stood transferred to the newly formed State of Jharkhand. The Scheduled Areas of Jharkhand have been specified by the Scheduled Areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (Constitution Order, 192) dated 20.2.2003 after rescinding the order dated 31.12.77 so far as that related to the State of Bihar. The Scheduled Area of Jharkhand specified in the the Scheduled Areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (Constitution Order, 192) have been rescinded vide the Scheduled Areas (State of Jharkhand) Order, 2007 (C.O. 229) dated 11.04.07.



VIII. Madhya Pradesh\$\$\$

1. Jhabua district
2. Mandla district
3. Dindori district
4. Barwani district
5. Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi, Dharamपुरi, Gandhwani and Manawar tahsils in Dhar district
6. Bhagwanpura, Segaoon, Bhikangaon, Jhirniya, Khargone and Meheshwar tahsils in Khargone (West Nimar) district
7. Khalwa Tribal Development Block of Harsud tahsil and Khaknar Tribal Development Block of Khaknar tahsil in Khandwa (East Nimar) district
8. Sailana and Bajna tahsils in Ratlam district
9. Betul tahsil (excluding Betul Development Block) and Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils in Betul district
10. Lakhanadone, Ghansaur and Kurai tahsils in Seoni district
11. Baihar tahsil in Balaghat district
12. Kesla Tribal Development Block of Itarsi tahsil in Hoshangabad district
13. Pushparajgarh, Anuppur, Jaithari, Kotma, Jaitpur, Sohagpur and Jaisinghnagar tahsils of Shahdol district
14. Pali Tribal Development Block in Pali tahsil of Umaria district
15. Kusmi Tribal Development Block in Kusmi tahsil of Sidhi district
16. Karahal Tribal Development Block in Karahal tahsil of Sheopur district
17. Tamia and Jamai tahsils, patwari circle Nos. 10 to 12 and 16 to 19, villages Siregaon Khurd and Kirwari in patwari circle no. 09, villages Mainawari and Gaulie Parasia of patwari circle No. 13 in Parasia tahsil, village Bamhani of Patwari circle No. 25 in Chhindwara tahsil, Harai Tribal Development Block and patwari circle Nos. 28 to 36,41,43,44 and 45B in Amarwara tahsil Bichhua tahsil and patwari circle Nos. 05,08,09,10,11 and 14 in Saunsar tahsil, Patwari circle Nos. 01 to 11 and 13 to 26, and patwari circle no. 12 (excluding village Bhuli), village Nandpur of patwari circle No. 27, villages Nikanth and Dhawdikhapa of patwari circle no 28 in Pandurna tahsil of Chhindwara district.
18. Panika (in Umaria, and ii) Sevda and datia tahsils of dtaia district)
19. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [in (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar tehsil of Balaghat district, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur disitric, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad, Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedhi tahsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud tahsil of Khandwa district]



IX. Chhattisgarh^{\$\$\$}

1. Surguja district
2. Korba district
3. Bastar district
4. Dantewara district
5. Kanker district
6. Marwahi, Gorella-I, Gorella-2 Tribal Development Blocks and Kota Revenue Inspector Circle in Bilaspur district
7. Korba district
8. Jashpur district
9. Dharmjaigarh, Gharghoda, Tamnar, Lailunga and Kharsia Tribal Development Blocks in Raigarh district
10. Dondi Tribal Development Block in Durg district
11. Chauki, Manpur and Mohla Tribal Development Blocks in Rajnandgaon district
12. Gariaband, Mainpur and Chhura Tribal Development Blocks in Raipur district
13. Nagri (Sihawa) Tribal Development Block in Dhamtari district

^{\$\$\$} The Scheduled Areas in the State of Madhya Pradesh were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States), Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950. (Constitution Order 26) dated 7.12.1950 and had been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977, (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Orders cited earlier in so far as they related to the State of Madhya Pradesh. Consequent upon the formation of new State of Chhattisgarh by the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 some Scheduled Areas stood transferred to the newly formed State of Chhattisgarh. Accordingly, the Scheduled Areas have been respecified by the Scheduled Areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (Constitution Order, 192) dated 20.2.2003 after rescinding the Order dated 31.12.77 so far as that related to the States of Madhya Pradesh.

Annexure-III

State-wise List of notified Scheduled Tribes in India

I. Andhra Pradesh

1. Andh, *Sadhu Andh*
2. Bagata
3. Bhil
4. Chenchu
5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur
7. Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
8. Hill Reddis
9. Jatapus
10. Kammara
11. Kattunayakan
12. Kolam, *Kolawar*
13. Konda Dhoras, *Kubi*
14. Konda Kapus
15. Kondareddis
16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, *Kvinga*
17. Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
18. Koya, *Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya*, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
19. Kulia
20. Malis (excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
21. Manna Dhora
22. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
23. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
24. Pardhan

25. Porja, Parangiperja
26. Reddi Dhoras
27. Rona, Rena
28. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
29. Sugalis, Lambadis, **Banjara**
30. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
31. Valmiki (in the Scheduled Areas of Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts)
32. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
33. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula
34. Nakkala, Kurvikaran
35. Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagram)

II. Arunachal Pradesh

All tribes in the State including :-

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani
4. Dafla
5. Galong
6. Khampti
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi, Idu, Taroan
9. Momba
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho
13. Hrusso
14. Tagin



