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DENOTIFIED TRIBES IN INDIA

The Denotified Tribes of India are communities that were listed or notified as '**born criminal**' by the Britishers under a number of laws. This process began with the **Criminal Tribes Act** (1871) referring to around 150 tribes for their so-called "criminal tendencies", which gave the police wide powers to arrest members of such communities and to control and monitor their movements. The Act was repealed post-independence and the communities were re-named as '**denotified**'. However, we have the views of Risely, Shoober, Ghurey, David Macritchie and others who believe that the tribes are the original inhabitants of the country.

There were various reasons as to why these communities were labelled as '**criminal**'. The National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNST), constituted in 2005 and in a report published 2008 that the forest laws that came into force from the mid-nineteenth century onwards "**deprived a large number of communities of their traditional rights of grazing, hunting and gathering and shifting cultivation in specific areas.**" The new laws, of which these communities were unaware, criminalized their very source of livelihood and they "**frequently found themselves on the wrong side of the law.**" When the forests were cleared by the British for commercial use and forest communities asked to contribute to labour, some communities resisted and were declared as '**criminal**'. The British thought that "**once such communities had lost their legitimate means of livelihood, they must have been living by indulging in criminal activities. There is ample evidence to show that a very large number of communities that were formerly nomadic fell in the net of the Criminal Tribes Act because of such an argument.**" On the pretext of 'law and order', anybody who resisted the British or any "**'respectable' people of the village (landlords, high castes or those who paid taxes to the British)**" was notified as '**criminal**'.

Historical Roots:

British rule is perhaps the darkest chapter in the colonial history of India. After the *Sepoy* mutiny the British Government undertook a number of preventive steps to maintain law and order in the country. The Criminal Tribe Act of 1871 was enacted by the then British Government. The 1871 act was a fallacious understanding of the Indian society. The act notified certain communities as Criminal Tribes. The provisions of the act was very oppressive. Every member of the notified community was compelled to register at the local police station. They have to give their attendance at the specified time of the day. Their movements were restricted. They cannot shift their place of residence at their will. The members in the community have to take proper permission to go outside a settlement. The penalties for breaking the rules specified was offensive. The local police rounded up the members of the community for mistrust.

So, the discrimination, abuse, and social and economic marginalization faced by millions of Indians belonging to '*denotified* and *nomadic tribes*' (DNT-NTs) have their roots in 19th century British colonialism when such tribes were '*notified*' by the British as being inherently "*criminal*". However, this historical pattern of marginalization and abuse continues today, and is blight on India's human rights record and its declared commitment to the equality and well-being of all its citizens under both domestic and international law.

The British had sought to control and contain these landless and nomadic "criminal tribes" through a series of Criminal Tribes Acts propagated throughout the different geographical and administrative units of India. The first Act, passed in 1871, applied only to areas in north India; however, in subsequent Acts, and particularly in 1911, the measures were extended to all of British controlled India, and altered to include ever-more draconian features. These Acts gave sweeping powers to the local governments to recommend that certain "*tribes, gangs, or classes*" be declared as being "*addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences*". Once a tribe became notified as belonging to a criminal class, all members of the group were required to register at a specific time and place with the local magistrate. Anyone failing to register would be charged with a crime under the Indian Penal Code. Further, the Act gave broad powers to the local government to forcibly move these '*notified*' tribes to '*permanent reformatory settlements*'. Labelling such areas as settlements glosses over their true nature as virtual prisons, as anyone

belonging to one of the 'notified' tribes could be imprisoned for "escaping" from their reformatory settlement, or for being anywhere "beyond the limits so prescribed for his residence." The settlements that were created served as de facto labour camps, with contractors requiring cheap manual labour farming out members of the settlement camps. Thus the members of these tribes were caught in the colonial nexus of land reform, the need for cheap labour, and the rhetoric of social reform.

