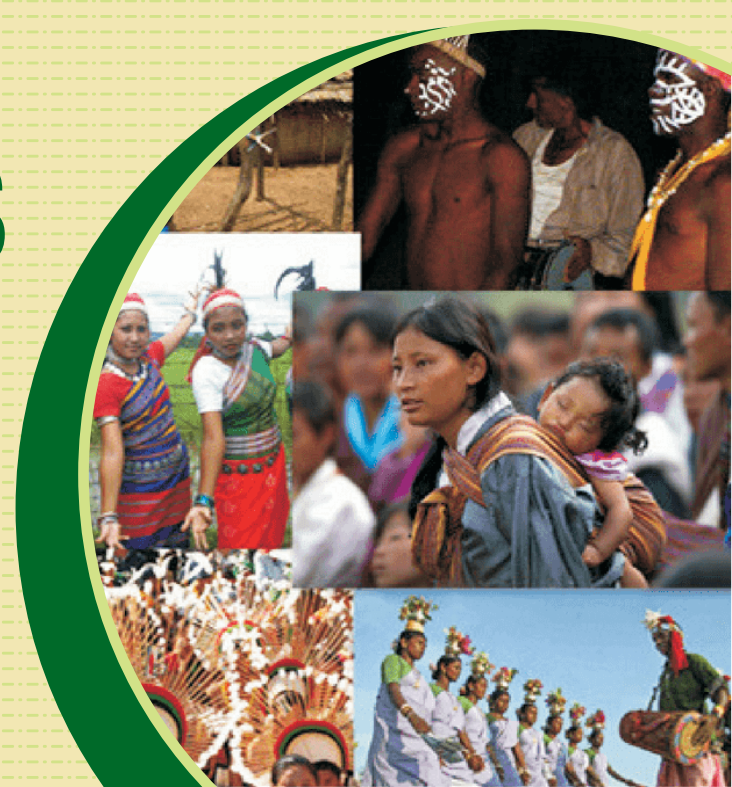


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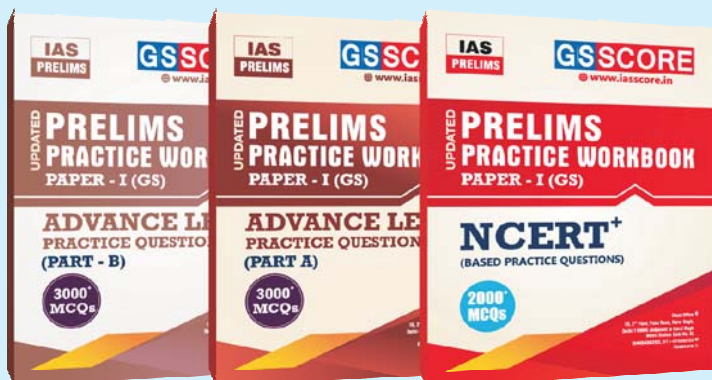
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TRIBES & PVTG GROUPS

Tribe in India

Abhuj Maria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abhuj Maria live a life of isolation from the outside world. A subtribe of the Gond, they can be found in the secluded enclaves of Narayanpur tehsil in Bastar, Chhattisgarh.
Bhils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bhil are one of the largest tribal groups, living in Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.
Baiga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Baiga, meaning sorcerers, are one of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups and are spread across Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
Birhar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Birhor are a nomadic hunting-gathering tribe found in Jharkhand and neighbouring areas of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. They have been classified as a particularly vulnerable tribal group. Tribe members practice shifting cultivation.
Bru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reangs or Brus are the second largest ethnic group in Mizoram. Their exodus in 1997 was spurred by violent clashes in Mamith subdivision, a Reang-dominated area when they demanded the creation of an autonomous council that was vehemently opposed by Mizo groups.
Bison Horn Maria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bison Horn Maria are located mainly in the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh. The tribe's name is derived from a distinctive head-dress, made from the now-extinct wild bison, worn during wedding ceremonies.
Changpa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Changpa or Champa are a semi-nomadic Tibetan people found mainly in the Changtang in Ladakh and in Jammu and Kashmir. A smaller number resides in the western regions of the Tibet Autonomous Region and were partially relocated for the establishment of the Changtang Nature Reserve. The Chinese Army's intrusion in Chumur and Demchok has left this Ladakh's nomadic herding community cut off from large parts of summer pastures.