15. Khamba

16. Adi

III. Assam

**I. In the autonomous Districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills.

1. Chakma 2. Dimasa, Kachari

3. Garo

4. Hajong

5. Hmar

6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam

7. Any Kuki tribes, including: -

(i) Biate, Biete

(ii) Changsan

(iii) Chongloi

(iv) Doungel

(v) Gamalhou

(vi) Gangte

(vii) Guite

(viii) Hanneng

(ix) Haokip, Hauptit

(x) Haolai

(xi) Hengna

(xii) Hongsungh

(xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh

(xiv) Jongbe

(xv) Khawchung

(xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong

(xvii) Khelma

(xviii) Kholhou

(xix) Kipgen

(xx) Kuki

(xxi) Lengthang

(xxii) Lhangum

(xxiii) Lhoujem

(xxiv) Lhouvun

(xxv) Lupheng

(xxvi) Mangjel

(xxvii) Misao

(xxviii) Riang

(xxix) Sairhem

(xxx) Selnam

(xxxi) Singson

(xxxii) Sitlhou

(xxxiii) Sukte

(xxxiv) Thado

(xxxv) Thangngeu

(xxxvi) Uibuh

(xxxvii) Vaiphei

8. Lakher

9. Man (Tai speaking)

10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes

11. Karbi

12. Any Naga tribes

13. Pawi

14. Syntheng



15. Lalung

****II. In the State of Assam including the Bodo land territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills :**

1. Barmans in Cachar
2. Boro, Borokachari
3. Deori
4. Hojai
5. Kachari, Sonwal
6. Lalung
7. Mech
8. Miri
9. Rabha
10. Dimasa
11. Hajong
12. Singhpho
13. Khampti
14. Garo

IV. Bihar

1. Asur, *Agaria*
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. **Omitted**
7. Binjhia
8. Birhor
9. Birjia
10. Chero
11. Chik Baraik
12. Gond
13. Gorait
14. Ho
15. Karmali
16. Kharia, *Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill*

Kharia

17. Kharwar
18. Khond
19. Kisan, *Nagesia*
20. Kora, *Mudi-Kora*
21. Korwa
22. Lohara, Lohra
23. Mahli
24. Mal Paharia, *Kumarbbag Paharia*
25. Munda, *Patar*
26. Oraon, *Dhangar(Oraon)*
27. Parhaiya
28. Santal
29. Sauria Paharia
30. Savar
31. *Kawar*
32. *Kol*
33. *Tharu*

V. Chhattisgarh

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6. Bhattra
7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8. Bhil Mina
9. Bhunjia
10. Biar, Biyar
11. Binjhwar
12. Birhul, Birhor
13. Damor, Damaria
14. Dhanwar
15. Gadaba, Gadba
16. Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi



- Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi
17. Halba, Halbi
 18. Kamar
 19. Karku
 20. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
 21. Khairwar, Kondar
 22. Kharia
 23. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
 24. Kol
 25. Kolam
 26. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya
 27. Korwa, Kodaku
 28. Majhi
 29. Majhwar
 30. Mawasi
 31. Munda
 32. Nagesia, Nagasia
 33. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
 34. Pao
 35. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
 36. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Korba districts, and (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils of Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tahsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan Gunderdehi, Dhamdha, Balod, Gurur and Dondilohara tahsils of Durg district, (v) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspector Circles Of Rajnandgaon district, (vi) Mahasamund Saraipali and Basna tahsils of Mahasamund district, (vii) Bindra-Navagarh Rajim and Deobhog tahsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava tahsils of Dhamtari district]
 37. Parja
 38. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
 39. Saonta, Saunta
 40. Saur
 41. Sawar, Sawara
 42. Sonr.

VI. Goa

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halpati)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)
5. Varli.
6. Kunbi
7. Gawda
8. Velip.



VII. Gujarat

1. Barda
2. Bavacha, Bamcha
3. Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.
5. Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
6. Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)
7. Chodhara
8. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
9. Dhodia , *Dhodi*
10. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
11. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
12. Gond, Rajgond
13. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
14. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
15. **Omitted**
16. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
17. Kunbi (in the Dangs district)
18. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
19. Padhar
20. **Omitted**
21. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavanagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
22. Patelia
23. Pomla
24. Rabari (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
25. Rathawa
26. Siddi , *Siddi-Badshan* (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
27. **Omitted**
28. Varli
29. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
30. **Bhil, Bhilala Barela, Patelia**
31. **Tadvi Bhil, Bawra, Vasave,**
32. **Padvi.**

VIII. Himachal Pradesh

1. Bhot, Bodh
2. Gaddi
3. Gujjar
4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa
5. Kanaura, Kinnara
6. Lahaula
7. Pangwala
8. Swangla
9. *Beta, Beda*
10. *Domba, Gara, Zoba*

IX. Jammu & Kashmir

1. Balti
2. Beda
3. Bot, Boto
4. Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin
5. Changpa
6. Garra
7. Mon
8. Purigpa
9. Gujjar
10. Bakarwal
11. Gaddi
12. Sippi



X. Jharkhand

1. Asur, Agaria
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Ho
14. Karmali
15. Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia
16. Kharwar
17. Khond
18. Kisan, Nagesia
19. Kora, Mudi-Kora
20. Korwa
21. Lohra
22. Mahli
23. Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
24. Munda, Patar
25. Oraon, Dhangar(Oraon)
26. Parhaiya
27. Santal
28. Sauria Paharia
29. Savar
30. Bhumij
31. Kawar
32. Kol

