

Country Technical Note
on Indigenous Peoples' Issues

Republic of India



Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty



Country Technical Notes on Indigenous Peoples' Issues

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

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Country Technical Note on Indigenous Peoples' Issues – Republic of India¹

IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009) recommends the preparation of Country Technical Notes to provide country-specific information on indigenous peoples. This facilitates policy implementation at country level through the development of country programme strategies and project design. A number of them have been prepared by indigenous peoples' leaders with the support of indigenous peoples' organizations. The Notes are intended as 'living documents' to support learning on indigenous peoples' issues.

1.1 Definition

The usage and application of the term 'Indigenous Peoples' is a complex issue that has been historically contested upon. This term is not officially recognised or used in India. In the context of its present usage internationally, the official position of the Government of India is that the term as understood in the United Nations is not applicable to India because all Indians are indigenous to India. However, the term has been increasingly equated to the socially accepted term 'Adivasi', literally meaning the 'first' or 'original' settlers. It has also become much more widely popular in public discourse in the north-eastern states of India. However, some Indian historians had viewed 'tribes' as indigenous much before the emergence of the discourse on this term internationally and nationally. For instance,

The community of people whom the anthropologists call tribals, *happen to be the indigenous, autochthonous (Adivasi, Adimjati) people of the land*. They had long settled in different parts of the country before the Aryan-speaking people penetrated India to settle down first, in the Kabul and Indus valleys and then within a millennium and a half, to spread out in slow stages, over large parts of the country and push their way of life and civilization over practically the entire area of the country along the plains and river valleys)².

The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission constituted by the Government of India in their report of 1960 too referred to the tribes as 'indigenous'³.

Further, the administrative division of India into States and Union Territories is based on indigeneity to a region and through language in most cases, though limited to the dominant mainstream languages. This is justified as a concrete expression of legitimate regional aspirations. Since the emergence of the term 'Indigenous Peoples' within the international political discourse and legal standards, this is now applied to a variety of dealings. For this purpose, the 'Scheduled Tribes' have *de facto* come to be treated as 'indigenous peoples' in India.

Official categorisation of a section of the population as 'Scheduled Tribe' is primarily intended for the uplift of this hitherto marginalized and deprived segments of the population through a slew of governmental policies and programmes to enable them to come up to the threshold of the general population. Over the years, the concept has been extended to communities different from the traditional

¹ Report compiled by C.R Bijoy (independent Researcher) and Tiplut Nongbri (Director, North-east India Studies Programme, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India with inputs from A. S. Shimreiwung and Janaki Turaga)

² Ray, Niharanjan, *Nationalism in India*, Aligarh, Aligarh Muslim University, 1973, pp124-5.

³ For an objective appraisal on the tribe/indigenous peoples debate see Xaxa, Virginius. *Tribes as Indigenous People of India*, Economic and Political Weekly, 24 (21), 1999, pp. 3589-95.

anthropological notion of tribes. 'Scheduled Tribes' (STs) is an administrative category defined by Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India 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'. Clause 1 of Article 342 identifies the STs as the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President of India through a public notification. The President notifies the Scheduled Tribes with reference to a particular State/Union Territory (UT) on the basis of the proposal of the concerned State government, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes giving the justification for such inclusion. These orders can be modified subsequently, to include or exclude, but will require an Act of Parliament. Though no official criterion has been prescribed for identifying a community as ST, in practice, the features of primitive traits, distinct culture, geographical isolation, economic backwardness and shyness of contact with community at large are considered. So far nine presidential orders have been issued identifying STs of which eight are in operation (Table 1⁴). As a result, some 372 communities⁵ (See Annexure 1) have been notified as STs specific to a geographical area. It also means that they lose their ST status outside the area where they are notified. This has often contributed to inter-tribal conflict between those who are notified as ST in a state with those who are not, even though they are listed as STs in another state.⁶ When a community is notified as ST in more than one state, the name appears more than once in the list.

Of these STs, 75 were identified in 1975 as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups⁷ as they are now called in 17 States and one UT on the basis of their pre-agricultural level of technology, very low level of literacy and declining or stagnant population spread over 17 States and one UT (See Annexure 2) for administering special schemes.

Table 1: List of Presidential Orders Notifying Scheduled Tribes

No.	Name Of Order	Date Of Notification	Name Of States/ Union Territories For Which Applicable
1	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 (C.O.22) ⁸	6-9-1950	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,

⁴ The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order 1968 became defunct on account of reorganization of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1987.

⁵ The figure arrived at are from the notifications where there could be some overlap and different tribes are considered either sub-tribes of a tribe or different names used in different regions or different tribes could be clubbed together under one category. Some documents refer to the figure of 622 to even 700 tribes. The *People of India* project of the Anthropological Survey of India identified 461 communities recognized as Scheduled Tribes.

⁶ The conflict generated by the demand for Scheduled Tribes status by the Adivasis (Santhal, Oraon, Munda, Kharia etc.) in the state of Assam who were induced to migrate into the state from Chotanagpur and the Santhal Parganas of Jharkhand to work in the European-owned tea plantations during the colonial period, and today recognized as Scheduled Tribes in their parent state, is a case in point. These Adivasis - also popularly known as 'tea tribes' - demand for tribal status in the state of Assam has stirred up a storm of protests from the 'indigenous' tribes of the state such as the Bodos, Koch and Dimasa-Kachari, which has not only shaken the fragile ethnic relations in the region but also put the Assam government on the back foot over the issue.

⁷ Their total population was estimated at 2.4 million in 1991.

⁸ Available at

<http://lawmin.nic.in/legislative/election/volume%201/rules%20&%20order%20under%20Constitution/TH E%20CONSTITUTION%20%28SCHEDULED%20TRIBES%29%20ORDER,%201950.pdf> accessed on 17 Sept. 2011

			Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.
2	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 (C.O.33) ⁹	20-9-1951	Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep
3	The Constitution (Andaman And Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959 (C.O. 58) ¹⁰	31-3-1959	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
4	The Constitution (Dadra & Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962 (C.O. 65) ¹¹	30-6-1962	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
5	The Constitution (Uttar Pradesh) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1967 ¹² (C.O. 78)	24-6-1967	Uttar Pradesh
6	The Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970 (C.O.88) ¹³	23-7-1970	Nagaland
7	The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978 (C.O.111) ¹⁴	22-6-1978	Sikkim
8	The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1989 (C.O. 142) ¹⁵	7-10-1989	Jammu and Kashmir

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs¹⁶

⁹ Available at

<http://lawmin.nic.in/legislative/election/volume%201/rules%20&%20order%20under%20Constitution/TH E%20CONSTITUTION%20%28SCHEDULED%20TRIBES%29%20%2B%28UNION%20TERRITORIES%29 %5D%20ORDER,%201951.pdf> accessed on 17 Sept. 2011

¹⁰ Available at

<http://lawmin.nic.in/legislative/election/volume%201/rules%20&%20order%20under%20Constitution/TH E%20CONSTITUTION%20%28ANDAMAN%20AND%20NICOBAR%20ISLANDS%29%20SCHEDULED%20TR IBES%20ORDER,%201959.pdf> accessed on 17 Sept. 2011

¹¹ Available at

<http://lawmin.nic.in/legislative/election/volume%201/rules%20&%20order%20under%20Constitution/TH E%20CONSTITUTION%20%28DADRA%20AND%20NAGAR%20HAVELI%29%20SCHEDULED%20TRIBES% 20ORDER,%201962.pdf> accessed on 17 Sept. 2011

¹² Available at

<http://lawmin.nic.in/legislative/election/volume%201/rules%20&%20order%20under%20Constitution/TH E%20CONSTITUTION%20%28SCHEDULED%20TRIBES%29%20%28UTTAR%20PRADESH%29%20ORDER ,%201967.pdf> accessed on 17 Sept. 2011

¹³ Available at

<http://lawmin.nic.in/legislative/election/volume%201/rules%20&%20order%20under%20Constitution/TH E%20CONSTITUTION%20%28NAGALAND%29%20SCHEDULED%20TRIBES%20ORDER,%201970.pdf> accessed on 17 Sept. 2011

¹⁴ Available at

<http://lawmin.nic.in/legislative/election/volume%201/rules%20&%20order%20under%20Constitution/TH E%20CONSTITUTION%20%28SIKKIM%29%20SCHEDULED%20TRIBES%20ORDER,%201978.pdf>

¹⁵ Available at

<http://lawmin.nic.in/legislative/election/volume%201/rules%20&%20order%20under%20Constitution/TH E%20CONSTITUTION%20%28JAMMU%20AND%20KASHMIR%29%20SCHEDULED%20TRIBES%201989.p df> accessed on 17 Sept. 2011

¹⁶ Refer <http://tribal.nic.in/index3.asp?subsublinkid=303&langid=1>

1.2 The Scheduled Tribes

The ST population is estimated to be over 84 million (2001) constituting 8.2% of the total population of the country. This makes India home to the highest proportion of the world's indigenous peoples (estimated at some 370 million). The STs are found spread unevenly over 26 states and 4 Union Territories¹⁷ (See Table 2 and Annexure 3). They inhabit about 15% of the country's area¹⁸ concentrated in specific regions:

- The Himalayan Region consisting of the north-western region (2.03% of STs) of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh;
- The north-eastern region (12.41% of STs) consisting of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam;
- The mid-Indian region (52.51% of STs) consisting of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and West Bengal;
- The western Indian region (27.64% of STs) consisting of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra and Goa;
- The south Indian region (5.31% of STs) consisting of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and
- The Island region (0.11% of STs) consisting of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep.

Table 2: Concentration of ST Population Across Districts

No	Percentage of ST Population	Number of Districts
1.	Nil	-
2.	Less than 1 percent	173
3.	Between 1 and 5 percent	106
4.	Between 5 and 20 percent	124
5.	Between 20 and 35 percent	42
6.	Between 35 and 50 percent	23
7.	50 percent and above	75
	Total	543

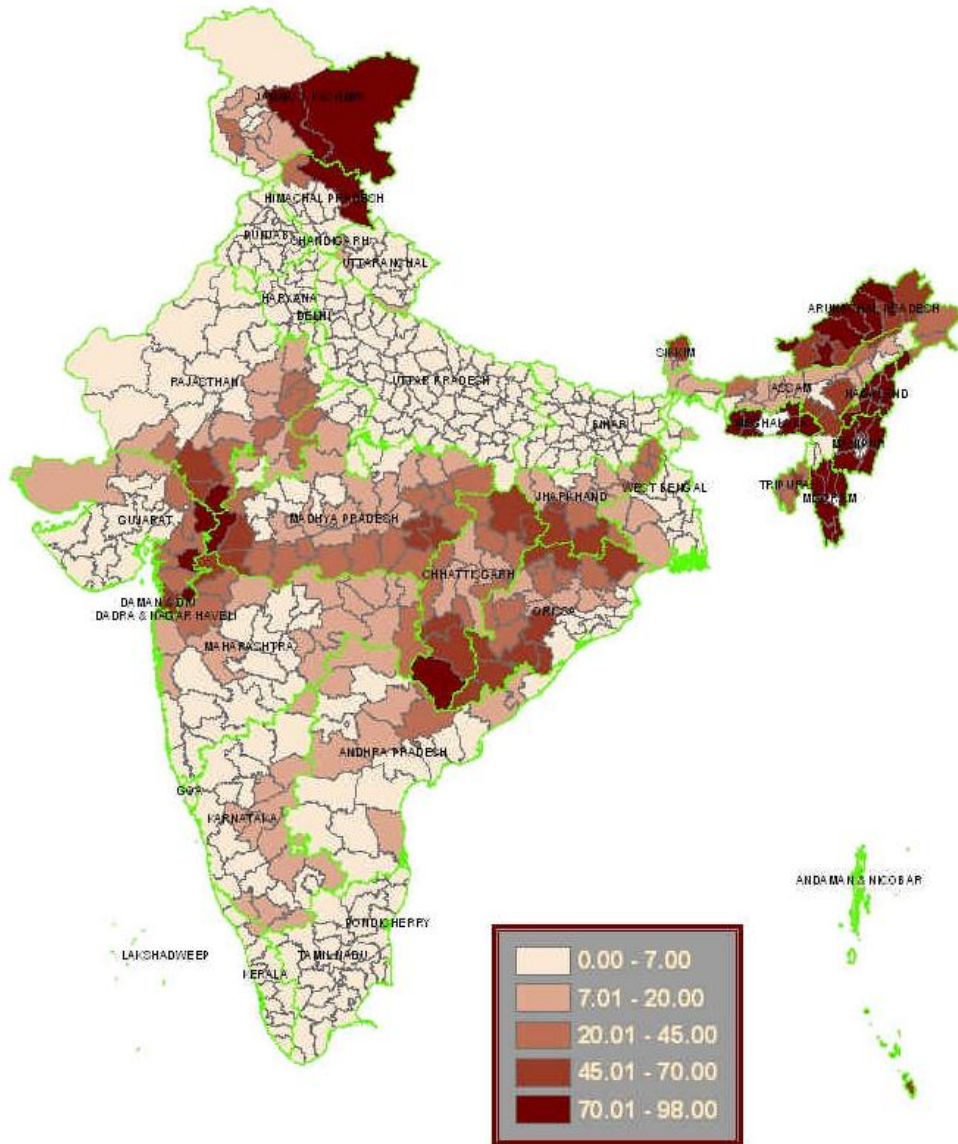
Source: Task Group Report on Tribal, Planning Commission, 2005

¹⁷ Of a total of 29 States and 7 Union Territories, STs are not notified in the states of Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, and Pondicherry.

¹⁸ Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. *Annual Report 2010-11*, 2011, p.21.
<http://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1288.pdf> accessed on 17 Sept. 2011.

Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population

(All India Average : 8.2%)



National Informatics Centre

Source : Census of India, 2001

Mizoram (94.46%) Meghalaya (85.94%) and Nagaland (89.15%) in the north-east region amongst states and Lakshadweep (94.51%) amongst Union Territories (UTs) have the highest proportion of STs in their population. Madhya

Pradesh (14.51%), Maharashtra (10.17%) and Odisha (9.66%) amongst states has the highest population in terms of numbers of STs while Goa, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim besides the Union Territories have the lowest population of STs in the country as a whole. Over three-fourth of the STs inhabit the mid and western Indian region. Amongst states, Odisha has the largest number of notified STs (63) followed by Karnataka (50), Maharashtra (45), Madhya Pradesh (43) and Chhattisgarh (42). Sikkim has the least with four followed by Nagaland, Daman and Diu and Uttarakhand with five each.

In constitutional terms, the STs are underlined by a common politico-legal identity. Empirically, they constitute a vastly heterogeneous category belonging to different racial, linguistic and ethnic stock, with different degrees of assimilation with the dominant population. The most primitive or particularly vulnerable tribal groups who are un-contacted or least contacted are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (the Sentenalese, Jarawa etc). Racially the STs are:

- a) Vedddids, analogous to the Australian aborigines belonging to the proto-Australoid racial stock
- b) Paleo-Mongoloid Austro-Asiatic in north-east India
- c) Greco-Indians spread across Rajasthan, Gujarat and Pakistan from Central Asia
- d) Negrito group of the Andaman - the Great Andamese, Onge, Jarawa and Sentinelese. Linguistically they belong to different language groups namely:
 - *Austro-Asiatic Family* in central and eastern India such as the Munda, Santhal, Ho etc.
 - *Dravidian Family* in central and southern India, which includes Gond, Oraon, Khond, Bhil, Mina, Garasia, Pradhan, Adiya, Paniya etc.
 - *The Tibeto-Chinese Family* speaking the Tibeto-Burman stock and the Mon Khmer group of languages in north-east India.

Traditionally, the STs have their own religions which are distinct from the religion of the mainstream people. Their religions are not given the same status as the mainstream religions. The Census data shows only 0.6% (6.6 million)¹⁹ as belonging to 'Other Religions and Persuasions', of whom at least 82.5 % (5.5 million) are STs (See Table 3 on the following page). The STs constitute about a third of the Christian population and 9.1% of the Hindus (the majority religion).

The status of ST women is better off than women of other social groups which is reflected in the higher sex ratio of 978 as compared to 933 for the total population. The sex ratio of STs is also in favour of women in all the states except in Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Kerala (the state had however an overall favourable sex ratio of 1,058 with 1,021 for STs), and Tamil Nadu (See Annexure 3). There is wide inter-community disparity in the sex ratio amongst STs.²⁰

¹⁹ Religious Composition, Census of India 2001. Available at http://www.censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/religion.aspx accessed on 20 September 2011.

²⁰ For instance, in the north-east states, the highest sex ratio among STs is among the Anal (a Naga tribe) of Manipur at 1031 and the lowest is among the Phom of Nagaland at 891.

Table 3: Distribution of Population of Each Religion by Scheduled Tribe²¹

All India-2004-05

Religion/Caste	Scheduled Tribes
Hindu	9.1
Muslim	0.5
Christians	32.8
Sikhs	0.9
Jains	2.6
Buddhists	7.4
Zoroastrians	15.9
Others	82.5

Source: Distribution obtained from merged sample of Schedule 1 and Schedule 10 of NSSO 61st Round Survey²²

Although the majority of the STs are enumerated as Hindus, STs are strictly not part of the caste system—the hierarchical social structure around which the Hindu society is constructed historically. Though STs are 'included', they continue to be segregated and discriminated. However, they are not generally considered 'untouchables' like the Scheduled Castes though there are exceptions²³. The process of assimilation or acculturation has led to emulation of the discriminatory caste hierarchy within the ST communities and also considers Scheduled Castes (SCs) as socially inferior despite their relative political superiority.

STs generally lead a communitarian life sharing a common natural resource base and economic structure. Economic and social differentiation within them does not normally exist or is insignificant because they traditionally lead an egalitarian life. However, with the rapid penetration of external forces and the mainstream into these traditional societies, these too are breaking up. Majority of the STs inhabit the mountainous and forested regions of the sub-continent and maintain their distinctive characteristics. Some STs are settled in the rural areas as pastoralist living a nomadic life or are settled agriculturists or practice other allied occupations. Some STs have migrated to urban and semi-urban areas or their traditional homelands have been overrun by urbanization and industrialization. As a result many are presently involved in industrial and other allied labour often adopting the urban culture. Some STs, though small in number, have been assimilated into the mainstream losing most of their original traits.

The territories they traditionally inhabit are divided by nation states, in some instances, and within the nation by the various administrative divisions of state, and within states by districts, taluks and panchayats. Some STs of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram, have their communities across the international border in China (including Tibet), Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.²⁴ Nagas for instance are not only divided between India and Myanmar, but also by the states of Nagaland, Manipur, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Gonds in the mid-Indian region numbering

²¹ The tables show percentage of STs in each religion, i.e. 9.1% of Hindus are STs and so on.

²² As reported in Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India, A Report. Prime Minister's High Level Committee, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, New Delhi, November, 2006, p.7 accessible at http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/pdfs/sachar_comm.pdf

²³ For instance, the Koraga inhabiting the Karnataka-Kerala border.

²⁴ Bijoy, C.R. *The Adivasis of India - A History of Discrimination, Conflict and Resistance*, Indigenous Affairs, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, 1/01, March 2001, pp.54-6 available at http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/IA_1-01.pdf accessed on 15 December 2011.

Available at <http://www.iwgia.org/graphics/Synkron-Library/Documents/publications/Downloadpublications/IndigenousAffairs/IAracism.pdf>

over five million are divided among Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. So too are the Bhils divided amongst Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. It is the case with most STs. Their territories are further divided by administrative units within states as the districts, talukas, revenue villages, panchayats or municipalities,²⁵ often reducing them to a minority or pushing them to the periphery of non-tribal dominated administrative units.

STs are found in 91.6% of all districts in the country with a majority in 13.8% of the districts and significant presence²⁶ in 12% of the districts. There are 75 districts with more than 50% ST population and another 31 districts with between 30% and 50% ST population (See Annexure 4). They are found in 46.5% of the villages of which they are in the majority in 38.1% and a significant presence in 16% of these villages. In urban areas/towns, STs are found in 75.1% of the urban areas with a majority in 1.7% and a significant presence in 4.9% of urban areas (See Table 4).

While just 2.4% of the STs live in urban areas, they constitute 10.4 % of the total rural population. Of the 5.94 lakh villages and 4,378 urban areas/towns (as on 2001), 105,295 villages and 57 urban areas/towns have an ST population of over 50%. There are no STs at all in half of the villages and a quarter of the urban areas/towns.

Table 4: Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population in Districts, Villages, and Urban Areas / Towns

Proportion of ST population (%)	Scheduled tribes		
	No. of Districts	No. of villages	No. of Urban Areas/towns
Nil	50*	323,487	1,090
Upto 4.9%	56	23,742	387
5.0%-9.9%	278	68,189	2,420
10.0%-19.9%	69	28,662	264
20.0%-49.9%	65	44,240	160
50.0%-74.9%	35	26,788	15
75.0% or above	40	78,507	42
Total	593	593,615	4,378

*No ST list applicable.

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001²⁷

²⁵ Talukas or Tehsils are administrative units within each district. There are 5,451 Talukas in the country as on 2001. A Taluka is divided into a number of Panchayats or Gram panchayats which are units of local governments. Each Panchayat consists of a number of revenue villages as on 2002 there were about 265,000 gram panchayats (2002). Municipality is the unit of local government in the urban and semi-urban areas and consists of towns.

²⁶ 20-49.9% of population

²⁷ Accessible at http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_And_You/scheduled_castes_and_scheduled_tribes.aspx accessed on 20 September 2011.

2. Status of scheduled tribes²⁸

The data that shows the status of the STs in India gives an average figure, thus the reflected data mask the regional difference of STs, particularly the marked difference between the STs in the north-eastern states and the rest of the sub-continent. The STs in the north-east region have generally a better status on indicators such as poverty, land holding and literacy for instance. Consequently it must be understood that the status of STs in the rest of the country other than the north-east region is far below what the averages indicate.

2.1 Occupation

STs have been adopting different strategies for their livelihood: they are food gatherers and hunters as the Birhors , shifting cultivators (over a 100 ethnic groups in north-east India), pastoralists, artisans, agriculturists and agricultural labourers as the Gonds and Santals , migrant and industrial labourers, with a small minority into trade, business, professional jobs, and skilled white collar jobs in the tertiary sector (the more educationally advanced Mizos, Khasis and Nagas of the north-east region) including government services using the facilities of reservation in education and employment.

The overwhelming majority of STs are involved in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural workers (See Table 5). However, while the percentage of agricultural workers and other occupation increased during the period 1961 to 2001, there has actually been a steady decline amongst cultivators, and those involved in household industry. In India around two million tribal people cultivated approximately 1,100 sq kms of land under shifting cultivation²⁹ in the foothills of Himalayas, the north-eastern hills, central and western India and the Deccan Plateau in the south. Shifting cultivation is widespread in the states of Manipur, Tripura, Odisha, Assam and Andhra Pradesh. In the north-east states about 443,336 (0.45 million) families are involved in shifting cultivation over an area of 3,869 sq kms (Report of National Forest Commission, 2006, MoEF).³⁰ In Odisha, about 1.5 lakh tribal families are involved covering more than 30,000 sq kms.

²⁸ This section is largely based on Planning Commission, *Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012, 2008, Chapter 4: Rapid Poverty Reduction of Volume III: Agriculture, Rural Development, Industry, Services and Physical Infrastructure* available at

http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/11th/11_v3/11v3_ch4.pdf and Mamgain, R.P et al. Tribals of India: Status Report, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi, July 2011.

²⁹ Singh, J, I.P. Borah, A. Barua, and K.N. Barua. Shifting Cultivation in North-East India: An Overview available at <http://rfri.icfre.gov.in/rpap23.htm>

³⁰ Report of Working Group on Forests for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi available at http://planningcommission.nic.in/aboutus/committee/wrkgrp11/wg11_forests.pdf

Table 5: Occupations of STs (2001)

Occupation	1961 Per cent	2001 Per cent
Cultivators	68.18 (52.78)	44.7 (31.7)
Agricultural workers	19.71 (16.71)	36.9 (26.5)
Household industry	2.47 (6.38)	2.1 (4.2)
Other occupation	9.64 (24.13)	16.3 (37.6)

Note: The figure in parenthesis is for the total population
Source: Census of India, 2001

Forest resource – non-timber forest produce - constitute a major survival base for food, shelter, medicine, cash income etc. for about 45-50 million or more tribal people (i.e. over 50 percent), often forming the source for critical subsistence especially for Primitive Tribal Groups. The majority of the 2 to 3 million who are engaged in head loading are tribal peoples.³¹

2.2 Poverty

Official poverty estimates are highly controversial because of the methodology adopted for its determination. Moreover, official figures vary and at best are indicative only to show relative deprivation. India's share of the poor³² is said to have reduced from 36.0% in 1993-94 to 27.5% by 2004-05. The decline in poverty³³ amongst STs in the rural areas was marginal, from 51.94% to 47.3% compared to 37.27% to 28.3% in the total population. Poverty declined from 41.14% to 39.9% for STs in urban areas while the decline was from 32.36% to 25.7% in the total population during the same period. Poverty is much higher amongst STs and their rate of decline slower in both the rural and urban areas (See Table 6). The Human Development Index for STs was estimated at 0.270 which is lower than those of SCs and non-SC/ST for the period of 1980-2000 according to the UNDP India Report 2007. The STs had the highest Human Poverty Index at 47.79 for the period 1990-2000³⁴. Poverty was highest amongst the agricultural labourers followed by those involved in other occupation and the self employed in agriculture.

Table 6: Percentage of STs Living in Poverty

Category	1993-94		2004-05	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Total	37.27	32.36	28.3	25.7
STs	51.94	41.14	47.3	33.3

³¹ See Planning Commission. Report of the Sub-Group-II on NTFP and Their Sustainable Management in the 12th 5 Year Plan, Submitted under:

Planning Commission's Working Group on Forests & Natural Resource Management, September 2011
http://planningcommission.nic.in/aboutus/committee/wrkgrp12/enf/wg_subntfp.pdf and Saxena, N.C. *Women in Forestry* available at <http://planningcommission.nic.in/wforest/htm>

³² Planning Commission (GOI), 2008, Ibid

³³ It should be noted that the poverty lines on which these figures are based are highly controversial and most likely constitute a gross underestimate of actual poverty, both among the general population and among STs

³⁴ Planning Commission, Government of India. *Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012, Chapter 6: Social Justice. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities*, in *Volume I: Inclusive Growth*, 2008, p.114.

Poverty amongst STs³⁵ varies across regions and states. Poverty is the highest in the Central Region and the least in the north-east region. Amongst states, Odisha, (75.6% rural and 61.8% urban) has the worst incidence of poverty followed by Madhya Pradesh (58.6% rural and 44.7% urban), Maharashtra (56.6% rural and 40.4% urban), Jharkhand (54.2% rural and 45.1% urban), Chhattisgarh (54.7% rural and 41.0% urban) and Bihar (53.3% rural and 57.2% urban). Poverty amongst STs is least in Jammu and Kashmir (8.8% rural and 0.0 urban) and the north-eastern states³⁶ (14.1 rural and 4.8% urban) excepting for the state of Tripura. There are also large pockets of poverty among the tribal population in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. There is a wide gap in the poverty ratio of the STs and general population (except Arunachal Pradesh where the gap is negligible), with Assam topping the list with a whopping difference of 34.70 percentage points, followed by Tripura with 16.88 percentage points.

The decline in poverty amongst STs is lower in the central region where more than half the STs reside. This correlates with their low access to land as productive asset and gainful employment resulting in dependence on wage labour. In contrast, the incidence of poverty was quite low in Nagaland (1.9%) and Mizoram (6.25%) where access to land as productive asset was high along with self-employment, particularly in agriculture.³⁷ The problem is closely linked to the process of land alienation which has a long and checkered history. Though the process began with the feudalisation of the tribal society in the pre-colonial period, it intensified under the British, who rationalised the feudal structure and introduced state monopolies over land, forest and species³⁸. The process culminated in the post-independence period. The Indian state not only gave constitutional sanctity to the principle of eminent domain introduced by the British but also aggravated the process by going in for a highly resource and technology intensive development policies that resulted in mass estrangement of tribes from their land and forests. Though the spread effect is by no means uniform, given the close correspondence between areas of tribal concentration and abundance of natural resources, it is largely tribal people who are affected by these policies. The worst affected are the tribes in the central tribal belt whose rich mineral, forest and water resources made the region the natural choice for industrialization. However, far from reaping the fruits of progress, industrialization has resulted in the proletarianization of the peasantry and impoverishment and disintegration of the tribal society³⁹.

Tribal deprivation comes out strongly in the wealth index of the population. The wealth index is a measure of the economic status of the household based on 33 assets and housing characteristics: household electrification, type of windows; drinking water source, type of toilet facility, type of flooring, material of exterior walls, type of roofing, cooking fuel, house ownership, number of household

³⁵ Based on the table given as Annexure 4.4 of Planning Commission, *Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012, 2008, Chapter 4: Rapid Poverty Reduction of Volume III: Agriculture, Rural Development, Industry, Services and Physical Infrastructure* available at http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/11th/11_v3/11v3_ch4.pdf accessed on 11 December 2011.

³⁶ Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, and Tripura.

³⁷ Thorat, Sukhadeo. *The Tribal Deprivation and Poverty in India: A Macro-Analysis* in Joseph Bara (ed), *Ordeals and Voices of the Indigenous and Tribal People of India*, Guwahati, ICITP-NZ, 2005 pp 180-202.

³⁸ For a deeper understanding of this process see, Devalle, Susanna, *Discourses of Ethnicity: Culture and Protest in Jharkhand*, Delhi Sage, 1992; Vinita Damodaran, *Famine in a Forest Tract: Ecological Change and the Cause of the 1897 Famine in Chotanagpur*, in Richard Grove (ed) *Nature and the Orient*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998 and Nandini Sundar *Subaltern and Sovereigns: An Anthropological History of Bastar, 1854-1996*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997/1999..

³⁹ On this see also Nongbri, Tiplut, *Poverty and Indigenous Peoples with Special Reference to India* in *Indigenous Affairs*, IWGIA, Copenhagen, January, 2003.

members per sleeping room, ownership of a bank or post-office account, and ownership of a mattress, a pressure cooker, a chair, a cot/bed, a table, an electric fan, a radio/ transistor, a black and white television, a colour television, a sewing machine, a mobile telephone, any other telephone, a computer, a refrigerator, a watch or clock, a bicycle, a motorcycle or scooter, an animal-drawn cart, a car, a water pump, a thresher, and a tractor.⁴⁰ The data on the distribution of assets available in the NHFS's Report for the different social categories of the Indian population (See Table 7) reveals that the Scheduled tribes have the least amount of wealth with half (49.9%) of the population falling in the lowest quintile and just over 5% (5.2) in the highest quintile, much worse off than either the SCs or the OBCs.

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Population by Wealth Quintile and Social Category in India

Category	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Scheduled Castes	27.9	24.6	20.8	16.6	10.2
Scheduled Tribes	49.9	23.6	13.4	8.0	5.2
Other Backward Classes ⁴¹	18.1	22.1	23.2	21.1	15.6
Others	9.8	13.6	17.1	23.9	35.6
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

Source: National Family Health Survey Report –No.3 vol. 1

Higher levels of poverty could also potentially lead to increased child labour. The largest numbers of child workers in all categories of work are found among the STs in the age group 5-14 (See Table 8). This also reflects the vulnerability of tribal children.

⁴⁰ International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and Macro International. *National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 2005-06: India*, Volume I, Mumbai: IIPS. 2007. P.43 available at http://www.nfhsindia.org/NFHS-3%20Data/VOL-1/India_volume_I_corrected_17oct08.pdf accessed on 11 December 2011.

⁴¹ The Central Government prepares the list of "Other Backward Classes" or OBCs after consultation with the National Commission of Backward Classes which is mandatorily required. "The Constitution refers to the term 'backward classes' in Articles 15(4), 16(4) and 340(1). While Articles 15(4) and 16(4) empower the State to make special provisions for any socially and educationally backward class of citizens, Article 340(1) authorises the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes and appoint a Commission for the purpose....The Second All India Backward Classes Commission – the Mandal Commission – submitted its report in 1980. The Commission evolved 11 indicators – a mix of caste and class features – for assessing social and educational backwardness. The Commission evolved 11 indicators – a mix of caste and class features – for assessing social and educational backwardness. It arrived at an exhaustive list of 3473 castes that were declared as backward....The Other Backward Classes in terms of the Government of India notification of 8th September, 1993 include castes and communities which are named in both the lists contained in the Report of the Second All India Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) and in the list of individual State Governments..." Quoted from Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution, Chapter 8, 7th Report , Second Administrative Reforms Commission, February 2008. Available at http://arc.gov.in/arc_7th_report/ARC_7thReport_Ch8.pdf accessed on 10 January 2013.

Table 8: Percentage of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Different Activities by Type of Work and Social Category

Category	Work for others Paid / Unpaid	Household chores for more than 28 or more hours per week	Other family work	Total workers
Scheduled Castes	2.6/2.8	3.0	4.3	11.6
Scheduled Tribes	3.6/3.3	4.5	7.3	16.6
Other Backward Classes	2.0/2.8	3.4	5.4	12.2
Others	1.9/2.9	2.2	3.4	9.7
Total	2.2/2.9	3.1	4.8	11.8

Source: National Family Health Survey Report –No.3 vol. 1

2.3 Land Holding

Although STs were 10.6% of the rural households (2003), they held 11.2% of the land as compared to the SCs who were 21.6% but only holding 9.04% of lands. The average land holding amongst STs was 0.77 ha, higher than the average of 0.73 ha, though mostly of low productivity being in the hilly areas. STs constituting 2.91% of the total urban household held 3.25% of the land. The average land holding was slightly higher than that of the total population (See Table 9). However, despite a better land holding, poverty is seen to be higher amongst STs, particularly in the central region as well as in Rajasthan.

Table 9: Land Owned per Household by Social Groups, 2003

Characteristic	Rural					
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
Percentage of area of land owned	11.2	9.04	43.5	36.3	100	
Average area (ha) owned per household	0.77	0.3	0.76	1.003	0.73	
Percentage of households	10.6	21.6	41.6	26.26	100	
Characteristic	Urban					
	Percentage of area of land owned	3.25	4.76	36.8	55.21	100
	Average area (ha) owned per household	0.15	0.04	0.14	0.151	0.13
	Percentage of households	2.91	15	34.5	47.57	100

Source: Household Ownership Holdings in India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI, NSS 59th Round, 2003.

About 70% of the traditional homelands of the tribal people have been designated as 'forest' and brought under the control of the Government since the colonial days. The process of settlement of rights has been grossly neglected. An estimated 4.3 million tribal people reside inside the protected areas⁴² with their rights largely unrecognised. There are no reliable data on the land holding of tribal people within the lands officially recorded as 'forest', however, 1,343,000 hectares of forest (or 1.73% of total forest area) is recorded as under 'encroachment'.⁴³ It is only a few years back that this historical injustice is attempted to be rectified through the recognition of their rights to the forest land through the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of (Recognition of Forest

⁴² National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries

⁴³ Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 339, April 18, 2005.

Rights) Act 2006 (FRA). As on 30 November 2012, 1,878,358.39 hectares have been settled⁴⁴ under the Act which is in excess of the officially recorded area under encroachment. The implementation of FRA itself is reported to be poor by a Joint Committee of Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.⁴⁵ This indicates that vast areas still await settlement in favour of the tribals.

2.4 Assets

The STs constituted the highest percentage amongst all social groups to have assets worth less than ` 30,000 in both the rural and urban areas while they were the least to have assets worth ` 300,000 and above in both the rural areas (marginally higher by 0.1% than Scheduled Castes) and urban areas. The STs had the least assets amongst all sections making them also the ones who were the least credit worthy when it came to borrowing. (See Table 10 on the next page)

Table 10: Percentage of Households by Asset-holding Categories

	Less than ` 30,000	` 300,000 and above
ST Rural	23.5% (highest amongst all social groups)	9.1% (second least amongst all social groups, marginally above Scheduled Castes which was 9.0%)
All Rural	15.9%	24.8%
ST Urban	32.5% (highest amongst all social groups)	20.1% (least amongst all social groups)
All Urban	23.0%	33.7%

Source: All-India debt and investment survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI, NSS 59th Round, 2003.

⁴⁴ See <http://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1497.pdf>

⁴⁵ Manthan. Report National Committee on Forest Rights Act, A Joint Committee of Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, December 2010, available at http://moef.nic.in/downloads/public-information/FRA%20COMMITTEE%20REPORT_FINAL%20Dec%202010.pdf

2.5 Debt

The STs were the least indebted amongst social groups (See Table 11). Better land holdings, but lesser assets of other kinds as compared to other social groups, and a predominant subsistence economy along with lesser access to credit have kept STs away from higher borrowings. Nevertheless, these very reasons make the impact of indebtedness more severe.

Table 11: Incidence of Indebtedness by Social Group

Indicators	Rural				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Average debt per household (`)	3205	4641	8288	10437	7539
Debt asset ratio (%)	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.8
Incidence of indebtedness (%)	17.9	27.1	28.9	25.7	26.5
	Urban				
Average debt per household (`)	9233	7744	11200	13577	11771
Debt asset ratio (%)	3.8	4.2	3.4	2.4	2.8
Incidence of indebtedness (%)	12.2	19.2	21.2	15.3	17.8

Source: All-India debt and investment survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI, NSS 59th Round, 2003.

