

Scheduled Tribes

Although not explicitly stated in the Constitution, the concept of criteria for scheduled tribes in India is now widely accepted among Indian tribes. These Scheduled Tribes are dispersed around the nation, mostly in hilly and forested areas. The criteria to designate a group as one of India's scheduled tribes are signs of primitive behaviour, a distinctive culture, geographic isolation, reluctance to interact with the wider community and backwardness.

Check more facts about Scheduled tribes in India below:

Scheduled Tribes in India	
Total States having STs communities	More than 30 states & UTs had notified STs.
Total number of Scheduled tribes in India	700+.
Population of STs in India?	Approximately 10.43 crores. The rural population is approximately 9.38 crores, whereas the Urban population is around 1.05 crores.
Sex Ratio among STs	The overall sex ratio of the ST community is 990. In rural areas, the ratio is 991, and in urban areas, it is only 980.
States/UTs with no STs	There are five states or UT which do not have STs. These are Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, and Puducherry.

Article 342: Scheduled Tribes of India

Under the authority granted by Clause (1) of Article 342 of the Indian Constitution, the President may, concerning any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consulting with the Governor thereof, specify the Tribes or Tribal Communities, or parts of or groups within Tribes or Tribal Communities, which shall, for this Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes about that State or Union Territory, as the Scheduled Tribes.

Specification of a Community as Scheduled Tribes in India

The scheduled tribes of India are the indigenous, or aboriginal, inhabitants of the country who are said to have inhabited the Indian Peninsula at an early date. Their common name, Adivasis, connotes that they are the original occupants. Numerous Indian tribes are mentioned in ancient and medieval literature.

The following are these communities' fundamental traits:

- Basic Characteristics
- Solitude due to the location
- Different cultures
- Avoiding social interaction with the general public
- Economically sluggish

The Plan's goal of empowering India's tribes is accomplished through a three-pronged method of social empowerment, economic empowerment, and social justice, just like it was for the SCs.

State-wise List of Scheduled Tribes in India

Around 30 States and UTs have notified the Scheduled Tribes, and 705 distinct ethnic groups have received notification as Scheduled Tribes. Below is a list of all the Scheduled Tribes in each State and UT. Below the table, candidates can access the PDF of the complete list of STs by state:

State/UTs	List of STs	State/UTs	List of STs	State/UTs	List of STs
Andhra Pradesh	34	Karnataka	50	Sikkim	4
Arunachal Pradesh	16	Kerala	43	Tamil Nadu	36
Assam	14	Madhya Pradesh	46	Telangana	32
Bihar	33	Maharashtra	47	Tripura	19
Chattisgarh	42	Manipur	34	Uttarakhand	5

Goa	8	Meghalaya	17	Uttar Pradesh	16
Gujarat	32	Mizoram	15	West Bengal	40
Himachal Pradesh	10	Nagaland	5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6
Jammu & Kashmir	12	Odisha	62	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	12
Jharkhand	32	Rajasthan	12	Lakshadweep	

In general, the scattered tribes of Andaman and Nicobar, Central India, and the Northern and North-Eastern regions of the world are home to the Scheduled tribes. In Central India, which includes Madhya Pradesh (14.69%), Jharkhand (8.29%), Chhattisgarh (7.5%), Maharashtra (10.08%), Andhra Pradesh (5.7%), Gujarat (8.55%), Orissa (9.2%), and Rajasthan (8.86%), more than half of the Scheduled Tribe population resides. The North East is another different region (Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura, and Arunachal Pradesh).

Only seven States of India, i.e., Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and Chhattisgarh, are home to more than two-thirds of the nation's tribes. No Scheduled Tribe has been designated in 3 States (Delhi NCR, Punjab, and Haryana) and 2 UTs (Puducherry and Chandigarh).