XI. Karnataka

1. Adiyani

2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bamcha
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodhara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu
11. Hakkipikki
12. Hasalaru
13. Irular
14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. Kadu Kuruba
17. Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
20. Kattunayakan
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
23. Konda Kapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota
26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
27. Kudiya Melakudi
28. Kuruba (in Coorg district)
29. Kurumans
30. Maha Malasar
31. Malaikudi



- | | |
|---|---|
| 32. Malasar | 12. Omitted |
| 33. Malayekandi | 13. Koraga |
| 34. Maleru | 14. Omitted |
| 35. Maratha (in Coorg district) | 15. Kudiya, Melakudi |
| 36. Marati (in south Kanara district) | 16. Kurichchan, Kurichyan |
| 37. Meda <i>Medari, Gauriga, Burud</i> | 17. Kurumans , Mulla Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman |
| 38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala
Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka,
Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar,
and Valmiki. | 18. Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban |
| 39. Palliyan | 19. Maha Malasar |
| 40. Paniyan | 20. Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan |
| 41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi ,
<i>Haranshikari</i> | 21. Malai Pandaram \ |
| 42. Patelia | 22. Malai Vedan, Malavedan |
| 43. Rathawa | 23. Malakkuravan |
| 44. Sholaga | 24. Malasar |
| 45. Soligaru | 25. Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan
(excluding the areas comprising the
Kasargode, Connanore, Wayanad and
Kozhikode districts) |
| 46. Toda | 26. Malayarayar |
| 47. Varli | 27. Mannan |
| 48. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia | 28. Omitted |
| 49. Yerava | 29. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan |
| 50. Siddi (in Uttar Kannada district) | 30. Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan |
| XII. Kerala | 31. Omitted |
| 1. Adiyani | 32. Omitted |
| 2. Arandan , Aranadan | 33. Paniyan |
| 3. Eravallan | 34. Ulladan , Ullatan |
| 4. Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba
Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba
Pulayan | 35. Uraly |
| 5. Irular, Irulan | 36. Mala Vettuyan (in Kasargode and
Kannur districts) |
| 6. Kadar , Wayanad Kadar | 37. Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban |
| 7. Omitted | 38. Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan |
| 8. Kanikaran, Kanikkar | 39. Cholanaickan |
| 9. Kattunayakan | 40. Mavilan |
| 10. Kochuvelan | 41. Karimpalan |
| 11. Omitted | 42. Vetta Kuruman |
| | 43. Mala Panickar |



XIII. Madhya Pradesh

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6. Bhattra
7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8. Bhil Mina
9. Bhunjia
10. Biar, Biyar
11. Binjhar
12. Birhul, Birhor
13. Damor, Damaria
14. Dhanwar
15. Gadaba, Gadba
16. Gond; Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi
17. Halba, Halbi
18. Kamar
19. Karku
20. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
21. (Omitted)
22. Khairwar, Kondar
23. Kharia
24. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
25. Kol
26. Kolam
27. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya
28. Korwa, Kodaku
29. Majhi
30. Majhwar
31. Mawasi
32. Omitted
33. Munda
34. Nagesia, Nagasia
35. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
36. Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia tehsils of Datia district]
37. Pao
38. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
39. Omitted
40. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad, Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedhi tahsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district]
41. Parja
42. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia, Sehria, Sosia,



- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----|--|
| | Sor | | Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria. |
| 43. | Saonta, Saunta | 19. | Halba, Halbi |
| 44. | Saur | 20. | Kamar |
| 45. | Sawar, Sawara | 21. | Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari |
| 46. | Sonr. | 22. | Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri |
| XIV. | Maharashtra | 23. | Khairwar |
| 1. | Andh | 24. | Kharia |
| 2. | Baiga | 25. | Kokna, Kokni, Kukna |
| 3. | Barda4. Bavacha, Bamcha | 26. | Kol |
| 5. | Bhaina | 27. | Kolam, Mannervarlu |
| 6. | Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando | 28. | Koli Dhor; Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha |
| 7. | Bhattra | 29. | Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli |
| 8. | Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala Pawra, Vasava, Vasave | 30. | Koli Malhar |
| 9. | Bhunja | 31. | Kondh, Khond, Kandh |
| 10. | Binjhar | 32. | Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya |
| 11. | Birhul, Birhor | 33. | Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya |
| 12. | <i>Omitted</i> | 34. | Nagesia, Nagasia |
| 13. | Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi | 35. | Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka,, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka |
| 14. | Dhanwar | 36. | Oraon, Dhangad |
| 15. | Dhodia | 37. | Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti |
| 16. | Dubla Talavia, Halpati | 38. | Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia |
| 17. | Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi | 39. | Parja |
| 18. | <i>Gond, Rajgond</i> , Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandara, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, | 40. | Patelia |
| | | 41. | Pomla |
| | | 42. | Rathawa |
| | | 43. | Sawar, Sawara |
| | | 44. | Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur , Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar |
| | | 45. | <i>Omitted</i> |



46. Varli
47. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia

XV. Manipur

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui
9. Kacha Naga
10. Koirao
11. Koireng
12. Kom
13. Lamgang
14. Mao
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema
24. Simte
25. Suhte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaiphei
29. Zou
30. Poumai Naga
31. Tarao
32. Kharam
33. Any Kuki tribes.