2.6 Health and Nutrition

The health and nutritional status of the STs is much worse than other social groups (See Table 12).

Table 12: Health and Nutrition Indicators by Social Groups in 2005-06 (NFHS-3)

Indicators	Rural			
	ST	SC	OBC	Others
Infant Mortality	63.9	71.0	61.1	55.7
Under-five Mortality	99.8	94.7	78.7	68.2
	Urban			
Infant Mortality	43.8	50.7	42.2	36.1
Under-five Mortality	53.8	65.4	54.5	42.1
	Total (Combined)			
Fertility	3.12	2.92	2.75	2.35
Infant Mortality	62.1	66.4	56.6	48.9
Under-five Mortality	95.7	88.1	72.8	59.2
Nutritional Status				
Mean BMI for Men	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.9
Mean BMI for Women	19.1	19.9	20.4	21.3

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 2005-06, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.

Infant mortality rate among the STs (62.1) is lower than the SCs (66.4). The under-five mortality rate is higher among STs (95.7) than among SCs (88.1). This anomaly assumes significance when Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is related to Child

Mortality Rate (CMR) and to the wealth index of households. The NFHS Report shows that IMR is 70 among children in households in the lowest wealth quintile, 58 in the middle wealth quintile households, and only 29 in the highest wealth quintile. Households in the highest wealth quintile experience only one-third of the under-five mortality rate of households in the lowest quintile. This suggests that both life expectancy and the health status of persons can improve as the household moves up the wealth quintile.

Their nutritional status too is the lowest. The body mass index (BMI) for STs, both men and women, was the lowest and quite close to the cut-off for malnutrition (>18.5). It is worrisome to note that 46% of ST women had a BMI of less than 18.5, the cut-off for malnutrition.

The STs also record the lowest number (17.7%) of births in a medical facility as against 32.9% among SCs, 37.7% of OBCs, and 51.0% of the non-SC/ST/and non-OBC population (See Table 13). It is notable that the ST figure on institutional delivery is the same as the figure (17.1%) for households in the lowest wealth quintile. Only about one in five babies in ST and lowest quintile households has a chance of being born in a hospital or nursing home, a situation that does not bode well for the health and wellbeing of the child. This contrasts sharply with the situation in highest quintile households where four out of five (83.2%) babies have the privilege of being attended by medically trained persons at birth.

Table 13: Percentage of Births in Medical Institutions by Social Category and Wealth

Category	Percentage of delivery
Scheduled Caste	32.9
Scheduled Tribes	17.7
Other Backward Classes	37.7
Others	51.0
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	17.7
Second	23.5
Middle	39.2
Fourth	57.9
Highest	83.2

Source: Extracted from National Family Health Survey –3 vol. 1, IIPS

For the tribal child, the problem is further aggravated by frequent pregnancy of the mother, which finds sharp reflection in the high total fertility rate (TFR) and mean number of children born to women during the active reproductive period. Table 14 shows that of the various social categories, STs have the highest TFR (3.12), the highest number of currently pregnant women (5.9%), and the largest mean number of children (4.59) born to women aged 40-49 years. Frequent pregnancy and large family size not only affect the quality of care given to the child but also the health of the mother. In addition, besides exerting heavy pressure on the meagre resources of the family, the impact is also seen in the lack of post-natal attention given to children and high incidence of anaemia (a reproductive and nutrition related ailment) among tribal women and children (See Tables 15 and 16 for comparative figures with other social categories on these parameters).

Table 14: Fertility Rate and Other Reproductive Indices of Women by Social Category

Category	Total Fertility Rate	Percentage of currently pregnant women aged 15-49	Mean number of children born to women aged 40-49 years
Scheduled Castes	2.92	5.6	4.45
Scheduled Tribes	3.12	5.9	4.59
Other Backward Classes	2.75	5.4	4.12
Others	2.35	4.4	3.52

Source: Extracted from National Family Health Survey –3 vol. 1, IIPS

More than two thirds (68.9%) of the babies born in a tribal household receive no post-natal check-up. Tribal children also suffer from want of proper vaccination coverage and timely medical intervention in times of illness. Evidence reveals that only about one-tenth of tribal children are treated with antibiotic drugs when afflicted by fever as against 14% for children of OBCs and the general category. Behind these figures lie the sordid state of health-care services available to the tribal population and tribal areas in general.

According to the NFHS report, the performance of states in safe motherhood and child-care practices shows that several states consistently perform well below the national average. The list includes Rajasthan and all states in the Central Region, and Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland in the north-east region. Uttaranchal also performs poorly on all the indicators except antenatal care, which is slightly higher than the national average. All these states have a high concentration of tribes. Thus, this explains why the STs have the highest rates of post-neonatal and child mortality despite the relatively low mortality rate at birth (IMR). Among the north-eastern states, child mortality rate is particularly high in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.⁴⁶

Table 15: Percentage of Births with No Post Natal Check-up

Category	No post natal check-up
Scheduled Castes	62.9
Scheduled Tribes	68.9
Other Backward Classes	59.8
Others	47.4
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	80.7
Second	72.3
Middle	57.1
Fourth	43.2
Highest	20.7

Table 16: Incidence of Anaemia in Women by Social Category

Category	Mild Anaemia	Moderate	Severe	Any Anaemia
Scheduled Castes	39.3	16.8	2.2	58.3
Scheduled Tribes	44.8	21.3	2.4	68.5
Other Backward Classes	38.2	14.5	1.7	54.4
Others	37.0	12.9	1.4	51.5

⁴⁶ Ibid.

Another problem that is conspicuous among India's tribal population is nutritional deficiency, which finds expression in short stature, low body mass index and anaemia, each of which are important determinants of an individual's health and longevity. Poor nutrition is a major source of anaemia especially among women (68.5%) in the active reproductive age group. Anaemia is closely linked to poverty; this is evident from the fact that anaemia is rampant in poverty ridden states such as, Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha. Other states with particularly high levels of anaemia are Tripura and Assam (for both women and men), Andhra Pradesh and Sikkim (for men), and Meghalaya (for women). Severe anaemia is most prevalent in Assam for both women and men.⁴⁷

2.7 Education

The literacy rate of the STs increased by 38.57% from 8.53% in 1961 to 47.10% in 2001. During the same period, literacy rate of the total population increased from 28.30% to 64.84%. While the ST male literacy rate increased from 13.83% to 59.17%, ST female literacy rate increased from 3.16% to 34.76% during the period. That leaves about 65% ST women as illiterate, the highest amongst all social groups. The Gross Enrollment Rates of the STs at the primary level are comparable with that of the general population (See Table 17). But the dropout rates before they complete five years of schooling was appalling (42.32% as compared to 29% in the general population). Significantly the drop-out rates was slightly higher amongst ST girls than ST boys, while the trend was reverse for the general population. Literacy rate in the central region, where over half the STs reside, is the lowest amongst the tribal regions (See Annexure 5). State wise, Bihar (28.2%) has the lowest level of literacy for STs followed by Odisha (37.4%), Jharkhand (40.61%), and Madhya Pradesh (41.2%). The significance of these figures come out sharply when we look at the literacy gap between the ST and the non-SC/ST population which stands at a whopping 35.5 percentage points in Odisha, 30.4 percentage points in Madhya Pradesh, 22.4 percentage points in Bihar, and 21 percentage points in Jharkhand. In contrast, the north-eastern region, despite higher percentage of ST population than other regions, had higher literacy rate, higher than the national average. The male-female difference too was lower than other regions. Mizoram topped with 89.3% higher by 9.1 percentage points than that of the general population within the state and 21 percentage points over the general population at the all India level. The literacy gap between the tribal and non-tribal population in the states of Meghalaya and Nagaland are also relatively low at 8.7 and 6 percentage points respectively. Noticeably the literacy rates are higher where poverty is lower.

There has been a steady decline in the school drop-out rates for both STs and the general population. During the period 1996-97 to 2004-05, dropout rates at the Primary level (I to V classes) declined from 56.5% to 42.32% (as compared to 40.2% to 29.0 for all India), 75.2% to 65.9% (as compared to 56.5% to 50.8% for all) at the Elementary (I-VII) and 84.2% to 79.0% (as compared to 70.0% to 61.9% for all) at the Secondary (I-X).

⁴⁷ ibid

Table 17: Gross Enrolment, Dropout at Primary Stage (I–V), 2004–05

Indicators	ST		
	Boy's	Girl's	Total
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	128.06	115.49	121.91
Dropout Rate	42.55	42.04	42.32
	General		
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	110.70	104.70	107.80
Dropout Rate	31.81	25.42	29.00

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), GoI, 2007.

However, retention of children in school is a major problem. This is reflected in the sharp fall in the enrollment figures between the elementary and middle level of schooling, which on an average works out to over 42% for STs as against 29% for the general population. The situation gets worse when we look at the enrollment figures of individual states. In many cases about two-thirds of those who joined at the primary stage do not make it to school. The enrolment figure at the secondary level of schooling is particularly poor in the states of Jharkhand (14.84), Bihar (16.87), and Odisha (22.74). The figure in Chhattisgarh (25.72) and Jammu and Kashmir (22.75) strongly suggest that the dropout rate is considerably high among ST students. The dropout rate progressively increases as a student moves to the higher classes. Barring few exceptions, the dropout rate for ST students is consistently high in most of the states, with the overall figure significantly higher for girls than for boys (See Annexure 6). The dropout rates of girls at the secondary level are lower than that of boys in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Odisha, Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu, and in the north-eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim.

Table 18: Educational Attainment of Men and Women Aged 15-49 by Years of Schooling and Social Category

Sex and Category	No education	<5 years of schooling completed	5-7 years completed	8-9 years completed	10-11 years completed	12 or more years completed
MEN						
Scheduled Castes	22.8	11.8	18.6	21.4	11.9	13.4
Scheduled Tribes	34.2	15.0	17.4	17.7	7.1	8.4
Other Backward Classes	17.6	9.7	17.3	21.4	15.4	18.6
Others	11.7	8.5	14.2	20.1	17.9	27.6
WOMEN						
Scheduled Castes	50.9	8.4	14.7	12.6	7.2	6.3
Scheduled Tribes	61.7	8.7	10.7	10.4	4.6	3.9
Other Backward Classes	43.9	7.6	15.5	13.6	9.6	9.8
Other	25.6	13.9	16.0	16.2	14.6	19.9

Source: Extracted from National Family Health Survey –3 vol. 1, IIPS

Amongst various social categories (See Table 18), the highest percentage of men with no education are Scheduled Tribes (34.2%) and also the lowest and the only group with less than 10% of its population who completed school (7.1% class X, 8.4% Class XII). The picture is worse for women. Almost 62% (61.7) of tribal women had no education at all and less than 5% completed school (4.6% Class X and 3.9% Class XII).

2.8 Access to Civic Amenities

According to a research conducted in 2001, 17% of STs have toilet facility as compared to 36.4% in the general population. Only 61.7% STs have access to safe drinking water as compared to 79.2% of the general population. While 61.4% of the total population has electricity connection, a meager 36.5% of STs are covered even though most of the hydroelectric projects and coal mines to feed thermal stations are from the tribal areas. In addition, only 24.4% STs have permanent houses as compared to 57.7% for the general population. States with high concentration of STs are also the states with the least civic amenities. Less than half the population of Assam, Jharkhand and Odisha for instance has access to electricity. More than a third of the population in Jharkhand, Manipur and Nagaland have access to improved source of drinking water. Only a fourth of the households in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha have toilet facilities. Less than a third of the households in the north-eastern states barring Sikkim live in *pucca*⁴⁸ houses. Availability of public health-care services in the north-eastern states is extremely poor, especially in rural areas.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ A *pucca* house is one, which has walls and roof made of the following material burnt bricks, stones (packed with lime or cement), cement concrete, timber, ekra etc.

⁴⁹ Nongbri, Tiplut. *A Situational analysis of women and girls in Meghalaya*, Study commissioned by National Commission for Women, New Delhi, 2006.

According to the NFHS -3 Report, the distribution of nutrient supplements to pregnant and lactating mothers in the tribal states of Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland covers just about 50% of the women population, whereas the coverage in states like Delhi and West Bengal exceeds 90%.

2.9 Roots of Tribal Vulnerability

The vulnerability of the tribal people discussed above is not a natural outcome of their primordial traits but is shaped in significant ways by their interaction with the wider population, and the perception and attitude of the wider population towards the tribal people. To a large extent, the vulnerability of the tribes stems from the unequal power relations they share with the larger population and the role of the state, which more often than not, represents the interest of the dominant groups. This fact vividly comes out in the context of the tribes in the central tribal belt where castes and tribes have traditionally lived in close proximity, thus exposing the tribes to different degrees of exploitation in the hands of the dominant population. The process of exploitation, which was in a nascent stage in the pre-colonial period, concretized during the colonial period with the introduction of land and forest laws by the colonial state and resultant appropriation of the tribal people's rights over their resources. The process was further reinforced in the post-independence period which saw mass eviction of the tribes from their traditional habitat. Driven by the imperative of fast growth to build up the fragile Indian economy, the Government of independent India adopted a model of development that is not only highly resource intensive but also directly impinges on the rights and livelihood of the tribal people. Given that most of the territories inhabited by the tribes are areas of abundant natural resources that are critical for industry, they became the natural victims of development. Adopting the principle of eminent domain, the state confers upon itself the right to acquire any land or forest in the name of 'public purpose'⁵⁰ resulting in mass displacement of the tribes from their habitat and the loss of livelihood and traditional way of life, including vital community ties and social support network. According to one estimate, close to 60 million persons⁵¹ in the country have been displaced by development projects such as dams, mining, industries, power, defence, conservation projects etc.⁵², between 1947- 2000. Of them, STs constitute a disproportionate number of over 29% to as much as 40%⁵³ when they are only 8.2% of the population (See Table 19 as example). The problem is made worse by the absence of a law to ensure that the displaced are provided with suitable resettlement and rehabilitation package.⁵⁴ Significantly, the 2003 National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy takes cognizance of the need to resettle and rehabilitate persons displaced by development projects. However, the policy diluted the responsibility of the state by stating that rehabilitation would be carried out subject to availability of land. Development project-induced large scale displacement has been a constant issue of international campaign. For instance, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people

⁵⁰This right to acquire land/ forest in the name of 'public purpose' is enshrined in Article 31-A of the Constitution

⁵¹ Fernandes, Walter and Gita Bharali, *Uprooted for whose benefit? Development induced displacement in Assam 1947-2000*, North-East Social Research Centre, 2011.

⁵² Fernandes, Walter, *Sixty Years of Development-induced Displacement in India* in Social Development Report, Oxford University Press, 2008.

⁵³ Fernandes, Walter, *The Human Cost of Development - Induced Displacement*, in India Social Development Report, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2008.

⁵⁴ At the time of writing this paper a bill on this subject (Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill, 2011) has already been submitted to Parliament but has yet to be tabled for discussion.

recommended that 'the human rights of the Adivasis be included as a foremost priority in the implementation of this development project and others of its kind' and that 'India could also signal its commitment to the human rights of its Adivasi population by ratifying ILO Convention No. 169'⁵⁵.

The Land Acquisition Act 1894, the National Industrial Policy 1991, the National Policy for Hydro Power Development 1998, the National Mineral Policy 2008, etc. are ostensibly to serve national economic development and growth. However, implementations of many of these policies have adversely affected the tribal people more than any other communities. Tribal lands have been acquired for mining and mineral development in Jharkhand and Odisha; hydro power development in Eastern Himalayan states of Arunachal Pradesh would be resulting in submergence of tribal land and thereby adversely impacting the tribal people.

Along with appropriative 'development' ingression, the exploitation of the tribal people by liquor dealers, money lenders and traders were soon compounded by migration of non-tribals into the tribal areas resulting in further exploitation, including land alienation and takeover of the commons which have been their source of livelihood. The traditional sustainable and self-sufficient life through subsistence economy was penetrated by the external market because the tribal people and their homeland were seen as a source of cheap raw materials and labour. The traditional and customary modes of governance soon weakened with the formal structures often aiding the exploitation. The governance and development deficit rendered the protective measures for Scheduled Tribes ineffective. Deprivation and environmental destruction turned large sections of tribal people to eke out their living as seasonal migrant labour or migrants to far off places.

Table 19: Dams and Displacement of Tribal people

Name of the Project	State	Population facing displacement	Tribal people as percentage of displaced
Karjan	Gujarat	11,600	100
Sardar Sarovar	Gujarat	200,000	57.6
Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	20,000	60
Bodhghat	Madhya Pradesh	12,700	73.91
Icha	Bihar	30,800	80
Chandil	Bihar	37,600	87.92
Koel Karo	Bihar	66,000	88
Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	38,400	76.28
Polavaram	Andhra Pradesh	150,000	52.90
Maithon & Panchet	Bihar	93,874	56.46
Upper Indravati	Odisha	18,500	89.20
Pong	Himachal Pradesh	80,000	56.25
Inchampalli	Andhra Pradesh –Maharashtra	38,100	76.28
Tultuli	Maharashtra	13,600	51.61

⁵⁵ Indigenous Issues, Human rights and indigenous issues. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, submitted in accordance with Commission resolution 2001/65, Commission on Human Rights, Fifty-ninth session, Economic and Social Council, E/CN.4/2003/90, 21 January 2003, p.18 <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G03/105/44/PDF/G0310544.pdf?OpenElement> accessed on 30 September 2011.

Daman Ganga	Gujarat	8,700	48.70
Bhakra	Himachal Pradesh.	36,000	34.76
Masan Reservoir	Bihar	3,700	31.00
Ukai Reservoir	Gujarat	52,000	18.92

Source: Dams, displacement, policy and law in India, Draft Paper prepared by Planning Commission⁵⁶

While industry is yet to take off in the north-eastern states, barring Assam, the Government of India has viewed the region as the future powerhouse of the country capable of producing thousands of megawatt of energy that could light up homes and fuel factories outside the region. In the Brahmaputra basin alone, 145 sites have been identified for construction of dams⁵⁷. According to the World Bank Strategy Report (2007), one-third of India's runoff flows from the north-east region through the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers. These rivers constitute India's National Waterway-2 (NW-2). There is an estimated 60,000 megawatts of economically viable hydro power potential in the north-east area of which only about 2004 megawatts is developed or under construction.⁵⁸ Thus despite protests from environmental and human rights activists at the hazardous effect on the environment and the people, the government has gone ahead to give clearance to a number of projects in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Tipaimukh in Manipur, the Teesta river project in Sikkim, among others, which are at different stages of development and construction⁵⁹. Apart from the miseries that the construction of dams brings to the tribal and rural communities living in the project affected sites, it will also encourage mass migration into the region by people from outside that can have disastrous consequences on the demographic structure of the region. According to one study, thirty years back the percentage of ST population in Arunachal Pradesh was more than 80%; in 2001 census, the percentage has come down to 64.2%. The percentage of ST population in urban areas is as low as 43.3%. In Tawang district, where there has been a substantial Nepalese migration, the percentage of ST population is just around 29%⁶⁰. In addition to the threat of eviction and migratory influx, the proposed construction of dams has also generated intense conflict between the people in the upstream and downstream of the rivers. On the international plane, India's dam project on the Brahmaputra has threatened to destabilize the fragile relations between India and Bangladesh on the question of sharing river water⁶¹. Thus any appraisal of the tribal situation in the north-east states will need to take into

⁵⁶ Available at http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/articles/ncsxna/art_dam.pdf accessed on 9 December 2011.

⁵⁷Hussain, Monirul, *Interrogating Development: State, Displacement and Popular Resistance in North-East India*, New Delhi, Sage, 2008

⁵⁸ *Development and Growth in North-East India: The Natural Resources, Water, and Environment Nexus, Strategy Report, World Bank, 2007*, also available at Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region website at <http://mdoner.gov.in> accessed on 11 December 2011.

⁵⁹ At the time of writing this paper, the Times of Assam reported that the Government of Assam had deployed police and para-military forces along National Highway 52, where anti- dam protesters had gathered, to ensure safe transportation of turbines to the Lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Power Project site. In order to disperse the agitating protestors, the police even resorted to firing injuring several people (*Times of Assam* news item *Anti Dam Movement Resumes Force in Assam* by a correspondent, dated 1 December 2011)

⁶⁰ Burman, J.J. Roy and Sukhdeba Sharma Hanjabam, *Regional Exclusion with particular reference to North-East India*, Occasional Paper, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, 2010. p.31.

⁶¹ For more on dams in the North East see, 'Large dams in North East India: rivers, forests, people and power' in the Ecologist, Vol 11 (1), Jan-March 2005, available at <http://www.internationalrivers.org>. see also <http://www.indiawaterportal.org>

consideration the specificity of their location and historical experience which in many ways is unique. To understand the significance of this situation, it would be important to take a quick look at the region, its demographic structure and social and political history.

India is particularly susceptible to climate change, severely impacting natural ecosystems. The tribal people who are largely dependent on traditional natural ecosystem inhabit particularly the most vulnerable regions viz. Himalayan, Western Ghats, and the north-east regions where agriculture, water, natural resources and biodiversity, and health are slated to be severely impacted. The Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment in its Second Report⁶² warns that the annual temperatures will rise between 1.7°C and 2.2°C in 2030 as compared to 1970s with maximum increase of precipitation in the Himalayas and lowest in the north-eastern region leading to a decline in irrigated rice yields. Monsoon rainfall is to increase by 15 percent in most of the Western Ghats region whereas the eastern part of Western Ghats is likely to experience a decline by about 20 percent. Flooding is to increase in these regions by 10 to 30 percent. Rainfall is to decline in the forested central India with increased periods of drought. The primary production of the forests and the forest regeneration will be affected with possible changes in the vegetation types. Parts of the north-east region are particularly vulnerable.⁶³

Malaria is endemic in most parts of India such as central and eastern India covering Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, and Assam which are likely to spread to newer areas. Incidence of Malaria is to increase in Arunachal Pradesh and its transmission months are to increase in the Himalayan region, the north-eastern states and the Western Ghats, the longest being the north-east states and the lowest increase in the Western Ghats.

2.10 Conflicts and Militarization

While the STs of the north-east states are attempting to retain their ancestral domain through self-determination struggles of varying degrees and intensity, the STs elsewhere in the sub-continent are struggling against development aggression that robs them of their livelihood resources. Large parts of the north-east region have been under the grip of armed insurgencies and ethnic conflicts due to unresolved disputes compounded with anti-insurgency operations by the armed forces of the Indian state. There has been a strident demand for the repeal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958 which provides immunity to the armed forces in such operations. Large swathes of the central Indian region, particularly Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, mostly the region inhabited by the STs, are under the sway of the armed Maoists⁶⁴. The spread of the 'Maoist' is in about 125 districts in 12 states based on the incidents attributable to them recorded by police. However, their actual spread is far less. Most of these areas are where some of the most marginalized people, particularly the STs, live. Yet, the areas are also the most resource rich areas in the country. These are also areas where numerous struggles against forced deprivation of livelihood resources have

⁶² INCCA: Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment. *Climate Change and India: a 4x4 Assessment – A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s*, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, November 2010 available at <http://moef.nic.in/downloads/public-information/fin-rpt-incca.pdf>

⁶³ Ravindranath, N H et, al. Climate change vulnerability profiles for North East India, *Current Science*, 2011, 101(3):384-394.

⁶⁴ The Communist Party of India (Maoists) is the most powerful amongst more than a score of left revolutionary movements in the country.

increased over the last two decades. An official study⁶⁵ concludes that 'the development paradigm pursued since independence has aggravated the prevailing discontent among marginalized sections of the society. This is because the development paradigm conceived by the policy makers has always been imposed on these communities, and therefore it has remained insensitive to their needs and concerns, causing irreparable damage to these sections. The benefits of this paradigm of development have been disproportionately cornered by the dominant sections at the expense of the poor, who have borne most of the costs. Development which is insensitive to the needs of these communities has invariably caused displacement and reduced them to a sub-human existence. In the case of the tribal population in particular, it has ended up in destroying their social organization, cultural identity and resource base and generated multiple conflicts, undermining their communal solidarity, which cumulatively makes them increasingly vulnerable to exploitation.' The report points out to a systemic governance failure in the tribal areas.

What distinguishes the tribes of the north-east region from their counterparts in the rest of the country is the social and structural violence to which the people of the region are subjected to since the last few decades. The partition of the country in 1947 resulted in serious disruption to the lines of communication that connected the region to Bengal and beyond. With the transfer of the Muslim majority, East Bengal, to Pakistan (constituting as East Pakistan then and present day Bangladesh), the land and riverine routes through which goods and people, to and from the north-east region, freely passed were immediately snapped plunging the north-east region into one of the most devastating economic crisis in its history. The once open and vibrant spaces transformed into rigid international borders, barred to human activity except for the routine patrol by the security forces to keep vigil lest people on either side of the line dared to cross to the other side. With the domestic market almost non-existent, the goods from the field and the mines perished for want of buyers reducing businessmen to bankruptcy and people in the border areas to near starvation. Partition also transformed the north-east region from a commercial hub with close links to the business centres and ports in the Surma valley bordering Bangladesh into a landlocked, remote and isolated region. The effect of India's partition (viewed by many as the second partition after the imposition of the 'Inner Line Regulation') is particularly acute in the context of Meghalaya whose mountainous terrain and poor means of communication makes access to markets in India a herculean task⁶⁶.

To put down the demand for independence made by the Nagas in the 1950s, shortly after India attained its freedom from the British, the Indian government responded by sending the army to the region, followed by the imposition of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 (AFSPA), a draconian law that gives the army the right to shoot and kill on mere suspicion that a person or group is engaged in antinational activities and to declare any area whose inhabitants are suspected of engaging in such activities as 'Disturbed Area'. Once an area is declared as disturbed, the entire population comes under military surveillance. There are two inter-related reasons for the Government of India's approach to the north-east region for resorting to military solution for what is clearly an internal political problem that could have been handled more effectively through negotiations and talks. The first is linked to the strategic location of the north-east region and its

⁶⁵ Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas, Report of An Expert Group to Planning Commission. Government of India, New Delhi, 2008. p.29 available at http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/publications/rep_dce.pdf accessed on 11 December 2011.

⁶⁶ For the effect of partition on the Khasi see Tiplut Nongbri, *Gender, Matriliney and Entrepreneurship*, Delhi, Zubaan, 2008 pp 115-20.

tenuous link to the Indian mainland by a narrow 22 kilometer strip through north Bengal, what in popular parlance is described as the 'chicken neck corridor' and its physical proximity to countries traditionally hostile to India, therefore making the north-east region as a high security zone. The second factor relates to the past and current perception of the north-east states. In popular imagination, it is seen as a region that is not only remote but also inhabited by the 'cultural other' (particularly those residing in the hills).⁶⁷ People who are not only distinct from the general population in racial and linguistic terms but also in their religious beliefs and their way of life which has made it easier for them to adopt the white man's religion rather than the dominant religion of India. This raised serious doubts in the minds of the nationalists about the north-eastern tribes' loyalty to India. The fact that the large majority of the tribes in the region see themselves as no other but Indian citizens, and that the tribal territories are very much an integral part of the Indian Union does not seem to assure the dominant groups about the tribes' loyalty to the country. These two factors with the national security overriding the local and regional interest explains why despite strong opposition expressed by human rights activists against the continuance of AFSPA and increasing demand from the local population for the withdrawal of the draconian Act (which has been enforced for over fifty years in many parts of Manipur and Nagaland), the Indian Government has not acceded to them.

Militarization of the region has not only resulted in gross human rights violation but also caused intense psychological trauma and psychosomatic disorders among the affected population, which finds expression in the high incidence of alcoholism and substance abuse among the youth in areas of active military operations. In such a climate, development and peace naturally becomes a casualty.

2.11 Overview of North-East India

North-east India is situated in the easternmost corner of India lying between 21.57 degree to 29.30 degree North latitude and 89.46 degree to 97.30 degree East longitude. Politically, the region occupies a strategic position in the country located as it is at the confluence of south, south-east and east Asia with 98% of its border linked to foreign countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Nepal) and only about 2% with the Indian mainland. The region is constituted of the seven contiguous states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura from which it derives the popular epithet 'seven sisters', and Sikkim which was added to the constellation of states in 2002. The region is spread over an area of 263,179 square kilometers, which constitutes about 8% of India's land mass. The population is sparse with a density of 149 persons per square kilometer, numbering less than 39 million (38,857,769) persons in the entire region and a share of 3.8% of India's population. Though the north-eastern region is officially viewed as a single entity, it is in fact highly heterogeneous (See Annexure 1) with a presence of over 200 tribes and sub-tribes, each with its distinct language, culture and system of governance.

Though the early history of the region is shrouded in ambiguity, many of these tribes have migrated into their present abode from China and South-East Asia, which accounts for the close cultural similarities with the peoples across the international border⁶⁸. This has also contributed to different degrees of assimilation

⁶⁷ On this theme, please look at the Constituent Assembly debates during the drafting of the Indian Constitution available at <http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/debates/debates.htm> accessed on 12 December 2011.

⁶⁸ This fact prompted Mani Shankar Aiyar the first Minister of the then newly established Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MoDONER) to state, 'Southeast Asia begins where North East India

and integration of its people to the wider Indian society. While the Assamese of the Brahmaputra valley and the Meitei of Manipur have undergone high degree of Hinduization and Brahminization, the tribes in the hills largely adhered to their own system of belief and practices till the British came on the scene and converted many of them to Christianity, albeit without fundamentally disrupting their indigenous structures and traditions.

The north-east region suffers from serious crisis of development⁶⁹ despite abundance of natural resources, favourable literacy rates, and generous funding from the Centre as 'Special Category States' receiving 90% of the national budgetary allocations as grant and 10% as loan as against 70% grant and 30% loan for general category states. The north-east region is plagued with large fiscal deficits and poor infrastructure, lowest amongst states⁷⁰. Widespread disparities, denial of development and competition for scarce resources lie at the root of both autonomy movements and the ethnic strifes.

The post-liberalisation effort of India to forge closer ties with the ASEAN countries has elevated the north-east region into a potential gateway that finds expression in the Look East Policy⁷¹ and in the North Eastern 2020 Vision Document of the Ministry of Development of the North-Eastern Region (MoDONER). This shift in policy has also led to increased attention to the exploitation and extraction of the natural resources of the region through development projects including dams and mines threatening displacement and, given the trust deficit, increasing conflicts.

Though women in the north-east enjoy greater freedom of movement and choice in matters of marriage and divorce as well as have greater say in the day to day running of the household, they suffer from serious disadvantages. Among most tribes, customary laws and practices are highly discriminatory towards women. Except for the matrilineal Khasi, Jaintia and Garos, where women have rights over children and property, no other tribe grants these rights to women. But even in the matrilineal societies, patriarchal ideology is widely pervasive resulting in women's exclusion from participation in politics and other important areas of decision making, which accounts for the negligible presence of tribal women in the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) and State Legislatures. In the six decades of India's independence only five women from the north-eastern tribes have been able to enter Parliament.

3. Legislative Safeguards

3.1 Historical Background

The tribal areas in the sub-continent have been historically self-governing, often nominally part of the various kingdoms in mainland India while most of the north-eastern region remaining free. Imposition of alien rule was resisted. European colonisation and the extension of the British colonial rule significantly altered the political geography of the region. While British annexation brought the region within the economic and political framework of colonialism, it also sealed the tribes within rigid territorial boundaries hitherto unknown in their history. There were numerous and persistent revolts by tribal groups across the sub-continent with the foray of the colonialists to the tribal homelands, particularly the forested regions. This led the British to enact laws and make institutional arrangements that excluded the tribal

ends 'quoted in Patricia Uberoi, 'Development Issues in India's North East: Gender Dimension', Paper for China-India Cooperation Forum, 2010.

⁶⁹ Uberoi, Patricia. *Development Issues in India's North East: Gender Dimension*, Paper for China-India Cooperation Forum, 2010.

⁷⁰ Twelfth Finance Commission Report, Government of India, 2004.

⁷¹ Mukherjee, Pranab, *India's 'Look East' Policy*, Dialogue, Vol.9 (1), 2007.

people from the application of British laws. The central Indian region was declared a non-regulated area with Regulation XIII of 1833. The Scheduled Districts Act of 1874 formally recognised the tribal areas as falling outside the jurisdiction of British administration. In the north-east region, in addition, the British promulgated the Inner Line Regulation in 1873 which marked the point beyond which general laws framed for the country were exempted from application and entry of any subject living outside the area strictly prohibited, thus effectively establishing a distance between the hills and the plains. While parts of the north-east region was 'excluded', the central Indian tract was 'partially excluded' from the applications of the laws leaving the local self-governing institutions untouched. The Government of India Act of 1935 reaffirmed this political arrangement. These arrangements formed the basis for the Fifth Schedule (partially excluded area) and Sixth Schedule (excluded area) in Article 244 under the Indian Constitution. Further the specific situation in the north-east region also created special provisions in the Constitution for some of the north-eastern states.

3.2 Constitutional Provisions

The Constitution of India⁷² has 209 Articles and 2 special schedules that are directly relevant for STs. Some of the important provisions are:

Table 20: Constitutional provisions relevant to Scheduled Tribes

Provision	Summary
i) Social	
Article 14	Equality before Law
Article 15	Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
Article 15 (4)	The State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for (the Scheduled Castes) and the Scheduled Tribes
Article 16	Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State
Article 16 (4)	The State to make provisions for reservation in appointment, posts in favour of any backward class citizens, which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State
Article 16 (4A)	The State to make provisions in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services in favour of (the Scheduled Castes and) the Scheduled Tribes
Articles 25-28	Freedom of religion
Articles 29-30	Freedom to culture and education
Article 338 A	A National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to investigate, monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes
Article 339 (1)	Appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States
Article 340	Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions
Article 342	To specify the tribes or tribal communities to be Scheduled Tribes
ii) Economic	
Article 21A	The State to provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years (not yet in force, awaiting notification)
Article 46	The State, to promote with special care the educational and economic

⁷² Available at <http://lawmin.nic.in/coi/coiason29july08.pdf> accessed on 12 December 2011.

	interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of (the Scheduled Castes and) the Scheduled Tribes, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.
Article 275(1)	Grants-in-Aid to be made available from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and administration of Scheduled Areas
Article 335	The claims of the members of (the Scheduled Castes and) the Scheduled Tribes in the appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State to be taken into consideration consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration
iii) Political	
Article 330	Reservation of seats for (the Scheduled Castes and) the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People
Article 332	Reservation of seats for (the Scheduled Castes and) the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States
Article 243D	Reservation of seats for (the Scheduled Castes and) the Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat
Article 243T	Reservation of seats for (the Scheduled Castes and) the Scheduled Tribes in every Municipality
Article 164(1)	Minister in charge of Scheduled Tribes in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha,
Article 243M(4)(b)	Extension of the Part IX - The Panchayats - to the Scheduled Areas through a law enacted by Parliament. This has been done by the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. ⁷³
Article 243ZC (3)	Extension of the Part IX-A- The Municipalities - to the Scheduled Areas through a law enacted by Parliament. No such law has been enacted till date.
Article 244	The administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes to be governed by the Fifth Schedule, and that of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to be governed by the Sixth Schedule
Article 371 A	Special status to the State of Nagaland
Article 371 B	Special provisions for the State of Assam
Article 371 C	Special provisions for the State of Manipur
Article 371 F	Special provisions for the State of Sikkim
Article 371 G	Special provisions for the State of Mizoram
Article 371 H	Special provisions for the State of Arunachal Pradesh
Fifth Schedule	Provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
Sixth Schedule	Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram

Source: Adapted from *India and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Constitutional, Legislative and Administrative Provisions Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in India and their Relation to International Law on Indigenous Peoples*, p.33-34.

The special constitutional and legal provisions for governance that confers various degrees of autonomy and self-governance to the STs are of particular importance.

The Fifth Schedule

This Schedule to the Constitution under Article 244 (1) provides special powers and responsibilities to the Governors of States appointed by the Central government, the constitutional head of a State government. The Governor is to exercise his/her powers with the 'aid and advice' of the State governments under Article 163 of the Constitution, for the good governance of the Fifth schedule Areas which are notified by the President of India in consultation with the respective

⁷³ Annual Report 2008-09, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, 2009, p.29-31. Accessible at <http://tribal.gov.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1155.pdf>

Governor of that State and the State Government. The President can alter, increase, decrease, incorporate new areas, or rescind any Orders relating to 'Scheduled Areas' (See map below and Annexure 7 for the Scheduled Area and the orders).

Preponderance of tribal population, compactness and reasonable size of the area, a viable administrative entity, such as a district, block or *taluk*, and economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas are the criteria generally applied for declaring any area as a 'Scheduled Area' under the Fifth Schedule though these are not spelt out in the law.⁷⁴ When the Tribal Sub Plan⁷⁵ was adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan, certain areas besides Scheduled Areas were also found having preponderance of tribal population. At present, the Tribal Sub-Plan areas correspond to the Scheduled Areas only in the states of Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.⁷⁶ Scheduled Areas are not notified in the states of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir. There are tribal majority habitations in other states too that have been left out from being included under Scheduled Area.