State	Tribes of India
Andhra Pradesh	Andh And Sadhu Andh, Dhulia, rona, Jatapus, Kolam, Gond, Thoti, Bhaghata, Goundu, Kammara, Savaras, Bhil, Dabba Yerukula, Sugalis, Nakkala, Gadabas, Chenchus A.k.a Chenchawar, Pardhan, Kattunayakan, Manna Dhora
Arunachal Pradesh	Singpho, Abor, Sherdukpen, Monpa, Galo, Apatanis

Assam	Khasis, Hajong, Chakma, Gangte, Garos, Dimasa, Chutiya
Bihar	Gond, Santhals, Birjia, Savar, Parhaiya, Asur, Chero, Birhor, Baiga
Chhattisgarh	Nagasia, Biar, Agariya, Bhattra, Khond, Mawasi, Bhaina,
Goa	Varli, Dubia, Dhodia, Naikda. Siddi
Gujarat	Patelia, Charan, Bhil, Bamcha, Barda, Dhodia, Paradhi, Gamta
Himachal Pradesh	Swangal, Gujjars, Lahaulas, Khas, Pangwala, Lamba, Gaddis
Jammu and Kashmir	Balti, Garra, Sippi, Bakarwal, Mon, Gaddi, Purigpa, Beda
Jharkhand	Gonds, Savar, Santhals, Birhors, Khaira, Mundas, Bhumji
Karnataka	Gond, Adiyana, Patelia, Yerava, Bhil, Barda, Koraga, Iruliga,
Kerala	Malai, Aarayan, Uralis, Kurumbas, Arandan, Arandan, Eranvalla
Madhya Pradesh	Kharia, Bhils, Murias, Birhors, Baigas, Katkari, Kol, Bharia, Khond, Gonds,
Maharashtra	Warlis, Khond, Bhaina, Katkari, Bhunjia, Rathawa, Dhodia.
Manipur	Thadou, Aimol, Maram, Paite, Chiru, Purum, Kuki, Monsang, Angami

Meghalaya	Pawai, Chakma, Raba, Hajong, Lakher, Garos, Jaintias Khasis
Mizoram	Dimasa, Raba, Chakma, Lakher, Khasi, Synteng, Kuki, Pawai.
Nagaland	Nagas, Angami, Sema, Garo, Kuki, Kachari, Mikir
Odisha	Gadaba, Ghara, Kharia, Khond, Matya, Oraons, Rajuar, Santhals.
Rajasthan	Bhils, Damaria, Dhanka, Meenas(Minas), Patelia, Sahariya.
Sikkim	Bhutia, Khas, Lepchas.
Tamil Nadu	Adiyan, Aranadan, Eravallan, Irular, Kadar, Kanikar, Kotas, Todas.
Telangana	Chenchus.
Tripura	Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal, Chakma, Halam, Khasia, Lushai, Mizel, Namte.
Uttarakhand	Bhotias, Buksa, Khas, Raji, Jannsari, Tharu.
Uttar Pradesh	Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Kol, Raji, Tharu.
West Bengal	Asur, Santhals, Khond, Ho, Parhaiya, Hajong, Rabha, Savar.
Andaman and Nicobar	Oraons, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompens.
Little Andaman	Jarawa

North-East	Abhors, Mishimi, Chang, Galaong, Singpho, Wancho.
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Growth of Scheduled Tribes in India

According to the 2011 census, there were 10.43 crore tribals in India or 8.6% of the overall population. 10.03% of people reside in cities, compared to 89.97% in rural areas. Compared to the overall population, tribal populations have grown by 23.66% throughout the decade from Census 2001 to 2011. The sex ratio for the entire population is 940 females to every 1000 males and 990 females to every 1,000 males for Scheduled Tribes.

Census	Total population of Scheduled Tribes in lakhs	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to Total Population
1951	225	6.23
1961	302	6.87
1971	380	6.94
1981*	538	7.58
1991**	678	8.08
2001	848	8.20
2011	1,043	8.61

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Among the tribal groups, a few are more vulnerable, known as PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups). Due to this fact, the PVTGs need more funding, especially for their growth, as the developed and assertive tribal groups utilise a significant portion of the monies allocated to the development of tribes in India. Indian government designated 52 tribes as PVTGs in 1975.

- 23 new tribes were added in 1993.

- Now, 75 of the 705 Scheduled Tribes are PVTGs.
- The most significant number of PVTGs are in Odisha. The Odisha government selected an additional 888 villages and hamlets home to PVTGs in 2020.
- The PVTGs are dispersed among the states and one UT (Union Territory).