XVI. Meghalaya

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa, Kachari
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7. Any Kuki tribes, including:-
 - i. Biate, Biete
 - ii. Changsan
 - iii. Chongloi
 - iv. Doungel
 - v. Gamalhou
 - vi. Gangte
 - vii. Guite
 - viii. Hanneng
 - ix. Haokip, Haupit
 - x. Haolai
 - xi. Hengna
 - xii. Hongsungh
 - xiii. Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh
 - xiv. Jongbe
 - xv. Khawchung
 - xvi. Khawathlang, Khothalong
 - xvii. Khelma
 - xviii. Kholhou
 - xix. Kipgen
 - xx. Kuki
 - xxi. Lengthang
 - xxii. Lhangum
 - xxiii. Lhoujem
 - xxiv. Lhouvun
 - xxv. Lumpheng
 - xxvi. Mangjel
 - xxvii. Misao
 - xxviii. Riang



- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| xxix. Sairhem | (viii) Hanneng |
| xxx. Selnam | (ix) Haokip or Hauptit |
| xxx. Singson | (x) Haolai |
| xxxii. Sitlhou | (xi) Hengna |
| xxxiii. Sukte | (xii) Hongsungh |
| xxxiv. Thado | (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhoh |
| xxxv. Thangngeu | (xiv) Jongbe |
| xxxvi. Uibuh | (xv) Khawchung |
| xxxvii. Vaiphei | (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong |
| 8. Lakher | (xvii) Khelma |
| 9. Man (Tai Speaking) | (xviii) Kholhou |
| 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes | (xix) Kipgen |
| 11. Mikir | (xx) Kuki |
| 12. Any Naga tribes | (xxi) Lengthang |
| 13. Pawi | (xxii) Lhangum |
| 14. Synteng | (xxiii) Lhoujem |
| 15. Boro Kacharis | (xxiv) Lhouvun |
| 16. Koch | (xxv) Lupheng |
| 17. Raba, Rava | (xxvi) Mangiel |
| | (xxvii) Missao |
| | (xxviii) Riang |
| | (xxix) Siarhem |
| | (xxx) Selnam |
| | (xxxi) Singson |
| | (xxxii) Sitlhou |
| | (xxxiii) Sukte |
| | (xxxiv) Thado |
| | (xxxv) Thangngeu |
| | (xxxvi) Uibuh |
| | (xxxvii) Vaiphei |
| | 8. Lakher |
| | 9. Man (Tai-speaking) |
| | 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes |
| | 11. Mikir |
| | 12. Any Naga tribes. |
| | 13. Pawi |

XVII. Mizoram.

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)
7. Any Kuki tribes, including: -
 - (i) Baite or Beite
 - (ii) Changsan
 - (iii) Chongloi
 - (iv) Doungel
 - (v) Gamalhou
 - (vi) Gangte
 - (vii) Guite



14. Synteng.
15. *Paité*

XVIII. Nagaland

1. Naga
2. Kuki
3. Kachari
4. Mikir
5. Garo

XIX. Orissa

1. Bagata, Bhakta
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi, Bathuri
5. Bhattada, Dhotada Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal, Binjhar
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumji
17. Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva
18. Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai
19. Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba
20. Gandia

21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kawar Kanwar
29. Kharia, Kharian Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond
32. Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia
33. Kol
34. Kolah Laharas, Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora, Khaira, Khayara
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi



48. Matya, Matia
49. Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya, Omanaty, Amanatya
53. Oraon, Dhangar, Uran
54. Parenga
55. Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jada Saora, Jati Saora, Juari Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora
60. Shabar, Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua, Tharua Bindhani

XX. Rajasthan

1. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damaria
4. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi

5. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
6. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
7. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
8. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
9. Mina
10. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
11. Patelia
12. Seharua, Sehria, Sahariya.

XXI. Sikkim

1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dophthapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo)
2. Lepcha
3. Limboo
4. Tamang

XXII. Tamil Nadu

1. Adiyar
2. Aranadan
3. Eravallan
4. Irular
5. Kadar
6. Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
7. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district)
8. Kaniyan, Kanyan
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochu Velan
11. Konda Kapus
12. Kondareddis
13. Koraga



- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district) 15. Kudiya, Melakudi 16. Kurichchan 17. Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district) 18. Kurumans 19. Maha Malasar 20. Malai Arayan 21. Malai Pandaram 22. Malai Vedan 23. Malakkuravan 24. Malasar 25. Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapali districts) 26. Malayekandi 27. Mannan 28. Mudugar, Muduvan 29. Muthuvan 30. Palleyan 31. Palliyan 32. Palliyar 33. Paniyan 34. Sholaga 35. Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district) 36. Uraly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sukuchep, Thangchep 7. Jamatia 8. Khasia 9. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Balte (ii) Belalhut (iii) Chhalya (iv) Fun (v) Hajango (vi) Jangtei (vii) Khareng (viii) Khephong (ix) Kuntei (x) Laifang (xi) Lentei (xii) Mizel (xiii) Namte (xiv) Paitu, Paite (xv) Rangchan (xvi) Rangkhole (xvii) Thangluya 10. Lepcha 11. Lushai 12. Mag 13. Munda, Kaur 14. Noatia, <i>Murashing</i> 15. Orang 16. Riang 17. Santal 18. Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera 19. Uchai. |
|--|--|

XXIII. Tripura

1. Bhil
2. Bhutia
3. Chaimal
4. Chakma
5. Garoo
6. Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng, Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum, Rupini,

XXIV. Uttaranchal

1. Bhotia
2. Buksa
3. Jaunsari



4. Raji
5. Tharu

XXV. Uttar Pradesh

1. Bhotia
2. Buksa
3. Jaunsari
4. Raji
5. Tharu
6. Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra)
7. Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)
8. Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur)
9. Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
10. Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra)
11. Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)
12. Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
13. Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra)
14. Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi)
15. Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra)