⁷⁴ Accessible at <http://www.tribal.nic.in/index3.asp?subsublinkid=305&langid=1> accessed on 12 December 2011.

⁷⁵ A strategic policy initiative designed to secure the overall development of scheduled tribes of India since the Fifth Five Year plan in areas where the ST population is over 50% through the specially designed Integrated Tribal Development Projects to be implemented by Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, its institutional mechanism. It is in operation in 22 States and 2 UTs except the tribal majority States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and in the UTs of Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli where tribals represent more than 80% of the population. There are 192 Integrated Tribal Development Project areas, 252 Modified Area Development Approach pockets and 82 Clusters where the Tribal Sub Plan is operational.

⁷⁶ Accessible at <http://tribal.gov.in/index3.asp?subsublinkid=305&langid=1> accessed on 12 December 2011.



Scheduled Areas under Fifth Schedule

Source: Outlook, Dec 22, 2000

There are certain distinct provisions in the Scheduled Areas to protect and benefit tribes:

- a) The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas is empowered to make regulations in respect of the following:
 - I. Prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribal communities; such protective legislations are in place in these states.
 - II. Regulate the business of money lending to the members of Scheduled Tribes; Only Odisha and Andhra Pradesh have enacted such law

In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, which is applicable to the area in question.

b) The Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to such area subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify.

c) The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President of India, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State.

- The Schedule also provides that the Union may give directions to the State government as to the administration of the said area.
- d) Tribes Advisory Councils (TAC) are to be established in States having Scheduled Areas. A TAC may also be established in any State not having Scheduled Areas but having Scheduled Tribes, on the direction of the President of India. The TAC should consist of not more than twenty members of whom three-fourth should be from the representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The role of TAC is to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.
 - e) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 under Article 243M (Part IX relating to panchayats) under which the provisions pertaining to panchayats (elected village councils), extended to Scheduled Areas also contains special provisions for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. These are discussed in provided in Section 3.2 below.

The Administrative Structure in the North-East Region

The Sixth Schedule under Article 244 (2) provides for the creation of Autonomous District Council (ADC) in areas where tribes form a homogenous category in an Autonomous district and Regional Councils for autonomous regions or areas where there are different tribes in an autonomous district. To protect the interests of tribes residing in the region, the District and Regional Councils have been given special legislative powers with respect to:

- the allotment, occupation, or the setting apart of land, other than reserved forests, for the purpose of agricultural or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town: Provided that nothing in such laws shall prevent the compulsory acquisition of any land, whether occupied or unoccupied for public purpose
- the Management of any forest not being a reserved forest
- the use of any canal or water course for purpose of agriculture
- the regulation of the practice of *jhum* or any other form of shifting cultivation
- the establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers
- any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village and town police, public health and sanitation
- the appointment of succession of chiefs or headmen
- the inheritance of property
- marriage and divorce
- social customs

In addition to the legislative powers, the District and Regional Councils are also provided with judicial powers for trial of offences committed by members of the Scheduled Tribes in their respective areas of jurisdiction. The ADC is also entrusted with executive functions which it discharges through the Executive Committee headed by the Chief Executive Member chosen from among the elected members of the Council. The ADC is often in conflict with the state on one hand and the traditional authority on the other. Often too, the ADCs function as an extension of

the state and the centre. The state government departments continue to exert control reducing the ADCs to near redundancy.⁷⁷

Apart from the Sixth Schedule which is operational in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura, special constitutional provisions have also been extended to the state of Nagaland in the form of Article 371-A. It may be noted that the Nagas had refused to be included within the framework of the Sixth Schedule. Article 371-A provides that, '[N]otwithstanding anything in this Constitution – no Act of Parliament in respect of (i) religious or social practices of the Nagas, (ii) Naga customary law procedure, (iii) administration of civil and criminal justice and (iv) ownership of land and its resources shall apply to the state of Nagaland'. Article 371-G provides similar safeguards to Mizoram. Although Mizoram comes under the Sixth Schedule, additional safeguards on the pattern of Nagaland have been provided for the state. Article 371-G was incorporated into the Constitution in 1986 when Mizoram was elevated from a Union Territory into a full fledged state. Manipur is governed by Article 371-C (See Table 21). In a show of paternalism towards the tribal population in the hills, in 1971 the government of Manipur enacted the *Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Act*, which provides for the constitution of Sixth Schedule-type councils in the hill areas of the state. This arrangement however operates directly under the State Government and falls far short of the autonomy granted to the ADCs under the Sixth Schedule, which has resulted in continuing discontent among the hill people of Manipur

Besides the above constitutionally created structures, traditional political institutions are also quite active in many states. Prominent among these are the institution of *Syiems* and village *durbars* among the Khasi, the *Daloi* among the Jaintias and *Nokma* among the Garos of Meghalaya, *Khulakpa* among the Nagas, and *Haosa*, *Semang* and *Pachong* amongst the Kukis of Manipur. In Nagaland, the traditional institutions of chieftainship and village councils have been harmonized with the modern democratic system in which local bodies are constituted through elections than on hereditary principles. Thus in effect, the north-east region has a complex system of governance where a plethora of arrangements co-exist.

Table 21: Administrative Structures in the North-Eastern Region

STATE	Constitutional Provision
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Art. 371-H (No Autonomous Councils but the state has elected councils /panchayats)
ASSAM Three Autonomous Councils: (i) <i>Karbi Anglong</i> , (ii) <i>N. Cachar Hills</i> , (iii) <i>Bodoland Territorial Council</i> (in addition to these three, between 1995-2005, the Assam government created six other autonomous councils under state laws).	Sixth Schedule (Read with Art. 371B)
MANIPUR	Art. 371-C No ADCs but state has Sixth Schedule type arrangements for the administration of the hill areas vide state enacted laws (The Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act of 1956 and Manipur Hill areas District Council Act 1971.
MEGHALAYA	Sixth Schedule

⁷⁷ Report of the Expert Committee on Planning for the Sixth Schedule Areas, September 2006 available at <http://www.nird.org.in/brgf/doc/ExpertReportSixthSchedule.pdf> accessed on 12 December 2011.

Three Autonomous Councils: <i>Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills</i>	
MIZORAM Three Autonomous Councils: <i>Lai, Mara Chakma</i>	Sixth Schedule Read with Art. 371-G
NAGALAND <i>No ADCs, but there are Village Councils in each major village</i>	Art. 371-A and Art.371-AA
TRIPURA <i>Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council</i>	Sixth Schedule

3.3 Legislative Provisions

There are a number of legislative provisions flowing from the Constitution in the form of central and state legislations. In the case of laws on subject matters in the concurrent list (falling within the purview of both the central and state governments), the central laws prevail over the state laws (for instance laws pertinent to 'forest'). Some of the important central legislations are:

Table 22: Legislative Safeguards

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 ⁷⁸	Prohibits the practice of untouchability and provide for instances of such practice to be prosecuted as criminal offences.
Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 ⁷⁹	Abolition of bonded labour system.
Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 ⁸⁰	Prohibits the engagement of children in certain employments and regulates the conditions of work of children in certain other employments
The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 ⁸¹	Aims at checking and deterring atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (and Scheduled Castes)
Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993	
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006 ⁸²	Concerning the recognition of the customary and traditional rights of Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers over forests and forest resources.
The Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 ⁸³	In pursuance of this enactment for local self-governance, the State governments across the country have amended the State level Panchayati Raj legislations to make special provisions for panchayats in Scheduled Areas.

Of particular significance are the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA in short) and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006 (Forest Rights Act or

⁷⁸ Available at <http://tribal.gov.in/writereaddata/linkimages/pcract955E2701676142.pdf> accessed on 30 September 2011.

⁷⁹ Available at http://ncpcr.gov.in/Acts/Abolition_of_Bonded_Labour_System_Act_1976.pdf accessed on 30 September 2011.

⁸⁰ Available at

http://pblabour.gov.in/Pdfs/Child%20Labour%20Prohibition%20%20Regulation_%20Act,%201986.pdf

⁸¹ Available at <http://socialjustice.nic.in/poa-act.php> accessed on 30 September 2011.

⁸² Available at <http://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1033.pdf>

⁸³ Available at <http://hppanchayat.nic.in/pdf%20files/Pesa.pdf>

FRA in short) which are hailed for its path breaking laws. PESA is applicable to the Fifth Schedule Areas in 9 states viz-a-viz Andhra Pradesh., Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. PESA recognizes the hamlet or group of hamlet level assembly of people (*gram sabha*) as against the elected members (*gram panchayat*) to be preeminent. They are deemed to be competent to act on a range of powers, such as:

- Prevention of alienation of land and restoration of any unlawfully alienated land of an ST
- The ownership of minor forest produce
- Enforcement of prohibition, or regulation or restriction of the sale and consumption of any intoxicant
- Control over money lending to the STs
- Control over institutions and functionaries in all social sectors
- Control local plans, and resources for such plans including tribal sub-plans
- Recommendation in granting prospecting license or mining leases for minor minerals as well as for grant of concessions for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction
- Consultation on matters of land acquisition
- Issue utilisation certificates for government works undertaken in their village

The states were to incorporate the PESA provisions in their state panchayat acts⁸⁴ which in most instances were at variance to or not in conformity with PESA and at times even contradictory to PESA. This has had the effect of nullifying the intent and content of PESA which was hailed as an empowering law. Despite repeated calls by the central government and Planning Commission to rectify the flaws, the state governments have been unresponsive. This has come in for intense criticism.

Yet another flagship law hailed as path breaking is the Forest Rights Act in 2006, proclaimed as a law to undo and rectify the 'historical injustice' that continued to plague the tribal people and other traditional forest dwellers for generations. The Act recognizes 13 different rights, both community and individual rights. The rights include rights to land under occupation and customary land, ownership of minor forest produce, rights to water bodies, grazing areas, and habitat of Primitive Tribal Groups, conversion of forest settlements into revenue villages, and the right and power to protect, conserve and manage community forest resources. Here too the village assembly (*Gram Sabha*) is given primacy as they determine the rights which are then examined and approved by higher level committees. Considering its importance to millions of forest dwellers, the implementation has been tardy (even though over two million titles have been issued to forest dwellers) and resistance from the forest bureaucracy against community rights and Community Forest Resource particularly has been intense.⁸⁵

⁸⁴ See for instance Government of India. *Roadmap for the Panchayati Raj (2011-17): An All India Perspective*, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 2011, pp.1-11 available at <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/panchayat%20Roadmap.pdf> accessed on 11 December 2011; *7th Report of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission, Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution*, 2008 available at http://arc.gov.in/arc_7th_report/arc_7th_report.htm accessed on 11 December 2011; *Status of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996 in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh*, P.R Memorial Foundation, New Delhi submitted to Planning Commission, Government of India, (Year not stated) available at http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/sereport/ser/ser_pesa.pdf

⁸⁵ See for instance National Committee on Forest Rights Act. 2010. *Manthan: Report by the National Committee on Forest Rights Act – A joint committee of Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs*. Government of India, December 2010. Available at http://moef.nic.in/downloads/public-information/FRA%20COMMITTEE%20REPORT_FINAL%20Dec%202010.pdf (Accessed 14 July 2011).

In the north-east region (See Annex 8 for Select State and National Legislations in relation to the north-eastern region), Nagaland established the Village Development Board (VDB), a body that is created by harmonizing the traditional village councils with democratic principles. The VDB is an outcome of a series of experiments on democratic institutions carried out by the Nagas since the state of Nagaland came into existence in 1963, to ensure that decisions on community affairs are not monopolized by any group but arrived at in a truly democratic manner. The VDB was established in 1982 under the Nagaland Village and Area Council Act, 1978 to facilitate the decentralization of development. The VDB is the operational arm of the Village Council, the supreme body of the village. All matters relating to development are carried out through the VDB. Its function includes formulation of development programmes and schemes required by the village and its effective implementation, and financial management. Besides, all programmes of the state Rural Development department are routed through the VDB. All permanent residents of the village are members of the VDB, and a small number of persons selected by the Village council constitute the Managing Committee, one fourth of who are women. In 2002, the decentralization process was further reinforced with the passing of the Nagaland Communitisation of Public Institutions and Services Act, 2001. The Act is underlined by the idea that public services are best managed by the beneficiaries, the communities, themselves. It is the first of its kind in India and provides for the community to take charge of the running of all public institutions and services, such as, elementary education, grassroots health services and management of electricity.⁸⁶ However, It however, needs to be stated that while the decentralization of development through the VDB and the communitisation of services are definitely steps in the right direction, Nagaland continues to be plagued with huge regional imbalances especially on its eastern front which has resulted in the demand for a separate state by the tribes of Eastern Nagaland, one of the poorest and most backward areas in the state. Vertical devolution of power and privilege from the state to the village alone is insufficient, but requires development across tribes, communities and districts. The long years of economic neglect and the continuing disparity in the distribution of development has not only resulted in strong feeling of deprivation among the people of Mon, Tuensang, Longleng and Kipheri districts but also pose serious threat to the political integrity of Nagaland.

3.4 Legislations on Land and Territories

Land is a state subject. The exhortations in the Constitution to protect STs and with particular reference to Article 244 have resulted in many states enacting legislations to protect STs from alienation of land and restoration of illegally alienated lands. A list of such state legislations is provided below:

⁸⁶Luithui, Chonchuirinmayo, *The Indian Constitution, Law and the Nagas: A Case Study of Nagaland* in C.R. Bijoy et al (eds) *India and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Changmai, AIPP, 2010, pp121-150.

Table 23: Legislations for Protection of Tribal Land

No	State	Legislation in force	Main features
1	Andhra Pradesh	(a) The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation, 1959, amended by The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer (Amendment) regulation, 1970, 1971, and 1978.	Prohibits all transfer of land to non-tribes in Scheduled Areas. Authorizes government to acquire land in case a tribal purchaser is not available. There is, however, no legal protection to ST land outside the scheduled areas.
2	Assam	The Assam Land and Revenue Regulations 1886, amended in 1981.	Chapter X of regulation prohibits alienation of land in tribal belts and blocks.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873, as amended.	Prohibits transfer of tribal land.
4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar islands (protection of aboriginals' tribes) regulation, 1956.	Protects tribal interest in lands.
5	Bihar Jharkhand	(a) Chhota Nagpur Tenancy act, 1908. (b) Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, (supplementary provision) 1949. (c) Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969.	Prohibits alienation of tribal land and provide for restoration of alienated land.
6	Chhattisgarh	(a) Sec 165 & 170 of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. (b) Madhya Pradesh Land Distribution Regulation Act, 1964.	Sections 165 and 170B of the code protect STs against land alienation. The 1964 Act is in force in the scheduled areas.
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Land Reform Regulation, 1971.	Protects tribal interest in lands
8	Gujarat	Bombay Land revenue (Gujarat Second Amendment) Act, 1980.	Prohibits transfer of tribal land and provides for restoration of alienated land.
9	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1968.	Prohibits transfer of land from tribes to non-tribes.
10	Karnataka	The Karnataka Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1975.	Prohibits transfer of land assigned to SCs and STs by government. No provision to safeguard SC/ST interest in other lands.
11	Kerala	The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Regulation of Transfer of Land and Restoration of Alienated land) Act, 1975.	Act of 1975 made applicable with effect from 1st June, 1982 by notification of January, 1986 prohibits transfer of land of tribes and provides for its restoration. However, by yet another law in 1999, restoration of illegally alienated land in the case of agricultural land was substituted with provision of alternate land.
12	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep(Protection of Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1964	Prohibits transfer of tribal land.
13	Madhya Pradesh	(a) Sec 165 & 170 of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959.	Sections 165 and 170B of the code protect STs against land alienation. In the scheduled area of Madhya Pradesh

No	State	Legislation in force	Main features
		(b) Madhya Pradesh Land Distribution Regulation Act, 1964.	and Chhattisgarh, the 1964 act is in force.
14	Maharashtra	(a) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, as amended in 1974. (b) The Maharashtra (Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1974.	Prohibits alienation of tribal land and provides for restoration of both illegally and legally transferred lands of a ST.
15	Manipur	The Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.	Section 153 forbids transfer of land of STs to non-STs without permission of District Commissioner. Act not been extended to hill areas and hill area tribes not covered.
16	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971.	Prohibits alienation of tribal land.
17	Nagaland	Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 and Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1866, as amended vide Nagaland Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Act 1978.	Prohibits transfer of land of tribes.
18	Odisha	The Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (STs) Regulation, 1956. The Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960,	Prohibits transfer of ST land and provides for its restoration.
19	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956.	Section 175 and 183B specifically protects the interest of tribals on land and provides for restoration of alienated land to them.
20	Sikkim	Revenue Order no. 1 of 1917 The Sikkim Agricultural Land Ceiling and Reform Act, 1977	Order of 1917 still in force. Chapter 7 of 1977 restricts alienation of lands by STs but is not in force.
21	Tamil Nadu	Standing Orders of the Revenue Board BSO 15-40. Law against land alienation not enacted.	BSO 15-40 applies only to Malayali and Soliga tribes. Prohibits transfer of assigned land without approval of DC.
	Tripura	Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reform Act, 1960, as amended in 1974.	Prohibits transfer of ST land to others without permission of Deputy Commissioner/District Collector. Only land transfers after 1.1.1969 are covered under restoration provision.
22	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	U.P. Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 1981, amending Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms act, 1950.	Provide protection of tribal land. But amending act is not applied and stayed by Allahabad High Court in Swaran Singh Vs State Govt 1981.
23	West Bengal	West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955, as amended	Chapter II-A prohibits alienation of tribal land and provides for restoration.

Source: Report of the Committee on State Agrarian Relations and Unfinished Task of Land Reforms, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2009.⁸⁷

4. International Treaties, Declarations And Conventions

Incorporation of the international conventions and treaties into domestic laws are a requisite for their applicability to the country under Article 51 read with Article 253. Often these international laws are also the basis of some of the domestic laws.⁸⁸

4.1 Status of Ratification of Key International Instruments

There are a number of International Covenants, Conventions, and Treaties that have been signed, acceded to or ratified by India. There are also many that India has not signed, including the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples which replaces ILO Convention 107 in the countries that have ratified it. Some of the instruments of direct and indirect relevance to STs and India's position on them are indicated below.

Table 24: United Nations Declarations, Conventions and Treaties

	<i>UN Declarations</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>-</i>
1.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights ⁸⁹	10 December 1948	-
2	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ⁹⁰	13 September 2007	-
	<i>Human Rights</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
1.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Paris, 9 December 1948	29 Nov 1949	27 Aug 1959
2.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination New York, 7 March 1966	2 Mar 1967	3 Dec 1968
2.a	Amendment to article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination New York, 15 January 1992	-	-
3.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights New York, 16 December 1966	-	10 Apr 1979 a
3.a	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	-	-

⁸⁷ Available at <http://dolr.nic.in/agrarian.htm>

⁸⁸ Bijoy, C.R, Shankar Goplakrishnan and Shomona Khanna. *India and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Constitutional, Legislative and Administrative Provisions Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in India and their Relation to International Law on Indigenous peoples*, Published by: Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Thailand and International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2010, p.49-52.

⁸⁹ Available at <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

⁹⁰ Available at http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf

	New York, 10 December 2008		
4.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights New York, 16 December 1966	-	10 Apr 1979 a
5.	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights New York, 16 December 1966	-	-
6.	Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity New York, 26 November 1968 ¹	-	12 Jan 1971 a
7.	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid New York, 30 November 1973		22 Sep 1977 a
8.	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York, 18 December 1979 ¹	30 Jul 1980	9 Jul 1993
8.a	Amendment to article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York, 22 December 1995	-	-
8.b	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York, 6 October 1999	-	-
9.	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment New York, 10 December 1984	14 Oct 1997	-
9 .a	Amendments to articles 17 (7) and 18 (5) of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment New York, 8 September 1992	-	-
9 .b	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment New York, 18 December 2002	-	-
10.	International Convention against Apartheid in Sports New York, 10 December 1985	-	12 Sep 1990 a
11.	Convention on the Rights of the Child New York, 20 November 1989	-	11 Dec 1992 a
11.a	Amendment to article 43 (2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child New York, 12 December 1995	-	-
11.b	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in armed	15 Nov 2004	30 Nov 2005

	conflict New York, 25 May 2000		
11.c	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography New York, 25 May 2000	15 Nov 2004	16 Aug 2005
12.	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty New York, 15 December 1989	-	-
13.	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families New York, 18 December 1990	-	-
14.	Agreement establishing the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean Madrid, 24 July 1992	-	-
15.	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities New York, 13 December 2006	30 Mar 2007	1 Oct 2007
15.a	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities New York, 13 December 2006	-	-
16.	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance New York, 20 December 2006	6 Feb 2007	
	Refugees and Stateless Persons	Signature	Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification
1.	Convention relating to the Status of Refugees Geneva, 28 July 1951	-	-
2.	Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons New York, 28 September 1954	-	-
3.	Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness New York, 30 August 1961	-	-
4.	Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees New York, 31 January 1967	-	-
	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Signature	Definitive signature(s), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d)
1.	Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and	-	11 Dec 1946 s

	19 February 1925, and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936 Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946		
2.	International Opium Convention The Hague, 23 January 1912	-	-
3.	Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium Geneva, 11 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946	-	11 Dec 1946 s
4.	Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium Geneva, 11 February 1925		17 Feb 1926 (Ratified)
5.	International Opium Convention Geneva, 19 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946	11 Dec 1946	-
6 .a	International Opium Convention Geneva, 19 February 1925	-	17 Feb 1926 (Ratified)
6.b	Protocol to the International Opium Convention Geneva, 19 February 1925	-	17 Feb 1926 (Ratified)
7.	Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Geneva, 13 July 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946 ¹	11 Dec 1946	-
8.a	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Geneva, 13 July 1931	-	14 Nov 1932 (Ratified)
8.b	Protocol of Signature Geneva, 13 July 1931	-	11 April 1933 a
9.	Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking Bangkok, 27 November 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946 ¹	-	11 Dec 1946 A
10.	Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking Bangkok, 27 November 1931	-	4 Dec 1935 (Ratified)
11.	Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs Geneva, 26 June 1936 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946 ¹	11 Dec 1946	-
12.a	Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	-	4 Aug 1937 (Ratified)

	Geneva, 26 June 1936		
12.b	Protocol of Signature Geneva, 26 June 1936	-	4 Aug 1937 (Ratified)
13.	Protocol Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946 Paris, 19 November 1948	19 Nov 1948	10 Nov 1950 A
14.	Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and use of Opium New York, 23 June 1953	23 Jun 1953	30 Apr 1954 (Ratified)
15.	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 New York, 30 March 1961	30 Mar 1961	13 Dec 1964 (Ratified)
16.	Convention on psychotropic substances Vienna, 21 February 1971	-	23 Apr 1975 a
17.	Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 Geneva, 25 March 1972	-	14 Dec 1978 a
18.	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 New York, 8 August 1975	Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol 14 Dec 1978	-
19.	United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Vienna, 20 December 1988	-	27 Mar 1990 a
	Traffic in Persons	Signature	Definitive signature(s), Acceptance(A), Succession(d)
	Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947, to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and the Convention for the	-	12 Nov 1947 s

	Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933 Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947		
2.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947 Lake Success, 12 November 1947	12 Nov 1947	-
3.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children Geneva, 30 September 1921	-	28 June 1922 (Ratified)
4.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947 Lake Success, 12 November 1947	-	-
5.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age Geneva, 11 October 1933	-	-
6.	Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949	12 May 1949	28 Dec 1949 A
7.	International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949 Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949	28 Dec 1949	-
8.	International Agreement for the suppression of the "White Slave Traffic" Paris, 18 May 1904	-	The Agreement was declared applicable to the listed colonies, dominions and protectorates that included India
9.	International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, amended by the Protocol	28 Dec 1949	-

	signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949 Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949		
10.	International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic Paris, 4 May 1910	-	The Convention was declared applicable to the listed colonies, dominions and protectorates that included India
11.a	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953 (Ratified)
11.b	Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953 (Ratified)
	Status of Women	Signature	Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)
1 .	Convention on the Political Rights of Women New York, 31 March 1953	29 Apr 1953	1 Nov 1961
2 .	Convention on the Nationality of Married Women New York, 20 February 1957	15 May 1957	-
3 .	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages New York, 10 December 196	-	-
	Penal Matters	Signature	Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification
1.	Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 New York, 7 December 1953	12 Mar 1954	-
2.	Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol New York, 7 December 1953	12 Mar 1954	-
3.	Slavery Convention Geneva, 25 September 1926	-	18 June 1927
4.	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery Geneva, 7 September 1956	7 Sep 1956	23 Jun 1960
5.	International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages	-	7 Sep 1994 a

	New York, 17 December 1979		
6.	International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries New York, 4 December 1989	-	-
7.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents New York, 14 December 1973	-	11 Apr 1978 a
8.	Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel New York, 9 December 1994	-	-
8.a	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel New York, 8 December 2005	-	-
9.	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings New York, 15 December 1997	17 Sep 1999	22 Sep 1999
10.	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Rome, 17 July 1998	-	-
10.a	Amendment to article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Kampala, 10 June 2010	-	-
10.b	Amendments on the crime of aggression to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Kampala, 11 June 2010	-	-
11.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism New York, 9 December 1999	8 Sep 2000	22 Apr 2003
12	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime New York, 15 November 2000	12 Dec 2002	5 May 2011
12.a	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime New York, 15 November 2000	12 Dec 2002	5 May 2011
12.b	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime New York, 15 November 2000	12 Dec 2002	5 May 2011
12.c	12 .c Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	12 Dec 2002	5 May 2011

	New York, 31 May 2001		
13.	Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court New York, 9 September 2002	-	-
14.	United Nations Convention against Corruption New York, 31 October 2003	9 Dec 2005	9 May 2011
15.	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism New York, 13 April 2005	24 Jul 2006	1 Dec 2006
	Law of The Sea	Signature	Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)
1 .	Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone Geneva, 29 April 1958	-	-
2 .	Convention on the High Seas Geneva, 29 April 1958	-	-
3 .	Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas Geneva, 29 April 1958	-	-
4 .	Convention on the Continental Shelf Geneva, 29 April 1958	-	-
5 .	Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes Geneva, 29 April 1958	-	-
6 .	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Montego Bay, 10 December 1982	10 Dec 1982	29 Jun 1995
6 .a	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 New York, 28 July 1994	29 Jul 1994	29 Jun 1995
7 .	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks New York, 4 August 1995	-	19 Aug 2003 a
8 .	Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea New York, 23 May 1997	-	14 Nov 2005 a
9 .	Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority Kingston, 27 March 1998	-	14 Nov 2005 a
	Disarmament	Signature	Ratification, Accession(a),

			Succession(d)
1 .	Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques New York, 10 December 1976	15 Dec 1977	15 Dec 1978
2 .	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III) Geneva, 10 October 1980	15 May 1981	1 Mar 1984
2 .a	Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons) Vienna, 13 October 1995	-	Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d) 2 Sep 1999 P
2 .b	Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996) annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects Geneva, 3 May 1996	-	Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d) 2 Sep 1999 P
2 .c	Amendment to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects Geneva, 21 December 2001	-	Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification, Consent to be bound(P) 18 May 2005 a
2 .d	Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol V) Geneva, 28 November 2003	-	Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P) 18 May 2005 P
3 .	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction Geneva, 3 September 1992	14 Jan 1993	3 Sep 1996 (Ratified)
4 .	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty New York, 10 September 1996	-	-

5 .	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction Oslo, 18 September 1997	-	-
6 .	Convention on Cluster Munitions Dublin, 30 May 2008	-	-
7 .	Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and all Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly Kinshasa, 30 April 2010	-	-
	Environment	Signature	Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)
1 .	Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution Geneva, 13 November 1979	-	-
1 .a	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) Geneva, 28 September 1984	-	-
1 .b	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent Helsinki, 8 July 1985	-	-
1 .c	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution concerning the control of emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes Sofia, 31 October 1988	-	-
1 .d	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes Geneva, 18 November 1991	-	-
1 .e	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions Oslo, 14 June 1994	-	-
1 .f	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Heavy Metals	-	-

	Aarhus, 24 June 1998		
1 .g	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants Aarhus, 24 June 1998	-	-
1 .h	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone Gothenburg (Sweden), 30 November 1999	-	-
1 .i	Amendments to the Text and to Annexes I, II, III, IV, VI and VIII to the 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants Geneva, 18 December 2009	-	-
1 .j	Amendments to Annexes I and II to the 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants Geneva, 18 December 2009	-	-
2 .	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer Vienna, 22 March 1985	-	18 Mar 1991 a
2 .a	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Montreal, 16 September 1987	-	19 Jun 1992 a
2 .b	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer London, 29 June 1990	-	19 Jun 1992 a
2 .c	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Copenhagen, 25 November 1992	-	3 Mar 2003 a
2 .d	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties Montreal, 17 September 1997	-	3 Mar 2003 a
2 .e	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Beijing, 3 December 1999	-	3 Mar 2003 a
3 .	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal Basel, 22 March 1989	15 Mar 1990	24 Jun 1992
3 .a	Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal Geneva, 22 September 1995	-	-
3 .b	Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage	-	-

	Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal Basel, 10 December 1999		
4 .	Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context Espoo, Finland, 25 February 1991	-	-
4 .a	Amendment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context Sofia, 27 February 2001	-	-
4 .b	Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context Kiev, 21 May 2003	-	-
4 .c	Amendment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context Cavtat, 4 June 2004	-	-
5 .	Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes Helsinki, 17 March 1992	-	-
5 .a	Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes London, 17 June 1999	-	-
5 .b	Amendments to Articles 25 and 26 of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes Madrid, 28 November 2003	-	-
6 .	Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents Helsinki, 17 March 1992	-	-
7 .	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change New York, 9 May 1992	10 Jun 1992	1 Nov 1993
7 .a	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Kyoto, 11 December 1997	-	26 Aug 2002 a
7 .b	Amendment to Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Nairobi, 17 November 2006	-	18 Nov 2008 A
8 .	Convention on Biological diversity Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992	5 Jun 1992	18 Feb 1994
8 .a	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological	23 Jan 2001	17 Jan 2003

	Diversity Montreal, 29 January 2000		
8 .b	Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity Nagoya, 29 October 2010	1 May 2011	-
8 .c	Nagoya - Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety Nagoya, 15 October 2010	11 Oct 2011	-
9 .	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas * New York, 17 March 1992	-	-
9 .a	Amendment to the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas Esbjerg, 22 August 2003	-	-
10 .	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa Paris, 14 October 1994	14 Oct 1994	17 Dec 1996
11 .	Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora Lusaka, 8 September 1994	-	-
12 .	Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses	-	-
13 .	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters Aarhus, Denmark, 25 June 1998	-	-
13 .a	Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters Kiev, 21 May 2003	-	-
13 .b	Amendment to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters Almaty, 27 May 2005	-	-
14 .	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and	-	24 May 2005 a

	Pesticides in International Trade Rotterdam, 10 September 1998		
15 .	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Stockholm, 22 May 2001	14 May 2002	13 Jan 2006
16 .	Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and to the 1992 Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents Kiev, 21 May 2003	-	-

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection, Status as at: 13 November 2011⁹¹

Table 25: List of Ratifications of ILO Conventions

Convention	Ratification date	Status
C1 Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919	14:07:1921	Ratified
C2 Unemployment Convention, 1919	14:07:1921	Denounced on 16:04:1938
C4 Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919	14:07:1921	Ratified
C5 Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919	09:09:1955	Ratified
C6 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919	14:07:1921	Ratified
C11 Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921	11:05:1923	Ratified
C14 Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921	11:05:1923	Ratified
C15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921	20:11:1922	Ratified
C16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921	20:11:1922	Ratified
C18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925	30:09:1927	Ratified
C19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925	30:09:1927	Ratified
C21 Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926	14:01:1928	Ratified
C22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926	31:10:1932	Ratified
C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928	10:01:1955	Ratified

⁹¹ Available at <http://treaties.un.org/pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx>

C27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929	07:09:1931	Ratified
C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930	30:11:1954	Ratified
C32 Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932	10:02:1947	Ratified
C41 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934	22:11:1935	Denounced on 27.02:1950
C42 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934	13:01:1964	Ratified
C45 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935	25:03:1938	Ratified
C80 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946	17:11:1947	Ratified
C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947	07:04:1949	Ratified
C88 Employment Service Convention, 1948	24:06:1959	Ratified
C89 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (and its Protocol)	27:02:1950	Ratified
C90 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948	27:02:1950	Ratified
C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951	25:09:1958	Ratified
C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957	18:05:2000	Ratified
C107 Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957	29:09:1958	Ratified
C108 Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958	17:01:2005	Ratified
C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958	03:06:1960	Ratified
C115 Radiation Protection Convention, 1960	17:11:1975	Ratified
C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961	21:06:1962	Ratified
C118 Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962	19:08:1964	Ratified
C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964	17:11:1998	Ratified
C123 Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965	20:03:1975	Ratified
C136 Benzene Convention, 1971	11:06:1991	Ratified
C141 Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975	18:08:1977	Ratified
C142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975	25:03:2009	Ratified
C144 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976	27:02:1978	Ratified
C147 Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards)	26:09:1996	Ratified

Convention, 1976		
C160 Labour Statistics Convention, 1985	01:04:1992	Ratified
C174 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993	06:06:2008	Ratified
Ratified 40 Conditional Ratification: 0 Declared Applicable: 0 Denounced: 2		

Source: ILOLEX - 13. 12. 2009⁹²

Table 26: International Humanitarian Law - Treaties & Documents

Ratifications / Accessions
Treaty relating to the Use of Submarines and Noxious Gases in Warfare. Washington, 6 February 1922.
Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. Geneva, 17 June 1925.
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field. Geneva, 27 July 1929.
Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva, 27 July 1929.
Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armaments, (Part IV, Art. 22, relating to submarine warfare). London, 22 April 1930.
Agreement for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis, and Charter of the International Military Tribunal. London, 8 August 1945.
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 9 December 1948.
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 14 May 1954.
Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 14 May 1954.
Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, 26 November 1968.
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction. Opened for Signature at London, Moscow and Washington. 10 April 1972.
Convention on the prohibition of military or any hostile use of environmental modification techniques, 10 December 1976.
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. Geneva, 10 October 1980.
Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I). Geneva, 10 October 1980.
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II). Geneva, 10 October 1980.
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). Geneva, 10 October 1980.
Convention on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1989.
Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction, Paris 13 January 1993

⁹² Available at <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newratframeE.htm>

Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV to the 1980 Convention), 13 October 1995
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II to the 1980 Convention as amended on 3 May 1996)
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 25 May 2000
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. Geneva, 10 October 1980. Amendment article 1, 21 December 2001.
Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V to the 1980 Convention), 28 November 2003
Signatures
Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference. Geneva, 27 July 1929.
Procès-verbal relating to the Rules of Submarine Warfare set forth in Part IV of the Treaty of London of 22 April 1930. London, 6 November 1936.
Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference of Geneva, 12 August 1949.
Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 14 May 1954.
Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference of Geneva of 1974-1977.

Source: International Committee of The Red Cross⁹³

Table 27: Other Agreements

1.	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	20 July 1976 (Ratified) 18 Oct 1976 (Date of entry into force)
2.	Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	1 April 1928
3.	WIPO Copyright Treaty	Not ratified.
4.	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	8 July 1948 (Signed)
5.	World Trade Organisation	1 January 1995 (Date of membership)

5. Information On Regional, National And Grassroots Organizations/ Networks

The diversity and vastness of the Indian sub-continent along with the dispersed nature of habitation as well as the varied regional political histories have prevented the indigenous peoples (STs) from developing effective autonomous organisations at the national level. Various national political parties as the Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (Marxist) have their own tribal people's wings. Besides these, there are a number of ST government employees associations primarily raising demands related to reservations in employment. The closest to an effective national process for instance was the National Front for Tribal Self-Rule that emerged in 1993 to promote the politics of

⁹³ Available at <http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/Pays?ReadForm&c=IN>

village self-rule leading to the enactment of the Panchayat Raj (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996. A similar national process is the Campaign for Survival and Dignity⁹⁴ that emerged in 2002 leading to the enactment of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006. These are processes initiated by mass-based struggle organisations of primarily STs from various states. However, these remained limited to the regions other than the north-east region. Yet another initiative which has been largely functional at the international level, particularly at the United Nations, as more of an advocacy group is the Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ICITP), which was formed in the year of 1987 by a group of "Tribal Leaders"⁹⁵.

There are and have been numerous organisations at the local level which are issue-based mass organisations (such as Adivasi Gothra Mahasabha of Kerala, Adivasi Mahasabha of Gujarat, Shoshit Jan Andolan of Maharashtra, Jal Jangal Jameen Andolan of Rajasthan, Adivasi Moolvasi Astitva Raksha Manch and Bharat Jan Andolan of Jharkhand), regional alliances (such as Adivasi Ektha Parishad in the Western Region) and community-based organisations (CBOs) initiated by non-government organisations (NGOs) as vehicles of projects to deliver services. There are also numerous networks of NGOs and CBOs which are part of networked projects which are largely donor specific, and donor driven and dependent. These could be at the state level or regional level or inter-regional level. The central-western region, such as Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, is dominated by unregistered mass organisation devoid of institutional funding and largely membership-based focussing on issues such as land and forest rights, displacement and migration. The central-eastern region comprising Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, western part of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh is influenced by the Communist Party of India (Maoist) with its armed protracted war to overthrow the state. There are people's movements in Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh, particularly active against the industries and development projects that seek to displace the tribal peoples. Jharkhand has a long history of a variety of movements for self-government. The eastern part of Odisha is marked by numerous NGOs involved in development and welfare work with low political mobilisation. The southern-region comprising the states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have had the least political mobilisation, largely coming under the sway of funded NGOs with its development and campaign approach. Kerala has had significant presence of people's organisations and struggles.