Gond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gonds, one of the largest tribal groups in the world, are mostly found in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh, Bastar district of Chhattisgarh and parts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Odisha. Gonds are subdivided into four tribes namely Raj Gonds, Madia Gonds, Dhurve Gonds and Khatulwar Gonds.
Galo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Galos are one of the major communities which dominate Siang, Lepa Rada, Upper Subansiri and Namsai districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Mopin is the main festival in Galos which is celebrated for the prosperity of the villages The Galos perform Popir dance
Kokna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kokna are a major tribe found in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. According to anthropologists, the ancestors of the Kokna tribe were the primary inhabitants of the Konkan region and it is from their ancient dialects, that the present-day Konkani language has evolved
Kathakar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ka Thakar, together with Ma Thakar and Thakar, are primarily found in Thane, Raigad, Pune, Ahmednagar and Nashik districts of Maharashtra.
Munda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Munda are a tribe belonging to the Chotanagpur plateau, spread across, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal.
Madia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Madia live in Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.
Santhal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Santhal are the largest and one of the oldest tribes in India, They are spread across Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. From time immemorial they have cleared forests, tilled the land and produced food for subsistence. The Santhal system of governance, known as Manjhi-Paragana, can be compared to local self-governance.
Koli Dhor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Koli Dhor live mainly in the Sahyadri range of mountains forming part of the Western Ghats and are principally found in the districts of Thane, Nashik Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat and greater Bombay.
Korku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Korku are mostly found in the Khandwa, Burhanpur, Betul and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and adjoining Melghat region of Maharashtra. Korku is one of the 196 languages termed endangered by UNESCO. The community has a distinct cultural heritage.
Kamar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kamar live in the hills, valleys and forests of central India, primarily in the Raipur and Rewa districts of Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh. Most of the Kamar earn their living by making bamboo handicrafts.
Pahari Korwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pahari Korwa are mainly concentrated in Jashpur, Sarguja and Raigarh districts of Chhattisgarh. They are a branch of Kolarian tribe and speak Mundari language

<p>Rabari, Bharvad and Charan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rabari, also called the Rewari are an indigenous tribal caste of nomadic cattle and camel herders and shepherds that live throughout northwest India, primarily in the states of Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan. ◦ The Bharvad are tribals primarily engaged in herding livestock. They are a tribe in Gujarat ◦ The Charan, also called Gadhvi, is a small tribe in Gujarat and the name Charan is derived from the word 'Char' which means grazing. Members of the caste are considered to be divine by a large section of society. ◦ Gujarat government decided to form a five-member commission to identify the members of Rabari, Bharvad and Charan communities, living in nesses (tiny, oval-shaped hutments made of mud) of Gir, Barda and Alech areas of the state, who are eligible to get the benefits of Schedule Tribe (ST) status. ◦ The central government had, through a notification dated October 29, 1956, conferred ST status on people from Rabari, Bharvad and Charan communities living in the nesses of Gir, Barda and Alech in the state.
<p>Sarna</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Jharkhand government convened a special session and passed a resolution to send the Centre a letter to recognise Sarna religion and include it as a separate code in the Census of 2021. ◦ Followers of Sarna faith believe pray to nature. The holy grail of the faith is "Jal, Jungle, Zameen" and its followers pray to the trees and hills while believing in protecting the forest areas. Jharkhand has 32 tribal groups of which eight are from Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
<p>Shahapur Katkari Tribe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Katkari is an Scheduled Tribe mostly belonging to the state of Maharashtra. ◦ In the case of the Katkari this vulnerability derives from their history as a nomadic, forest-dwelling people listed by the British Raj under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871, a stigma that continues to this day. ◦ Adivasi Ekatmik Samajik Sanstha" of Shahapur in Thane is known to market Giloy and other products. Katkari youth Sunil Pawar along with a group of his friends started selling these products to local markets and then through the PMVDY (Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana) run by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) got assistance and created a website and started selling the goods online and in larger markets.
<p>Tharu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Tharus live in both India and Nepal. In the Indian Terai, they live mostly in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar.
<p>Tangam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Tangams is a little-known community within the larger Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh and resides in the hamlet of Kugging in Upper Siang district's Paidem circle. ◦ Tangam is an oral language that belongs to the Tani group, under the greater Tibeto-Burman language family. ◦ It has been marked 'critically endangered' by the UNESCO World Atlas of Endangered Languages (2009)

Warli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Warli are spread across Thane, Nashik and Dhule districts of Maharashtra, Valsad district of Gujarat, Karnataka Goa and the Union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.
Zeliangrong Ethnic Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zeliangrong people are one of the major indigenous Naga communities living in the tri-junction of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland in India.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

In 1975, the Government of India initiated to identify the most vulnerable tribal groups as a separate category called PVTGs and declared 52 such groups, while in 1993 an additional 23 groups were added to the category, making it a total of 75 PVTGs out of 705 Scheduled Tribes, spread over 17 states and one Union Territory (UT), in the country (2011 census).