XXVI. West Bengal

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Badia, Bediya
4. Bhumij
5. Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo.
6. Birhor

7. Birjia
8. Chakma
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Garo
12. Gond
13. Gorait
14. Hajang
15. Ho
16. Karmali
17. Kharwar
18. Khond
19. Kisan
20. Kora
21. Korwa
22. Lepcha
23. Lodha, Kheria, Kharia
24. Lohara, Lohra.
25. Magh
26. Mahali
27. Mahli
28. Mal Pahariya
29. Mech
30. Mru
31. Munda
32. Nagesia
33. Oraon
34. Parhaiya
35. Rabha
36. Santal
37. Sauria Paharia
38. Savar
39. Limbu (Subba)
40. Tamang

XXVII. Andaman & Nicobar Islands



1. Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol
2. Jarawas
3. Nicobarese
4. Onges
5. Sentinelese
6. Shom Pens.

XXVIII. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla including Halpati
3. Kathodi
4. Kokna
5. Koli Dhor including Kolgha
6. Naikda or Nayaka
7. Varli

XXIX. Daman and Diu

Throughout the Union territory: -

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halpati)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)
5. Varli.

XXX. Lakshadweep

Throughout the Union territory: -

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.

****NB: The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act 2003 dated 19.9.2003**



Annexure-IV

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Brief of schemes/programmes which supplement the efforts of State Governments/Union Territories and central Ministries is as under:-

- (i) **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities** - This is a Special area programme and 100% grants are provided to State based on annual allocation made by the Planning Commission. This is treated as an additive to the State Plan, for areas where State Plan provisions are not normally forthcoming to bring about economic development to tribals.
- (ii) **Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for** - Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India: “Such sums as Parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in aid of the revenues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different States. A part of grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of “Ekalavya Model Residential Schools” for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.
- (iii) **Scheme of Strengthening Education among Schedules Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts** - The scheme is for promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme also aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women.
- (iv) **Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boy** - The scheme is to provide Hostels for Scheduled Tribes including PTGs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country.
- (v) **Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas** - The scheme is to provide one time grant residential school infrastructure for Scheduled Tribes including PTGs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country.
- (vi) **Vocational Training in Tribal Areas** - The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas is a self-employment or increasing employability of ST boys and Girls equally.
- (vii) **Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students** - The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels including correspondence courses-



- es covering distance and continuing education.
- (viii) **Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students** - The scheme is intended to support education of children studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized.
- (ix) **Upgradation of Merit of ST students** - The scheme is to upgrade the merit of ST students by providing them remedial and special coaching in classes IX to XII.
- (x) **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs** - To providing fellowship to Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D.
- (xi) **Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs** - To provide financial assistance to meritorious students for pursuing higher studies in foreign university in specified files of Master Level Courses, Ph.D and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science.
- (xii) **Top class Education for ST students** - The Scholarship Scheme for ST students was introduced from the academic year 2007-08 with the objective of encouraging meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at Degree and Post Graduate level in any of the Institutes identified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the purpose.
- (xiii) **Grants-in aid to Voluntary Organization** - Under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centers and knitting, weaving & handloom training centers run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.
- (xiv) **Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce** - Under the scheme of Grants-in-Aid are released to TRIFED for the following activities:-
- (i) Retail Marketing Development Activity
 - (ii) MFP Marketing Development Activity
 - (iii) Vocational Training, Skill Upgradation and Capacity Building of ST Artisans and MFP Gatherers.
 - (iv) Research & Development /IPR Activity.
- (xv) **Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations** - This Ministry extends Grants-in-Aid under this Scheme to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs)/ Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) etc. through their respective State Govts. for: -
- i) increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off opera-



- ii) tional losses, if need be;
- ii) setting up of scientific warehousing facilities, wherever necessary;
- iii) establishing processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals;
- iv) Supplementing Research & Development (R&D) efforts.

(xvi) **Minimum Support Price (MSP) to Minor Forest Produce (MFP)** - The

Scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for the MFP collected by the STs and other forest dwelling communities by fixing Minimum Support Price. It also supports primary value-addition of MFP, provides for supply chain infrastructure like cold storage, warehouses etc. and emphasizes on scientific harvesting of MFP

(xvii) **Research, Information and Mass education, Tribal Festivals and Others** - Research activities supported under

the scheme help the Ministry identify the nature and reasons for the existing gaps. They also give an insight about the impact of the schemes and programmes, formulated for development of the Scheduled Tribes and their shortcomings/limitations. These schemes also support dissemination of information and training of trainer so that schemes and policies are given proper publicity and consideration. These goals are ensured through giving financial support to;

1. Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)
2. Centres of Excellence
3. Supporting projects of All India or Inter-state nature
4. Publicity campaigns

(xviii) This Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.