At present, these so-called criminal tribes are not recognize as criminal tribes but as '**Denotified communities**' by the state and have been shuffled into the administrative categories like Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and the OBCs. It was repealed across India in 1952, these communities continue to carry with them the stigma of criminality. DNT communities must have looked forward to an independent India that afforded them protection under the Fundamental Rights section of the Indian Constitution. However, the promises of Articles 14 (Equality before the Law), Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination), and Article 21 (Protection of Life and Personal Liberty) have yet to extend their full reach over DNT. Further, following the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Acts by newly independent India, a series of '**Habitual Offenders Acts**' was passed by State Governments across India which mirrored the **Criminal Tribes Acts** in significant ways. Although not listing certain groups as being inherently criminal, the **Habitual Offenders Acts** use many of the same registration and notification procedures as outlined in the Criminal Tribes Acts, and have been used routinely against members of DNT.

In 1952, at the time of the repeal of the act, the total population of criminal tribe was estimated at 22, 68,000 made of 193 castes. Hence, the criminal tribes were renamed as Denotified Tribe and this term is an administrative category. The communities belong to states including Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Union Territories of Puducherry and Chandigarh, besides Delhi.

Characteristic Features:

1. They are treated as scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward communities. Restrictions on inter-dining, inter-marriages are prevailing among them.
2. In the social hierarchy they have occupied the lowest position. In the lowest strata of Indian society, there were three classes of men who were as much depressed as any other classes, the aboriginals, the criminal and wandering tribes. These people were sunk in ignorance, despised and persecuted.
3. The DNTs are mainly patriarchal communities. The authority of the elderly males is considered superior. The status of women is extremely low. Very often, brutal sanctions are imposed on the woman. For example, the Yerukula society of Andhra Pradesh was based on the patriarchal system. However, women occupied a relatively important position. Traditionally, women were greatly oppressed and this has changed a little and for the better. They are expected to show respect to the male members of the family. The Yerukulas are very particular about the reputation of their womanhood
4. The DNTs have a very strong caste or tribal panchayats. The decisions pertaining to their domestic and social life are negotiated in their Kula panchayats (Caste Councils). The panchayat among the Yerukulas comprises of the elderly persons. They are called as Berumanusom. All the individuals respect their unwritten law and obey the will of the Kula panchayat.
5. The DNTs have strong ecological connections. Many of them are depended on natural resources for their survival. The changes in ecology and environment seriously affect their livelihood or occupations. For example, the Waddars are the same people who are variously called as Katheras, Dasaries, Aligaries. They are found all over the country. These are religious mendicants. They used to wander from one place to another. They were known for their cleverness.
6. The general impoverishment, the introduction of railways, the adverse climatic conditions, the nomadic nature of their life and their behavioral pattern are responsible for their poor conditions. They are very poor and depended on forest

produce. They used to eke-out their livelihood by selling forest products. They were experts in making baskets and ropes.

- Domestication of pet animals forms an integral part of their economy. Various types of animals such as donkeys, bullocks, pigs, cows, sheep, monkeys, foxes, snakes and hares are trapped, hunted, sold and make use of them for their day to day life.

The Situation during Pre and Post Independence:

One of the greatest crimes committed by the British during their occupation of India was to legally brand certain nomadic tribes as “criminals,” by passing the notorious “Criminal Tribes Act of 1871.” These included simple cattle-grazers, wandering singers and actors. All those tribals who dared to resist the British occupation of their lands were branded as “criminals” and belonging to “criminal tribes.” Between 1871 and 1944, more tribes continued to be added to the existing list of “criminal tribes.” After Independence in 1952, the Indian government officially “denotified” the criminal tribes; however, they made no provisions for their rehabilitation into mainstream society. They made no arrangements for these branded “criminals” to be given jobs so as to earn an honest living. From 1961 onwards the Indian federal government has published state-wise lists of “Denotified and Nomadic Tribes.” The police in every part of India are taught the names of the “Denotified tribes.” To add insult to injury, the police forced these tribals to steal and then share the stolen goods with them. Sometimes the police took everything and then had the person killed.