The north-eastern region presents a picture of strong mass-based membership organisations and student's unions coexisting with armed national liberation groups.⁹⁶ There are several non-registered strong mass-based organisations, movements and student's unions primarily taking up the issue of right to self-determination, but a common platform of these organisations/movements have been absent. Most of these organisations are ethnic-based and some of the oldest ones are the Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (covering Naga Areas), Borok People's Human Rights Organisation (Tripura) and The Autonomous State Demand Committee (Assam). Among the students' unions, some of the most prominent ones are: the All Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union (Arunachal Pradesh), Naga Students' Federation (covering Naga areas), Khasi Students' Union (Meghalaya) and Twipra Students' Federation (Tripura). There has also been strong presence of ethnic-based women's movements in the region such as the Naga Women's Union, Ka Lympung ki Seng Kynthei (Meghalaya) and Bodo Women's Justice Forum (Assam). Over the years more such women's

⁹⁴ For details see www.forestrightsact.com accessed on 11 December 2011.

⁹⁵ For details see <http://www.icitp-nez.org/About%20us.html> accessed on 11 December 2011.

⁹⁶ Bijoy, C.R. et al. 2010, Op Cit., p.28-29.

movements/organisations have come into existence and the Indigenous Women's Forum of north-east India was formed in 2007 as the only indigenous organisation at the north-east level. There are also new formations and issue-based network in the recent times, such as the Krishak Mukti Sangram Samiti (KMSS) and the North East Peoples Alliance (NEPA) taking up issues related to development aggression even though they may not be exclusively of indigenous organisations.

6. IFAD's Work In India With Indigenous Peoples

India has been amongst the major beneficiaries of IFAD through its projects for rural development, tribal development, women's empowerment, natural resource management and rural finance.

Since 1979, 24 programmes and projects have been approved for loans of about US\$ 746.4 million. Its strategy has been to improve access to economic and social resources of the rural poor through enhancing 'capacities to establish and manage their own institutions'. It supports self-help groups, community institutions and village development associations in tribal and non-tribal areas that work in synergy with local self-governments⁹⁷. The World Food Programme co-financed US\$10.0 million partnering IFAD for food assistance targeting the poorest household. The Department for International Development (United Kingdom) co-financed the IFAD-assisted tribal empowerment project in Odisha up to the mid-term. IFAD co-financed a recently closed rural women's empowerment project with the World Bank. IFAD has been working with over two-dozen non-governmental organisations on women's development projects. It has also been working with both private and public financial institutions. Its partnership with the government agencies too has been strong.

Of the 24 programmes and projects completed or ongoing or approved in India, the following have been specifically designed to address the development of tribal people and their areas.

1. Orissa Tribal Development Project (1988-1997)
2. Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project (1991-1998)
3. Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (1994-2003)
4. North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas (1999-2008) & (2010-2015)
5. Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme (2001-2012)
6. Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (2003-2013)
7. Meghalaya Livelihoods Improvement Project for the Himalayas (2004-2013).

Thus, IFAD has worked/is working in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya with 54 major tribal groups, of which 11 tribal groups are the PTGs.

The following are the most recent IFAD projects whose beneficiaries include indigenous peoples:

⁹⁷ IFAD in India. Available at <http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/home/tags/india> accessed on 11 December 2011.

MITIGATING POVERTY IN WESTERN RAJASTHAN PROJECT⁹⁸

Programme type	Rural Development
Programme ID	1418
Approval date	25 April 2008
Implementation period	2008 - 2014
Total cost	USD 62.3 million
IFAD loan	USD 30.4 million
IFAD grant	USD 0.6 million
Total cost benefiting ethnic minorities	Approx USD 7.7 million (IFAD loan USD 3.7 million)
Executive agencies	Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of Rajasthan
Indigenous beneficiaries	Bhil, Damor, Dhanka, Garasia, Kathodi, Kokna, Kolidhor, Mina, Naikda, Patelia Seharla

Background

The project is aligned with the three strategic thrusts of the country strategic opportunities paper for India: building grass-roots institutions; promoting and securing access of marginalized groups to resources; and promoting the diversification of livelihood opportunities within the on- and off-farm sectors. The project is also fully aligned with the strategic objectives of the IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010.

Project Area

Rajasthan is India's largest state with a population of 56 million, 75% of whom live in rural areas. Its proportion of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled tribes (ST) at 17.2% and 12.6% respectively, is higher than that of the national average. Almost a third of Rajasthan is classified as "wastelands" of which half of these are deemed "cultivable wastelands." Despite having 10% of the country's geographical area and 5.5% of its population, Rajasthan has only 1.16% of the country's surface water resources. With 60% of its area comprising semi-arid to arid regions like the Thar Desert, Rajasthan is acutely water deficient and highly vulnerable to droughts, a fairly common feature occurring in 3 out of 5 years. The state's GDP always affected by fluctuations in annual rainfall.

The project area (six districts of Western Rajasthan, namely Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and Jalor) is characterized by a harsh and arid climate with low and erratic rainfall. Drought is becoming an increasingly recurrent phenomenon, occurring once every three years. The core problems are:

- Severe water insecurity;
- Poor agricultural and livestock productivity;
- Limited income-generating opportunities;
- A social system that discriminates against women and the disadvantaged.

The society in Western Rajasthan, in line with the society in the state as a whole, is by and large, patrilineal and patrilocal. Thus there is a natural preference for the male child. This results in discrimination against the girl child right from the beginning - be it in the matter of food, nutrition, healthcare and education or freedom, rights and justice. Though the Constitution stipulates equality for all

⁹⁸ Source: President's report [EB 2008/93/R.10/Rev.1]; Formulation Report (with Appendices, Annexes and Working papers), November 2007; Appraisal Report; Last update: February 2010

citizens, irrespective of gender, caste religion, race and place of birth, the concept of equality is something that women in the area cannot even dare to dream of, leave alone striving for it.

The Scheduled Tribes forms a major population chunk in Abu Road block of Sirohi district. The major tribal castes residing in the area are Bhil, Garasia and Nayaks. Today most of the Bhils are landless labours, around 70% of them live below poverty line.

Benefiting

In accordance with the IFAD Targeting Policy, the project will target an estimated 95,000 poor households headed by landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, owners of marginal land or wastelands, traditional artisans, women, or young people with no employable skill sets. In addition, participatory wealth ranking will be carried out in every village to identify additional non-below poverty line (BPL) poor people who are eligible to receive project support as identified by a community based wealth ranking exercise ratified by the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

Project Objective

The project has the following objectives:

- i. Organize and empower the target group through community-based organizations (self-help groups [SHGs], marketing groups, producers' companies, village development committees)
- ii. Promote income and employment opportunities while reinforcing risk-mitigating strategies
- iii. Provide access to financial services and markets.

Project Components And Activities

The project has three components:

1. Strengthening of grass-roots institutions through the formation of sustainable grass-roots institutions, such as SHGs and marketing groups.

The component is divided in 2 sub-components:

- The Mobilization and Capacity Building subcomponent seeks to promote inclusion (gender, social, economic, financial and developmental) by empowering and organizing the target group into CBOs (SHGs, MGs, CDCs, VDCs) so as to articulate, effectively represent and secure their interests. It will also secure the cooperation of the non-target groups in the project area by mobilizing them to identify community wide needs and facilitating the obtaining of resources from government agencies with a small augmentation from the project if necessary. Competent and reputed NGOs will mobilize the target group.
- The Community Infrastructure Development Fund (CIDF) seeks to mitigate the effects of drought, stabilize current livelihood strategies and enhance productivity. Measures include farm bunds, farm ponds, soil amelioration, horticulture, open dug wells, drip irrigation, silvipastoral plantations, fodder processing and storage facilities, etc.

2. Livelihood support and increased agricultural productivity through the introduction of improved practices for watershed management and farming; promotion of self-employment as well as wage employment opportunities; and diversification of income sources.

The component is divided in 2 sub-components:

- The Income Generation, Marketing and Employment Creation sub-component seeks to grow SHGs into Marketing Groups to improve farm-gate prices and develop

appropriate linkages with the private sector; improve productivity in agricultural and livestock operations; expand employment opportunities on a demand-driven basis but also for selected industries experiencing growth, such as construction, tourism, handicrafts and transportation, targeted at youth from the poorest households; develop viable off-farm IGAs and develop partnerships between local village level entrepreneurs and the poor households on a pilot basis.

- The Development Financial Services sub-component would establish SHGs; promote SHG-Bank linkage and enhance financial services availability to SHGs.

3. Project management.

This component envisages the establishment of a Programme Management Unit (PMU) at Jodhpur under the Divisional Commissioner, Jodhpur and District Programme Management Units (DPMU) in each of the 6 districts; Block level programme implementation units to be managed by NGOs in collaboration with the BDOs in the respective Panchayat Samitis of the project Blocks; capacity building of the executing and the implementing agencies and establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation systems.

Strategy

The project has been designed with enabling measures to achieve effective targeting and to ensure that the empowerment process – reflected in the project’s name – is inclusive of the poorest. The project approach will be based on effective participation, awareness-raising, good governance and investments in sustainable grass-roots institutions. Further, the project will support local governance structures and develop synergies with ongoing government programmes.

At the request of the Government of Rajasthan, the project will initially cover one block in each of the six districts. Based on the successful performance of the project, the Government will scale up project activities in the remaining blocks.

Innovative Features

The project includes a number of innovations, namely:

- A new approach in market-driven developments;
- Partnership with the Marwar Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Sir Ratan Tata Trust;
- Promotion of marketing groups as second-level institutions;
- Internalization of equity concerns within existing institutions;
- Introduction of institutional mechanisms to achieve convergence with Government of India schemes, including the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; and
- Piloting low-cost schemes for health insurance and dairy animal insurance.

TEJASWINI RURAL WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME⁹⁹

Programme type	Rural Women Empowerment
Programme ID	1314
Approval date	13 December 2005
Implementation period	2007 - 2015
Total cost	USD 208.7 million.

⁹⁹ Source: President’s report [EB 2005/86/R.23/Rev.1]; Appraisal report [report no. 1899-IN] December 2006; Supervision report [Report No. 2014-IN, 8 – 19 September 2008]; Joint Review Mission Reports (in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh), 2009; Last update: March 2010

IFAD loan	USD 39.5 million
Total cost benefiting ethnic minorities	Approx USD 104.4 million (IFAD loan USD 19.7 million)
Executive agencies	Maharashtra: Maharashtra Women's Development Corporation Madhya Pradesh: Madhya Pradesh Women's Finance and Development Corporation
Indigenous beneficiaries	Gond, Bhil, Baiga, Korku, Bhariya, Halba, Kaul, <u>Mariya</u> , <u>Sahariya</u> , Bhils, Mahadeo Kolis, Gonds and Warlis

Background

The programme is in line with India's Five-Year Plan (2002-07), and focuses on women's development, building on lessons learned from the earlier IFAD assisted Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project, Maharashtra Rural Credit Project, and multi-state Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project. These operations have shown that women's self-help groups are an effective means of improving the living conditions of poor households.

Programme Area

The programme area comprises the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. It covers all 33 rural districts of Maharashtra, and about 10,000 villages out of the total of 43,000. However, the activities to be funded by the programme tend to concentrate on the 16 tribal districts and other backward areas. In Madhya Pradesh, the programme will be implemented initially in six districts including the three districts in the tribal-dominated southeast of the state (Balaghat, Dindori and Mandla) and then in three other districts (Panna, Chhattarpur and Tikangarh) in the north-east of the state.

Benefiting

The programme directly benefits poor women self-help groups (SHGs) members and their households and targets 74,675 SHGs with an average membership of 15 women per group, therefore a total of 1.12 million women benefit from the programme. With about 5.5 persons per household, poor household members benefiting from the programme amount to 6.16 million. Indirect beneficiaries include banks, microfinance institutions (who benefit from an improved customer base) and implementing agencies (MAVIM, the Madhya Pradesh Women's Finance and Development Corporation - MVVN -, NGOs and service providers) receiving institutional support from the programme.

Programme Objective

The objective is to enable poor women to have a wider range of choices and opportunities in the economic, social and political spheres so they can improve their own well-being and that of their households. The programme supports and strengthens women's self-help groups and their apex organizations, and provides them with access to financial services, fostering linkages with banks and supporting microfinance institutions.

Programme Components And Activities

The programme has five components:

1. Grass-roots Institution-Building

The programme works to strengthen or reorganize established women's SHGs, or mobilize new groups. Programme funds for training group members and leaders in the concept of self-help, empowerment, entitlements, financial management, participatory monitoring and leadership will be gradually phased out by year 6, and location staff will be absorbed by SHG federations (or other income-generating service organizations). At a more local level, SHGs may form village-level committees as forums for local planning, resource allocation, and gender and governance issues. SHG activity clusters may also be formed for economic activities involving members from more than one SHG, such as marketing for milk collection centres.

As of 2009 in Maharashtra: MAVIM has promoted 9207 (39%) new groups against the plan of 24,000 during the first four years of the project period. The quality of the groups visited by the 2009 mission team was found to be superior with greater involvement and enthusiasm of women. There is a higher sense of ownership by the women in the activities of Village Level Committees (VLCs) and Community-managed Resource Centres (CMRCs). It is significant to note that the groups have started contributing service fees to meet the costs of CMRCs. Given the focus to build VLCs and CMRCs to be owned and managed by SHGs the process of new group formation needs to be completed as planned so that there is enough time available to groom the SHGs to manage and sustain the institutions promoted.

As of 2009 in Madhya Pradesh: Self-help groups: 11,263 SHGs have been formed with 1,42,923 members against a target of 12000 SHGs with 1,80,000 members. A number of SHGs have less than the expected average of 15 members. The Community Mobilisers (CM), Community Accountants (CA) and Group Accountants over all have done a good job. The Mission however, noticed that the CMs and CAs tend to dominate the proceedings of the meetings. The CMs need to play a supportive role during meetings and ensure that each meeting appoints a Chairperson who conducts the proceedings. All meetings should start with an agenda drawn up by the members. The meetings should also have other items on the agenda which includes people's priorities like water, health and employment as well as the project's agenda to introduce literacy, sanitation, numeracy, domestic violence and gender balance. This is part of capacity building. Participation is the key to empowerment. The dynamics of effective participation by all members in the group generates confidence to take decisions and to manage the group's affairs. The responsibility of the leaders and of the CMs is to ensure that all the members participate.

The staff have taken measures to encourage internal lending. In all, 41273 loans have been given by the groups to members. The number of borrowers is 30357 which indicate that some have taken already more than one loan. There is a difference in the volume of lending, the number of loans in the northern 3 districts totals 11581 while in the 3 southern Districts it totals 29692. This further confirms the mission's assessment that the northern districts are under greater stress and have fewer avenues for investments and employment. However, even in groups where lending has started over six months ago, there is a considerable amount retained by the SHGs in their safety box and bank accounts in all the districts. The purposes of loans are for health, agriculture, food, education and repair of house and pump sets. There are a few examples of group activities in Devendernagar, Gunnor and Amanganj. The groups borrow for group activities mainly agriculture on land which the groups have taken on lease. Overall indicators of the success of livelihood interventions by the project are: a) a decreasing trend in the

number of loans for food, clothes; b) increasing trend in the number and size of loans for livelihoods including trading; c) increasing trend in loans for education and for training in off farm skills which are medium to long term investments. The practice of borrowing from SHGs to repay high cost loans from private sources has also emerged in several districts. In the south women are redeeming their mortgaged jewels; in the north the practice of taking loans from private money lenders before migrating has reduced; they now borrow from the SHGs. This helps to increase capital in the hands of the poor and must not be discouraged.

Village level Committees: The 2009 Mission noticed that the speed with which VLCs have been set up in all villages may be a little too fast. The demand for a VLC needs to come from the SHGs. At present the VLC gives the impression of being a project imposed initiative. The Mission met a few VLCs and was happy to note that they are functioning as fora or platforms as envisaged in the Appraisal. They need to develop their own rules regarding frequency of meetings and take on functions decided by the SHGs not by the Project management. Facilitation should be done by the Location staff.

Trainings for staff and service delivery providers related to peoples institutions: Since the last mission (2008), there have been a number of trainings for SHGs, Community Mobilisers, Community Accountants and Location Coordinators on gender sensitization, government schemes, women's issues, social justice and equity, and general women's health issues. The mission noticed that women were more aware of health issues and that the training for service providers has had an impact on the quality of organizational systems in the groups. However the mission noticed that more work is needed on the training of group members. There is a strong need to conduct refresher courses for the CMs to deal with real life situations in order for them to be able to give the required handholding to the groups. It was also observed in many groups, that women were moving faster than what the CM skills could support. Hence there is a need to work at enhancing the skills of the CM and Location Staff to be able to respond adequately to the growing needs of the women. Training of para vets, health workers and para agricultural extension staff has still to take off. The mission also observed that unless all the staff and visitors to the field have a basic grasp of agriculture and related activities they are not able to relate and build a rapport with the people. Trainings for staff in these areas should be provided.

2. Microfinance services

The programme enables SHG members to avail of microfinance services via:

- (i) Generation of SHG savings and lending these funds to group members
- (ii) Linking of the SHG to a bank or other financial institution to enable the group to access a larger volume of loan funds; and (iii) linking with insurance companies for insurance services.

As of 2009 in Maharashtra: During the last year about 5200 groups have increased their regular savings contribution and 17,000 women have contributed additional savings within their groups and in post offices and banks. Apart from their own savings contributed by members, SHGs avail credit from banks and MFIs for internal lending to meet the credit needs of members. A total of 39,015 SHGs were linked with banks till date and a total of Rs 123 crores of credit is availed by groups against the plan of Rs 270

crores during the last two years. MAVIM has made efforts to include the project requirement into the State Level Bank Committee (SLBC) and sensitise bankers by organising workshops and meetings. While many of the groups were not linked for the first time and even if linked the loan volumes are too low. The progress on repeat loans is not uniform across districts. The overall status of eligible groups linked with banks remains 30-40% both at district and MAVIM level. MAVIM has also initiated a process to leverage the interest subsidy scheme to link SHGs with banks. It is advised to provide the interest subsidy as an incentive only for the groups which have successfully repaid the loans as a back end subsidy on certification by banks to encourage a culture of repayment.

As of 2009 in Madhya Pradesh: The mission met several Bankers in all the Districts. They are positive as regards lending to SHGs but tend to adopt the same strategy for SGSY (National Poverty Alleviation Programme) and the SHG-Bank Linkage Program. Private for profit NBFCs have also started operations in some areas. The FNGOs report that they are selecting a few enterprising members from each SHG and providing them loans which tend to break-up the SHG.

3. Livelihood and Enterprise Development

This component has three subcomponents:

- (i) Livelihood skill development which aims to boost the livelihoods of all SHG members at the local level
- (ii) Enterprise and market linkages that aims to encourage higher volumes of production that better address the needs of larger and more distant markets
- (iii) Marketing support that works to provide other marketing support.

As of 2009 in Maharashtra: There are six Livelihoods Officers (LOs) working at field level against the plan of 11. Each LO has to cover 3 districts to promote and monitor livelihoods activities. These LOs spend approximately one week in each district. Currently given the limited human resources, the efforts are spread thinly across with little scope for focused interventions. Hence, it is recommended to make concentrated effort in a few selected districts and blocks to demonstrate few pilot projects based on the detailed analysis of the sub sector studies and viability of the activities over the next two years with clear focus and outputs. Document these processes to capture the learning, for further replication to other districts.

The Sahayoginis are assisting and encouraging women to undertake different Income Generating Activities. Though, their social skills are undoubtedly very high, the livelihood and business development skills need further improvement. With a limited perspective on livelihoods, they can be a hindering factor for promoting livelihoods and enterprise development. It is recommended to promote concept of community based resource persons as service providers in technical areas of livelihoods development. MAVIM could identify local people with leadership skills who have undergone through the process of implementing specific livelihood activities successfully, and can build their capacities to become a local resource person in that specific activity. MAVIM could also identify some specific service sector areas (like para-veterinary), and build skills of identified Sahayoginis or other local persons. MAVIM has conducted more than 58,000 EAPs and about 16,000 skill development training programmes for SHG members. However, the number

of participants taking-up productive activities after the training has been relatively low with high drop-outs.

As of 2009 in Madhya Pradesh: Since the Project has made no provision for infrastructure like wells and market locations which are required if agriculture is to be stabilized and productivity and diversification for the market increased, the project staff and FNGOs are making efforts to raise resources especially for wells from Government programs. About 775 members in 231 SHGs have received training and inputs from the Agricultural department, 3876 members in 871 SHGs from the Horticultural department and 1145 in 330 SHGs from the Panchayat which includes grants for wells under Kapil Dhara. Each village has a periodical haat where traders from outside sell their non farm products and locals sell vegetables and forest produce.

There are a large number of landless families who need employment. Tejaswini does not incorporate the Food for Work program which provides wage employment which is critical in the initial stages of the project till the poor find opportunities for self-employment. The RNGO/NGOs suggested a consortium of all the FNGOs and RNGO working in the District that would promote livelihood activities according to their expertise and experience. This proposal needs to be considered in all districts as it has the advantage of engaging institutions which have already established good rapport with people. Meanwhile initiatives for larger sub sector activities including a preliminary study could be undertaken independently. This analysis would help the interventions to focus in providing inputs to use water efficiently through drip irrigation, improve organic content of soils through compost and vermi compost, conserve water through appropriate bunding, construct low cost open wells for protective irrigation, provide basic veterinary care through barefoot veterinarians etc. These activities can be supported through small loans from the SHGs, grants from government programs and peoples contribution in labor.

4. Women's Empowerment and Social Equity

This component aims at reinforcing empowerment processes by enhancing women's capacities through demand-driven training and support, by sensitizing men and social institutions to reduce resistance to transformation in women's roles, and by leveraging the benefits of progressive legislation and schemes of the state governments.

As of 2009 in Maharashtra: Overall, there is much visibility on the field, of the movement of women towards a semblance of emancipation. There have been instances of SHG members being elected as Panchayat members and in various para legal village level informal committees. Women are vocal about the shift in decision making at the household level and in many cases joint ownership of homestead land had been registered in the last one year. It was seen in the Marathwada area visited by the 2009 Mission that through the sustained SHG programme, many women had completely shifted from daily wage labour to homestead livelihoods. Women's drudgery reduction has been addressed through diverse activities. However such activities have several social implications and may not address the needs of the target group of Tejaswini Programme. Issues such as water and sanitation, collection of fuelwood etc are areas where more attention and efforts are needed for intervention in this critical component.

As of 2009 in Madhya Pradesh: Overall, the progress of this component is very unsatisfactory. For the period from April to September 2009, as per the AWPB, there has been little done in this component apart from trainings for the location staff and one study on violence against women. The total budget for the year is Rs 104.02 lakhs out of which only 5.85 lakhs has been utilised and this is due to administrative delays in the implementation of the planned and approved activities. This is a serious issue to consider firstly, that this is a women's empowerment programme in a state that has recorded among the lowest levels of gender equality in the Human Development Index of the country and secondly, due to the non-implementation of the planned activities, the movement of building up of the confidence levels of decision making of the women has been neglected.

The Gender Cross Cutting Group has developed a gender strategy for the programme. The main issues identified for work are: accessing social security schemes for the vulnerable women (widows, single women headed households, ultra poor women); women's participation in political arenas like gram sabhas and increased women's representation in such bodies; literacy for tribal women; and overall legal literacy for women. The group has advised the programme unit not to address all issues in all districts at the same time but to have specific interventions in districts with relevant issues.

5. Programme Management and Institutional Support

Maharashtra: The current organizational structure of MAVIM at the state level has been strengthened by appointing a senior adviser with extensive experience in implementing large livelihood programmes. Positions at the district level are reduced as many functions transferred to location offices. Resource or lead NGOs are contracted to support the process of SHG mobilization, livelihood development and training, gender integration and health education.

As of 2009 in Maharashtra: Concept and Vision clarity of Tejaswini Programme across the Programme Management Team and communities is urgently required. It is observed that the understanding of core Tejaswini programme objectives and goals are at varying levels, as a result leading to lack of coordinated efforts. Currently MAVIM is investing considerable effort and time to achieve convergence with various schemes available from the government. Convergence needs to be made in selected areas, which are in close alignment with Tejaswini's core objectives. The existing management and technical capacity are inadequate to meet the increasing demands of the Tejaswini Programme and requires to be addressed through structured, externally facilitated training programmes and exposure visits.

Madhya Pradesh: The programme established a state programme management unit (PMU) within the MVVN in Bhopal with a programme director, a finance manager and two professionals. There is also a district PMU in each of the programme districts. Each district unit was designed to have a programme manager, a finance officer and programme/finance assistants. The field-level activities have been implemented by NGOs, which establish location offices to support SHGs.

As of 2009 in Madhya Pradesh: The complex design of Tejaswini which involves several interveners both Government and Non-Government, requires

senior and sustained management. Lack of this during the past 7 months has had a negative impact on project management. Over-all there is a general and growing dissatisfaction with emoluments especially among the field staff including all the NGOs. The project seems to be drifting and quickly needs senior and sustained leadership if it is to achieve what it aspired to, namely to be the better half of the Tejeswani program. Till date, there is no indication that any kind of M&E system was established. As part of the Loan Agreement, the programme is mandated to form an M&E system 180 days after Loan Effectiveness. But it is more than 3 years and there is still no proper M&E system in the programme to help monitor and manage the programme.

Overall:

Maharashtra: Overall impression of the 2009 mission is that progress is taking place but not at the desired pace as MAVIM needs greater strategic direction to match the demands of the programme. Further, there is a need to gear up the programme's internal systems and processes. Progress in the districts is at varying levels and MAVIM needs to ensure certain levels of uniform progress across the programme. Given MAVIM's achievement in building a widespread social capital, there is great potential and promise ahead in Tejaswini, which can be realised if adequate measures are taken in a timely and urgent manner.

Madhya Pradesh: Tejaswini started well. However as the project was gathering steam to take off, change of the Project Director and the unsettled situation since May 2009 has slowed the process down and undermined its focus. At present, it is the finance unit which really runs the project since all activities need to be cleared by finance. There is no effective leadership to take decisions required in projects like Tejaswini which are focused on empowerment and change which sometimes do not fit into a financial management culture. The strengths of Tejaswini at present are really at the District levels but the program is so centralized in terms of clearance for any activities including training, that the Districts are also not able to work as they would like to. The FNGOs have continued to provide training though at a slower pace due to several administrative hurdles which need to be removed. The field base however is sound, and with the support of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and good leadership, the project will take off quickly.

Strategy

IFAD's strategic thrust in India is to finance specially targeted programmes aimed at improving the livelihoods of the poorest segments of the population – scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women – by:

- (i) Building the capacity of the grass-roots institutions of the target groups and supporting agencies
- (ii) Promoting their access to, and protecting their interests in, natural resources
- (iii) Promoting and diversifying livelihoods.

Lessons Learned

There is the need to involve SHGs proactively in participants' selection for training and follow-ups. MAVIM could consider devising a strategy where the SHGs take a pro-active role in identifying and nominating interested persons for specific training on livelihood activities. The SHGs shall also conduct regular monitoring to ensure that these trained persons are successfully following those activities.

The current Management Information System focuses primarily on financial aspects of the groups. However, given the significance of the social empowerment component in Tejaswini Programme, it is important to design suitable indicators and integrate the same into the existing M&E system. The gender specialist along with the district teams should develop social indicators and systems of monitoring the same.

There is an urgent requirement to look at all the informal institutions being created at village level to develop a synergy among them for holistic village development.

The gender strategy needs further elaboration with measurable outcomes and outputs. Additionally, the livelihoods strategy needs to have a gendered approach and there is a need to involve men in supporting women in their empowerment process.

ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME¹⁰⁰

Programme type	Rural development
Project ID	1155
Approval date	23 April 2002
Implementation period	2003-2013
Total cost	USD 91.16 million
IFAD loan	USD 20 million
Amount benefiting IPs	Approx USD 55.6 million (IFAD loan USD 12.2 million)
Executing agency	Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department, Government of Odisha (in 2011 Orissa changed name to Odisha)
IPs benefiting	Bondo, Konhs, Oraon and Saoras

Programme Area

In contrast to the first Orissa Tribal Development Project, which focused intensively on one zone (Kashipur), this programme covers numerous disadvantaged zones in contiguous districts. Odisha has the second-largest tribal community in India, accounting for 22 per cent of the population. It also has the largest diversity of tribal communities in the country, with 62 tribal groups.

The programme focuses on the most deprived tribal areas in south-west Odisha, covering 30 blocks and 360 microwatersheds. A natural microwatershed is taken as the unit of planning for all programme activities.

Benefiting

Odisha has a total rural population of 1.4 million people, with three fourths of the population living below the poverty line. About 338,000 people in 1,080 villages will directly benefit from the programme. The programme area comprises four principal tribal groups (the Bondo, Kondhs, Oraon and Saoras) representing 61 per cent of the total population. Some 12 per cent are from the scheduled castes.

The project provides for seeking out and working with the most vulnerable. Its translation on the ground, however, depends on the processes followed. As the entire population is very poor there is a danger that the most vulnerable might escape attention. The 2009 Mission came across instances of widows not borrowing from self-help groups (SHGs) even as others had borrowed. Without facilitation,

¹⁰⁰ Source: Appraisal Report, IFAD, January 2002; President's Report, 23 April 2002; Joint Review Mission, November 2009. Last update: March 2010

SHGs, village development committees (VDCs) and village level sub-committees (VLSCs) may not seek out the most vulnerable. Also, since the project brings in large investments for physical infrastructure, which is the priority of the majority, the question of seeking out the most vulnerable can fall through the cracks unless specifically highlighted. Finally, widespread illiteracy and the resultant language barrier inhibit project personnel from interacting with the poorest as they are least likely to speak Oriya and generally stay in the shadows. The 2009 Mission recommended special attention to be paid to this issue not only in quantitative monitoring but also while training personnel, volunteers and community based organisations (CBOs) leaders.

Programme Objective

The programme aims at empowering tribal peoples and enabling them to enhance their food security, increase their incomes and improve their overall quality of life. To achieve these objectives, it is introducing more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of improved watershed management, more productive and environmentally sound agricultural practices, and off-farm/non-farm enterprise development schemes.

Programme Components And Activities

1. Capacity-building for empowerment

The programme is empowering the community to establish viable, equitable and sustainable village institutions, capable of: (i) continuing the development process and integrating into the grass-roots units of self-government (panchayati raj) institutions (); (ii) reinforcing women's role as partners in development; (iii) realigning the traditional and modern power structures so that they reflect the interests of the entire community; and (iv) generating a sense of community ownership of the development process.

The main objectives of this component are to: (i) create effective mechanisms for fostering real community-level decision-making; (ii) strengthen the capabilities of communities and special interest groups so that they can handle the launching and management of their own development and even assist other communities to do the same; and (iii) strengthen the capabilities of the support agencies, both government and non-governmental, responsible for assisting the communities in their development efforts.

To achieve these objectives, the programme adopts a sequential approach to community mobilization and community institution building, starting with the development of activities with small interest groups and marginal households (such as self-help groups [SHGs], NTFP collectors and health groups). This is enabling the poor to participate and build their capacities prior to the larger microplanning exercise for the watershed development activities and the implementation of the Palli Sabha Resource Management Plan. Once these groups have gained experience, their leaders form the nucleus of the village development committees. These committees need to be broad-based and representative of all sections of the community, with women making up at least 50 per cent of the membership. They are responsible for managing the village development funds, through which the activities planned under the Palli Sabha Resource Management Plan is financed.

As of 2009, the project has formed 349 village development committees (VDCs), 846 village level sub-committees (VLSCs) and 777 Village Level Financial and Social Audit Sub-Committees across project villages; 248 VDCs now registered are eligible to receive project funds. The project has promoted or adopted 3,732 SHGs, mostly of women, and 6,789 Users' Groups.

As the community based organizations (CBOs) have to carry out project-related tasks and report to the project and the Watershed Development Team (WDT) members are mostly not conversant with local dialects, there is a tendency to promote the literate as leaders and volunteers, through whom interaction occurs with the community. This can unwittingly create gate-keepers, introduce differentiation in hitherto homogenous communities, inhibit transparency and eventually hurt post-project sustainability of the CBOs. Rotational leadership needs to be pursued and continually monitored. Simultaneously, training needs to be imparted on issues of democratic governance in CBOs and inclusion of the most marginal and least vocal. Low levels of literacy in the project villages also inhibit proper record keeping and may affect transparency with regard to financial transactions.

The quality of WDT personnel is highly variable and generally poor and the fixed composition of the WDT needs re-examining. WDT personnel in most cases lack diagnostic and design capability and can hardly be called experts. Ideally, a team comprising of agriculture engineers, agriculture graduates and persons trained/experienced in Community Development would best serve the purpose. Extension and community mobilisation work in villages ought to be done by WDT members and village functionaries/volunteer(s)/community resource person(s) be chosen by the people, including the level and mode of payment of remuneration, if any, as and when the need arises.

2. *Village Development & Livelihoods Plan (VDLP)*: VDLPs have been prepared in all villages in the old districts and initiated in the new districts. While VDLPs are being made through participatory processes, the content largely is driven by a menu of concrete activities, such as water diversion structures, water harvesting structures, etc. Watershed Development Teams (WDTs) have limited capacity to guide village communities to develop comprehensive natural resource development and livelihood plans, combining a diagnosis of the ground situation with people's vision/aspirations to address the needs of all. Several NGOs were in the past involved in assisting district administrations, including in Odisha, to prepare perspective plans under Backward Area Grant Fund (BRGF). The project might commission their services to build the capacity of WDTs in developing perspective plans.

Though the VDLPs are supposed to be perspective plans for the villages/watersheds without regard to sources of funds and services, and while the needs are in some cases identified, concrete plans largely focus on what can be done with the resources available under the project. Since other government departments are not involved and have their own allocation and implementation procedures, it is not possible to incorporate resources and services potentially available from other departments to bring about convergence.

Project funds as per the AWPB are transferred to the account of the VDC (registered as a Society under the Societies Act 1860) operated by the President, Secretary and Treasurer. While detailed accounts of the VDC are maintained by the Secretary, the very poor literacy in the project villages comes in the way of true transparency.

3. *Livelihood enhancement*

The programme established a land and water management fund that finances watershed development works selected by the communities with the guidance of technical experts. The programme adopts a holistic approach to micro-

watershed development, with both engineers and agricultural experts engaging with the community from the outset.

Similarly, it establishes a flexible participatory forest management (PFM) fund to finance a mix of natural and artificial regeneration of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and other species selected by the community. In addition, it funds the establishment costs and training of PFM committees, formation of micro-plans, demarcation of areas, establishment of nurseries, action research and studies, the regeneration of NTFPs, and support to NTFP marketing and processing. Participatory forest management activities are implemented by user groups, preferably comprising the entire community. These groups form a participatory forest management subcommittee (PFMSC) of the village development committee, which undertakes microplanning and forest treatment works. The village development committee selects members of the PFMSC to receive training and subsequently provides guidance for implementation of the forest treatment works. Existing forest protection committees formed by the Forest Department will be transformed into the PFMSC. The Forest Department is providing guidance to the community on the various technical options that are feasible. The facilitating NGO and forest staff in the watershed development team is responsible for providing ongoing guidance and supervision to the PFMSC.

Agricultural/horticultural development is based on demand-driven interventions aimed at maximizing the use of harvested water and soil conservation resulting from the land development activities and is promoted through training and demonstrations in improved cultural practices, improved varieties, changes in cropping sequences and rotation, and through conversion of shifting cultivation (podu) to settled cultivation on podu sites through mixed tree and annual crops. The programme also provides for the selection and training of village agricultural volunteers, adaptive on-farm research, value addition in agriculture through marketing and other support services, local technical assistance and enhanced mobility. It takes into account the current practices and experience of the tribal population. The programme's livestock and agricultural development activities include training livestock link workers to carry out vaccinations and simple diagnosis and treatment, enhancing the reliability of the existing cold chain and establishing a veterinary drugs fund. The focus is mainly on small stock – poultry, pigs and goats – and on fish farming.