Addendum

**Data on Andhra Pradesh
and Telangana**



Table A1: Literacy rate of Total and Scheduled Tribes Population and Gap in Literacy rate: 1991-2011

(Figures in percentage)

India/ State	Literacy		Gap in Literacy Rate	Literacy		Gap in Lit- eracy Rate	Literacy		Gap in Lit- eracy Rate
	Rate - 1991			Rate - 2001			Rate - 2011		
	Total	ST		Total	ST		Total	ST	
INDIA	52.2	29.6	22.6	64.8	47.1	17.7	73	59	14
AP (Com- bined)	44.1	17.2	26.9	60.5	37	23.4	67	49.2	17.8
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.4	48.8	18.6
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.5	49.5	17.0

Table A 2: State wise Literacy Rates of Scheduled Tribes (Census 2011)

(Figures in percentage)

State	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
AP (Combined)	49.2	58.3	40.1	46.9	56.1	37.7	66.8	74.7	58.7
Telangana	49.5	59.5	39.4	47.1	57.2	36.9	69.6	78.1	60.8
Andhra Pradesh	48.8	56.9	40.9	46.6	54.7	38.6	64	71.3	56.6



Table A3: Households By Condition Of Census Houses Occupied By Them

Social Group	State Code	Area Name	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of households with condition of Census House as				Percentage of Households having basic facilities inside the premises			Has kitchen inside the premises	Has Drinking Water facilities inside the premises
				Total	Good	Livable	Dilapidated	Latrine	Bathroom	Close Drain		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	12603872	71.1	25.8	3.2	47.7	50.8	16.1	55.6	35.9
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	719312	57.7	37.1	5.2	19.1	19.7	6.1	40.3	14.6
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	8997023	67.9	28.3	3.8	33.8	37.8	8.5	47.2	26.6
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	611332	55.8	38.9	5.4	11.2	11.9	2.5	37.0	9.6
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	3606849	79.0	19.4	1.6	82.4	83.2	35.1	76.5	59.3
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	107980	68.3	27.1	4.6	63.7	63.4	26.7	58.8	42.8
ALL	36	Telangana	Total	8420662	67.8	28.2	4.0	52.4	50.3	29.7	52.2	54.2
ST	36	Telangana	Total	840723	58.0	35.9	6.1	19.9	19.1	10.2	35.7	26.4
ALL	36	Telangana	Rural	5249286	61.0	33.4	5.6	29.5	27.4	7.7	36.6	39.9
ST	36	Telangana	Rural	713405	55.5	37.9	6.6	9.6	9.0	2.1	30.3	19.6
ALL	36	Telangana	Urban	3171376	78.9	19.7	1.4	90.4	88.4	66.1	78.2	77.7
ST	36	Telangana	Urban	127318	72.2	24.6	3.2	77.9	75.9	55.9	66.1	64.6



Table A4: Households by Main Source of Lighting

Social Group	State Code	Area Name	Total/Rural/Urban	Total number of households	Percentage of Household having Main Source of lighting					
					Electricity	Kero-sene	Solar en-ergy	Other oil	Any other	No light-ing
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	12603872	92.1	7.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	719312	73.1	25.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	8997023	90.2	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	611332	70.2	28.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	3606849	96.9	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	107980	89.2	9.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7
ALL	36	Telangana	Total	8420662	92.3	6.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
ST	36	Telangana	Total	840723	86.0	12.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8
ALL	36	Telangana	Rural	5249286	89.0	9.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7
ST	36	Telangana	Rural	713405	84.7	13.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8
ALL	36	Telangana	Urban	3171376	97.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
ST	36	Telangana	Urban	127318	93.4	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7



Table A5: Households By Availability Of Bathing Facility and Type of Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet

Social Group	State Code	Area Name	Total/Rural/Urban	Total number of households	# households having bathing facility within the premises			Waste water outlet connected to		
					Yes		No	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage
					Bath-room	Enclosure without roof				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	12603872	50.8	15.4	33.8	16.1	38.0	45.9
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	719312	19.7	16.1	64.3	6.1	23.7	70.1
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	8997023	37.8	18.5	43.7	8.5	33.1	58.4
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	611332	11.9	16.5	71.5	2.5	20.0	77.4
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	3606849	83.2	7.5	9.3	35.1	50.3	14.6
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	107980	63.4	13.4	23.3	26.7	44.6	28.7
ALL	36	Telangana	Total	8420662	50.3	18.3	31.4	29.7	31.4	38.9
ST	36	Telangana	Total	840723	19.1	18.5	62.4	10.2	17.8	72.0
ALL	36	Telangana	Rural	5249286	27.4	25.4	47.3	7.7	35.0	57.3
ST	36	Telangana	Rural	713405	9.0	20.2	70.8	2.1	16.7	81.2
ALL	36	Telangana	Urban	3171376	88.4	6.5	5.2	66.1	25.4	8.5
ST	36	Telangana	Urban	127318	75.9	9.0	15.1	55.9	23.6	20.5



Table A6: Households by Location of Main Source of Drinking Water

Social Group	State Code	Area Name	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Number of House- holds	Percentage of Household having Drinking Water facilities		
					Within the Prem- ises	Near the Premises	Away from the Prem- ises
0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	12603872	35.9	44.8	19.3
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	719312	14.6	53.7	31.8
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	8997023	26.6	51.0	22.5
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	611332	9.6	56.2	34.3
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	3606849	59.3	29.3	11.4
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	107980	42.8	39.4	17.9
ALL	36	Telangana	Total	8420662	54.2	26.0	19.8
ST	36	Telangana	Total	840723	26.4	38.8	34.7
ALL	36	Telangana	Rural	5249286	39.9	33.8	26.3
ST	36	Telangana	Rural	713405	19.6	42.3	38.1
ALL	36	Telangana	Urban	3171376	77.7	13.2	9.1
ST	36	Telangana	Urban	127318	64.6	19.6	15.8