According to Mahasweta Devi, the denotified tribes are jailed, mob-lynched and tortured to death by the police not just in West Bengal but all over India. She provides three examples from West Bengal, the home of three denotified tribes, namely: Lodha, Kheria Sabar and Dhikaru. Between 1979 and 1982, 42 Lodha tribals were mob-lynched, not for crimes but for being born as “Lodhas.” Between 1960 and 1998, more than 50 Kheria Sabars were mob-lynched or murdered by the police. In June 1997 Lalit Sabar of the Kheria Sabar denotified tribe was tied to a tree and his arm chopped off. In February 1998 in West Bengal Budhan Sabar was tortured and then subsequently died in police custody. Mahasweta Devi filed a case in the Kolkata High Court over his murder. In October 1998 Mathur Sabar of the Kheria Sabar denotified tribe was speared to death by villagers. These

are only a few cases in West Bengal. Numerous other cases exist in other Indian states such as Gujarat, Maharastra and Rajasthan. The denotified tribes throughout India are victims of mob-lynching and death at the hands of the police. As Mahasweta Devi says, "... this monstrosity of keeping a section of Indian people branded as born criminals is an unforgivable sin." Due only to their birth, they are condemned for life to live outside the society and denied all fundamental human rights. It is time, she says, to remove the year 1871 as their year of birth.

Distribution and Population:

The social category generally known as the Denotified and Nomadic tribes of India covers a population approximately of 60 million. Some of them are included in the list of Scheduled castes, some others in the Scheduled Tribes, and quite a few in Other Backward Classes. But there are many of these tribes, which find place in none of the above. According to the Renke Commission Report (2008) and respective State Government Report, there are 397 Denotified Tribes and 853 Nomadic Tribes in India. The names of the Denotified and Nomadic tribes in India are given below:

State-wise Distribution of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes in India (Source: MoTA)

States/ Union Territories	Denotified Tribes	Nomadic Tribes
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	1. Andamanese 2. Jarawas 3. Onges 4. Sentinelese 5. Shom Pens
Andhra Pradesh	1. Telaga pamular 2. Dandasis 3. Kondadoras 4. Rellies 5. Paidies 6. Kintili 7. Kalinga 8. Nakkalas 9. Parili Mukkalas 10. Donga Yathas 11. Vedurupaka Malas 12. Boyas 13. Nedetti Kothalas 14. Reddikas 15. Yanadis 16. Dommaras 17. Yerukulas 18. Anipi Malas 19. Vaddi Upparas 20. Budabukkals 21. Lambadis 22. Vaddaras 23. Komparis 24. Pamula Buda Bukkalas 25. Reddi yanadis 26. Jarugu Malli Madigas 27. Donga Dasari 28. Bandas 29. Donga Yanadis 30. Donga Yerukulas 31. Donga Waddars 32. Donga Dommaras 33. Jogulas 34. Yoyalpad 35. Annaboina Malas 36. Mutharachas 37. Pichiguntalas 38. Sugalis 39. Korchas 40. Donga Malas 41. Amagunta Palegars 42. Paryas 43. Thota Naicks 44. Bhattu 45. Turakas 46. Pedda Boyas 47. Dobbala Korchas 48. Donga Korchas 49. Dasari 50. Sakalas 51. Peddigollas 52. Mondi Vagulas 53. Nir Shikaris 54. Donga Ura Korchas 55. Iranis 56. Kayyar Bhatta 57. Jatur Mixed Gang 58. Todnapur Maharatras 59. Donga Boyas	1. Are Bondhili 2. Balasanthu , Bahurupi 3. Banda, Mondivaru, Mondibanda 4. Bavuri 5. Budga Jangam 6. Borewale (Muslims) 7. Budabukkala 8. Chenchu 9. Dakkal 10. Dasari, Donga Dasari 11. Devara 12. Dom, Dombara, Pano 13. Dommara 14. Gandla 15. Gangiredlavaru 16. Ganta Sayebulu 17. Ghasi, Haddi, Relli Chachandi 18. Godagali 19. Golla, Pedditi 20. Golla, Yerra 21. Goudu 22. Guddi Eluguvallu 23. Hatkar 24. Holeyasa Dasari 25. Irani 26. Irla 27. Jalakaduguvallu 28. Jalari 29. Jogi 30. Kachi 31. Kaikadi 32. Kanjara-Bhat 33. Katipapala 34. Kattunayakan 35. Kepmare or Reddika 36. Kolam 37. Kommula 38. Donga Ura Korchas 39. Konarlu 40. Kuruma 41. Madaari 42. Madiga Dasu, Mashteen 43. Mala Dasari 44. Malajangam 45. Mandula 46. Mang Garodi 47. Medari or Mahendra 48. Nokkar 49. Odde 50. Pamula 51. Pardhi (Mirshikari, Nirshikari) 52. Peddammavandlu 53. Poosala 54. Rajannalu 55. Sakala Budbudike 56. Sakunapakshollu 57. Samayavallu 58. Sikligar 59. Sindholu, Chindollu 60. Lambadis 61. Vanjara 62. Donga Yerukulas
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	1. Bansphor 2. Digaro-Mishmi 3. Idu-Mishmi 4. Monpa 5. Munda 6. Sulung
Assam	Nil	1. Baiga 2. Bansphor 3. Bauri, Bedia/ Beria 4. Beldar 5. Bhumij 6. Dholi 7. Ghasi,Haddi, Relli Rachandi 8. Gop 9. Kharia 10. Korwa 11. Koya 12. Madari 13. Matak 14. Nath