To enhance rural financial services, the programme supports the promotion and capacity building of existing/new SHGs by complementing members' savings and facilitating linkages with formal financial institutions. It creates a small corpus of funds at the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) level to provide loans to SHGs, provide entrepreneurial and skills training and support facilities for beneficiaries (particularly those engaged in non-farm activities) and promote awareness-raising of tribal communities among bankers. Since the programme links SHGs with the existing system of credit, no on-lending from the programme fund is proposed. The programme also established a flexible community infrastructure fund, mainly to fill critical gaps in the provision of key infrastructure. Infrastructure eligible for financing include, but is not limited to, drinking water supply, village road upgrading, storage facilities (food banks, public distribution system supplies, NTFP/agricultural products), worksheds for community/user groups undertaking non-farm activities, and economic infrastructure (e.g. mills and expellers managed by SHGs or the community, and community buildings)

4. *Land and Water Management(as of 2009)*: Soil and water conservation has been the key project focus, bringing 3,558 ha of non-arable land into cultivation through land development and creating 9,203 ha of irrigation potential to benefit 10,701 households by building 4,065 water harvesting structures. Significant reduction in shifting cultivation (Podu) has been reported. Generally seen as a positive development, its effect on human nutrition needs to be studied since millets, a key source of nutrition for tribal people were produced through Podu. User Groups need to be strengthened and formalised, with suitable norms for water charges and appropriate linkage with the VLSC/VDC for long term sustainability.
5. *Agriculture Development*: Agriculture development is a weak link and needs considerable attention to make use of the newly developed water resources to enhance productivity and livelihoods. The positive results of demonstrations need extension across all project areas in a campaign mode to enhance productivity of main crops, such as paddy, millets and niger. System of Rice Intensification (SRI) has nearly doubled paddy yield, and needs to be promoted in a campaign mode through exposure, farmers' training and provision of necessary support, such as supply of weeders. The principles of SRI have been adopted in millets in other parts of the country and could be brought on board. Given the terrain and the nutritional importance of millets in the region, systematic promotion of millets is strongly recommended with better seeds and farming practices, such as SMI. Vegetable cultivation has picked up with irrigation and new vegetables are being introduced. Selected women, rather than SHGs, could be trained as nursery entrepreneurs to produce and sell quality saplings. Attention should be paid to improve cultivation of various creeper based vegetables and tubers as those are part of the local culture. Care needs to be exercised to ensure that this naturally organic region does not begin using chemicals with the introduction of vegetables which are prone to pests. A few villages have already begun using chemicals. Therefore, promotion of bio-pesticides and composting needs to be taken up in earnest. Trials are being conducted on groundnut. It is a cash crop with expensive inputs and not suited to the tribal economy at this juncture. The quality of demonstrations was not very good. Instead, various pulses like black gram and lentils, oilseeds like sesame and mustard, various local beans and millets, and tuber crops need to be given the pride of place in research, trials, extension and publicity.
6. *Horticulture Development*: Horticulture plantation in an area of 266 ha using 32,000 seedlings is performing well. Summer irrigation would be critical for success and pitcher technique could be used for the same. Plantations on slopes need to be protected against soil erosion. The team should visit the Wadi programme in South Gujarat in similar hilly terrain. The linkage with NABARD to promote horticulture under their Tribal Development Fund is a good development and a few FNGOs have already tied up with the programme. As this is a long term scheme, OTELP could play a strong role to link all FNGOs with the programme as part of the sustainability strategy. Intercropping with legumes like black gram and organic mulching should be integrated with horticulture.
7. *Livestock and Aquaculture Development*: Animal health camps and vaccination have been taken up across projects and have proven useful. Breed improvement was initiated in 2008. Goat rearing and poultry have been

taken up with 600 landless households leading to average household income increases of about Rs 2,000. Goat rearing is popular and the project needs to develop a comprehensive model, incorporating issues like proper housing, veterinary care, credit, insurance, feeding and marketing. Lack of robust preventive veterinary care system can wreak havoc as villages are inaccessible. The present system is rudimentary as the para-vets promoted under the project need much handholding and grooming. New goat (Sirohi) and poultry (Banjara) breeds are being promoted in the project but no attempt has been made to improve the productivity of local breeds. The Black Bengal breed of goats might be more suitable here than Sirohi and needs to be tried. Fodder promotion, especially tree forage for goats needs focused attention for livestock rearing to become a significant livelihood, especially for the landless. Fishery has been taken up with SHGs in tanks constructed for pisciculture. The same needs to be tried in natural water bodies, including those created by the project.

8. *Joint Forest Management and Forest Rights Act*: The project villages are mostly surrounded by forests with nearly 20-30 percent watershed area under forest and 211 Van Suraksha Samitis (VSS) formed to protect 27,600 ha forest; 211 forest development micro-plans have been approved and are under implementation. The JFM needs to be more proactive with the forest department providing the VSS an effective role in management and a move towards implementation of Panchayats Act to Scheduled Areas (PESA). The JFM committees now play no role in species selection in forest plantations and other matters pertaining to the management of forests. Recording of rights under the FRA is underway with mixed reactions from the people. Many are yet to receive their titles even when the documents had been submitted long back, for example in Kalahandi. The demarcation and allocation of Reserve Forest has not been done in many places and the land area given is not adequate to make a living in many cases. The project needs to take up focused work for the development of land assigned under FRA to bring about livelihood enhancement with ecological security.

9. *Nutrition and Health*: Promotion of drinking water and sanitation in a few project villages is to be applauded as it would significantly improve community health while reducing drudgery for women and girl children. This needs to be taken up in all watersheds through convergence with the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation scheme. Promotion of vegetables on homestead land and overall better utilisation of the same needs more focused attention as it would contribute to nutrition security. The agriculture programme needs to pay attention to crops that presently make the food basket of the people.

10. *Support for policy initiatives*

Since the identification of the programme, the government of Odisha has taken some important steps to address a number of key policy issues. Through its support for policy initiatives component, therefore, the programme supports the operationalization of these initiatives by: (i) providing a legal defence fund to assist tribals and NGOs in pursuit of land alienation/restoration cases; (ii) establishing mobile squads for detection of cases and enforcement of land restoration; and (iii) funding land surveying. It also provides funding for studies on key policy issues and engages in dialogue with the Odisha government on other unresolved policy areas in the context of an agreed timetable for action.

11. *Climate Change*

Although not specifically designed to address the climate change issues, field observations showed that the project is already addressing many of the issues relating to climate change. While many of these activities are climate mitigative in nature such as promotion of vermicompost, promotion of wise use of water, solar lamps, tree plantations, etc. other activities such as promotion of dry land crops, leguminous crops, tuber crops, etc. could be broadly considered as climate change adaptation actions. Overall, there is the need for increasing awareness and appropriate actions on climate change both among the communities and project staff at all levels including the NGOs and government line departments.

12. *Rural Financial Services*

The programme supports the promotion of SHGs by complementing members' savings and facilitating linkages with formal financial institutions. It has created funds at the integrated tribal development agency level to provide loans to SHGs and provide support facilities for beneficiaries engaged in non-farm activities.

As of 2009, Bank linkages among groups are few and far between. In many cases the groups have idle cash. The utilisation of RFS also is variable across SHGs. Low literacy levels coupled with limited capacities of NGO staff seem to be the contributing factors. There is an urgent need to review and redress the issue of low credit utilisation among groups. Major differences were observed by the 2009 Mission in the records of member passbooks and Minutes/ loan books of the SHGs. There is a strong need for capacity building in record keeping. Rotational leadership is not yet started. SHG-wise need based training and exposure is required. In order to enhance the skill of rural artisans mega clusters are to be included in the programme. Collective marketing has improved the decision making processes at the group level as community members are involved at each step. It was observed that benefits accrued by the SHG through different income generating activities are not being distributed to members and get merged with the group fund. The SHGs are also not clear whether the benefits should be shared among members.

13. *Development initiatives fund (DIF)*: The programme makes provision for a DIF to provide the flexibility to move additional funds to areas of demand as expressed by communities through a participatory planning process. It will also permit the implementation of other relevant activities that may become feasible and attractive in the course of programme implementation.

As of 2009, the previous Mission had recommended setting aside 25 percent of the DIF for initiatives to assist the vulnerable families. This has been done, proposals from the field for the use of the fund have been invited and initiatives such as providing assistance for home improvements and drinking water and sanitation have begun. The 2009 Mission recommended increasing the allocation for this purpose to 50 percent so that meaningful livelihood activities can be taken up for the landless as they do not benefit from land and water resource development activities. Towards that end the Mission recommended development of model livelihood projects for the landless, such as goat rearing units, leaf plate making units, etc. Opportunities for combining the fund with other government programmes to benefit the landless and other vulnerable groups must also be explored.

14. Programme Management

Under this component, the programme finances (i) operating expenses for the programme support unit at the state level and the ITDAs; (ii) staff training costs; (iii) orientation and annual review workshops, including stakeholder workshops; (iv) setting-up of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system including process documentation; (v) development of appropriate communications methodologies taking account of local languages and folklore; and (vi) documentation of indigenous knowledge, focusing particularly on natural resource management.

As of 2009, Community Development and Organisation, Agriculture and Agriculture/Natural Resource Engineering are the key knowledge areas in this project and may be strengthened so that effective thematic support can be provided to Watershed Development Teams (WDTs). Further, the three knowledge streams must be able to work in an integrated way. Knowledge Management activities are building up in the project through formal and informal systems.

Strategy

Tribal and PTGs Development

The core aspects of tribal development in the present programme are achieving empowerment and enhancing the livelihoods. The various action areas for empowerment are expressed in the form of inclusion of socially excluded disadvantaged groups such as the landless, the women-headed households and the Primitive Tribe Groups; the socio-economic development, natural resource development, gender equity and empowerment, participation in Local Self Government and implementation of various Constitutional provisions (such as those envisaged in PESA, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), FRA) as well as allotment of land to the landless under the provisions of the various land Acts and schemes of the Government of Odisha (such as Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, Odisha Government Land Settlement Rule, Vasundhara and Mo Jami Mo Dhia). All of these are leading to Tribal Empowerment in the Project Villages.

The evidence of political empowerment is also seen in the process of participation of members from VDCs, SHGs, etc. in the Palli Sabha and statutory Panchayats, thereby strengthening PESA. Additional resources are being mobilized from NREGS, Backward Area Grant Fund (BRGF), National Health Mission (NHM), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) as well as convergence with state government schemes to implement the Village Development and Livelihoods Plan by the VDCs, with of course ample scope for increasing these opportunities substantially. These processes can be further strengthened by expanding coverage of SHGs and federating them, mobilizing and converging resources from government schemes at the Panchayat, ensuring timely land pattas under FRA to all the eligible families, ensuring registration of all under NREGS, securing social welfare schemes such as old age pension for all the eligible elders and networking the various service providers and volunteers in and across the villages. Also it calls for a much more specialised attention for the PTGs along with convergence of specialised agencies such as the Bonda Development Agency (working for the Bonda tribes, who are perhaps one of the most particularly vulnerable groups).

Policy Issues and Land Tenure

The programme is supporting the creation and implementation of land redistributive and marketing policies. Strategies include:

- Land restoration support, by fielding mobile squads and increasing the courts' capacity for disposing of cases. The programme finances the operational costs for improved detection and disposal of land alienation cases, and for monitoring enforcement of land restoration orders.
- Studies in such areas as the displacement of tribals, indebtedness, food security, marketing of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), land alienation and unrecorded land possession, and access to green bamboo. The programme has also established a policy support fund to respond to study findings.
- Conferment of ownership rights to hill slopes between 100 and 300 if communities have cultivated these lands without title for many decades. Besides supporting special surveys and the settlement process, the programme is providing technical support to villagers in the programme area, paying special attention to women.
- Non-timber forest products. The programme is addressing marketing issues and promoting value addition at the village level through processing. This involves supporting the implementation of an enabling NTFP policy; capacity-building at the village council (panchayat) level; and participatory pricing, monitoring and regulation. The programme is also promoting market yards for NTFPs, storage, a market information system, and users' groups and their federations.

IFAD has urged the Government to reconsider its eviction policy, particularly the eviction (without compensation) of indigenous communities from 120,000 hectares of land they traditionally cultivated to allow for the establishment of a cashew plantation. It has also offered to start a pilot programme (the Palli Sabha Resource Management Plan) to encourage village-level groups (palli sabhas) to manage and upgrade these plantations.

Gender

The programme is strengthening the involvement of women, particularly in community-level processes and procedures from which they are traditionally excluded. It builds up women's own activities through women's groups, particularly SHGs. In addition, it addresses strategic gender interests, such as workload and access and control over productive resources. A woman's name, together with her husband's, is recorded in a memorandum of understanding between the palli sabha and the Forest Department of Odisha, which constitutes the framework for the programme's participatory forest management activities.

However, as of 2009, almost all women in project villages have been organised into SHGs; those left out are women in recently nucleated families and the newly married. Women's participation in various community forums and CBOs is universal, though men almost always constitute a majority by one (10 out of 19 and so on) in executive bodies. Formal leadership of CBOs other than SHGs is most often male, in some cases, as the women explained during interaction, due to ignorance that they too could be chosen for these positions, and in others because of the literacy bias among project staff. Distinctly lower literacy among women, besides blocking their selection into leadership of mixed forums, also leaves them utterly dependent on men book keepers.

While women in formal leadership roles were vocal and articulate, the majority generally remained mute during interactions with the 2009 Mission. Rotational leadership among SHGs would enhance broader participation. Women in

some villages have successfully fought against rampant drinking and brewing of liquor; others have successfully advocated moderation in traditional revelry during festivals which often adversely affects economic activity, especially wage earning.

Lessons Learned

The activities initiated and investments being made by the project can at best be a beginning in the long road to socioeconomic transformation of the target population and ecological security of the region.

Convergence

Convergence of the project with government schemes like NREGS, BRGF, etc remains sporadic and dependent on the initiatives of individual district officials. For instance, in the villages visited NREGS had provided wages for only 10 to 20 days and no where was it focused on land and water resource development. Therefore systematic efforts to bring about convergence are recommended.

Since most government schemes are implemented at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level, that arrangements with the FNGO partners must be extended to neighbouring micro watersheds not covered by the project to cover entire GPs.

CBOs

Internal cohesion among members, participatory and transparent systems of government and management are necessary prerequisites for institutional sustainability. While the members of various CBOs, especially the SHGs seem to have developed a sense of stake in these bodies, widespread illiteracy is an impediment in fostering transparency with respect records and financial transactions. The literate younger members need to be encouraged and incentivised to promote literacy among members.

To remain relevant the CBOs must continue to play a meaningful role in the lives of their constituent members. In case of SHGs, this would require continued and growing access to credit for which they need to have access to banks. The VDCs similarly need to have access to finances to continue their development activities beyond the project period. Convergence with other mainstream government development programmes and various welfare schemes and integration with the Gram Panchayat would facilitate this.

Gender

Gender issues need to be systematically incorporated into village planning – in setting priorities and making choices – as well as in reporting. Innovations like drinking water, sanitation and smokeless chulhas that reduce drudgery for women need to be disseminated and taken up across watersheds through the planning process.

Women in several villages have taken up issues affecting them and the wellbeing of their families, such as ban on brewing and sale of liquor in villages. Initiatives like collective marketing have enhanced women's self-confidence. In some project villages the VDA members have taken pledges to foster the development of the entire community, such as "no one in our village will remain hungry", "no one will migrate in search of manual labour", etc. These experiences need to be extended across project villages and wider collectives through federations of CBOs need to be fostered.

Technical sustainability

The activities being promoted by the project would need services, such as in agriculture, livestock rearing, book keeping, etc. The arrangement of village volunteers promoted for this purpose needs rationalisation with perhaps one person

serving one or two villages. They need further training and handholding support and the systems for their remuneration need to be developed so that they can continue to work post-project.

Environmental Sustainability and Land Issues

Overall, the activities promoted by the project are supportive of ecological security. However, to deepen these positive effects, the project needs to develop more integrated resource management strategies, strategies for the development of FRA lands and more active participation of the forest department.

The process of land allotment to forest dwellers under the FRA and to the landless under the OPLEA and OPLE rules already underway needs to be accelerated to meet the aspirations of the people. Also, the area allotted needs to each household needs to be adequate to enable it to meet its livelihood needs.

The participation of Forest Department in the programme needs deepening as most of the programme villages are located in forest fringe areas.

Sharing costs is essential for sustainability. When users share costs, they develop a sense of ownership and acquire a stake in the partnership.

Often people are unwilling to contribute to developing common land and forest lands because they have no legal access rights to these lands and no sense of identification with them. Ownership and control over resources are crucial factors in motivating people and communities to take positive interest in watershed development.

Participation

Watershed development programmes cannot succeed without the full participation of the people and communities meant to benefit and careful attention to issues of social organization. Collective capability is required for management of common property resources.

Climate change

The climate change could seriously impact the poor such as those in the project areas more than others. Climate change variables could contribute to increasing uncertainties and risks for the tribal and other rural poor households. Climate risks and uncertainties associated with unpredictable and untimely rains with higher intensity of drought and/or floods, increased pests and diseases for the crops and livestock could have far reaching consequences to rural poverty. Therefore, issues of climate change, though not part of the original component of the project, would require to be addressed by the project more than ever with clearer priorities and attention. Adaptation to climate change towards building a more climate resilient communities and development would require to be focused with elements of urgency.

**NORTH EASTERN REGION COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT
FOR UPLAND AREAS¹⁰¹**

Project type	Agricultural development
Project ID	1040
Approval date	29 April 1997 Approval date second phase: 17/12/2009
Implementation period	1997-2008 Second phase: 2010-2017
Total cost	USD 52,22 millions (USD 33.22 millions) plus USD 20 million of supplementary loan approved in 2009
IFAD loan	USD 42,9 millions (USD 22,9 millions plus USD 20 millions of supplementary loan approved in 2009)
Amount benefiting IPs	The total amount benefiting IPs is 22,9 plus IFAD supplementary loan 20 millions
Executing agencies	State Coordinating Committee for Government Activities and North Eastern Council
IPs benefiting	Khasi, Garo, Jaintia, Karbi, Dimasa, Hmar, Biate, Hrangkhoh, Kuki, Zeme Naga, Tangkhul, Mao, Maram, Zeliang Chiru, Poume

Background

The north-eastern region has both a unique socio-cultural framework and a unique set of problems. Alongside the general stagnation of the rural economy, characterized by low productivity, a shortening of the shifting cultivation (jhum) cycle – now down to 3-5 years – has adversely impacted on fertility and resulted in further encroachment on forest resources. Although many households have recognized the unsustainability of jhum cultivation, they have few alternatives.

Against this background, the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas is providing an opportunity to develop interventions in areas of ethnic conflict, and it is broadening sustainable livelihood approaches to encompass additional requirements for the protection of biodiversity and the local environment.

The North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP) has been identified as a development model by the Government for its adoption of a genuine empowerment approach. Under this approach, interventions are truly demand-driven and client-oriented, in line with indigenous knowledge and implemented with clear transparency and accountability. Initial IFAD financing for NERCORMP has been fully disbursed and, following a request from all eight States for its replication, the Government approached both the World Bank and IFAD for further assistance. This supplementary loan approved in 2009 is associated with much larger financing from the Government and will address a number of findings and recommendations of the Office of Evaluation.

¹⁰¹ Sources: Appraisal Report, IFAD, September 1997; Supervision Report, United Nations Office for Project Services, May 2004; IFAD (2005), India: North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas (NERCORMP), Interim Evaluation Mission; and Aide-memoire for Regional Wrap-up Meeting Shillong Meghalaya, May 2005. President's Report for the Supplementary Loan [EB 2009/98/R.32]. Last update: August 2009

Project Area

The north-eastern region is marked by isolation, insecurity and remoteness in terms of access and communications. It has a predominantly tribal population of small-scale jhum farmers (over 30 million) with an estimated per capita income of only 65 per cent of the national average and a history of inter-ethnic problems and distrust. The project area covers 862 villages and 39,203 households in the states of Manipur, Meghalaya and the hill districts of Assam. Districts are characterized by different agroclimatic zones, different soils and different tribal groups. The project area is still shaken by conflicts between insurgent movements and the military, and between majority and minority ethnic groups (Hill districts).

Benefiting

Among the main ethnic groups directly benefiting from the project, are the Tangkhuls-Nagas in Manipur, the Garo and Khasi in Meghalaya, and the Mikir (Karbi) and Dimasa in Assam. The supplementary loan calls for the addition of six additional districts in the North Eastern Region. It is expected that targeted households will include the most vulnerable groups, such as scheduled tribes, woman-headed households, marginal farmers heavily dependent on shifting cultivation, and landless households.

Project Objective

The project's objective is to sustainably improve the livelihoods of vulnerable groups by helping them manage their resource base more effectively and in a way that contributes to protecting and restoring the environment. The project aims at:

- (i) Enhancing the capabilities of local people
- (ii) Increasing household incomes from farm and non-farm sources
- (iii) Fostering environmental awareness and knowledge
- (iv) Establishing effective systems for input delivery and asset management
- (v) Increasing the participation of women in local institutions and decision making
- (vi) Enhancing saving capacity and thrift
- (vii) Providing basic services and social infrastructure.

Project Components And Activities

1. Modifications in Project Design

During project implementation, the components were changed. The original components were capacity-building of communities and participating agencies; economic livelihood activities (farm and non-farm); community-based biodiversity conservation; social sector activities; village roads and rural electrification; and project management. However, following the mid-term review and supervision report of June 2002, the components were rearranged to comprise: institutional support; village development fund; social sector and village infrastructure; natural resource management; and project management. The village development fund was conceived as a mechanism to foster stronger participation and to simplify village planning techniques and financing procedures.

2. Agriculture, Land Use and Biodiversity Conservation

The project has adopted a cluster-based strategy promoting horticulture and perennial crops as focused livelihood activities according to the comparative advantage of the area. Most project activities have done unusually well, even exceeding the physical targets. The area under jhum has decreased significantly: 10,211 hectares of former jhum land have been converted to permanent cultivation, including permanent horticultural crops, and to community forests for biodiversity management. Some new terracing (370 hectares) has been built, and minor irrigation structures have been repaired (1,530 hectares). Home vegetable gardens, previously little known in the area, have been taken up by 16,322 households, adding substantially to household food supply and produce sales. Animal husbandry activities have grown markedly, pig and poultry rearing being adopted by 8,162 and 12,334 households respectively. Cattle numbers are increasing more slowly. In the West Garo Hills district, ten villages have established a cooperative milk chain and are planning to add processing and packaging facilities in the near future. Additional interventions include fish farming and apiculture. The number of fish ponds has increased substantially (176 hectares); and 470 hectares in 547 locations are under fish-rice culture in irrigated terraces. Where the project has introduced new hives and procedures, beekeeping and honey production have increased significantly, and there is considerable further potential.

Lead farmers are being identified, encouraged and given special training in all districts. To date, 84 individuals are involved in crop and seed production. In West Garo, seven lead farmer associations have been set up, providing training to neighbouring communities.

The impact on food security has been significant, due mostly to on-farm diversification, which has provided produce for home consumption, or, more significantly, for sale or barter for rice and other food items. As a result, most households now report 12 months of food security or more. Perhaps the project's most significant impact has been to create a culture of group activity, bringing communities together to work for a common cause. In terms of agricultural development, villages covered by the project now show a trend away from subsistence towards commercial production. However, according to a recent evaluation, soil conservation and veterinary services seriously lag behind agricultural development in all districts; and only the West Garo Hills district pays serious attention to biodiversity management.

3. Institution Building

The project has engaged some 54 NGOs to facilitate and organize the communities through a social mobilization process and by building the capacity of grass-roots organizations. It has formed 825 natural resource management (NRM) groups, which manage funds for watersheds and other NRM activities. NRM groups have taken various environmental resource conservation and protection measures; they have, for instance, designated areas where wood cutting and grazing are not allowed, enforced restrictions through community monitoring, and documented local flora in order to identify important local species in danger of extinction. In some areas, NRM groups have requested support for the conservation and management of sacred sites through funds and incentives to the communities. The project has performed extremely well in training and capacity-building of communities, self-help groups (SHGs) and NRM groups. It has also been instrumental in developing competent district and downstream NGO capacities in community development, although it has as yet

had a rather more marginal impact on the associated public service agencies and private-sector collaborators.

4. Village Infrastructure

The village infrastructure component has aimed at developing roads and rural electrification in order to improve transport, farm output and access to social services and rural electrification. The road network has been greatly enhanced, with 181 kilometres of new roads, 126 kilometres of improved roads, 46 culverts/small bridges and 14 hanging bridges. In addition, 80 villages have been connected to the electrical grid and one micro-hydel scheme has been financed and constructed. These interventions have already had a significant impact on the welfare and quality of life of concerned communities. A further significant impact has been that communities, after having contributed labour and material and helped conceive, prioritize and plan investments, are now responsible for the operation and maintenance of facilities.

5. Non-farm Livelihoods

Many non-farm livelihood activities are being carried out in the project area. Among them are small retail shops (238 units), handicrafts (80 units), pharmacies (66 units), weaving enterprises (592 units), potteries (484 units) and rice mills (29 units). Some of these activities are individual household enterprises, while others are collective efforts of SHGs (for instance, weaving), of NRM groups (rice mills) or of clusters (the milk cooperative chain).

According to a recent evaluation, although this component is very relevant to tribal community development, the enterprises set up are at various stages of economic development, with many weaker ones still struggling to make a profit. However, speedy improvement of these activities remains a priority.

6. Marketing

From its inception, the project developed a cluster-based, crop-specific approach for on-farm livelihood development. Crops presently identified are banana, pineapple, passion fruit, areca nut, patchouli and other medical plants. Most will come into full production in the next five years. In addition, the homestead gardens are presently producing marketable volumes. Thanks to the project, the number of traders visiting the villages has increased markedly, and there are signs that this trend will grow in the future. Excess products are generally taken to nearby towns. However, factors such as seasonality of production, perishability of produce, lack of market information, inadequate credit and high transport costs compel villagers to sell at low prices. The project expects to develop a marketing action plan with specific linkages to and forward contracts from the private sector.

7. Financial Capital

Prior to the IFAD-supported project, cash savings were rare in the project area and the little cash generated tended to be spent quickly on consumption needs. The project has successfully established a savings habit among SHG members, the majority of whom are women.

Under the project, 2,071 SHGs have been formed, allowing some 33,056 women to participate in savings programmes. Total savings for all groups as at January 2005 amounted to US\$280,500. Loans from savings are usually small (US\$4.50 to 67), depending on the availability of funds

Members use the resources to develop income-generating activities in which they have experience (such as poultry and pig raising, cultivation of maize and

potatoes, and weaving), or to pay for children's education or consumer goods. Repeat loans are frequent. Repayment rates are 100 per cent. Some SHGs now have savings in banks allowing them to initiate banking operations, and lending by financial institutions is increasing. Direct loans disbursed by banks to 337 SHGs amounted in January 2005 to US\$167,000, while US\$58,000 has been borrowed by NRM groups, with recovery rates of 100 per cent and 50 per cent respectively. The project evaluation notes that the small-scale and progressive savings and lending approach under the project has been highly relevant to the needs of group members. Not only has the project effectively instilled thrift and savings habits among the villagers, but it has also had some success in facilitating their access to formal financial institutions.

8. Social Sector Activities

Prior to the project, half the communities lacked reliable drinking water. As a result of the project, 347 water supply schemes, 134 water reservoirs, 34 water ponds, 30 ring wells, and 22,120 low cost toilets have been constructed.

The project's chief achievements in terms of health care have been the establishment of two community health projects in the districts of Senapati (14,352 inhabitants) and Ukhrul (24,377 inhabitants). The project has trained local women as first-contact carers and provided them with basic drugs, thus increasing health outreach to remote villages. Though not planned at appraisal, certain activities such as the homestead gardens cultivated by 16,322 households have provided both the necessary nutrition and additional income. Similarly, 330 herb gardens have had significant impact on health status.

Regarding education, major achievements have been the construction of 16 school buildings and the provision of school funds and educational infrastructure for 66 schools. Several instances of community groups starting adult education programmes have also occurred. Education has figured as an important concern in the perspective plans prepared by NRM groups, and a number of education-related activities have been included in the annual community action plans as part of the village development fund.

Provision of safe drinking water and low cost toilets, together with an awareness-raising campaign, have reduced the incidence of disease significantly. Piped water supply has greatly reduced the work burden of women and girls. Additional water has also been used for plantations and kitchen gardens. Functional literacy has risen significantly, particularly among women SHG members. With increased income and improved production, adult and especially child nutrition status has improved. School enrolment and attendance shows an upward trend, including for girls.

9. Gender

Project-led initiatives have helped women both to improve their positions within their households and communities and to play a more active role in economic and social activities. One of the project's major achievements has been to make women effective participants in household and village-level decision-making through village development committees. In fact, the NRM groups and SHGs have enlarged their initial scope and are effectively dealing with development and welfare activities at the village level. A 50 per cent women's membership was achieved in the 996 NRM groups. However, the SHGs were even more crucial in empowering women, allowing them to increase and control their savings, and generate new sources of income. NRM groups and SHGs have also started educational programmes for their members, with a special focus on the education of girls.

The SHG movement across the villages covered by the project has brought about widespread, profound and palpable changes in the mindsets and self-confidence of women. Through training courses, women have learned to read and write, which in itself has empowered them. Some received additional training in bookkeeping and accountancy. Women have begun to develop the habit of savings and thrift, which they had never experienced before. In fact, women across the entire project area have consistently said that they now take great care with money, setting it aside to send their children to school. Women also have greater decision making and financial management responsibilities within the household. The SHG movement has brought village women closer together, through shared understanding and in everyday activities, which adds to their social and political status and effectiveness. Income-generating activities have also benefited women in terms of saving time and having available more income and better food. Women's drudgery has been reduced through forest management and water conservation activities, lessening the distance they need to travel to collect water, for instance. Overall, women are becoming more confident within the underlying barriers of the traditional society and cultural norms.

10. Project Impact

Wealth-ranking aggregate figures, which are rough indicators of variations in poverty incidence, show that of the 18,390 households assessed between 1999 and 2004, the number of "poorest" has fallen from 9,742 to 6,455 and the number of "better-off" has risen from 172 to 625. Thus 18 per cent of assessed households in the project area have moved out of the poorest category and 2 per cent have moved up into the better-off category. Village responses confirmed this fact, reporting substantial improvements in the household economic and welfare situation.

Lessons Learned

Because of short time horizons and small markets, the value of agricultural produce can easily be swamped by large-scale production, reducing prices and discouraging farmers. More attention must therefore be given to the downstream activities of harvesting, handling, storage and presentation until markets are firmly established. In addition, people who have benefited from full project and NGO support should be encouraged and helped to offer their services as paid resource persons/advisers to other groups, villages and development sponsors.

Cluster associations, NRM groups and SHGs can play an active and effective role in ethnic conflict mitigation. It is important to educate people and raise their awareness of reconciliation, coexistence and mutual support. This can be done through multi-ethnic forums for peace, reconciliation and development in sensitive zones.

Experience suggests that women's informal savings and credit groups can be an important strategy for fostering a savings mentality and self-reliant and sustainable development. However, further support needs to be provided to expand and strengthen the ties between project groups and the formal rural financial services system, possibly by encouraging NGOs to become involved in facilitating borrowing and servicing loans.

Men generally hold official positions and make decisions on major issues. To enhance women's empowerment, the project recognized that women needed better and more formal access to land. They also needed confirmation that their individual rights had been recorded so that their investments in land improvement and enterprises would be protected in the face of tribal customary laws.

Guidelines of expenditure for infrastructure need to be interpreted more flexibly and pragmatically so that crucial infrastructure investments are not disqualified for smaller and poorer communities.

Health programmes should be designed and operated with community ownership, incorporating traditional healers and birth attendants. They also need to have a clear time-bound strategy for withdrawal and linkages with health departments.

Sustaining continuity of good ideas and practices from one generation to the next is crucial. This can be achieved, first, by actively engaging the younger generations in the project and, second, by assigning ownership and management of education inputs to the community, which will ensure better enrolment, retention and attendance, and consequently narrow the gender and poverty divide.

INTEGRATED LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT PROJECT

Project type	Agricultural development
Project ID	1617
Approval date	13/12/2011
Implementation period	2012-2019
Total cost	US\$258.81 million
IFAD loan	US\$89.9 million
IFAD financing benefiting IPs	Approximately US\$0.81 million
Executing agencies	Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakh

Project Area

The project area is the State of Uttarakhand, a small hill state in the north-west of India covering 54,483 km², with a population of 8.5 million (2001 census).

Livelihoods are still predominantly rural, and most economic and population growth has been in the plains, which are becoming industrialized.

Uttarakhand is one of the poorest states in India, with 41 per cent of the population below the poverty line in 2004–05 (Planning Commission). Data from the population census show that 18.6 per cent of the population in project districts belongs to scheduled castes. The major driver of rural poverty is the difficult mountain environment. Although the vast majority of households have land, land holdings are very small (on average 0.8 hectares). Tiny terraced plots on steep hillsides make mechanization virtually impossible. Shallow and immature soils require high levels of organic matter, but yields are very low. There is little use of modern varieties, mineral fertilizers and other inputs. Only about 10 per cent of the land in hill districts is irrigated. Most households keep cattle or buffalo, but improved crossbreds are relatively scarce, and there is minimal investment in feeding and health care. Agriculture is largely for subsistence, but very few households are able to produce enough food to last for more than three or four months. People rely on non-farm earnings and safety net programmes.

Benefiting

The priority target groups under the project include: (i) small rural producers; (ii) women; (iii) scheduled caste households; and (iv) young people. A total of 143,400 beneficiary households will be reached by the project. The project will adopt a saturation approach to targeting by covering complete sub-districts (blocks) or microwatersheds. Any households in the selected blocks or microwatersheds will be able to participate in the project, although the delivery of project services via farmer

groups is less likely to be attractive for the richest 20 per cent of households. The project will ensure that benefits flow directly to women by maintaining a proportion of at least 50 per cent of women in all producer groups formed by the project. Furthermore, in line with the Uttarakhand Government policy of ensuring that 20 per cent of project resources flow to scheduled caste households, 20 per cent of producer groups set up by the project will consist of scheduled caste households and other particularly vulnerable households.

Project Objective

The overall goal of ILSP is to reduce poverty in the State of Uttarakhand. The project development objective is to enable 143,400 rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities that are integrated with the wider economy.

Project Components and Activities

1. Food security and livelihood enhancement. This component will be implemented by Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS). UGVS is a not-for-profit society established by the Government of Uttarakhand to implement the Uttarakhand Livelihoods Improvement Project for the Himalayas. UGVS will support crop and livestock production for food security, and develop higher value cash crops and other products (such as rural tourism) to provide cash incomes. Crop and livestock production will be developed through support to producer groups and higher level livelihood collectives formed by a number of producer groups. To scale up enterprises generating cash incomes and to introduce new income sources, the project will also improve access to markets through a value chain approach and the provision of physical infrastructure for market access. The value chain approach involves market/subsector studies, introduction of new technologies, improved market linkages, skills development, and product development and promotion. These activities will cover approximately 93,800 households in 17 blocks in five districts. The project will also improve access to employment in the non-farm sector by supporting vocational training linked to job placement, with a target of 10,000 training places to be offered.

2. Participatory watershed development. This component will be implemented by the Project Society Watershed Management Directorate (PSWMD) and will use processes that have been established through a series of watershed development projects in the state, but with an increased focus on food security, livelihoods and market linkages. It will protect and improve the productive potential of the natural resources in selected watersheds, alongside the promotion of sustainable agriculture through the formation of producer groups and livelihood collectives, and improved access to markets. The component will cover a total of 41 microwatersheds occupying an area of 125,000 hectares in six clusters in six districts, with a population of 39,600 households. It will complement the ongoing watershed development programme funded by the World Bank and the Government of India. The component also takes into account the availability of required PSWMD institutional capacity in the selected project districts.

3. Livelihood financing. This component will be implemented by the Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company (UPASaC). UPASaC is a social venture capital company and was established by the Government of Uttarakhand under section 25 of the Companies Act to promote and finance rural enterprises. Despite making substantial strides in financial viability, banks have not been able to provide significant numbers of poor households with basic financial services. In order to address this, the activities under this component include: (i) banking support, in

particular capacity-building and expansion of branches of Sahastradhara Kshetriya Grameen Financial Services (SKGFS) – a rural finance institution; (ii) risk management, in particular piloting and scaling up insurance services; (iii) financial inclusion initiatives, for example delivering training to livelihood collectives in how to operate as bank agents and dedicated literacy training; (iv) provision of development finance through UPASaC, including loan and quasi-equity funding; and (v) establishment of cost support to UPASaC.

4. *Project coordination and monitoring.* Each implementing agency – UGVS, PSWMD and UPASaC – will have its own project management unit headed by a project director. To provide overall coordination, the state executing agency, the Rural Development Department (RDD), will set up its own central project coordination unit (CPCU), headed by a chief project director. The CPCU will have two units: (i) a finance unit; and (ii) a planning and monitoring and evaluation unit.