Table A7: : Households By Main Source Of Drinking Water And Location

Social Group	State Code	Area Name	Total/Ru-ral/Ur-ban	Total Num-ber of House-holds	Percentage of Household having Main Source of Drinking Water									
					Tap-water from treat-ed source	Tap -water from un-treated source	Covered well	Un-cov-ered well	Hand-pump	Tube-well/Borehole	Spring	Riv-er/Can-nal	Tank/Pond/Lake	Other sourc-es
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	12603872	48.7	18.6	0.5	6.6	16.2	6.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.6
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	719312	27.9	16.1	0.5	11.6	24.6	6.6	9.8	1.5	0.2	1.2
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	8997023	39.6	22.6	0.5	8.5	20.0	5.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.9
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	611332	21.3	17.0	0.5	13.2	26.9	6.8	11.5	1.8	0.3	0.8
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	3606849	71.5	8.8	0.6	1.8	6.6	7.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.2
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	107980	65.2	10.7	0.6	2.3	11.5	5.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.3
ALL	36	Telangana	Total	8420662	49.4	24.3	0.5	4.8	10.1	7.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.9
ST	36	Telangana	Total	840723	23.8	23.1	0.7	7.1	28.4	14.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.7
ALL	36	Telangana	Rural	5249286	30.9	34.7	0.6	6.8	15.0	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.7
ST	36	Telangana	Rural	713405	15.3	25.5	0.7	8.0	32.4	15.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.3
ALL	36	Telangana	Urban	3171376	80.0	7.2	0.3	1.6	2.0	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.1
ST	36	Telangana	Urban	127318	71.3	9.3	0.6	2.0	5.4	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.2



Table A8: Households by Availability of Separate Kitchen and Type Of Fuel Used For Cooking

Social Group	State Code	Area Name	Total/Rural/Urban	Total number of households	Type of Fuel used for Cooking									
					Fire-wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Coal, Lignite, Char-coal	Kerosene	LPG/ PNG	Electricity	Biogas	Any other	No cooking
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	12603872	58.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	2.4	35.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	719312	84.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	11.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	8997023	72.7	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.8	22.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	611332	91.2	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	3606849	22.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	6.4	67.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.4
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	107980	44.3	2.2	0.3	0.5	5.9	45.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.4
ALL	36	Telangan	Total	8420662	54.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	6.0	36.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3
ST	36	Telangan	Total	840723	81.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	2.7	12.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
ALL	36	Telangan	Rural	5249286	78.7	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	17.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
ST	36	Telangan	Rural	713405	91.8	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
ALL	36	Telangan	Urban	3171376	14.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	14.4	68.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.4
ST	36	Telangan	Urban	127318	25.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	16.6	52.6	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.6



Table A9: Households By Availability Of Type Of Latrine Facility

Social Group	Area Name	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Percentage of Household having Type of latrine facility within the premises										Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises	
					Flush/pour flush latrine connected to			Pit latrine		Night soil disposed into open drain	Service Latrine		Alternative source	Public latrine		Open	
					Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Other system	With slab/ventilated improved pit	Without slab/open pit		Night soil removed by human	Night soil serviced by animal					
0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
ALL	Andhra Pradesh	Total	12603872	47.7	6.7	34.9	0.8	4.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	52.3	3.3	49.0	
ST	Andhra Pradesh	Total	719312	19.1	3.2	12.6	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	80.9	2.9	78.1	
ALL	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	8997023	33.8	2.1	26.2	0.7	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	66.2	3.4	62.8	
ST	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	611332	11.2	1.0	7.6	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	88.8	2.7	86.1	
ALL	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	3606849	82.4	18.1	56.8	1.0	4.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	17.6	2.9	14.8	
ST	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	107980	63.7	15.8	40.7	1.1	4.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	36.3	3.8	32.5	
ALL	Telangana	Total	8420662	52.4	21.0	21.7	1.3	5.9	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	47.6	1.2	46.4	
ST	Telangana	Total	840723	19.9	7.7	8.6	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	80.1	2.1	78.0	
ALL	Telangana	Rural	5249286	29.5	2.6	16.5	1.1	7.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	70.5	1.4	69.1	
ST	Telangana	Rural	713405	9.6	1.0	5.5	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	90.4	2.2	88.3	
ALL	Telangana	Urban	3171376	90.4	51.5	30.3	1.6	3.1	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	9.6	0.9	8.7	
ST	Telangana	Urban	127318	77.9	44.9	26.0	1.4	2.8	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	22.1	1.8	20.3	



Table A10: Number of Households Availing Banking Services and Number of Households having each of the Specified Assets

Social Group	State Code	Area Name	Total/Rural/Urban	Total number of households	%age of households availing banking services	Percentage of Household having assets											
						Radio/Transistor	Television	Computer/Laptop		Telephone/Mobile Phone			Bi-cycle	Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped	Car/Jeep/Van	Households with TV, Computer/Laptop, Telephone/mobile phone and Scooter/Car	None of the assets specified in col. 7 to 16
								With Internet	Without Internet	Landline only	Mobile only	Both					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	12603872	52.7	8.0	58.7	1.5	4.9	3.9	49.6	3.6	33.6	15.4	1.6	2.4	21.2
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	719312	38.7	8.3	33.8	0.5	4.5	1.7	30.1	1.2	19.7	6.4	0.7	0.7	44.0
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	8997023	51.0	6.2	51.2	0.5	3.7	3.7	44.4	2.3	32.1	10.6	0.7	0.6	25.9
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	611332	37.6	7.9	28.6	0.2	3.9	1.4	25.8	0.8	17.7	4.3	0.4	0.2	48.5
ALL	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	3606849	57.2	12.3	77.5	4.2	7.8	4.6	62.7	7.0	37.3	27.6	3.9	6.8	9.5
ST	28	Andhra Pradesh	Urban	107980	44.6	10.5	63.8	2.3	7.7	3.6	54.3	3.1	31.3	18.2	2.3	3.8	18.6
ALL	36	Telangana	Total	8420662	53.6	11.2	58.9	4.2	7.1	4.3	62.9	4.7	29.9	23.4	4.2	6.1	16.7
ST	36	Telangana	Total	840723	45.9	7.7	36.4	1.2	5.9	2.6	49.8	1.5	25.5	11.1	1.4	1.6	29.8
ALL	36	Telangana	Rural	5249286	49.5	5.8	46.2	0.5	4.4	2.8	57.7	1.9	30.1	12.4	1.1	0.7	23.6
ST	36	Telangana	Rural	713405	45.6	5.9	30.4	0.3	5.2	1.9	46.3	1.0	25.0	7.6	0.7	0.3	33.5
ALL	36	Telangana	Urban	3171376	60.4	20.2	79.8	10.4	11.6	6.7	71.4	9.4	29.6	41.5	9.3	15.1	5.3
ST	36	Telangana	Urban	127318	47.7	17.6	70.3	6.1	10.3	6.8	69.6	4.3	28.3	30.4	5.2	8.7	9.2