Bihar	Nil	1. Abdal 2. Aghori 3. Bagdi 4. Banjara 5. Bansforda 6. Bantar 7. Bathudi 8. Bauri 9. Bedia 10. Beldar 11. Bhand /Bhanr 12. Bhutiya 13. Birhor 14. Chamai Chameshi (Muslims) 15. Chandrabanshi (Kahar) 16. Chik Baraik 17. Churihar (Muslim) 18. Dafali 19. Dhamin 20. Dhankar 21. Dhanwar 22. Dhara 23. Dharua 24. Dhekaru 25. Dhimar 26. Dhunia(Muslim) 27. Dom, Dhangad 28. Dusadh/ Dhari/Dharhi 29. Gaddi 30. Gareri 31. Ghasi 32. Ghunnya 33. Gulgaliya 34. Jogi,Jogi 35 Kadar 36. Kalandar 37. Kanjar 38. Kapadia 39. Kewat 40. Kaharia 41. Kharia 42. Kishan panchi 43. Karwa 44. Kumarbhag pahadia 45 Kurariar 46. Lakhera 47. Madari (Muslim) 48. Mahli 49. Malar (Malhar) 50. Mallah (Surhiya, Kewat) 51. Miriasin 52. Mirshikar(Muslim) 53. Muriari 54. Musahar 55. Nat/(Muslim) 56. Nat/Natada 57. Netua 58. Pal(Bherihar- Gaderi) 59. Patharkat/ patharkut kanjar 60. Saikalgar (Sikligar)(Muslim) 61. Samgatrash (only in Nawadhdistrict) 62. Sayee (Muslim) 63. Sayee (Muslim) 64. Turaha
Chandigarh	Nil	1 Aheria 2 Bairagi 3 Bagri/Bagaria 4 Bangali 5 Barar, Buraror 6 Barwar 7 Bauria, Bhawaria 8 Bazigar 9 Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi 10 Chirimar 11 Faquir 12 Gadaria/Gaddaria 13 Gagra 14 Gandhila 15 Gwaria, Gauria or gwar 16 JOgi, Nath 17 Kahar 18 Kanjar, Kanchan 19 Kuchband 20 Labana 21 Lakhera 22 Madari 23 Mirasi 24 Nalband 25 Nat 26 Od 27 Pherera 28 Pinja,Penja 29 Sapela 30 Silkligar 31 Sirkiband
Chhattisgarh	Bagri, Bagdi 2 Banchada 3 Bansphor 4 Bedia 5 Beldar 6 Bhanumati 7 Birhuk, Birhor 8 Dhanwar 9 Dom, Dumar, Dome 10 Kanjar 11 Khaiwar 12 Kuchbandhia 13 Nat, Kalbelia, Sapera , Navdigar, Kubutar 14 Oraon 15 Pardhi 16 Sahariya	Bhat 2 Jogi 3 Joshi 4 Sikligar 5 Gosai 6 Dhangar 7 Kasai 8 Devar 9 Rajgond
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	1. Bharvad 2. Dhodia 3. Kahar 4. Kathodi
Daman & Diu	Nil	1. Banjara, Lambadi, Lamani, Sugali 2. Dhodia 3. Mahyavanshi (Vankar) 4. Nath, Jogi