Moreover, 8 projects have been approved through the **Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) since 2007:**

- Revival and revitalization of the historical heritage and cultural identity of the Santals in Jharkhand and adjacent state of West Bengal (2007)
- Indigenous Jenukuruba community empowerment and natural farming for sustainable livelihood (2007)
- Participatory learning, institutional design and collective action (2007)
- Building Capacity of Indigenous peoples to cope, adapt or mitigate the effects of climate change on their livelihoods and environments (2008)
- Ensuring secured livelihood of the tribal communities through sustainable management of natural resources (2008)
- Building the capacity of the tribal community to use the Right to Information Act for solving issues related to "The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act of 2006 " (2008)
- Reclaiming the Commons with Women's Power. Eco-village development in Tribal Odisha (2011)
- Promoting Culture, Human Rights & Socio-Economic \opportunities of the Hmars (2011)

The IPAF came into existence in 2006 when the World Bank and IFAD agreed to transfer the World Bank's Grants Facility for Indigenous Peoples to IFAD. It aims 'to improve indigenous peoples' access to key decision-making processes, empower them to find solutions to the challenges they face, and respond to the holistic perspectives of indigenous peoples building upon indigenous culture, identity, knowledge, natural resources, intellectual property and human rights. The latest IPAF projects in India are:

Reclaiming the Commons with Women's Power: Eco-village development in Tribal Odisha, 2011

Organization: Agragamee/Amasangathan
Area of project implementation: India - Odisha State - (Districts - Rayagada)
IP Group: Kandha Paraja & Jhodia Paraja tribe
Grant amount: US\$ 43,500

The objective of the project is to develop 2 eco-villages combining indigenous peoples' resources with development of agro-ecological models, based on perma-culture principles, and optimization of local genetic resources. It will train women,

and advocate for recognition of land rights. The development of family farms and eco-villages will check the rate of deforestation and degradation, and the plantations on commons will lead to regeneration of forest cover to provide food, livelihood and energy security in the long run. Traditional practices will be strengthened by enabling legislations, including Tribal Forest Rights Act, as well as Provisions of Panchayats, extension of Scheduled Areas Act to ensure institutional and legal sanction to lands brought under ecological use and management. Training and advocacy efforts will be taken up, to extend practice and learning to all Panchayats.

Promoting Culture, Human Rights & Socio-Economic Opportunities Of The Hmars, 2011

Organization: Bible Hill Youth Club & Hill Tribes Mission Aid of India
Area of project implementation: India, Tipaimukh area, Churachandpur district
IP Group: Hmar indigenous hill tribes
Grant amount: US\$ 32,000

The scope of the Project is to empower indigenous peoples, specifically women and youth and to protect cultural, political & socio-economic rights, by facilitating alternative livelihood means through broad-based weaving skill training and micro-enterprises formation. A Community Training & Production Centre will be set up to create a Community Revolving Fund for sustainability. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, in particular Article 2 (Human Rights), Article 11 (Cultural), Article 20 & 23 (Socio-Economic Rights), will be promoted by mobilizing other local stakeholders. Capacity building and training on cultural and bio-resources mapping will be undertaken.

7. International Organizations

Some of the important international organisations operating in India are listed below:

1. Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)
2. Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT)
3. Asian African Legal Consultative Organization
4. Asian Development Bank
5. Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
6. International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)
7. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
8. International Co-operative Alliance Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ICAROAP)
9. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRI)
10. International Finance Corporation
11. International Labour Organization
12. International Monetary Fund
13. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
14. League of Arab States Mission
15. Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in India
16. Office of the WHO Representative to India
17. The World Bank
18. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
19. United Nations Children's Fund
20. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

21. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
 22. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 23. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 24. United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR)
 25. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
 26. United Nations International Development Organisation, Regional Office for South Asia
 27. United Nations Military Observer Group In India And Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
 28. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
 29. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
 30. World Food Programme (WFP)
 31. World Health Organization South-East Asia Regional Office (SEARO)
- Source: Compiled from Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and others¹⁰²

Bilateral agencies

1. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
2. Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
3. Department for International Development (DFID)
4. European Commission (EC)
5. Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA).
6. German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
7. International Development Research Centre
8. Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) / Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
9. Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (Kfw)
10. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
11. Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA)
12. Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC)
13. US Agency for International Development (USAID)

International Non-Governmental Organisations

1. Action Aid India
2. Catholic Relief Service, Delhi
3. Child Relief & You (CRY)
4. Christian Children's Fund
5. Community Aid Abroad (Australia)
6. Cooperative Assistance Relief Everywhere (CARE)
7. Indo-German Social Service Society
8. Inter Church Community Organisation (ICCO), Netherlands
9. International Development Research Centre
10. Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation (NOVIB)
11. OXFAM

Organizations from IPAFT database

Government:

1. Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of Rajasthan
2. Maharashtra Women's Development Corporation, Government of Maharashtra
3. Madhya Pradesh Women's Finance and Development Corporation, Government of Madhya Pradesh

¹⁰² Available at <http://meaprotocol.nic.in/?a2> and http://www.sarkaritel.com/embassy/unagencies_in_india.htm accessed on 11 December 2011.

4. Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand
5. North Eastern Council
6. Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh
7. Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Odisha
8. Planning Department, Government of Meghalaya
9. Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes
Development
Department, Government of Odisha
10. Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat

Non-governmental Organisations:

1. Centre for Development Action (CDA)
2. Liberal Association For Movement of People (LAMP)
3. YOJANA
4. The Nisarga Foundation
5. The Raigarh Ambikapur Health Association (RAHA)
6. All India Santal Welfare and Cultural Society (AISWACS)
7. Self Employed Women's Association

Annexes

Annex 1

Scheduled Tribes and the State/Union Territory where they are scheduled

1.	Abor	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Adi	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Adiyan	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
4.	Agariya	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh (in the district of Sonbhadra)
5.	Aimol	Manipur
6.	Aka	Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Anal	Manipur
8.	Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora,Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
9.	Andh	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
	Sadhu Andh	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Angami	Manipur
11.	Apatani	Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Arandan	Kerala
	Aranadan	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
13.	Asur	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand
	Agaria	Bihar, Jharkhand
14.	Badia, Bediya	West Bengal
15..	Bagata	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
	Bhakta	Odisha
16.	Baiga	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh (in the district of Sonbhadra)
17.	Balti	Jammu and Kashmir
18.	Bakarwal	Jammu and Kashmir
19.	Banjara	Odisha, Jharkhand
	Banjari	Odisha
20.	Barda	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra
21.	Barmans in Cachar	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills)
22.	Bathudi	Bihar, Karnataka, Odisha, Jharkhand
	Bathuri	Odisha
23.	Bavacha, Bamcha	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra
24.	Bedi	Jharkhand
25.	Beta	Himachal Pradesh
	Beda	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir
26.	Bhaina	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
27.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
	Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
28.	Bharwad	Gujarat (in the Nesses of the forest of Alech, Barada and Gir)
29.	Bhattra	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
30.	Bhil	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura
	Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
	Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
31.	Bhil, Barela, Patelia	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
	Bhilala	Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh,

		Chhattisgarh
32.	Bhil Mina	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh
33.	Bhot, Bodh	Himachal Pradesh
34.	Bhotia	Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh
35.	Bhottada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara	Odisha
36.	Bhumia	Odisha
37.	Bhumij	Odisha, Jharkhand
	Teli Bhumij, Haladipohria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamarla Bhumij	Odisha
38.	Bhumji	West Bengal
39.	Bhunja	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh
40.	Bhuiya Bhuyan	Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (in the district of Sonbhadra)
41.	Bhutia	Tripura
42.	Bhutia, Dukpa, Kagatay/Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Yolmo	West Bengal, Sikkim
	Toto	West Bengal
	Chumbipa, Dophapa, Tromopa	Sikkim
43.	Biar, Biyar	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
44.	Bijhia	Bihar
45.	Binjhia,	Odisha, Jharkhand
	Binjhoa	Odisha
46.	Binjhar	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
47.	Birhor	Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand
48.	Birhul, Birhor	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
49.	Birjia	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand
50.	Bondo Paraja, Bonda Paroja, Band Paroja	Odisha
51.	Boro,	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills)
	Borokachari	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Meghalaya
52.	Bot, Boto	Jammu and Kashmir
53.	Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin	Jammu and Kashmir
54.	Buksa	Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh
55.	Chaimal	Tripura
56.	Chakma	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Meghalaya, Tripura, West Bengal, Mizoram
57.	Changpa	Jammu and Kashmir
58.	Charan	Gujarat (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
59.	Chaudhri	Gujarat (in Surat and Valsad districts)
60.	Chenchu	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha
	Chenchwar	Karnataka
61.	Chero	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)
62.	Chik Baraik	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand
63.	Chiru	Manipur
64.	Chodhara	Gujarat, Karnataka
65.	Cholanaickan	Kerala
66.	Chothe	Manipur
67.	Dafla	Arunachal Pradesh
68.	Dal	Odisha
	Damor, Damaria	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh
69.	Deori	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts

		of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills)
70.	Desua Bhumji	Odisha
71.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
72.	Dhanwar	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
73.	Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva	Odisha
74.	Dhodia	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu
	Dhodi	Gujarat
75.	Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya	Andhra Pradesh (in the districts of Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram)
76.	Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai	Odisha
77.	Dimasa, Kachari	Assam(In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills and only Dimasa in the rest of Assam), Meghalaya, Mizoram
78.	Domba, Gara, Zoba	Himachal Pradesh
79.	Dubla, Halpati	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu
	Talavia	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa
80.	Eravallan	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
81.	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
	Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba)	Odisha
82.	Gadaba, Gadba	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
83.	Gaddi	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir
84.	Galong	Arunachal Pradesh
85.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra
	Valvi	Karnataka
86.	Gandia	Odisha
87.	Gangte	Manipur
88.	Gorait	Bihar,
89.	Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)	Rajasthan
90.	Garo	Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Mizoram, Nagaland
91.	Garoo	Tripura
92.	Garra	Jammu and Kashmir
93.	Ghara	Odisha
94.	Gawda	Goa
95.	Gond,	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra)
	Naikpod	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha
	Rajgond	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra)
	Koitur	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
	Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari	Uttar Pradesh (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra)
	Gondo, Maria Gond and Dhur Gond	Odisha
96.	Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria,	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh

	Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla,; Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, , Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, , Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria	Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
	Kaiki, Kalanga, Khatola, Khirwara, Monghya, Mudia, Naikpod	Maharashtra
	Gaiki, Kalanga, Hatola, Hirwara, Moghya, Mogia, Minghya, Mudia, Raj Gond, Daroi	Chhattisgarh
97.	Gorait	West Bengal, Jharkhand
98.	Goudu	Andhra Pradesh (in the Agency tracts)
99.	Gowdalu	Karnataka,
100.	Gujjar	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir
101.	Hajang	West Bengal
102.	Hajong	Assam, Meghalaya
103.	Hakkipikki	Karnataka, Mizoram
104.	Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng, Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum, Rupini, Sukuhep, Thangchep	Tripura
105.	Halba, Halbi	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
106.	Hasalaru	Karnataka
107.	Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan	Kerala
108.	Hill Reddis	Andhra Pradesh
109.	Hmar	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram
110.	Ho	Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand
111.	Hojai	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills)
112.	Holva	Odisha
113.	Hrusso	Arunachal Pradesh
114.	Irular	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu)
	Irulan	Kerala
115.	Iruliga	Karnataka
116.	Jad, Lamba, Khampa	Himachal Pradesh
117.	Jamatia	Tripura
118.	Jannari/Jannsari	Uttaranchal, Utter Pradesh
119.	Jarawas	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
120.	Jatapus	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
121.	Jenu Kuruba	Karnataka
122.	Juang	Odisha
123.	Kabui	Manipur
124.	Kacha Naga	Manipur
125.	Kachari	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Nagaland
	Sonowal	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills)
126.	Kadar	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
	Wayanad Kadar	Kerala
127.	Kadu Kuruba	Karnataka
128.	Kamar	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
129.	Kammara	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district), Tamil Nadu (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
130.	Kanaura, Kinnara	Himachal Pradesh

131.	Kandha Gauda	Odisha
132.	Kanikaran, Kanikkar	Kerala, Tamil Nadu (in Kanyakumari District and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks] of Tirunelveli district)
133.	Kanivan, Kanyan	Karnataka (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district), Tamil Nadu.
134.	Karbi	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills)
135.	Karimpalan	Kerala
136.	Karku	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
137.	Karmali	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand
138.	Kathodi	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
	Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
139.	Kattunayakan	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
140.	Kawar,	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand
	Kanwar,	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh
	Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chhatra	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
141.	Khamba	Arunachal Pradesh
142.	Khampti	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Arunachal Pradesh
143.	Khairwar	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
	Kondar	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
144.	Kharia	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand
	Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia	Odisha
145.	Kharwar	Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)
	Khairwar	Uttar Pradesh (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)
146.	Kharwar, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia	Bihar
147.	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram
148.	Khasia	Tripura
149.	Kharam	Manipur
150.	Khond	Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand
	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	Odisha
151.	Howa	Arunachal Pradesh
152.	Kisan	Bihar, West Bengal
153.	Kisan , Nagesia	Odisha, Jharkhand
	Nagesar	Odisha
154.	Koch	Meghalaya
155.	Kochuvelan	Kerala , Tamil Nadu
156.	Koirao	Manipur
157.	Koireng	Manipur
158.	Kokna	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
	Kokni, Kukna	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
159.	Kokru, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya	Madhya Pradesh

160.	Kol	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand
161.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	Odisha
162.	Kolam	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
	Kolawar	Andhra Pradesh
163.	Kolha	Odisha
164.	Koli, Malhar	Odisha
165.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
166.	Kom	Manipur
167.	Konda Dhoras, Kubi	Andhra Pradesh
168.	Konda Kapus	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
169.	Kondadora	Odisha
170.	Kondareddis	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
171.	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuinga	Andhra Pradesh
172.	Kondh Khond, Kandh	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
173.	Kora	Odisha, West Bengal
	Khaira, Khayara	Odisha
174.	Kora, Kumarbhag Paharia	Jharkhand
175.	Kora, Nagesia	Bihar
176.	Koraga	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
177.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihar, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya	Chhattisgarh
178.	Korwa	Bihar, West Bengal
	Mudi-kora	Bihar
179.	Korwa	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand
	Kodaku	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
180.	Korua	Odisha
181.	Kota	Karnataka , Tamil Nadu (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
182.	Kotia	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
	Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holya, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko	Andhra Pradesh
183.	Koya	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha
	Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra
	Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya,	Andhra Pradesh
	Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya	Odisha
184.	Kudiya, Melakudi	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
185.	Any Kuki tribes including:-- (i) Biате, Biete, (ii) Changsan, (iii) Chongloi, (iv) Doungel, (v) Gamalhou, (vi) Gangte (vii) Guite, (viii) Hanneng, (ix) Haokip, Haupt, (x) Haolai, (xi) Hengna, (xii) Hongsung (xiii) Harangkhwal, 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) Riанg (xxix) Sairhem, (xxx) Selnam, (xxxi) Singson, (xxxii) Sithou, (xxxiii) Sukte, (xxxiv) Thado (xxxv) Thangngeu, (xxxvi) Uibuh, (xxxvii) Vaiphei.	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland

	Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:-- (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	Tripura
186.	Kulia	Andhra Pradesh
187.	Kulis	Odisha
188.	Kunbi	Gujarat (in the Dangs district), Goa
189.	Kuruba	Karnataka (in Coorg district)
190.	Kurichchan	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
	Kurichiyan	Kerala
191.	Kurumanas	Karnataka
192.	Kurumans	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
	Mullu Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman	Kerala
193.	Kurumbas	Kerala, Tamil Nadu (in Nilgiri district)
	Kurumba Kuruman	Kerala
194.	Lahaula	Himachal Pradesh
195.	Lakher	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Meghalaya, Mizoram
196.	Lalung	Assam
197.	Lamgang	Manipur
198.	Lepcha	Tripura, West Bengal, Sikkim
199.	Limboo	Sikkim
200.	Limbu (Subba)	West Bengal
201.	Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh	Odisha
202.	Lodha, Kheria, Kharia	West Bengal
203.	Lohara, Lohra	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand (only Lohra)
204.	Lushai	Tripura
205.	Madia	Odisha
206.	Mag	Tripura
207.	Magh	West Bengal
208.	Maha Malasar	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
209.	Mahali	Odisha, West Bengal
210.	Mahil	Jharkhand
211.	Mahli	Bihar
212.	Majhi	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
213.	Majhwar	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
214.	Mal Paharia	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand
	Kumarbhag Paharia	Jharkhand
215.	Mala Vettuvan	Kerala ((in Kasargode and Kannur districts)
216.	Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan	Kerala , Tamil Nadu (only Malai Arayan)
217.	Malai Pandaram	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
218.	Mala Panickar	Kerala
219.	Malai Vedan	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
	Malavedan	Kerala
220.	Malaikudi	Karnataka
221.	Malakkuravan	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
222.	Malasar	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
223.	Malayali	Tamil Nadu (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts)
224.	Malayan , Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan	Kerala (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode, Kannur, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts)
225.	Malayarayar	Kerala

226.	Malayekandi	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
227.	Maleru	Karnataka
228.	Malis	Andhra Pradesh (excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
229.	Man (Tai speaking)	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Meghalaya, Mizoram
230.	Mankidi	Odisha
231.	Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi	Odisha
232.	Manna Dhora	Andhra Pradesh
233.	Mannan (to be spelt in Malayalam script in parenthesis)	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
234.	Mao	Manipur
235.	Maram	Manipur
236.	Maratha	Karnataka (in Coorg District),
237.	Marati	Karnataka (in South Kanara district)
238.	Maring	Manipur
239.	Matya, Matia	Odisha
240.	Mavilan	Kerala
241.	Mawasi	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
242.	Mech	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), West Bengal
243.	Meda, Medari, Gauriga, Burud	Karnataka
244.	Mikir	Meghalaya , Mizoram, Nagaland
245.	Mina	Rajasthan
246.	Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda	Odisha
247.	Miri	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills),
248.	Mishmi, Idu, Taroon	Arunachal Pradesh
249.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills). Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram
250.	Momba	Arunachal Pradesh
251.	Mon	Jammu and Kashmir
252.	Monsang	Manipur
253.	Moyon	Manipur
254.	Mru	West Bengal
255.	Mudugar, Muduvan	Tamil Nadu
256.	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora	Andhra Pradesh
257.	Munda	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tripura. West Bengal
	Kaur	Tripura
258.	Munda, Kumarbhag Paharia	Bihar
259.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda	Odisha
260.	Munda, Patar	Jharkhand
261.	Mundari	Odisha
262.	Muthuvan	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
	Mudugar, Muduvan	Kerala
263.	Any Naga tribes	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
264.	Nagesia	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh
	Nagasia	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
265.	Naikda, Nayaka	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
	Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan

266.	Naikda (Talavia)	Goa, Daman and Diu
267.	Naik, Nayak, Beda Bedar	Karnataka
268.	Nakkala, Kurvikaran	Andhra Pradesh
269.	Nayaks	Andhra Pradesh (in the Agency tracts)
270.	Nicobarese	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
271.	Noatia, Murashing	Tripura
272.	Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya	Odisha
273.	Onges	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
274.	Orang	Tripura
275.	Oraon	Bihar, West Bengal
	Patar	Bihar
276.	Oraon, Dhangad	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
	Dhanka	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
277.	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	Odisha, Jharkhand
	Uran	Odisha
278.	Padhar	Gujarat
279.	Padvi	Gujarat
280.	Paite	Manipur, Mizoram
281.	Pallegan, Palligan, Paliyan	Kerala
	Palliyar	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
282.	Palleyan	Tamil Nadu
283.	Palliyan	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
284.	Pangwala	Himachal Pradesh
285.	Panika	Madhya Pradesh (in Chhatarpur, Datia, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts)
286.	Paniyan	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
287.	Pankha, Panika	Uttar Pradesh (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)
288.	Pao	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
289.	Parahiya	Uttar Pradesh (in the district of Sonbhadra)
290.	Pardhan	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
	Pathari, Saroti	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
291.	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi	Gujarat (excluding Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts), Karnataka (and also Haranshikari in addition), Maharashtra (in addition also Phas Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia)
292.	Pardhi; Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans, Pardhi, Shikari, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria Kandra, Kalangar, 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 Takankar, Takia	Madhya Pradesh (in (1) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandra, Raigarh, Seoni and Surguja districts, (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district, (3) Betul and Bhainsdehi tehsils of Betul district, (4) Bilaspur and Katghora tahsils of Bilaspur district, (5) Durg and Balod tahsils of Durg district, (6) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspectors' Circles of Rajnandgaon district, (7) Murwara, Patan and Sihora tahsils of Jabalpur district, (8) Hoshangabad and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district and Narsimhapur district, (9) Harsud tahsil of Khandwa district, (10) Bindra Nawagarh Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils of Raipur District), Chhattisgarh (in (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Korba districts, (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils of Korba districts, (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 Rajandgon

		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 Chamtari District)
293.	Parenga	Odisha
294.	Parhaiya	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand
	Dhangar Oraon	Bihar
295.	Parja	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
296.	Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja	Odisha
297.	Patari	Uttar Pradesh (in the district of Sonbhadra)
298.	Pentia	Odisha
299.	Patelia	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
300.	Pawi	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Meghalaya, Mizoram
301.	Pomla	Gujarat, Maharashtra
302.	Porja, Parangiperja	Andhra Pradesh
303.	Poumai Naga	Manipur
304.	Purigpa	Jammu and Kashmir
305.	Purum	Manipur
306.	Raba, Rava	Meghalaya
307.	Rabari	Gujarat(in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir),
308.	Rabha	West Bengal
309.	Raji	Uttaranchal, Utter Pradesh
310.	Rajuar	Odisha
311.	Rathawa	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra
312.	Rabha	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills)
313.	Ralte	Manipur
314.	Reddi Dhoras	Andhra Pradesh
315.	Riang	Tripura
316.	Rona, Rena	Andhra Pradesh
317.	Saharya	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh (in the district of Lalitpur)
	Saharia, Sosia, Sor	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
	Seharia, Sehria	Rajasthan
	Sahariya	Rajasthan
318.	Santal	Bihar, Odisha, Tripura, West Bengal
319.	Santhal	Jharkhand
320.	Saonta, Saunta	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
321.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based 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, Lania Soara, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Laura Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia, Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora	Odisha
322.	Saur	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
323.	Sauria Paharia	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand
324.	Savar	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand
325.	Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras	Andhra Pradesh
326.	Sawar, Sawara	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
327.	Sema	Manipur
328.	Sentinelese	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

329.	Shabar, Lodha	Odisha
330.	Sherdukpen	Arunachal Pradesh
331.	Sholaga	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
332.	Shom Pens	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
333.	Siddi	Gujarat (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts), Karnataka (in Uttar Kannada district.)
	Siddi-Badshan	Gujarat (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
334.	Siddi (Nayaka)	Goa, Daman and Diu
335.	Simte	Manipur
336.	Singpho	Assam (including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills), Arunachal Pradesh
337.	Sippi	Jammu and Kashmir
338.	Soligaru	Karnataka
339.	Sonr	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
340.	Sounti	Odisha
341.	Sugalis, Lambadis	Andhra Pradesh
	Banjara	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar
342.	Suhte	Manipur
343.	Swangla	Himachal Pradesh
344.	Syntheng	Assam (In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills)
345.	Synteng	Meghalaya, Mizoram
346.	Tagin	Arunachal Pradesh
347.	Tamang	West Bengal, Sikkim
348.	Tangkhul	Manipur
349.	Tarao	Manipur
350.	Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban	Kerala
351.	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan	Kerala
352.	Thadou	Manipur
353.	Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar	Maharashtra
354.	Tharu	Bihar, Uttaranchal, Utter Pradesh
355.	Tharua, Tharua Bindhani	Odisha
356.	Thoti	Andhra Pradesh (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
357.	Toda	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
358.	Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera	Tripura
359.	Uchai	Tripura
360.	Ulladan, Ullatan	Kerala
361.	Uraly	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
362.	Vaiphei]	Manipur
363.	Valmiki	Andhra Pradesh (in the Scheduled Areas of Vishakapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts), Karnataka,
364.	Varli	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu
365.	Velip	Goa
366.	Vetta Kuruman	Kerala, Maharashtra
367.	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	Gujarat, Karnataka
368.	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi	Andhra Pradesh
369.	Yerava	Karnataka
370.	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula	Andhra Pradesh

371.	Zou	Manipur
372.	Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those Islands.	Lakshadweep

Source: Compiled from the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Orders, Government of India

Annex 2

List of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)^{103 104}

No.	State/Union Territory	PTGs	State-wise Primitive Tribal Groups	Population
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	1. Chenchu 2. Bodo Gadaba 3. Gutob Gadaba 4. Dongria Khond 5. Kultia Khond 6. Kolam 7. Konda Reddi 8. Kondasavara 9. Bondo Porja 10. Khond Porja 11. Parengi Porja 12. Thoti Total	49,232 36,078 85,324 45,671 83,096 32,669 2,074 334,144
2.	Bihar	13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	1. Asur 2. Birhor 3. Birjia 16. Hill Kharia 4. Korwa 5. Mal Paharia 6. Parhaiya 7 Sauria Pahariya 8. Savar Total	181 406 17 1,501 703 4,631 2,429 585 420 10,873
3.	Gujarat	22. 23. 24. 25. 26.	1. Kathodia 2. Kotwalia 3. Padhar 4. Siddi 5. Kolgha Total	5,820 21,453 22,421 8,662 48,419 106,775
4.	Jharkhand		1. Asur 2. Birhor 3. Birjia 4. Hill Kharia 5. Korwa 6 Mal Paharia 7. Parhaiya 8. Sauria Paharia 9. Savar Total	10,347 7,574 5,365 164,022 27,177 15,093 20,786 31,050 6,004 287,358
5.	Karnataka	27. 28.	10. Jenu Khurba 11.. Koraga Total	29,828 16,071 45,899
6.	Kerala	29. 30. 31.	1. Cholanaickan 2. Kadar 3. Kattunayakan	- - 2,145

¹⁰³ <http://www.jansamachar.net/display.php3?id=&num=1127&lang=English>

¹⁰⁴ We are using the Forest Rights Act terminology for those tribes who were previously called Primitive Tribal Groups

No.	State/Union Territory	PTGs	State-wise Primitive Tribal Groups	Population
		32. 33.	4. Kurumbas 5. Koraga Total	1,4715 2,174 1,152 21,186
7.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40.	1. Abujh Maria 2. Baiga 3. Bharia 4. Hill Korwa 5. Kamar 6. Sahariya 7. Birhor Total	- 332,936 - - 2,424 450,217 143 785,720
8.	Maharashtra	41. 42. 43. 44.	1. Katakaria (Kathodi) 2. Kolam 3. Maria Gond Total	235,022 173,646 - 408,668
9.	Manipur		1. Maram Naga	1,225
10.	Odisha	45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56.	2. Birhor 3. Bondo 4. Didayi 5. Dongria-Khond 6. Juang 7. Kharia 8. Kutia Khond 9. Lanjia Saura 10. Lodha 11. Mankirdia 12. Paudi Bhuyan 13. Saura 14. Chuktia Bhunjia Total	702 9,378 7,371 - 41,339 - - - 8,905 1,050 - - - 68,745
11.	Rajasthan	57.	1. Saharia	76,237
12.	Tamil Nadu	58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63.	1. Kattunaickan 2. Kota 3. Kurumba 4. Irula 5. Paniyan 6. Toda Total	4,5227 625 5,498 155,606 9,121 1,560 21,7937
13.	Tripura	64.	1. Reang	165,103
14.	Uttar Pradesh	65. 66.	1. Buksa 2. Raji Total	4,367 998 5,365
15.	Uttaranchal		1. Buksa 2. Raji Total	46,771 517 47,228
16.	West Bengal	67. 68. 69.	1. Birhor 2. Lodha 3. Toto Total	1,017 84,996 - 85,983
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70. 71. 73. 74. 75.	1. Great Andamanese 2. Jarawa 3. Onge 4. Sentinelse 5. Shompen Total	43 240 96 39 398 816
	All India	75		2,592,085

Note: The number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are 75, some of the communities are found in more than one state.

Source: Annual Report, 2005-06, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of Indian, New Delhi, p.136 <http://tribal.gov.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1155.pdf>

Annex 3

Scheduled Tribe Population in India

Region/State	ST Population	Number of notified Scheduled Tribes	% in total population of the State/UTs	% of total ST population	Sex Ratio with figure for general population in parenthesis
Central Region	44,271,468			52.51	
Andhra Pradesh	5,024,104	35	6.59	5.96	972 (978)
Bihar (including undivided Jharkhand)	758,351	33	0.91	0.90	929 (924)
Jharkhand	7,087,068	32	26.30	8.4	987 (940)
Madhya Pradesh	12,233,474	43	20.27	14.51	975 (937)
Chhattisgarh	6,616,596	42	31.76	7.85	1013 (989)
Odisha	8,145,081	62	22.13	9.66	1003 (972)
West Bengal	4,406,794	40	5.50	5.23	982 (934)
North Eastern Region	10,465,898			12.41	
Sikkim	111,405	4	20.60	0.13	957 (875)
Arunachal Pradesh	705,158	16	64.22	0.84	1003 (893)
Nagaland	1,774,026	5	89.15	2.10	943 (900)
Manipur	741,141	33	39.96	0.88	980 (978)
Mizoram	839,310	15	94.46	1.00	984 (935)
Tripura	993,426	19	31.05	1.18	970 (948)
Meghalaya	1,992,862	17	85.94	2.36	1000 (972)
Assam	3,308,570	29	12.41	3.92	972 (935)
North Western Region	1,714,658			2.02	
Jammu and Kashmir	1,105,979	12	10.90	1.31	910 (892)
Himachal Pradesh	244,587	10	4.02	0.29	996 (968)
Uttaranchal	256,129	5	3.02	0.30	950 (962)
Uttar Pradesh	107,963	15	0.06	0.12	934 (901)*
Western Region	23,307,930			27.64	
Rajasthan	7,097,706	12	12.56	8.42	944 (921)

Region/State	ST Population	Number of notified Scheduled Tribes	% in total population of the State/UTs	% of total ST population	Sex Ratio with figure for general population in parenthesis
Gujarat	7,481,160	29	14.76	8.87	974 (920)
Daman and Diu	13,997	5	8.85	0.02	947 (710)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	137,225	7	62.24	0.16	1028 (812)
Maharashtra	8,577,276	45	8.85	10.17	973 (922)
Goa	566	8	0.04	-	893 (931)**
Southern Region	4,479,496			5.31	
Karnataka	3,463,986	50	6.55	4.11	972 (965)
Kerala	364,189	38	1.14	0.43	1021 (1058)
Tamil Nadu	651,321	36	1.04	0.77	980 (987)
Island Region	86,790			0.11	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,469	6	8.27	0.04	948 (846)
Lakshadweep	57,321	Inhabitants both of whose parents, were born in Lakshadweep are treated as Scheduled Tribes	94.51	0.07	1003 (948)
All India	84,326,240			8.21	978 (933)

Note: '*' Includes Uttaranchal

'**' Includes Daman & Diu

Source: Census of India 2001

Annex 4

List of districts with 50% or more Scheduled Tribes (ST) population

S No.	State	District	ST population	Total population	Percentage
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	26,565	42,068	63.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	49,585	57,179	86.72
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	60,420	87,397	69.13
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	88,512	98,244	90.09
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	69,007	122,003	56.56
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	29,191	38,924	74.99
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	83,940	100,326	83.67
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	26,094	33,363	78.21
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	49,552	55,346	89.53
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	84,922	103,918	81.72
11.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	452,963	813,311	55.69
12.	Assam	North Cachar Hills	128,428	188,079	68.28
13.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	866,488	1,306,673	66.31
14.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	564,931	719,487	78.52
15.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	469,953	743,160	63.24
16.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	365,031	650,934	56.08
17.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	1,076,669	1,972,094	54.60
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	137,225	220,490	62.24
19.	Gujarat	Dohad	1,182,509	1,636,433	72.26
20.	Gujarat	Narmada	401,654	514,404	78.08
21.	Gujarat	The Dangs	175,079	186,729	93.76
22.	Gujarat	Valsad	772,405	1,410,553	54.76
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	56,268	78,334	71.83
24.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	24,238	33,224	72.95
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	105,377	119,307	88.32
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	96,174	117,232	82.04
27.	Jharkhand	Gumla	920,597	1,346,767	68.36
28.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	203,053	364,521	55.70
29.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	1,111,322	2,082,795	53.36
30.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	57,321	60,650	94.51
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	724,735	1,081,441	67.02
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	948,434	1,740,329	54.50
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	374,447	580,730	64.48
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	1,211,116	1,394,561	86.85
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	511,798	894,236	57.23
36.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	859,574	1,311,709	65.53
37.	Manipur	Chandel	108,779	118,327	91.93
38.	Manipur	Churachandpur	212,482	227,905	93.23
39.	Manipur	Senapati (Excluding 3 Sub-Divisions)	122,791	156,513	78.45

40.	Manipur	Tamenglong	106,349	111,499	95.38
41.	Manipur	Ukhrul	134,493	140,778	95.54
42.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	241,916	250,582	96.54
43.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	512,152	660,923	77.49
44.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	287,049	299,108	95.97
45.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	167,779	192,790	87.03
46.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	96,616	100,980	95.68
47.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	397,166	518,390	76.62
48.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	290,184	296,049	98.02
49.	Mizoram	Aizawl	303,641	325,676	93.23
50.	Mizoram	Champhai	104,924	108,392	96.80
51.	Mizoram	Kolasib	59,221	65,960	89.78
52.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	70,234	73,620	95.40
53.	Mizoram	Lunglei	130,768	137,223	95.30
54.	Mizoram	Mamit	58,950	62,785	93.89
55.	Mizoram	Saiha	58,742	61,056	96.21
56.	Mizoram	Serchhip	52,830	53,861	98.09
57.	Nagaland	Dimapur	187,574	309,024	60.70
58.	Nagaland	Kohima	280,753	310,084	90.54
59.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	217,653	232,085	93.78
60.	Nagaland	Mon	244,821	260,652	93.93
61.	Nagaland	Phek	142,977	148,195	96.48
62.	Nagaland	Tuensang	398,350	414,818	96.03
63.	Nagaland	Wokha	153,983	161,223	95.51
64.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	147,915	153,955	96.08
65.	Odisha	Gajapati	263,476	518,837	50.78
66.	Odisha	Kandhamal	336,809	648,201	51.96
67.	Odisha	Malkangiri	289,538	504,198	57.43
68.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	1,258,459	2,223,456	56.60
69.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	564,480	1,025,766	55.03
70.	Odisha	Rayagada	463,418	831,109	55.76
71.	Odisha	Sundargarh	918,903	1,830,673	50.20
72.	Rajasthan	Banswara	1,085,272	1,501,589	72.28
73.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	721,487	1,107,643	65.14
74.	Sikkim	North	21,772	41,030	53.06
75.	Tripura	Dhalai	166,326	307,868	54.03

Source: Census of India, 2001

(Available at

http://www.censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/Census_Data_Online/Population/List_of_Districts_50percent_more_ST_Population.aspx)

Annex 5

Literacy rates of States and UTs by social categories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	TOTAL	GEN	SC	ST
Central Region					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.5	63.8	53.5	37.0
2.	Bihar	47.0	50.6	28.5	28.2
3.	Jharkhand	53.6	61.9	37.6	40.7
4.	Madhya Pradesh	63.7	71.6	58.6	41.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	64.7	71.7	64.0	52.1
6.	Odisha	63.1	73.9	55.5	37.4
7.	West Bengal	68.6	73.6	59.0	43.4
North Eastern Region					
8.	Sikkim	68.8	69.7	63.0	67.1
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.3	62.5	67.6	49.6
10.	Nagaland	66.6	71.9	NSC	65.9
11.	Manipur	70.5	73.0	72.3	65.9
12.	Mizoram	88.8	80.2	89.2	89.3
13.	Tripura	73.2	82.3	74.4	56.5
14.	Meghalaya	62.6	70.0	56.3	61.3
15.	Assam	63.3	63.1	66.8	62.5
North Western Region					
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.5	57.5	59.0	37.5
17.	Himachal Pradesh	76.5	79.2	70.3	65.5
18.	Uttaranchal	71.6	73.7	63.4	63.2
19.	Uttar Pradesh	56.3	58.9	46.3	35.1
Western Region					
20.	Rajasthan	60.4	65.0	52.2	44.7
21.	Gujarat	69.1	72.9	70.5	47.7
22.	Daman and Diu	78.2	79.4	85.1	63.4
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57.6	82.6	78.2	41.2
24.	Maharashtra	76.9	79.7	71.9	55.2
25.	Goa	82.0	82.2	71.9	55.9
Southern Region					
26.	Karnataka	66.6	71.0	52.9	48.3
27.	Kerala	90.9	92.1	82.7	64.4
28.	Tamil Nadu	73.5	76.2	63.2	41.5
Island Region					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	81.3	82.6	NSC	66.8
30.	Lakshadweep	86.7	94.8	NSC	86.1
All India		64.9	68.9	54.7	47.2

Source: Census of India, 2001. (Note: Excludes figures for the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh where there are not notified STs, Also excludes figures of Paomata, Mao-Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur. NSC- No Notified Schedule Caste.)