**Table A-11 : Andhra Pradesh - Tribe-Wise Population
(For Each Tribe Separately)**

State Code	ST Code	ST Name	Population		
			Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
28	501	Andh, Sadhu Andh	315	161	154
28	502	Bagata	132,577	64,884	67,693
28	503	Bhil	69	39	30
28	504	Chenchu	47,315	23,847	23,468
28	505	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba	37,798	18,374	19,424
28	506	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur	6,691	3,347	3,344
28	507	Goudu (in the Agency tracts)a	6,997	3,432	3,565
28	508	Hill Reddis	157	83	74
28	509	Jatapus	126,659	60,811	65,848
28	510	Kammara	48,912	23,849	25,063
28	511	Kattunayakan	57	26	31
28	512	Kolam, Kolawar	107	62	45
28	513	Konda Dhoras, Kubi	210,509	103,977	106,532
28	514	Konda Kapus	10,054	4,978	5,076
28	515	Kondareddis	90,937	44,736	46,201
28	516	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kutiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuinga	102,378	50,341	52,037
28	517	Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko	45,291	22,108	23,183
28	518	Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	104,348	50,482	53,866
28	519	Kulia	385	198	187
28	520	Malis (excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	5,244	2,565	2,679
28	521	Manna Dhora	13,636	6,679	6,957
28	522	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora	42,357	20,699	21,658
28	534	Nakkala, Kurvikaran	4,584	2,255	2,329
28	523	Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)a	1,870	967	903
28	524	Pardhan	47	29	18
28	525	Porja, Parangiperja	36,145	17,565	18,580
28	526	Reddi Dhoras	930	477	453
28	527	Rona, Rena	1,012	510	502
28	528	Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras	137,613	67,527	70,086
28	529	Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	361,520	185,601	175,919

contd....



**Table A-11 : Andhra Pradesh - Tribe-Wise Population
(For Each Tribe Separately)**

State Code	ST Code	ST Name	Population		
			Person	Male	Female
28	530	Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	0	0	0
28	531	Valmiki (in the Scheduled Areas of Vishakhapatnam, Sri-kakulam, Vijayanagaram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts)	70,513	34,060	36,453
28	532	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi	533,746	270,146	263,600
28	533	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula	375,209	187,308	187,901
28	535	Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram)	665	319	346



**Table A-12: Telangana - Tribe - Wise Population
(For Each Tribe Separately)**

State Code	ST Code	ST Name	Population		
			Person	Male	Female
1	3	4	6	7	8
36	501	Andh, Sadhu Andh	12,882	6,443	6,439
36	502	Bagata	850	449	401
36	503	Bhil	535	258	277
36	504	Chenchu	16,912	8,349	8,563
36	505	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba	283	144	139
36	506	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur	297,846	146,846	151,000
36	507	Goudu (in the Agency tracts)a	64	34	30
36	508	Hill Reddis	256	133	123
36	509	Jatapus	180	94	86
36	510	Kammara	5,251	2,723	2,528
36	511	Kattunayakan	93	50	43
36	512	Kolam, Kolawar	44,805	22,472	22,333
36	513	Konda Dhoras, Kubi	580	306	274
36	514	Konda Kapus	2,571	1,353	1,218
36	515	Kondareddis	16,810	8,508	8,302
36	516	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga	912	459	453
36	517	Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko	374	186	188
36	518	Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	486,391	238,543	247,848
36	519	Kulia	290	162	128
36	520	Malis (excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	49	25	24
36	521	Manna Dhora	4,393	2,166	2,227
36	522	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora	63	36	27
36	534	Nakkala, Kurvikaran	1,149	581	568
36	523	Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)a	6,366	3,103	3,263
36	524	Pardhan	24,776	12,448	12,328
36	525	Porja, Parangiperja	357	176	181
36	526	Reddi Dhoras	50	20	30
36	527	Rona, Rena	72	36	36



**Table A-12: Telangana - Tribe - Wise Population
(For Each Tribe Separately)**

State Code	ST Code	ST Name	Population		
			Person	Male	Female
36	528	Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras	1,811	905	906
36	529	Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	2,046,117	1,045,405	1,000,712
36	530	Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	4,811	2,308	2,503
36	532	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi	4,062	2,057	2,005
36	533	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula	144,128	71,861	72,267