Delhi	1 Aheria 2 Banjara 3 Bawaria 4 Bhil 5 Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatava or Jatava Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ramsi, Raidasi, Regharh or Raigar 6 Chohra (Chuhra) 7 Dom 8 Kanjar or Giarah 9 Khatik (Khatic) 10 Mallah 11 Nat (Rana) Badi 12 Pasi (pasia) 13 Pernas 14 Sansi or Bhedkut 15 Bairagi 16 Bauria 17 Bazigar Nat, Kalandar 18 Bhat ,Gujar 19 Lodha 20 Mina/ Meena 21 Naqqal 22 Ghosi 23 Bazigar 24 Madari 25 Sapera 26 Sikligar 27 Gadaria, Gadheri Gaddi Garri	Aheria 2 Bairagi 3 Banjaara 4 Bawaria 5 Bauria/ Bawria 6 Bazigar 7 Bazigar, Nat ,Kalandar 8 Bhat 9 Dhinwar, Jhinwar, Nishad, Kewat/ Mallha 10 Fakir 11 Gudaria, Gadheri Gaddi Garri 12 Gadia /Lohar/Gadulia /Lohar/Gadola/ Gaddi LOhar 13 Ghasiara, Ghosi 14 Kalandar 15 Kamjar/Giarah 16 Lakhera, Manihar 17 Madari 18 Mallah 19 Merasi, Manishar 20 Nalband 21 Naqqal 22 Nat (Rana ,Badi) 23 Bhat Nat 24 Kabuttari Nat 25 Sapera 26 Sikligar 27 Singiwala or Kalbelia 28 Sirkiband
Goa	Nil	1. Dhodia 2. Nathjogi
Gujarat	Denotified Tribes 1. Bafan 2. Chhara 3. Dafer 4. Hingora 5. Me 6. Miyana 7. Sandhi 8. Theba 9. Wagher 10. Waghari 11. Chuvalia Koli 12. Koli	1. Bafan 2. Baori 3. Barda 4. Barot 5. Bhartari 6. Bharwad 12. GUJARAT 7. Bhoi 8. Charan 9. Chenna Dasar 10. Depala 11. Fakir/Faquir (Muslim) 12. Gadhai 13. Halaypotra 14. Hingorza 15. Kathaputliwala 16. Madari 17. Mukri 18. Nat 19. Pinjara 20. Rabari 21. Sapera 22. Siddi 23. Thori 24. Tirgar 25. Turi Barot, Dedh Barot 26. Vaghari 27. Waghari 28. Vahivancha Barot 29. Vahivancha Charan
Haryana	1 Bangali 2 Barar 3 Bauria 4 Nat 5 Gandhila 6 Sansi 7 Kuchband 8 Bhedkut 9 Manesh 10 Godri 11 Rechband 12 Kepat 13 Aharia 14 Tettlu 15 Bheria 16 Bhantu 17 Arher 18 Bhatut 19 Chattu 20 Harrar 21 Rehlwala 22 Biddu 23 Lengeh 24 Singhiwala 25 Kalkhar 26 Chadi or chadi 27 Behalia 28 Pakhiwara 29 Baddon 30 Harni 31 Tagus of Karnal District 32 Mahatams 33 Dhinwara of GugonDistic 13. HARYANA 34 Minas 35 Bhora Brahman of distic Kangra	1 Aheria, Aharia 2 Barar, Barwar or Berar 3 Barwar 4 Chirimar 5 Gadaria, pal 6 Gawaria 7 Jheewara /Jhiunwar 8 Gwaria 9 Jheewar/Jhiunwar 10 Kuchband 11 Lakhera 12 Labana or Lobana 13 Madari 14 Pherera 15 Rechband 16 Rahband 17 Singhikant or singikant, Singhwala
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	1. Abdal/Dafli 2. Aheri/Ahori 3. Bagria 4. Bairagi/Baragi 5. Bangali 6. Banjara 7. Bhanjra, Bhanjre 8. Barar, Burar or Berar 9. Bauria, Bawaria 10. Bazigar 11. Chirimar 12. Doom, Doomna,