Annex 6

Dropout Rates of ST Students in Classes (I-V), (I-VIII) and (I-X), 2007-08

Sl.No.	State/UT	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	Central Region									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.6	49.1	46.3	70.2	74.7	72.4	81.1	83.6	82.3
2.	Bihar	39.0	26.8	34.7	74.8	73.5	74.2	86.9	85.5	86.4
3.	Jharkhand	27.3	16.3	22.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	50.3	51.8	70.4	76.8	73.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.0	30.5	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Odisha	38.4	39.9	39.1	82.7	83.4	83.0	85.5	83.6	84.8
7.	West Bengal	45.1	48.5	46.8	80.5	75.0	78.4	87.9	84.2	86.7
	North Eastern Region									
8.	Sikkim	34.6	21.1	28.0	52.3	37.5	45.0	66.3	54.0	60.4
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.1	42.9	44.1	51.1	50.0	50.6	66.1	64.9	65.6
10.	Nagaland	34.5	30.9	32.8	39.2	35.5	37.5	68.2	64.0	66.3
11.	Manipur	63.8	69.9	66.7	62.6	65.4	63.9	67.6	73.6	70.6
12.	Mizoram	46.8	43.9	45.4	61.7	59.3	60.6	72.5	69.2	71.0
13.	Tripura	35.9	40.8	38.3	65.2	67.5	66.3	80.4	82.8	81.5
14.	Meghalaya	49.9	46.2	48.0	62.7	57.7	60.3	78.7	75.7	77.2
15.	Assam	14.0	16.3	15.1	78.7	71.5	75.5	81.5	78.6	80.3
	North Western Region									
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.1	30.7	34.8	40.0	33.5	37.5	69.9	57.8	65.3
17.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	-27.2	-11.6	-19.4	24.9	34.4	29.6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	33.3	26.5
19.	Uttarakhand	11.7	8.7	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Western Region									
20.	Rajasthan	47.5	53.6	50.4	61.3	68.3	64.3	63.8	73.4	67.6
21.	Gujarat	53.2	51.8	52.3	65.5	67.8	66.5	72.2	75.3	73.6
22.	Daman and Diu	6.9	16.1	11.4	27.9	40.7	33.7	59.0	50.2	55.1
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.1	32.4	25.8	30.7	56.3	42.7	61.2	73.1	66.7
24.	Maharashtra	27.2	31.4	29.2	40.7	45.0	42.7	67.8	76.8	72.1
25.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Southern Region									
26.	Karnataka	14.6	16.0	15.3	35.8	40.9	38.2	54.0	59.4	56.6
27.	Kerala	0.4	5.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	34.7	38.9
28.	Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	15.0	22.2	97.3	73.0	86.3
	Island Region									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	19.5	24.1	21.6	31.6	21.6	27.2	42.7	37.2	40.2
30.	Lakshadweep	-5.0	8.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	34.9	30.0
	India	32.0	32.4	32.2	63.5	63.1	63.4	75.8	77.4	76.5

Source: Annual Reports 2008-09, Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Government of India

Annex 7

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, Lingee, 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, Neradikonda, 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, Dharmapur, 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, Chorpalli, 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, Ihoreghat, Balijhari, Sakamgundi, Ara, Uppal Naugaon, Anksorpur, Chirakunta, Illipita Dorli, Mandrumera, Dantanpalli, Deodurg, Tunpalli, Dhagleswar, Padibanda, Tamrin, Malangundi, Kandan Moar, Geonena, Kuteda, Tilani, Kanepelli, Bordoum Telundi, Maugi Lodiguda, Moinda-gudipet, 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, Chenai, 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, Allvammarihunpur, 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, Srwapur, 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, Tupalkaguda, 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 Palondha, 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 Lakshmipuram, Chidikada, Konkasingi, Kumarapuram, Krishnadevipeta, Pichigantikothagudem, Golugondapeta, Gunupudi, Gummodukonda, Sarabhupalapatnam, Vadurupalli, Pedajaggampeta] 2 [Sarabhupathi Agraharam, Ramachandrarajupeta Agraharam, and Kondavatipudi Agraharam in Visakhapatnam district.]
 15. East Godwari Agency area 2 [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
2. Surat district.
3. Dediapada, Sagbara, Valia, Nandod and Jhagadia talukas in Bharuch district
4. Dangs district and taluka
5. Bansda, Dharampur, Chikhali, Pardi and Umbergaon talukas in Valasad district
6. Jhalod, Dohad, Santrampur, Limkheda and Deogarh Baria talukas in Panchmahal district
7. Chhotaudepur and Naswadi talukas and Tilakwada mahal in Vadodora district
8. Khedbrahma, Bhiloda and Meghraj talukas, and Vijayanagar mahal in Sabarkantha 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.

III. HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Lahaul and Spiti district
2. Kinnaur district
3. Pangi tehsil and Bharmour sub-tehsil in Chamba district

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, | 24. Asheri |
| 2. Kudan | 25. Somate |
| 3. Dahisar-tarf-Tarapur | 26. Pasthal |
| 4. Ghiwali | 27. Boisar |
| 5. Wawe | 28. Borsheti |
| 6. Akkarpatti | 29. Mahagaon |
| 7. Kurgaon | 30. Kirat |
| 8. Parnali | 31. Wade |
| 9. Vengani | 32. Khadkawane |
| 10. Patharwali | 33. Mendhwan |
| 11. Newale | 34. Vilshet |
| 12. Shigaon | 35. Kondgaon |
| 13. Gargaon | 36. Karsood |
| 14. Chinchare | 37. Betegaon |
| 15. Akegawhan | 38. Warangade |
| 16. Naniwali | 39. Lalonde |
| 17. Ambedhe | 40. Ghanede |
| 18. Barhanpur | 41. Kampalgaon |
| 19. Salgaon | 42. Man |
| 20. Khutad | 43. Ghaneghar |
| 21. Khaniwade | 44. Wedhe |
| 22. Rawate | 45. Chari Budruk |
| 23. Akoli | 46. Birwadi |

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 47. Kallale | 96. Bahadoli |
| 48. Padghe | 97. Bot |
| 49. Pole | 98. Embur irambi |
| 50. Nandore | 99. Danisari-tarf-Manor |
| 51. Girnoli | 100. Kude |
| 52. Borande | 101. Gundave |
| 53. Devkhope | 102. Satiwali |
| 54. Sagawe | 103. Vehaloli |
| 55. Kosbad | 104. Saware |
| 56. Kokaner | 105. Warai |
| 57. Nagzari | 106. Jansai |
| 58. Chari Khurd | 107. Khaire |
| 59. Velgaon | 108. Dhekale |
| 60. Khutal | 109. Ganje |
| 61. Chilhar | 110. Jayshet |
| 62. Bhopoli | 111. Shelwade |
| 63. Nihe | 112. Veur |
| 64. Damkhand | 113. Ambadi |
| 65. Kondhan | 114. Nawali |
| 66. Awandhan | 115. Morawali |
| 67. Bangarchole | 116. Varkhunti |
| 68. Shil | 117. Kamare |
| 69. Loware | 118. Tokrale |
| 70. Bandhan | 119. Bandate |
| 71. Nand-gaon-tarf-Manor | 120. Zanjari |
| 72. Shilshet | 121. Chahade |
| 73. Katale | 122. Wasare |
| 74. Ambhan | 123. Khadkoli |
| 75. Wasaroli | 124. Sakhare |
| 76. Kharshet | 125. Rothe |
| 77. Manor | 126. Lalthane |
| 78. Takwahal | 127. Navaze |
| 79. Sawarkhand | 128. Tandulwadi |
| 80. Nalshet | 129. Girale |
| 81. Kev | 130. Pargaon |
| 82. Wakadi | 131. Nagawe-tarf-Manor |
| 83. Maswan | 132. Umbarpada Nandade |
| 84. Wandiwali | 133. Uchavali |
| 85. Netali | 134. Safale |
| 86. Saye | 135. Sonawe |
| 87. Ten | 136. Makane Kapse |
| 88. Karalgaon | 137. Karwale |
| 89. Gowade | 138. Wadhiv Sarawali |
| 90. Tamsai | 139. Penand |
| 91. Durves | 140. Kandarwan |
| 92. Dhuktan | 141. Dahiware |
| 93. Pochade | 142. Darshet |
| 94. Haloli | 143. Navghar (Ghatim) |
| 95. Khamloli | 144. Umbarpada-tarf-Manor |

(ii) The forty five villages of **Vasai** (Bassein) Tahsil as mentioned below:

Vasai (Bassein) Tahsil

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Dahisar | 8. Khaniwade |
| 2. Koshimbe | 9. Bhaliwali |
| 3. Tulinj | 10. Kavher |
| 4. Sakawar | 11. Shirsad |
| 5. Chimane | 12. Mandvi |
| 6. Hedavade | 13. Chandip |
| 7. Kashidkopar | 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 | 37. Kandali Budruk |
| 2. Gancshpuri | 38. Kelhe |
| 3. Vadavali Vajreshwari | 39. Kandali Khurd |
| 4. Akloli | 40. Dighashi |
| 5. Savaroli | 41. Newade |
| 6. Khatrali | 42. Ambadi |
| 7. Usgaon | 43. Dalonde |
| 8. Ghotgaon | 44. Jambhivali-tarf-Khambal |
| 9. Vadhe | 45. Umbarkhand |
| 10. Vareth | 46. Ashivali |
| 11. Chane | 47. Zidake |
| 12. Asnoli-tarf-Dugad | 48. Kharivali |
| 13. Dugad | 49. Base |
| 14. Manivali | 50. Gondade |
| 15. Vadwali-tarf-Dugad | 51. Pahare |
| 16. Malbidi | 52. Shedgaon |
| 17. Mohili | 53. Pachhapur |
| 18. Nandithane | 54. Gondravali |
| 19. Depoli | 55. Jambhiali-tarf-Kunde |
| 20. Sakharoli | 56. Asnoli-tarf-Kunde |
| 21. Supegaon | 57. Shirole |
| 22. Pilanze Khurd | 58. Dabhad |
| 23. Pilanze Budruk | 59. Mohandul |
| 24. Alkhivali | 60. Shirgaon |
| 25. Vaghivale | 61. Pimpal Sehth Bhusheth |
| 26. Devehole | 62. Khadki Khurd |
| 27. Sagoan | 63. Khadki Budruk |
| 28. Eksal | 64. Chimbipade |
| 29. Chinchavali-tarf-Kunde | 65. Kuhe |
| 30. Dudhani | 66. Dhamne |
| 31. Vape | 67. Lakhiwali |
| 32. Ghadane | 68. Palivali |
| 33. Kunde | 69. Paye |
| 34. Ghotavade | 70. Gane |
| 35. Mainde | 71. Dahyale |
| 36. Karmale | 72. Firangpada |

(iv) The seventy seven villages of **Murbad** tahsil as mentioned below:

Murbad Tahsil

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Kasgaon | 2. Kisal |
|------------|----------|

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3. Wadawali | 41. Kochare Khurd |
| 4. Sakhare | 42. Kochare Budruk |
| 5. Khutalborgaon | 43. Chosale |
| 6. Ambele Khurd | 44. Khutal Bangla |
| 7. Sayale | 45. Nayahadi |
| 8. Inde | 46. Moroshi |
| 9. Khedale | 47. Fangulgawhan |
| 10. Talawali-tarf-Ghorat | 48. Sawarne |
| 11. Eklahare | 49. Thitabi-tarf-Vaishakahre |
| 12. Chafe-tarf-Khedul | 50. Kudhset |
| 13. Pimpalghar | 51. Fangane |
| 14. Dahigaon | 52. Khapari |
| 15. Parhe | 53. Hedawali |
| 16. Kandali | 54. Karchonde |
| 17. Dhasai | 55. Zadghar |
| 18. Alyani | 56. Udaldoha |
| 19. Palu | 57. Mhorande |
| 20. Deoghar | 58. Tokawade |
| 21. Madh | 59. Balegaon |
| 22. Sonawale | 60. Talawali (Baragaon) |
| 23. Veluk | 61. Waishakhare |
| 24. Alawe | 62. Maniwali-tarf-Khedul |
| 25. Bursunge | 63. Pendhari |
| 26. Mandus | 64. Umaroli budruk |
| 27. Khed | 65. Ojiwale |
| 28. Vanote | 66. Mandwat |
| 29. Shai | 67. Mahaj |
| 30. Shelgaon | 68. Padale |
| 31. Shiroshi | 69. Koloshi |
| 32. Talegaon | 70. Jaigaon |
| 33. Fangalkoshi | 71. Kalambad (Bhondivale) |
| 34. Merdi | 72. Kheware |
| 35. Walhivare | 73. Dudhanoli |
| 36. Mal | 74. Umaroli Khurd |
| 37. Jadai | 75. Khopwali |
| 38. Ambiwali | 76. Milhe |
| 39. Dighephal | 77. Gorakhgad |
| 40. Diwanpada | |

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 | 17. Vani Khurd |
| 2. Bhanwad | 18. Pimpalgaon Dhum |
| 3. Dehare | 19. Joran |
| 4. Karanjali | 20. Mahaje |
| 5. Gandole | 21. Sadrale |
| 6. Palasvihir | 22. Nalwadi |
| 7. Vare | 23. Oje |
| 8. Vanjole | 24. Golshi |
| 9. Ambad | 25. Jalkhed |
| 10. Vanare | 26. Nigdol |
| 11. Titve | 27. Kokangaon Budruk |
| 12. Deothan | 28. Umbrale Khurd |
| 13. Nanashi | 29. Ambegan |
| 14. Charose | 30. Chachadgaon |
| 15. Deoghar | 31. Vaghad |
| 16. Kaudasar | 32. Pophal wade |

33. Dhaur
34. Umbale Budruk
35. Jambutke
36. Pimpraj
37. Nalegaon
38. Vilwandi
39. Rasegaon
40. Kochargaon
41. Tilholi
42. Ravalgaon
43. Deher Wadi
44. Dhagur
45. Deosane
46. Sarsale
47. Karanjkhed
48. Pingalwadi
49. Eklahare
50. Chausale
51. Pimpri Anchla
52. Ahiwantwadi
53. Goldari
54. Haste
55. Kolher
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. Vaglund
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 | 67. Bharvaj |
| 40. Waki | 68. Karungwadi |
| 41. Chinchale (Khaire) | 69. Nirpan |
| 42. Tringalwadi | 70. Maniargaon |
| 43. Adwan | 71. Ambewadi |
| 44. Awalkhede | 72. Khadked |
| 45. Parder | 73. Indore |
| 46. Balayduri | 74. Umbarkon |
| 47. Khambala | 75. Somaj Ghadga |
| 48. Take Ghoti | 76. Ubhade (Vanjulwadi) |
| 49. Ghoti Budruk | 77. Megare |
| 50. Talegaon | 78. Belgaon Tarhale |
| 51. Girnare | 79. Dhamangaon |
| 52. Titoli | 80. Deole |
| 53. Bortembhe | 81. Khairgaon |
| 54. Taloshi | 82. Pimpalgaon Mor |
| 55. Nandgaon sade | 83. Dhamni |
| 56. Pimpri Sadaroddi | 84. Adasare Khurd |
| 57. Talegha | 85. Adasare Budruk |
| 58. Kanchangaon | 86. Acharwad |
| 59. Shenwad Budruk | 87. Taked Khurd |
| 60. Fangulgavan | 88. Taked Budruk |
| 61. Borli | 89. Khed |
| 62. Manwedhe | 90. Barshingve |
| 63. Bhavali Khurd | 91. Sonoshi |
| 64. Kaluste | 92. Maidara Dhanoshi |
| 65. Jamunde | 93. Wasali |
| 66. Gahunde | |

(iii) The seventy villages in **Nasik** tahsil as mentioned below and one town **Trimbak**:

Nasik tahsil

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sapte | 29. Talegaon Trimbak |
| 2. Kone | 30. Pogalwadi Trimbak |
| 3. Kharwal | 31. Vacholi |
| 4. Varasvihir | 32. Ubbrande |
| 5. Vaghera | 33. Kalmuste |
| 6. Rohile | 34. Trimbak (Rural) |
| 7. Nandgaon | 35. Harsheewadi |
| 8. Gorthan | 36. Metgherakilla Trimbak |
| 9. Hirdi | 37. Mulegaon |
| 10. Malegaon | 38. Ladachi |
| 11. Welunje | 39. Naikwadi |
| 12. Ganeshgaon Waghera | 40. Vele |
| 13. Pimpri Trimbak | 41. Sadgaon |
| 14. Met Kawara | 42. Vadgaon |
| 15. Brahmanwade Trimbak | 43. Manoli |
| 16. Toanagan | 44. Dhondegaon |
| 17. Dhumbdi | 45. Dari |
| 18. Bese | 46. Gimete |
| 19. Chakore | 47. Dugaon |
| 20. Amboli | 48. Deorgaon |
| 21. Ambai | 49. Nagalwadi |
| 22. Shirasgaon | 50. Ozarkheda |
| 23. Talwade Trimbak | 51. Chandashi |
| 24. Pimpalad Trimbak | 52. Gangamhalungi |
| 25. Khambale | 53. Jalalpur |
| 26. Sapgaon | 54. Sawargaon |
| 27. Kachurli | 55. Goverdhan |
| 28. Arianeri | 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 | 30. Tungan |
| 2. Mohalangi | 31. Daswel |
| 3. Jaitapur | 32. Jakhod |
| 4. Golwad | 33. Mungase |
| 5. Hatnoor | 34. Bhawade |
| 6. Maliwade | 35. Dasane |
| 7. Ambapur | 36. Malgaon Khurd |
| 8. Jad | 37. Salawan |
| 9. Visapur | 38. Pisore |
| 10. Shevare | 39. Kerasane |
| 11. Kharad | 40. Vathod |
| 12. Vade Digar | 41. Pathwedigar |
| 13. Deothan | 42. Talwade Digar |
| 14. Kondharabad | 43. Morkure |
| 15. Antapur | 44. Kikwari Khurd |
| 16. Raver | 45. Kelzar |
| 17. Jamoti | 46. Tatani |
| 18. Aliabad | 47. Bhildar |
| 19. Ajande | 48. Kikwari Budruk |
| 20. Mulher | 49. Joran |
| 21. Babulne | 50. Sakode |
| 22. Morane-Digar | 51. Karanjkhed |
| 23. Bordaivat | 52. Dang Saundane |
| 24. Bhimkhet | 53. Nikwel |
| 25. Waghambe | 54. Bandhate |
| 26. Manoor | 55. Dahindule |
| 27. Salher | 56. Sarwar |
| 28. Katarwel | 57. Wadichaulher |
| 29. Bhilwad | |

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 | 15. Brahmanwel |
| 2. Rothod | 16. Amkhel |
| 3. Jamkhel | 17. Jambore |
| 4. Khuruswade | 18. Varsus |
| 5. Sutare | 19. Jamki |
| 6. Dhaner | 20. Runmali |
| 7. Amale | 21. Vaskhedi |
| 8. Machmal | 22. Damkani |
| 9. Khandbare | 23. Saltek |
| 10. Raikot | 24. Dahiwel |
| 11. Burudkhe | 25. Bhongaon |
| 12. Pangaon | 26. Badgaon |
| 13. Lagadwal | 27. Maindane |
| 14. Raitel | 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
74. Mandane
75. Balhane
76. Deshivade
77. Kadyale
78. Dhongaddigar
79. Shelbari
80. Degaon

(ii) The eighty two villages in **Nandurbar** tahsil and town **Nandurbar** as mentioned below:

Nandurbar tahsil

1. Bhangade
2. Mangloor
3. Vasalai
4. Arditara
5. Dhanora
6. Pavale
7. Kothede
8. Umaj
9. Kothali Khurd
10. Vadajakan
11. Nimbone Budruk
12. Jalkhe
13. Shirvade
14. Ranale Khurd
15. Natawad
16. Karanjwe
17. Shejwe
18. Pimplod-tarf-Dhanore
19. Loya
20. Velaved
21. Vyahur
22. Dhulawad
23. Gujar Bhavali
24. Gujar Jamboli
25. Karankhede
26. Phulsare
27. Umarde Budruk
28. Narayanpur
29. Ghirasgaon
30. Dhekwad

31. Biladi
32. Khairale
33. Khamgaon
34. Nagasar
35. Virchak
36. Tokartale
37. Waghale
38. Ozarde
39. Ashte
40. Thanepada
41. Amarave
42. Patharai
43. Dhamdai
44. Varul
45. Adachhi
46. Lonkhede
47. Karajkupe
48. Nalave Khurd
49. Sundarde
50. Nalave Budruk
51. Dudhale
52. Nandarkhe
53. Dhane
54. Vasadare
55. Wawad
56. Chakle
57. Dahindule Budruk
58. Dahindule Khurd
59. Athore Digar
60. Umarde Khurd

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 61. Chaupale | 72. Khodasgaon |
| 62. Akrale | 73. Shahade |
| 63. Vadbare | 74. Shinde |
| 64. Akhatwade | 75. Kolde |
| 65. Hatti alias Indi | 76. Bhagsari |
| 66. Palashi | 77. Dhamdod |
| 67. Ghuli | 78. Savalde |
| 68. Rakaswade | 79. Korit |
| 69. Waghode | 80. Sujatpur |
| 70. Patonde | 81. Tishi |
| 71. Hol-tarf-Haveli | 82. Dhandhane |

(iii) The one hundred forty one villages in **Shahada** tahsil as mentioned below:

Shahada tahsil

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Akaspur | 45. Karankhede |
| 2. Nawagaon (Forest Village) | 46. Nandarde |
| 3. Virpur | 47. Vaijali |
| 4. Dara | 48. Vaghode |
| 5. Bhuta | 49. Parakashe |
| 6. Kansai,(Forest Village) | 50. Dhamlad |
| 7. Nandya Kusumwade (Forest Village, Rampur) | 51. Katharde Budruk |
| 8. Chirade | 52. Katharde Khurd |
| 9. Nagziri (Forest Village) | 53. Kalsadi |
| 10. Kusumwade | 54. Dhurkhede |
| 11. Nandya (Forest Village) | 55. Bhade |
| 12. Pimprani | 56. Pingane |
| 13. Ranipur, (Forest Village) | 57. Ganor |
| 14. Fattepur | 58. Adgoan |
| 15. Lakkadkot (Forest Village) | 59. Kharagaon |
| 16. Kotbandhani (Forest Village) | 60. Kochrare |
| 17. Pimplod | 61. Biladi-tarf-Haveli |
| 18. Kuddawad | 62. Bahirpur |
| 19. Lachhore | 63. Bramhanpur |
| 20. Kanadi-tarf-Haveli | 64. Sultanpur |
| 21. Shirud-tarf Haveli | 65. Raikhed |
| 22. Amode | 66. Khed Digar |
| 23. Alkhed | 67. Navalpur |
| 24. Padalde Budruk | 68. Chandsaili |
| 25. Budigavan | 69. Godipur |
| 26. Umarati | 70. Padalde Khurd |
| 27. Pimpri | 71. Bhagapur |
| 28. Mhasavad | 72. Javkhede |
| 29. Anakwade | 73. Sonwai-tarf-Haveli |
| 30. Sulwade | 74. Kavalith |
| 31. Tavalai | 75. Tuki |
| 32. Mubarakpur | 76. Sawkhede |
| 33. Velavad | 77. Karjot |
| 34. Kalmadi-tarf-Boardi | 78. Lohare |
| 35. Wadi | 79. Gogapur |
| 36. Sonawadtarf-Boardi | 80. Kurangi |
| 37. Thangche | 81. Tidhare |
| 38. Javadetarf-Boardi | 82. Damalde |
| 39. Tarhadi-tarf-Boardi | 83. Kalamad-tarf-Haveli |
| 40. Vardhe | 84. Chikhali Khurd |
| 41. Pari | 85. Bhortek |
| 42. Kothali-tarf-haveli | 86. Shrikhede |
| 43. Aurangpur | 87. Ozarte |
| 44. Chikhali Budruk | 88. Ukhalshem |
| | 89. Vagharde |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 90. Jam | 116. Vadchhil |
| 91. Javade-tarf-Haveli | 117. Londhare |
| 92. Titari | 118. Udhalod |
| 93. Hol Mubarakpur (Forest Village) | 119. Nimbhore |
| 94. Vadgaon | 120. Dhandre Budurk |
| 95. Pimparde | 121. Chirkhan (Forest Village) |
| 96. Asalod | 122. Asalod (New) (Forest Village) |
| 97. Mandane | 123. Jainagar |
| 98. Awage | 124. Dhandre Khurd (Forest Village) |
| 99. Tikhore | 125. Manmodya (Forest Village) |
| 100. Untawad | 126. Dutkhede (Forest Village) |
| 101. Hol | 127. Bhongara (Forest Village) |
| 102. Mohide-tarf-Haveli | 128. Vadali |
| 103. Junwane | 129. Kondhawal |
| 104. Lonkhede | 130. Bhulane (Forest Village) |
| 105. Tembhal | 131. Chandsaili (Forest Village) |
| 106. Holgujari | 132. Ubhadagad (Forest Village) |
| 107. Asus | 133. Kakarde Khurd |
| 108. Bupkari | 134. Khaparkhede (Forest Village) |
| 109. Maloni | 135. (135) Malgaon (Forest Village) |
| 110. Dongargaon | 136. Langadi Bhavani (Forest Village) |
| 111. Kothal-tarf-Shahada | 137. Shahana (Forest Village) |
| 112. Matkut | 138. Kakarde Budruk |
| 113. Borale | 139. Abhanpur Budruk |
| 114. Kamravad | 140. Katghar |
| 115. Kahatul | 141. Nimbardi (Forest Village) |

(iv) The sixty two villages in **Shirpur** tahsil as mentioned below:

Shirpur tahsil

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Borpani (Forest Village), | 31. Tarhad, |
| 2. Malkatar (Forest Village), | 32. Ukhalwadi, |
| 3. Fattepur (Forest Village), | 33. Mukhed, |
| 4. Gadhad Deo (Forest Village), | 34. Nimzari, |
| 5. Kodid (Forest Village), | 35. Varzadi, |
| 6. Gurhadpani (Forest Village), | 36. Waghbarda, |
| 7. Bhudaki (Forest Village), | 37. Samryapada, |
| 8. Waghpade (Forest Village), | 38. Lauki, |
| 9. Saigarpada (Forest Village), | 39. Sule, |
| 10. Manjriburdi (Forest Village), | 40. Fattepur, |
| 11. Chondi (Forest Village), | 41. Hedakhed, |
| 12. Bhudaki (Forest Village), | 42. Arunapuri Dam (Deforested), |
| 13. Chandsurya (Forest Village), | 43. Sangavi, |
| 14. Boradi (New) (Forest Village), | 44. Hated, |
| 15. Kakadmal (Forest Village), | 45. Zendya Anjan, |
| 16. Vakawad (Forest Village), | 46. Palasner, |
| 17. Umarda (Forest Village), | 47. Khambale, |
| 18. Durabadya (Forest Village), | 48. Panakhed (Forest Village), |
| 19. Mohide (Forest Village), | 49. Khaikhuti (Forest Village), |
| 20. Dondwada (Forest Village), | 50. Joyada (Forest Village), |
| 21. Tembha (Forest Village), | 51. Chilare (Forest Village), |
| 22. Kharikhan (Forest Village), | 52. Lakdya Hanuman (Forest Village), |
| 23. Boaradi, | 53. Mahadeo Dondwade (Forest Village), |
| 24. Wasardi, | 54. Malapur (Forest Village), |
| 25. Nandarde, | 55. Rohini, |
| 26. Chandase, | 56. Bhoiti, |
| 27. Wadi Budruk, | 57. Ambe, |
| 28. Wadi Khurd, | 58. Khamkhede Pargane Ambe, |
| 29. Jalod, | 59. Hiwarkhede, (Forest Village), |
| 30. Abhanpur Khurd, | |

60. Higaon,
61. Vadel Khurd,

62. Kalapani (Forest Village)

4. The following in Jalgaon District:

(a) (i) The twenty five villages in Chopda tahsil as mentioned below:

Chopda Tahsil

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Maratha (Forest Village) | 14. Karajane (Forest Village) |
| 2. Mordhida (Forest Village) | 15. Melane (Forest Village) |
| 3. Umarti (Forest Village) | 16. Vishnapur (Forest Village) |
| 4. Satrasen (Forest Village) | 17. Devhari (Forest Village) |
| 5. Krishnapur (Forest Village) | 18. Deoziri (Forest Village) |
| 6. Angurne | 19. Kundyapani (Forest Village) |
| 7. Kharya Padav (Forest Village) | 20. Ichapur Pargane Adwad |
| 8. Vaijapur (Revenue) | 21. Badhawani |
| 9. Mulyautar (Forest Village) | 22. Badhai |
| 10. Vaijapur (Forest Village) | 23. Andane |
| 11. Borajanti (Forest Village) | 24. Moharad |
| 12. Malapur (Forest Village) | 25. Asalwadi (Forest Village) |
| 13. Bormali (Forest Village) | |

(ii) The thirteen villages in **Yaval** tahsil as mentioned below:

Yaval Tahsil

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Manapuri | 8. Parasade Budruk |
| 2. Tolane | 9. Borkhede Khurd |
| 3. Khalkot | 10. Langda Amba |
| 4. Ichakhede | 11. Jamnya (Forest Village) |
| 5. Malod | 12. Gadrya (Forest Village) |
| 6. Haripura (Forest Village) | 13. Usмали (Forest Village) |
| 7. Vaghazira (Forest Village) | |

(iii) The twenty-one villages in **Raver** tahsil as mentioned below:

Raver Tahsil

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mahumandali (Forest Village) | 12. Sahasraling (Forest Village) |
| 2. Pimparkund (Forest Village) | 13. Lalmati (Forest Village) |
| 3. Andharmali (Forest Village) | 14. Abhode Budruk |
| 4. Tidya (Forest Village) | 15. Lohare |
| 5. Nimdya (Forest Village) | 16. Kusumbhe Budruk |
| 6. Garbardi (Forest Village) | 17. Kusumbe Khurd |
| 7. Janori | 18. Pimpri |
| 8. Chinchati | 19. Mohagan Budruk |
| 9. Pal | 20. Padale Budruk |
| 10. Marwhal | 21. Mahumandali (old) Deserted) |
| 11. Jinsi | |

5. The following in Ahmednagar District:

(a) The ninety-four villages in Akole tahsil as mentioned below:

Akole Tahsil

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tirdhe | 13. Muthalane |
| 2. Padoshi | 14. Bari |
| 3. Mhajungi | 15. Waranghusi |
| 4. Ekdare | 16. Ladagaon |
| 5. Sangavi | 17. Shenit |
| 6. Keli Rumhanwadi | 18. Pabhulwandi |
| 7. Bitaka | 19. Babhulwandi |
| 8. Khirvire | 20. Ambevangan |
| 9. Kombhalne | 21. Deogaon |
| 10. Tahakari | 22. Pendshet |
| 11. Samsherpur | 23. Manhere |
| 12. Savargaon Pat | 24. Shelvihire |

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 25. Panjare | 60. Manik Ozar |
| 26. Chinchond | 61. Puruchawadi |
| 27. Waki | 62. Maveshi |
| 28. Titavi | 63. Shiswad |
| 29. Pimparkane | 64. Wapjulshet |
| 30. Udadawane | 65. Gondoshi |
| 31. Kodani | 66. Khadki |
| 32. Ghatghar | 67. Sakirwadi |
| 33. Shinganwadi Rajur | 68. Pachanai |
| 34. Murshet | 69. Chinchavane |
| 35. Shendi | 70. Padalne (80) |
| 36. Samarad | 71. Shelad |
| 37. Bhandardara | 72. Pimpri |
| 38. Ranad Budruk | 73. Ghoti |
| 39. Ranad khurd | 74. Paithan |
| 40. Malegaon | 75. Lavali Kotul |
| 41. Kohondi | 76. Waghdari |
| 42. Digambar | 77. Shilvandi |
| 43. Guhire | 78. Kohone |
| 44. Katalapur | 79. Lavali Otur |
| 45. Ratanwadi | 80. Tale |
| 46. Mutkhel | 81. Kothale |
| 47. Terungan | 82. Somalwadi |
| 48. Rajur | 83. Vihir |
| 49. Vithe | 84. Shinda |
| 50. Koltembhe | 85. Ambit Khind |
| 51. Kelungan | 86. Palsunde |
| 52. Jamgaon | 87. Pisewadi |
| 53. Shirpunje Budruk | 88. Plopsandi |
| 54. Savarkute | 89. Satewadi |
| 55. Kumshet | 90. Keli Otur |
| 56. Shirpunje Khurd | 91. Keli Kotul |
| 57. Dhamanvan | 92. Khetewadi |
| 58. Ambit | 93. Esarthav |
| 59. Balthan | 94. Karandi |

6. The following in Pune District:

(a) (i) The fifty-six villages in **Ambegaon** tahsil as mentioned below:

Ambegaon Tahsil

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Don | 21. Mahelunge-tarf-Ambegaon |
| 2. Pimpargaane | 22. Savarali |
| 3. Aghane | 23. Megholi |
| 4. Ahupe | 24. Vachape |
| 5. Tirpad | 25. Sakeri |
| 6. Nhaved | 26. Pimpari |
| 7. Asane | 27. Ambegaon |
| 8. Malin | 28. Jambhori |
| 9. Nanawade | 29. Kalambai |
| 10. Amade | 30. Kondhawal |
| 11. Warsawane | 31. Phulavade |
| 12. Kondhare | 32. Phalode |
| 13. Adivare | 33. Koltavade |
| 14. Borghar | 34. Terungaon |
| 15. Patan | 35. Dimbhe Budruk |
| 16. Kushire Khurd | 36. Mahalunge-tarf-Ghoda |
| 17. Panchale budruk | 37. Rajpur |
| 18. Kushire Budruk | 38. Chikhali |
| 19. Digad | 39. Rajewadi |
| 20. Panchale Khurd | 40. Supeghar |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 41. Taleghar | 49. Gangapur Khurd |
| 42. Mapoli | 50. Amondi |
| 43. Dimbhe Khurd | 51. Kanase |
| 44. Pokhari | 52. Gangapur Budruk |
| 45. Gohe Budruk | 53. Shinoli |
| 46. Nigadale | 54. Pimpalgaon-tarf-Ghoda |
| 47. Gohe Khurd | 55. Sal |
| 48. Apati | 56. Dhakale |

(ii) The sixty-five villages in **Junnar** tahsil as mentioned below:

Junnar Tahsil

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Chilhewadi | 34. Ursan |
| 2. Ambehavha | 35. Vevadi |
| 3. Jambhulshi | 36. Tejpur |
| 4. Khireswar | 37. Phangalghavan |
| 5. Mathalane | 38. Chavand |
| 6. Kolhewadi | 39. Pur |
| 7. Kopare | 40. Khangaon |
| 8. Mandave | 41. Mankeshwar |
| 9. Singanore | 42. Surale |
| 10. Alu | 43. Amboli |
| 11. Khubi | 44. Shirolit-tarf-Kukadner |
| 12. Pimpalgaon Joga | 45. Wanewadi |
| 13. Karanjale | 46. Aptale |
| 14. Mach | 47. Koli |
| 15. Pangri-tarf-Madh | 48. Shivali |
| 16. Kolwadi | 49. Utchil |
| 17. Pargaon-tarfModh | 50. Botarde |
| 18. Taleran | 51. Dhalewadi-tarf-Minher |
| 19. Sitewadi | 52. Bhivade Budruk |
| 20. Wathale | 53. Ingaloon |
| 21. Nimgir | 54. Bhivade Khurd |
| 22. Anjanwale | 55. Ghangaldare |
| 23. Hadsar | 56. Sonavale |
| 24. Devale | 57. Tambe |
| 25. Khaire | 58. Hivare-tarf-Minher |
| 26. Ghatghar | 59. Hatvij |
| 27. Jalwandi | 60. Ambe |
| 28. Hirdi | 61. Pimparwadi |
| 29. Undekhadak | 62. Sukalewdhe |
| 30. Rajpur | 63. Godre |
| 31. Khatkale | 64. Khamgaon |
| 32. Manikdoh | 65. Somatwadi |
| 33. Khad kumbe | |

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 | 9. Madnapur (Mahore) |
| 2. Padsa | 10. Bondgavan |
| 3. Sayepal | 11. Umra |
| 4. Murli | 12. Machandra Pard |
| 5. Wadsa | 13. Karalgaon |
| 6. Koli | 14. Sawarkhed |
| 7. Ashta | 15. Digdi (Kutemar) |
| 8. Gondegaon | 16. Wai |