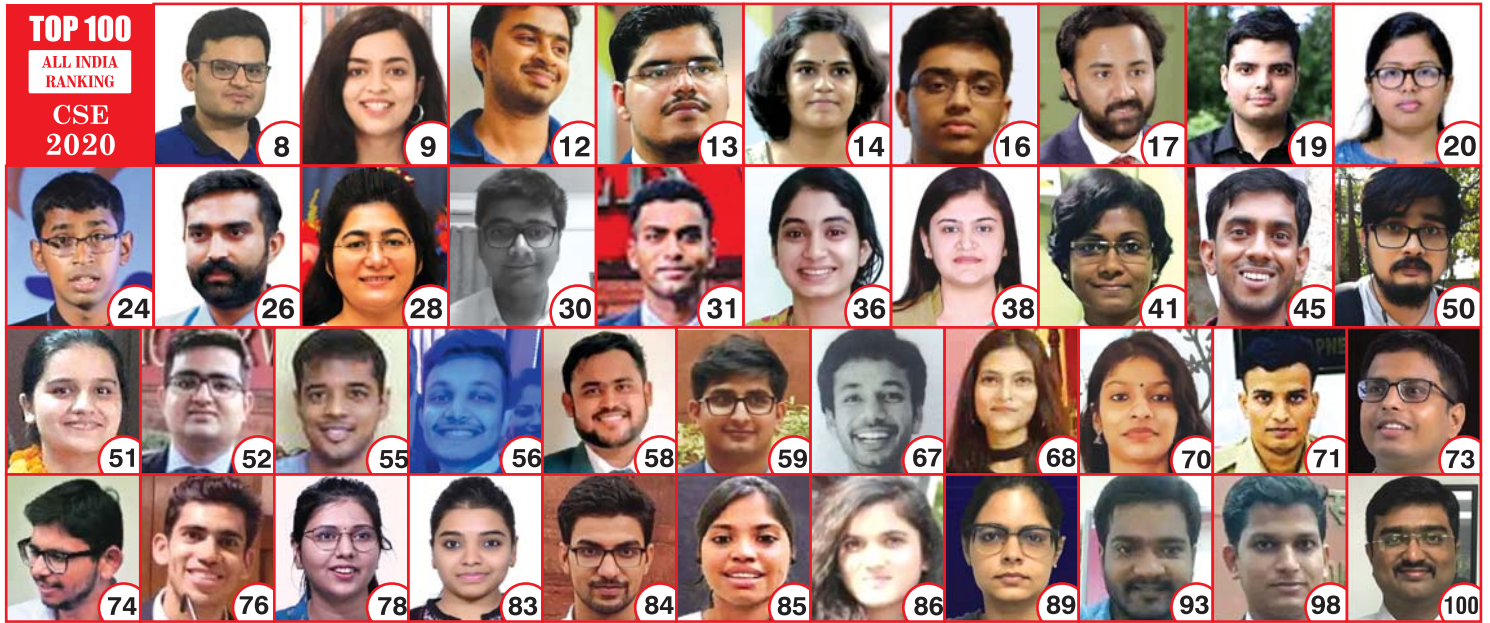
Among the 75 listed PVTG the highest number are found in Orissa (13) followed by Andhra Pradesh.

Government of India follows the following criteria for identification of PVTGs.

- Pre-agricultural level of technology
- Low level of literacy
- Economic backwardness
- A declining or stagnant population

S. No.	State / UT	PVTGs
1	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	Bondo Poroja, Chenchu, Dongria Khond, Thoti, Konda Savars, Parengi Poroja
2	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	Asurs, Korwas, Parhaiyas, Savar
3	Gujarat	Padhar, Savar, Kathodi, Siddi
4	Karnataka	Jenu Kuruba, Koraga
5.	Kerala	Kurumbas, Kattunayakan, Cholanaikayan
6.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	Baigas, Saharias, Birhor
7.	Maharashtra	Katkaria, Kolam, Maria Gond
8.	Manipur	Morram Nagas
9.	Orissa	Birhor, Dongria-Khond, Juangs, Mankidias, Chuktia Bhunjia, Kharias
10.	Rajasthan	Seharias
11.	Tamil Nadu	Kurumbas, Irulas, Todas, Paniyans

12.	Tripura	Reangs
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Buxas, Rajis
14.	West Bengal	Birhor, Lodhas, Totos
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Great Andamanese, Jarawas, Onges, Sentinelese, Shom Pens



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