		Dumna, Dumne, Mahasha 13. Dhimer or Dhimar or Dhiwar 14. Faqir 15. Gadaria 16. Gaddi 17. Gagra 18. Gandhila, Gandil Gondola 19. Gawaria 14. HIMACHAL PRADESH 20. Ghasi 21. Gujjar 22. Hesi 23. Jogi 24. Kahar 25. Kangasia 26. Kanjar 27. Kinnara 28. Labana 29. Madari 30. Mallah 31. Mirasi 32. Nalband 33. Nat 34. Od 35. Phrera, Pherera 36. Pinja or Penja 37. Sansai, Bhedkut, Manesh 38. Sapela 39. Sikligar 40. Sirkiband
Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	1. Bakarwal 2. Bazigar, Madari 3. Beda 4. Bhand 5. Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin 6. Changpa 7. Chopan 8. Dambali Faqir 9. Gaddi 10. Gujjar 11. Jheewar 12. Kulfaquir 13. Mon 14. Pohul 15. Sangtaras/Sangtarsh 16. Sikligar 17. Sippi
Jharkhand	Nil	1. Asur 2. Baiga 3. Banjara 4. Bansphor 5. Bathudi 6. Baurri 7. Bedia 8. Bhumi 9. Birhor 10. Birjia 11. Chero 12. Chik Baraik 13. Dhekaro 16. JHARKHAND 14. Dom, Dhangad 15. Ghasi 16. Gond 17. Gorait 18. Kanjar 19. Kharia 20. Kharwar 21. Korwa 22. Kuraia 23. Lohra 24. Mahli 25. Malhore 26. Mal Pahariya 27. Munda 28. Musahar 29. Nat 30. Oraon 31. Parhaiya 32. Santhal
Karnataka	1. Pardhis 2. Yerkula 3. Kaikadi 4. Berad 5. Talwar 6. Naikmakallu. 7. Naiwadi 8. Bhampta (Rajput) 9. Pardeshi Bhampta 10. Bhamta 11. Takar 12. Uchila 13. Tudug-wadder 14. Girni-Wadder 15. Dang-Dasar 16. Kamati 17. Karcha 18. Pamlor 19. Javeri 20. Johari 21. Takanakar 22. Chigribetegar 23. Nirshikari 24. Pharechari 25. Sansia 26. Chhara 27. Nat 17. KARNATAKA 28. Kanjari 29. Kanjar 30. Beria 31. Chapperband 32. Bandi Waddar 33. Mannu Waddar 34. Kallu Waddar	1. Aghori, Karkarmunda 2. Bahurupi 3. Balasanthoshi joshi 4. Banjara 5. Barda 6. Budga Jangam 7. Bhamta, Takari, Uchillian 8. Bhovi 9. Budbudki, Budbudkala, Devari, Joshi 10. Chenchu 11. Chitodia/ Chitodia Vaidu/ Chitodia Lohar 12. (i) Dang-Dasar (ii) Chenna-Dasar, Holaya Dasar 13. (i) Dakkal, Dokkalwar (ii) Dakkaliga 14. Gamit 15. Ganti Ghores 16. Garoda, Garo 17. Ghadi 18. Giddidki 19. Gondali, Ghondali, Gondaliga, Gondhali, Gondhalli 20. Handi Jogis 21. Hakkipikki 22. Haranshikari, Chigaribetegar, Vaghri, Wagiri 23. Helava, Holeva 24. Holey Dasari 25. Irani 26. Irular 27. Jatigar 28. Jenu Kuruba 29. Jogi 30. Kattunayakan 31. Kepmaris 32. Khivat/Khiwari 33. Koracha 34. Koraga 35. Korama 36. Korava 37. Kudia 38. Kudubi 39. Kuravan 40. Kuruba 41. Kurumans 42. Madari 