17. Hardap
18. Naikwadi
19. Hingani
20. Wazra
21. Tulshi
22. Gondwadsa
23. Anjankhed
24. Borad
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 | 44. Mhasdodka |
| 2. Shionala | 45. Palgaon |
| 3. Buranda | 46. Botoni |
| 4. Phapal | 47. Girjapur (Forest Village) |
| 5. Kanhalgaon | 48. Pachpohar |
| 6. Khepadwai | 49. Ambezari |
| 7. Ghodadhara | 50. Rohapat |
| 8. Narsala | 51. Raipur |
| 9. Dhamani | 52. Sagnapur |
| 10. Madnapur | 53. Hiwara Barsa |
| 11. Bori Khurd | 54. Rampur |
| 12. Pisgaon | 55. Katli Bargaon |
| 13. Wadgaon | 56. Pardi |
| 14. Phiski (Forest Village) | 57. Shibla |
| 15. Bhalewadi | 58. Chiali (Forest Village) |
| 16. Pathari | 59. Boargaon (Forest Village) |
| 17. Chinchala | 60. Pendhari |
| 18. Pan Harkawala | 61. Arjuni |
| 19. Kharda (Forest Village) | 62. Kagaon |
| 20. Pimprad (Forest Village) | 63. Rajani |
| 21. Phaparwada | 64. Majara |
| 22. Salabhatti (Forest Village) | 65. Gangapur (Forest Village) |
| 23. Doldongargaon | 66. Bhoikund (Forest Village) |
| 24. Machindra | 67. Wadhona |
| 25. Pandwihir | 68. Susari |
| 26. Jalka | 69. Surla |
| 27. Pandhardevi (Forest Village) | 70. Godani |
| 28. Ambora (Forest Village) | 71. Nimani |
| 29. Chinchoni Botoni, | 72. Darara |
| 30. Awalgaon (Forest Village) | 73. Asan |
| 31. Kanhalagaon | 74. Jaglon |
| 32. Khairgaon | 75. Zamkola |
| 33. Sarati | 76. Isapur |
| 34. Buranda | 77. Kilona |
| 35. Durgada | 78. Umarghat |
| 36. Wagdhara | 79. Wallasa |
| 37. Mendhani | 80. Junoni (Forest Village) |
| 38. Ghanpur | 81. Lenchori |
| 39. Hatwaniri | 82. Chinchghar |
| 40. Khapri | 83. Ambizari, Khurd |
| 41. Uchatdevi (Forest Village) | 84. Ambezari Badruk |
| 42. Maregaon (Forest Village) | 85. Kargaon Khurd |
| 43. Khandani | 86. Nimbadevi |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 87. Tembhi | 109. Mudhati |
| 88. Kundi | 110. Parsodi |
| 89. Mandiv | 111. Kodpakhindi |
| 90. Junoni | 112. Mangrul Khurd |
| 91. Parambha | 113. Mangrul Badruk |
| 92. Pokharni (Forest Village) | 114. Gopalpur |
| 93. Piwardol | 115. Rampeth |
| 94. Bhorad, (Forest Village) | 116. Chalbardi |
| 95. Chikhaldoh | 117. Jamani |
| 96. Mulgawaan | 118. Shirola |
| 97. Bhimnala | 119. Adkoli |
| 98. Chatwan | 120. Khalakloh |
| 99. Araiakwad | 121. Birsapeth |
| 100. Gawara | 122. Muchi |
| 101. Matharjun | 123. Marki Budruk |
| 102. Mahadapur | 124. Marki Khurd |
| 103. Pandharwani | 125. Ganeshpur |
| 104. Demad Devi | 126. Pawnar (Forest Village) |
| 105. Mandwa | 127. Krishnapur (Forest Village) |
| 106. Dongargaon (Forest Village) | 128. Khekadi (Forest Village) |
| 107. Dabhadi | 129. Shekapur |
| 108. Umari | 130. Yeoti |

(ii) The forty-three villages in **Ralegaon** tahsil as mentioned below:

Ralegaon Tahsil

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Lohara | 23. Bhulgad |
| 2. Eklara | 24. Pimpalshenda (75) |
| 3. Sonerdi | 25. Atmurdi |
| 4. Watkhed | 26. Sawarkhed |
| 5. Jalka | 27. Chondhi |
| 6. Wama | 28. Wadhoda |
| 7. Pimpri Durga | 29. Khemkund |
| 8. Mandawa | 30. Pardi (Forest Village) |
| 9. Kolwan | 31. Umarvihir |
| 10. Soit | 32. Adni |
| 11. Varud | 33. Khatara |
| 12. Bukai | 34. Munzala |
| 13. Zargad | 35. Palaskund |
| 14. Khadki Sukli | 36. Vihirgaon |
| 15. Dongargaon | 37. Khairgaon |
| 16. Tejani | 38. Deodhari |
| 17. Anji | 39. Singaldip |
| 18. Loni | 40. Sonurli |
| 19. Borati (Forest Village) | 41. Shindola |
| 20. Sarati | 42. Zotingdara |
| 21. Khairgaon Kasar | 43. Sakhi Khurd |
| 22. Wardha | |

(iii) The one hundred three villages in **Kelapur** tahsil as mentioned below and town

Pandharkawada:

Kelapur Tahsil

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mohdari | 9. Karanii |
| 2. Jogin Kohla | 10. Wadhona Budruk |
| 3. Mira | 11. Tiwsala (Forest Village) |
| 4. Jira | 12. Kothada |
| 5. Ghoddara (Forest Village) | 13. Surdevi |
| 6. Sakhi Budruk | 14. Chanai |
| 7. Wadhona Khurd | 15. Asoli |
| 8. Zolapur (Forest Village) | 16. Mohada |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 17. Karegaon | 61. Khairgaon |
| 18. Chikhaldara | 62. Pah |
| 19. Krishnapur | 63. Niljai |
| 20. Dabha | 64. Margaon |
| 21. Morwa | 65. Ambhora |
| 22. Khairgaon | 66. Dongargaon |
| 23. Wagholi | 67. Pimpari |
| 24. Kusal | 68. Khairgaon |
| 25. Chopan | 69. Muchi |
| 26. Malkapur (Forest Village) | 70. Mangurda |
| 27. Kgaon | 71. Pandharwani Budruk (Forest Village) |
| 28. Vadner | 72. Kondhi |
| 29. Zuli | 73. Wedad |
| 30. Bhad umari | 74. Baggi |
| 31. Patoda | 75. Ghanmode |
| 32. Pahapal | 76. Nandgaon |
| 33. Nagazari Khurd | 77. Ganeshpur (30) |
| 34. Bahattar | 78. Tatapur |
| 35. Susari | 79. Zunzapur |
| 36. Naiksukali, (Forest Village) | 80. Gondwakadi |
| 37. Pedhari | 81. Chalbaridi |
| 38. Pilpali | 82. Beluri |
| 39. Dongaragaon | 83. Tadumari |
| 40. Both | 84. Bargaon |
| 41. Malegaon Khurd (Forest Village) | 85. Acoli Budruk |
| 42. Hiwardari (Forest Village) | 86. Mahandoli |
| 43. Malagaon Budruk (Forest Village) | 87. Sakhara |
| 44. Daryapur | 88. Marathwakadi |
| 45. Pilwahari | 89. Dhoki |
| 46. Arli | 90. Ballarpur |
| 47. Hiwari | 91. Tokwanjari |
| 48. Pimpalshenda | 92. Wanjari |
| 49. Karagaon | 93. Khairgaon Budruk |
| 50. Wadwat | 94. Tembhi |
| 51. Khairi | 95. Radhapur (Forest Village) |
| 52. Ghubadi | 96. Pikhana (Forest Village) |
| 53. Konghara | 97. Wasari |
| 54. Sakhara Budruk | 98. Andharwadi |
| 55. Dharna | 99. Yellapur (Forest Village) |
| 56. Mangi | 100. Chanakha |
| 57. Dhaki | 101. Nimdheli |
| 58. Wai | 102. Rudha |
| 59. Pimpalapur | 103. Sukli |
| 60. Ganespur | |

(iv) The fifty-five villages in **Ghatanji** tahsil as mentioned below:

Ghatanji Tahsil

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Marweli | 12. Umri (242) |
| 2. Rajurwadi | 13. Palodi |
| 3. Lingi | 14. Kopri (244) |
| 4. Koli Khurd | 15. Ghoti |
| 5. Koli Budruk | 16. Bodadi |
| 6. Rampur Undharni | 17. Mudhati (Forest Village) |
| 7. Kapshi | 18. Jalandri |
| 8. Datodi | 19. Manusdhari |
| 9. Gudha | 20. Ayate |
| 10. Warud (240) | 21. Kap |
| 11. Zaparwadi | 22. Kavatha Budruk |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 23. Bilayat | 40. Tad-Sawali |
| 24. Khadki | 41. Saifal |
| 25. Chimta | 42. Nagezari Budruk |
| 26. Kopri Khurd | 43. Kawatha (Forest Village) |
| 27. Chincholi (268) | 44. Parwa |
| 28. Kindhi (Forest Village) | 45. Majhada |
| 29. Gawara (Forest Village) | 46. Pardi |
| 30. Titwi | 47. Jamb |
| 31. Muradgavhan (Forest Village) | 48. Kaleshwar |
| 32. Pimpal Khuti (Forest Village) | 49. Sherad |
| 33. Kharoni (Forest Village) | 50. Dhunki (Forest Village) |
| 34. Wadhona | 51. Mathani (Forest Village) |
| 35. Dorli | 52. Rajagaon (Forest Village) |
| 36. Rahati | 53. Khapri (Forest Village) |
| 37. Rasa (Forest Village) | 54. Honegaon |
| 38. Zatala | 55. Ganeri |
| 39. Chikhalwardha | |

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 | 32. Kosamghat |
| 2. Chak Churchura | 33. Raipur |
| 3. Kurhadi | 34. Rawanzora |
| 4. Chak Maushi | 35. Pekinkasa |
| 5. Murmadi | 36. Sawela |
| 6. Botheda | 37. Suimara |
| 7. Palandur | 38. Sakhera |
| 8. Gilgaon | 39. Karkazara |
| 9. Chak Kharpurdi | 40. Kanhalgaon |
| 10. Japra | 41. Keligatta |
| 11. Chak Dhibhana | 42. Tohagaon |
| 12. Marumbodi | 43. Gajanguda |
| 13. Kurkheda | 44. Banoli |
| 14. Khursa | 45. Suryadongri |
| 15. Visapur | 46. Salaitola |
| 16. Sonapur | 47. Bitantota |
| 17. Mondha | 48. Potegaon |
| 18. Sawrgaon | 49. Rajoli |
| 19. Kanri | 50. Madras |
| 20. Pulkhal | 51. Jaller |
| 21. Mudza Budruk | 52. Devapur |
| 22. Mudza Tukum | 53. Ramgad |
| 23. Krupala | 54. Gavalheti |
| 24. Masli | 55. Deoda |
| 25. Ranbhumi | 56. Kharadguda |
| 26. Chandala | 57. Talguda |
| 27. Ranmul | 58. Jamgaon |
| 28. Kumbhi Patch | 59. Kadsu |
| 29. Kumbhi Mokasa | 60. Korkuti |
| 30. Made Mul | 61. Nagweli |
| 31. Maroda | 62. Jalegaon |

(ii) The seventy-four villages in **Armori** tahsil as mentioned below:

Armori Tahsil

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Koregaon | 3. Kural |
| 2. Kalamgaon | 4. Selda Tukum |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 5. Selda Lambe | 40. Thotebodi |
| 6. Kasari Tukum | 41. Dellanwadi |
| 7. Kasarigaon | 42. Manapur |
| 8. Shivrajpur | 43. Kosari |
| 9. Potegaon | 44. Mangoda |
| 10. Vhirgaon | 45. Tultuli |
| 11. Pimpalgaon | 46. Chaknagarwahi |
| 12. Arat-tondi | 47. Vhirgaon |
| 13. Dongargaon (Halbi) | 48. Kurandi |
| 14. Palasgaon | 49. Umari |
| 15. Navargaon | 50. Yengada |
| 16. Pathargota | 51. Pisewadadha |
| 17. Mangewada | 52. Paraswadi |
| 18. Armori | 53. Dawandi |
| 19. Salmara | 54. Khadaki |
| 20. Thanegaon | 55. Bhakarandi |
| 21. Patanwada | 56. Naroti Malgujar |
| 22. Puranawairagad | 57. Koregaon |
| 23. Deulgaon | 58. Warkheda |
| 24. Sukala | 59. Kharadi |
| 25. Mohazari alias Sakharbodi | 60. Bhansi |
| 26. Chak Kernada | 61. Dorli |
| 27. Lohara | 62. Wanarchuwa |
| 28. Chak Sonpur | 63. Jambhali |
| 29. Hirapur | 64. Mendha |
| 30. Dongartamsi | 65. Narchuli |
| 31. Shiani Khurd | 66. Khairi |
| 32. Chavhela | 67. Maregaon Patch |
| 33. Mohatala Chak Kukodi | 68. Maregaon |
| 34. Mendha | 69. Chak Maregaon |
| 35. Dongartamsi Patch | 70. Chak Chicholi |
| 36. Nagarwadi | 71. Mousi Khamb |
| 37. Chak Naroti | 72. Belgaon |
| 38. Chak Kurandi | 73. Chicholi |
| 39. Wadegaon | 74. Wankheda |

(iii) The one hundred thirty-two villages in **Chamorshi** tahsil as mentioned below:

Chamorshi Tahsil

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Saganpur | 22. Pailsanpeth |
| 2. Bandhona | 23. Pandhri Bhatl |
| 3. Gilgaon | 24. Rajangatta |
| 4. Bhendi Kanhal | 25. Chak Amagaon No. 1 |
| 5. Thatari | 26. Mutnur |
| 6. Chite Kanhar | 27. Abapur |
| 7. Kalamgaon | 28. Murandapi |
| 8. Kurud | 29. Lenguda |
| 9. Maler | 30. Adyal |
| 10. Kulegaon | 31. Karkapalli |
| 11. Nachangaon | 32. Chak Karakapalli |
| 12. Bhadbhid | 33. Jangamkurul |
| 13. Walsara | 34. Fuser |
| 14. Chak Visapur | 35. Dhekani |
| 15. Jogana | 36. Chak Mudholi No.2 |
| 16. Murmuri | 37. Lakshamanpur |
| 17. Rawanpalli | 38. Saganapur |
| 18. Sonapur | 39. Amboli |
| 19. Darli | 40. Gahubodi |
| 20. Rekhagaon | 41. Chak Narayanpur No. 1 |
| 21. Yedanur | 42. Chak Narayanpur No. 2 |

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 43. Rajur Budruk | 88. Kolpalli |
| 44. Bhadbid | 89. Ambela (Forest village) |
| 45. Manger | 90. Gatta (Forest Village) |
| 46. Chichpally | 91. Adgepalli |
| 47. Wanarchuwa | 92. Surgaon (Forest Village) |
| 48. Jairampur | 93. Yellur |
| 49. Waigaon | 94. Thakari |
| 50. Narayanpur | 95. Rajgatta |
| 51. Rajur Khurd | 96. Lohara |
| 52. Haladwahi | 97. Mukaritola |
| 53. Mudholi | 98. Bholkhandi (Forest Village) |
| 54. Kothari | 99. Hetalkasa |
| 55. Bamhani Deo | 100. Bolepalli |
| 56. Somanpalli | 101. Pulligudam |
| 57. Kanhalgaon | 102. Kunghada |
| 58. Singela | 103. Kunghada |
| 59. Belgatta | 104. Kalapur |
| 60. Pethtala | 105. Gangapur |
| 61. Chak Pethtala No. 1 | 106. Chandankhedhi |
| 62. Pardideo | 107. Malera |
| 63. Yadavpalli | 108. Basarwada |
| 64. Rajpur | 109. Chaprala |
| 65. Jambhalirith | 110. Chaidampatti |
| 66. Meteguda | 111. Mukadi (Forest Village) |
| 67. Chak Belgatta | 112. Singanpalli |
| 68. Manjigaon | 113. Dhamanpur |
| 69. Machhalighot | 114. Kothari (930) |
| 70. Chak Makepalli No. 4 | 115. Ambatpalli |
| 71. Darpanguda | 116. Gomani |
| 72. Chak Makepalli No. 2 | 117. Lagamhetti |
| 73. Chak Makepalli No. 3 | 118. Damapur |
| 74. Garanji | 119. Bandukpalli |
| 75. Chak Made Amgaon | 120. Kodigaon |
| 76. Chak Made Amgaon No. 1 | 121. Chichela |
| 77. Chak Made Amgaon No. 2 | 122. Nagulwahi |
| 78. Tumdi | 123. Chintugunha |
| 79. Regadi | 124. Tumugunda |
| 80. Makepalli Malgajari | 125. Machingatta |
| 81. Borghat | 126. Yella |
| 82. Ashti Nokewada | 127. Tikepalli |
| 83. Bramhanpeth | 128. Marpalli |
| 84. Venganur | 129. Jamgaon |
| 85. Nokewada | 130. Kultha |
| 86. Allapalli | 131. Rampur |
| 87. Rengewahi | 132. Lagam Chak |

11. The following in Chandrapur District:

The one hundred eighty-two villages in **Rajura Tahsil** as mentioned on the following page:

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. Gudsele
43. Wani
44. Kokazari
45. Mohda
46. Pudiyaal 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
71. Nagapur
72. Markalmotta
73. Dhonda Arguni
74. Dhondha Mandwa
75. Teka Arjuni
76. Teka Mandwa
77. Rahpalli Budruk
78. Chikhili
79. Patan
80. Hirapur
81. Isapur
82. Asan Khurd
83. Asan Budruk
84. Pipalgaon
85. Palezari
86. Borinavegaon
87. Nanda
88. Bibi
89. Dhunki
90. Dhamangaon
91. Kakhampur
92. Wadgaon
93. Injapur
94. Chandur
95. Kukadsat
96. Khirdi
97. Thutra
98. Behlampur
99. Manoli Khurd
100. Jamani
101. Nokari Budruk
102. Sonapur
103. Upparwai
104. Bhurkunda Khurd
105. Kaadki
106. Nokari Khurd
107. Nagrala
108. Palezari
109. Kakban
110. Dongargaon
111. Chikhali
112. Bhurkhunda Budruk
113. Pachgaon
114. Sengaon
115. Tatakohadi
116. Bhendvi
117. Sukadpalli
118. Markagondi

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 119. Titvi | 152. Winirgaon |
| 120. Nadpa | 153. Magi |
| 121. Yergavan | 154. Wangi |
| 122. Kawadgondi | 155. Pandharpouni |
| 123. Sorakasa | 156. Aheri |
| 124. Kusumbi | 157. Kochi |
| 125. Jankapur | 158. Goraj |
| 126. Punaguda (Navegaon) | 159. Warur |
| 127. Dewada | 160. Raniwcli |
| 128. Khadki Raipur | 161. Bhedoda |
| 129. Govendpur | 162. Tembhurwahi |
| 130. Maraipatan | 163. Chirud |
| 131. Umarzara | 164. Chinchbodi |
| 132. Rahpalli Khurd | 165. Kawthala |
| 133. Dharamaram | 166. Sonurli |
| 134. Bhoksapur | 167. Sirsi |
| 135. Bambezari | 168. Berdi |
| 136. Bhari | 169. Bhendala |
| 137. Pandarwani | 170. Kelzari |
| 138. Sindolta | 171. Navegaon |
| 139. Sondo | 172. Chinchala |
| 140. Belgaon | 173. Wirur |
| 141. Kakadghat | 174. Siddheshwar |
| 142. Ganeri | 175. Ghotta |
| 143. Khirdi | 176. Dongargaon |
| 144. Sedwai | 177. Subai |
| 145. Babapur | 178. Kostala |
| 146. Hirapur | 179. Lakadkot |
| 147. Sakhari | 180. Ambezari |
| 148. Manoli Budruk | 181. Antargaon |
| 149. Goyegaon | 182. Annur |
| 150. Hardona Khurd | |
| 151. Hardona Budruk | |

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. Sundargah 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 subdivision in Boudh-Khondmals district
7. R. Udayagiri tahsil, and Guma and Rayagada Blocks of Parlakhemundi Tahsil of Parlakhemundi subdivision, 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, Kodyat 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 vllages of Wali Panchayat.
 - xvii. Chansada, Dameron Ka Guda, Mamadeo, Jhamar Kotra, Sathpura Gujuran, 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.

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 recinding the Order cited earlier in so far as it related to the State of Rajasthan.

VII. JHARKHAND

1. Burmu, Mandar, Chanho, Bero, Lapung, Ratu, Namkom, Kanke, Ormanjhi, Angara, Silli, Sonahatu, Tamar, Bundu, Arki, Khunti, Murhu, Karra, Torpa and Rania blocks in Ranchi district
2. Kisko, Kuru, Lohardaga, Bhandra and Senha blocks in Lohardaga district
3. Bishunpur, Ghagra, Chainpur, Dumri, Raidih, Gumla, Sisai, Bharno, Kamdara, Basia and
4. Palkot blocks in Gumla district
5. Simdega, Kolebira, Bano, Jaldega, Thethaitangar, Kurdeg and Bolba blocks in Simdega district
6. Barwadih, Manika, Balumath, Chandwa, Latehar, Garu and Mahuadarn blocks in Latehar district
7. Bhandaria block in Garhwa district

8. Bandgaon, Chakradharpur, Sonua, Goelkera, Manoharpur, Noamundi, Jagannathpur, Manghgaon, Kumardungi, Manjhari, Tantnagar, Jhickpani, Tonto, Khutpani and Chaibasa blocks
9. in West-Singhbhum district

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.

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, Segaon, 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. Lakhnadone, 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.

IX. CHHATTISGARH

1. Surguja district
2. Korba district
3. Bastar district
4. Dantewara district
5. Kanker district
6. Marwahi, Gorella-1, 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.

Source: Annual Report, 2005-06, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi
<http://tribal.gov.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File784.pdf>

Annex 8

Select State and National Legislations in relation to the North Eastern Region

S.No	State	Legislation	Main Features
1	Assam	<i>Assam Autonomous Districts (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1951</i>	A Regulation to apply the provisions of the <i>Land Acquisition Act, 1894</i> , as amended from time to time, to the autonomous districts of Assam. All the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and all rules and orders made there under are applicable to and be deemed to be in force from the date of commencement of this Regulation
		<i>Assam Autonomous Districts Land Acquisition (Mines) Regulation, 1951</i>	A Regulation to apply the provisions of the <i>Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885</i> as amended from time to time, to the autonomous districts of Assam. All the provisions of the Act and all rules and orders made there under are applicable to and be deemed to be in force from the date of commencement of this Regulation
		<i>Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Autonomous District) Act, {1953}</i>	<p>This Act was enacted to amend and consolidate the law relating to the maintenance of public order in Autonomous Districts specified in Part A of the Table appended to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, which include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Khasi&Jaintia Hills District. 2. The Garo Hills District. 3. The Lushai Hills District. 4. 4 The Naga Hills District. 5. The North Cachar Hills 6. The Mikir Hills. <p>Today, the political status of the above mentioned-areas has undergone tremendous change. Areas 1 & 2 have been constituted into the state of Meghalaya, area 3 into the state of Mizoram, area 4 into the Nagaland state and, areas 5 & 6 are Autonomous Districts in the state of Assam</p>
		<i>Land & Revenue) Act, Mikir Hills, 1953</i>	This Act provides for the recognition of rights over land, settlement, and assessment of land by the District Council. The Act also provides for the extension of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 1886 to the Mikir Hills Autonomous District (now renamed Karbi Anglong District) subject to any amendment made to it.

S.No	State	Legislation	Main Features
		<i>Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955</i>	This Act provides for the restoration of & maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Assam. Under this Act, the state government is empowered to declare any district or area in the state a Disturbed Area if it deems necessary in the interest of security and peace in the area. The Act has since given way to AFSPA, 1958
		<i>Assam (Land & Revenue) Act, Mizo District, 1956</i>	This Act provides for the recognition of rights over land and the assessment of revenue over such lands by the District Council. The Act also prescribes that land holder/s register their land with the office of the Deputy Commissioner or the District Council to validate ownership of the same. The Act as originally legislated applies to the whole of the Mizo Hills District of the state of Assam. The status of the District has hence changed into the state of Mizoram with three separate Autonomous Districts within in it: Lai, Mara and Chakma Autonomous Districts
		<i>Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958, (AFSPA)</i>	This Act empowers the governor of a state or administrator in case of a Union Territory to declare any area, which is deemed to be in a disturbed or dangerous condition, as Disturbed Area and for the use of the armed forces to control the situation in such areas declared as disturbed. The Act also empowers the members of the Armed Forces deployed in disturbed areas to use force for the maintenance of public order even to the extent of causing death of any person who is suspected to be engaged in subversive activities or acting in contravention of any law or order for the time being in force in the DA. Initially, the Act was applicable only in the state of Assam and UT of Manipur but has now been extended to practically all states in the Northeast except Sikkim: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, and to the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the North-West.
		<i>NE Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971</i>	This Act was enacted for the establishment of the States of Meghalaya, Manipur & Tripura, and for the formation of the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram. Prior to the passing of this Act, Meghalaya was an autonomous state within the state of Assam formed under the <i>Assam (Reorganisation) Meghalaya Act, 1969</i> . Manipur and Tripura were princely states ruled by the Maharaja before their integration with India. On the passing of the Constitution, they became Part C states directly administered by the Union Government through an Administrator. In 1963, both Manipur and Tripura were made into Union Territories vide the <i>Union Territories Act, 1963</i> .

S.No	State	Legislation	Main Features
		<i>Assam Tribal Development Authority Act, 1983</i>	This Act provides for the establishment of an Authority headed by the Chief Minister to accelerate the pace of development in the Plains Tribal Areas of Assam. The Authority is empowered to prepare plans, and carry out review of plans and schemes for the overall development of the designated areas, and to suggest measures for coordination & supervision of the schemes.
		<i>Bodoland Autonomous Council, Act (1993)</i>	This Act provides for the establishment of a self-governing body the 'Bodoland Autonomous Council' within the state of Assam, with maximum autonomy within the framework of the Constitution, comprising contiguous geographical areas inhabited by the Bodo tribes. The Act is a fulfillment of the Bodo people's demand for autonomy as well as an instrument to realize the economic, educational & linguistic aspirations & preservation of land rights, socio-cultural & ethnic identity of Bodos, and speed-up infrastructure development in Bodo inhabited areas.
		<i>Mishing Autonomous Council Act, 1995</i>	This Act provides for establishment of an administrative authority in the name & style of Mishing Autonomous Council with maximum autonomy within the framework of the Constitution, combining the satellite areas of village councils formed out of blocks of contiguous revenue villages, each having more than 50% population of Mishing community, without having any compact area for social, economic, educational, ethnic and cultural advancement of the Mishing community residing therein.
		<i>RabhaHasong (Autonomous Council) Act, 1995</i>	This Act provides for establishment of an administrative authority in the name & style of Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council with maximum autonomy w/in framework of the Constitution, combining the satellite areas of village councils formed out of blocks of contiguous revenue villages, each having more than 50% population of Rabha community, without having any compact area for social, economic, educational, ethnic and cultural advancement of the Rabha community residing therein.
2	Manipur	<i>Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956</i>	This Act provides for the constitution of a Village Authority in each village in the hill areas of Manipur, which subject to the general superintendence and control of the Deputy Commissioner, is empowered with the function to hold and dispose of land, maintain law and order, administer justice, and any other matter within the purpose of the Act
		<i>Manipur Land Revenue & Land Reforms Act, 1960</i>	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the state of Manipur and to provide for certain measures of land reforms. The Act vests the right on all land and resources on it including

S.No	State	Legislation	Main Features
			trees, jungle and other natural products, which are not the property of any person, in the government. The Act also empowers the state government to divide the territories to which the Act extends into one or more districts and may suitably divide any district into sub divisions or tehsils, and may alter the limits of or abolish any district, sub-division or tehsil. The Act applies to the whole of Manipur except the hill areas, with the proviso that the state government may by notification in the official gazette, extend the whole or part of the Act to any of the hill areas.
		<i>Hill Areas (Acquisition of Chiefs' Rights) Act, 1966</i>	This Act provides for the acquisition (by the state) of certain rights, titles and interests of chiefs in and over land in the Hill Areas of Manipur. S. 3 of the Act states, 'the Government may at any time by notification in the official gazette declare that, as from such date as be specified therein, all rights, titles and interests of the chiefs in the <i>gams</i> (tract of land with specific boundary traditionally held by the chief) in the village in such areas as may be specified in the said notification shall transfer to and vest in the government free from all encumbrances'.
		<i>Manipur Hill Areas (House Tax) Act, 1966</i>	This Act was adopted to amend and consolidate the law relating to levy of house tax in the Union Territory of Manipur. As per the provision of this Act, 'there shall be charged for every year House Tax at the rate of six rupees per annum on each family for owning a house in the Hill Areas anytime during the year'.
		<i>Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Act, 1971</i>	This Act was enacted by the State Government of Manipur to provide for the constitution of Sixth Schedule type Autonomous Councils in the hill areas of Manipur which has a predominantly tribal population but falls outside the framework of the Sixth Schedule
		<i>Panchayat Raj Act (Manipur), 1975</i>	This Act provides for the extension of the Panchati Raj institution to the state of Manipur excepting any area to which the <i>Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Act, 1971</i> or the <i>Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956</i> extends. The Act also excludes areas which have or may hereafter be declared as a Municipality or town notified under any law in force or under the Cantonment Areas Act, 1924.
		<i>Reservation of Vacancies in Posts & Services (for SCs & STs) Act, 1976</i>	This Act was adopted with the object to provide for adequate representation of SCs & STs in posts and services in the State of Manipur.
3	Meghalaya	<i>Garo Hills Regulation, 1882</i>	This Regulation has been adapted in its application to the State of Meghalaya, vide Meghalaya Adaptation of Laws Order (No4) 1971--The Regulation prohibits all or any person, not being natives of Garo Hills, from collecting or removing wood or other forest produce, or engaged in hunting without a license issued by the

S.No	State	Legislation	Main Features
			state.
		<i>KhasiSyiemsip (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950</i>	This order provides for the extension of substantive laws, such as, Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws to the Syiems and other traditional authorities in the Khasi states (United Khasi & Jaintia Hills) for the trial of petty offences, committed in areas of their jurisdiction, punishable with imprisonment not exceeding five years.
		<i>Assam Re-organisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969</i>	An Act that provides for the creation of an autonomous state of Meghalaya within the state of Assam – in other words, a state within a state – a new experiment in Indian statecraft. The Act paved the way for the formation of Meghalaya as a full fledged state vide the <i>NE Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971</i> .
		<i>Meghalaya Transfer of Land Regulation Act, 1971</i>	An Act to regulate the transfer of land in the state of Meghalaya for the protection of the interests of the STs residing therein. According to the provision of this Act, No land in Meghalaya shall be transferred by a tribal to a nontribal or by a nontribal to another nontribal except with the sanction of the Competent Authority appointed by the Government under the Act. Any transfer of land made in contravention of this provision shall not be enforceable in any court of law.
		<i>Meghalaya Land Revenue Regulation (Application & Amendment Act), 1972</i>	With the adoption of this Act, the Assam Land Regulation 1886 was adapted in its application to the state of Meghalaya
		<i>Meghalaya Land Survey & Records Preparation Act, 1980</i>	This Act empowers the state (of Meghalaya) to order surveys, demarcate boundaries and prepare records of rights in matters relating to land. To realize this objective, the state government is empowered to appoint one or more survey officers, Revenue Enforcement Officer or any officer the state deems necessary. The Act came close on the heel of the failure of the state constituted Land Reforms Commission to prepare records of land holding in the state due to people's refusal to allow survey of land to be carried out.
		<i>Forest Authority Act, 1991</i>	This Act provides for the constitution of an Authority comprising of persons from the state government & District Councils as members for the unified control of forest in the state. The Act extends to the whole of Meghalaya and its mandate is to advise the State Government & ADCs on (a) proper co-ordination & implementation of State & ADC Forest Laws & (b) the preparation of forest plans & schemes and other matters connected with the preservation of forest in the State. Interestingly, 'Forest' under the Act excludes Reserved Forest, Government or Government Protected Forests & any area recorded as forest in Government Records, which suggests that

S.No	State	Legislation	Main Features
			the Authority is primarily intended to regulate use of private and community owned forests.
4	Mizoram	<i>Mizoram Official Language Act, 1974</i>	This Act declares Mizo as the official language of the Union Territory of Mizoram with the proviso that notwithstanding anything in this Act the English language may be used for all or any of the official purposes of the Union Territory/ now state
		<i>Pawi Autonomous District (Jhum Regulation) Act, 1983</i>	This Act provides for the regulation and control of the practice of Jhum or other forms of shifting cultivation within the Pawi Autonomous District of Mizoram
5	Nagaland	<i>Nagaland Land (Requisition & Acquisition) Act, 1965</i>	This Act empowers the state to acquire any land or property from the people for certain public purpose, such as, for providing facilities for accommodation, construction of roads and communication, flood control or for any other matter the state considers necessary to do so. The acquisition is governed by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 with respect to procedures of acquisition and payment of compensation. But should the property owners refuse to comply with the acquisition order, the Act empowers the state with the right to use force to ensure compliance.
		<i>Nagaland Tribe, Area, Range and Village Council Act, 1966</i>	This Act marked an attempt made by the Nagas to standardize the traditional tribal institutions within the framework of governance. The Act provides for the restructuring of the traditional village council and creation of Regional Councils at the level of the Tribe, Area and Range
		<i>Nagaland Village Areas & Regional Council Act, 1970</i>	This Act provides for the amendment of the 1966 law relating to the constitution of Village, Area & Regional Councils in the districts of Kohima & Mokokchung. The Act recognizes the importance of the village and provides for the constitution of a Village Council in every village in the districts comprising members chosen by the villagers in accordance with the prevailing customary practice & usages. In this Act the Village Council shall be auxiliary to the administration and shall have full powers to deal with ordinary matters of internal administration in the village.

S.No	State	Legislation	Main Features
		<i>Nagaland Jhumland Act, 1970</i>	An Act to amend the law relating to jhumland in order to regulate and safeguard the rights to Jhumland in the state of Nagaland. The Act provides that no jhumland to which a community has a customary right shall be transferred by sale or mortgage to (i). any community or to any individual, or (ii). to any other village or community or to a member of another village or community, except on the authority of the Deputy Commissioner given on the recommendation of the Village and Area Council concerned.
		<i>The Nagaland Eviction of Persons in Unauthorised Occupation of Public Land Act, 1971</i>	This Act provides for detailed procedure to be adopted for evicting of persons in unauthorized occupation of land belonging to, or taken on lease by the State Government, a local authority, a Government Company, or a Corporation owned or controlled by the Central or State Government, which includes any land requisitioned by or on behalf of the state government. This Act overrides custom or usage with respect to the use and occupation of land and extends to the whole of Nagaland in its application.
		<i>The Nagaland Village and Area Council Act, 1978</i>	With the adoption of this Act the <i>Village Areas & Regional Council Act, 1970</i> was repealed. The Act shifts the focus from the Region and Tribe to the village, recognizing it as the pivotal point for development and administration. The Act provides for the creation of a Village Council in each village and Area Council for each area with clearly defined powers and mode of election of the members. The Act also provides for the constitution of the Village Development Board in each village which is entrusted with the responsibility to oversee all development activities within the village including the implementation of government programmes and schemes.
		<i>The Nagaland Village and Area Council (2nd Amendment) Act, 1990</i>	This Act is an amendment of the 1978 Act. The Act is underlined by the primary objective to strengthen the village institution by doing away with the Area Council leaving only the Village Council as the key institution of governance.
		<i>The Nagaland Communitisation of Public Institutions and Services Act, 2002</i>	This Act relates to the control of public resources and services in the state of Nagaland. The Act, the first of its kind in the country, provides for the institutionalization of a process where public resources and services are directly transferred to the community beyond the VDB. The implicit understanding that underlined this strategy is that public resources are best handled and managed by the users themselves. The Act has resulted not only in the devolution of power but also of responsibility by making the community responsible for the things they own and use.

S.No	State	Legislation	Main Features
6	Tripura	<i>Tripura Land Tax Act, 1978</i>	This Act provides for the levy of taxes on land in the state of Tripura.
		<i>Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, Act, 1979</i>	This Act was enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Tripura to provide for the establishment of an Autonomous District Council for the tribal areas in the state of Tripura for the purpose of self-government by the tribes residing in such areas. The Act was amended in 1982
		<i>Panchayat Act, 1993</i>	This Act provides for the extension of the Panchayati Raj institution to the State of Tripura barring the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District and areas which have been or may hereafter be declared as Municipal area under the Cantonment Act, 1924
7	Arunachal Pradesh	<i>Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873</i>	This Regulation popularly known as the 'Inner Line Regulation' was promulgated by the colonial administration to prohibit the entry of British subjects and other non-natives into the tribal territories and marks the point beyond which the general laws of the country are exempted from application and the people left to govern according to their own genius with least interference from the administration. This enforced exclusion while it prevented tribes from being exploited by the dominant population and/or assimilated into the wider society, it deepened the divide between the hill and the valley leading to a relation of mutual suspicion and mistrust which is palpable even today. The Regulation continues to be enforced in many parts of the Northeastern region, notably Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram.
		<i>North-East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation, 1954</i>	This regulation was adopted to provide for the re-adjustment of the administrative units of the areas contained in Part B of the Table annexed to the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, which includes: (1) The North-East Frontier Tract including Balipara Frontier Tract, Tirap Frontier Tract, Abor Hills District and Mishmi Hills District, (also known as North-East Frontier Agency) and (2) The Naga Tribal Areas (renamed as Tuensang Frontier Division). In 1957, under the <i>Naga Hills Tuensang Area Act</i> , the Tuensang Frontier Division was formed into a new administrative unit in the state of Assam by the name of Naga Hills Tuensang Area. In 1971, the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) and its constituent units was formed into the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh vide the <i>North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971</i>

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