43. Maha Malasar 44. Maila 45. Mala Dasari 46. Malaikudi 47. Malayekandi 48. Malasar 49. Maleru 50. Mang Garudi 51. Maratha 52. Modikara 53. Mukri 54. Myasa Beda 55. Nalkadaya 56. Nandiwala 57. Nat 58. Paniyan 59. Panniandi 60. Palliyan 61. Pardhi 62. Shikkaligar, Shikalgar, Sikkaligar 63. Sholaga 64. Siddi 65. Silleyathas 66. Sindholu, Chindollu 67. Sudugadu Siddha 68. Tirgar, Tirbanda 69. Toda 70. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
Kerala	1. Domban	1. Boyan 2. Godagali 3. Irular 4. Jogi 5. Kalanady 6. Kalladi 7. Kavara 8. Koraga 9. Kunduvadian 10. Kuravan, Sidhanar 11. Kurumans 12. Maha Malasar 13. Maila 14. Malai Vedan 15. Malakkuravan 18. KERALA 16. Malasar 17. Malayan 18. Mannam 19. Mavilan 20. Malamuthan 21. Mukkari/Mukhari alias Moovari 22. Nalkadaya 23. Nayadi 24. Palliyan 25. Paniyan
Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	1. Kanjar 2. Sansi 3. Banjara 4. Banchhada 5. Kalbelia 6. Bharmatia 7. Moghiya 8. Bagri 9. Nat 10. Pardhi 11. Badia 12. Habuda 13. Bhatu 14. Kudh Bhandia 16. Kabutaria 17. Sandutya 18. Pasia 19. Chancravedias 20. Bairagia 21. Sanoriya	1. Bagdi 2. Bairagi 3. Balija, Periki 4. Banchada 5. Bangali/Bengala/Vangala 6. Bansphor 7. Basudev, Basudeva, Vasudev, Vasudeva 8. Beldar, Sunkar 9. Bhand/Bhanr 10. Bhanumati 11. Bharari 12. Birhul/Birhor 13. Chamar Mangan 14. Dafaali/ Dufali 15. Dhangad, Dhanka, Oraon 16. Dhimar/Dhimer 17. Dhanwar 18. Fakir/ Faquir 19. Gachha 20. Gadaria/Gadariya/Gaadri 21. Garpagari, Joginath, Nathjogi 22. Gond Gowari 23. Gopal, Khelkari 24. Jogi Banjara 25. Kharia 26. Kuchbandhia 27. Kuduk 28. Laban/Labani, Banjari 29. Mallah 30. Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Garudi, 31. Mirasi 32. kalbelia, Sapera etc. 33. Sahariya 34. Waddar
Maharashtra	1. Berad 2. Bester 3. Bhamta 4. Kaikadi 5. Kanjar Bhat 6. Katabu 7. Banjara 8. Raj Pardhi 9. Rajput Bhamta 10. Ramosi 11. Wadar 12. Waghari 13. Chhapparband (Muslim)	1. Bajania 2. Barda 3. Budaga Jangam 21. MAHARASHTRA 4. Bestar 5. Bhand 6. Bhartari 7. Birhul, Birhor 8. Charan 9. Chenna-Dasar, Holaya Dasar, Holey Dasari 10. Chitodia/ Chitodia Vaidu/ Chitodia Lohar 11. Garoda, Garo 12. Gowari 13. Gowli 14. Hardas 15. Jhadi 16. Kathputliwale 17. Khivat/Khiwari 18. Mala Dasari 19. Mala Masti 20. Mukri 21. Nat 22. Pardhi 23. Sapera 24. Sindholu, Chindollu 25. Thakkar 26. Vaghari

Manipur	Nil	1 Aimol 2 Anal 3 Angami 4 Chiru 5 Chathe 6 Gangte 7 Hamar 8 Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei 9 Kacha Naga, Liangmei, Zeme, Kharam
Meghalaya	Nil	1. Bansphor
Mizoram	Nil	1. Bansphor
Nagaland	Nil	Nil
Odisha	1. Munda Potas, Munda Potta 2. Ghasis, Ghasi, Ghasia 3. Pydis, Paidi 4. Lodhas, Lodha 5. Jaintira Pana, Jaintra Pans 6. Telenga Pamula, Telaga Pamula 7. Minkas, Minka 8. Gandas, Ganda 9. Dandasi Pano, Danasi 10. Oriya Domb 11. Anduria Domb/ Adhuria Domb 12. Domb, Dombo	1. Banjara, Banjari 2. Bauri 3. Bedia, Bejia 4. Beldar 5. Bhata 6. Bhoi 7. Chandhai Maru 8. Chenchu 9. Dewar 10. Dhanwar 11. Dharua 12. Gadaba 13. Godagali 14. Godra 15. Gond, Gonda 16. Irika 17. Jalia 18. Janughanta 19. Jogi/Yogi 20. Juang 21. Kharia, Kharian 22. Kundura/ kunder 23. Laban 24. Lambadi 25. Lodha 26. Mahali 27. Majhi 28. Malhar 29. Musahar 30. Pamula
Puducherry	Nil	1. Dasari 2. Dudokula Pinjari 3. Irula/Irular 4. Jangam 5. Kani 6. Koracha, Koracher 7. Kuravan 8. Lambadi 9. Mudugar or Modavar or Venthakkara 10. Nakkala 11. Picchigunta 12. Pusala 13. Yerukula
Punjab	1. Sansi 2. Kuch band 3. Bhedkut 4. Kanjar 5. Bhangali 6. Brara 7. Bauria 8. Nat 9. Ghandhila	Aheri, Aheria Heri, Naik, Thoti 2. Banjgali 3. Bhanjara 4. Barar, Boria 5. Bawaria/ Bauria 6. Bazigar 7. Chirimar 8. Delha, Dhaya, Dhea 9. Faquir 10. Gaddaria 11. Gagra 12. Gandhila, Gandil Gondla 13. Ghumiar (Muslim) 14. Jhindwar, Jhinwar, Kahar, Dhinwar or Dhiwar 15. Jogi 16. Kanjar, or Kanchan 17. Labana, Lavana 18. Madari 19. Mirasi 20. Nat 21. Od 22. pherera 23. Panja, Penja 24. Sapela 25. Sikilgar 26. Singhikant, Singhiwala 27. Sirkiband
Rajasthan	1. Baori, Badri 2. Kanjar 3. Sansi 4. Bagri, Bawaria 5. Mogia 6. Nut 7. Naik 8. Multains 9. Bhat	1. Badi 2. Bagri 3. Baori 4. Bawaria 5. Bajgar 6. Bansphor, Banphod 7. Bedia, Beria 8. Bhand 9. Champta/Chamta 10. Dhiwar, Kahar, Bhoi 11. Garo, Garoda 12. Gadaria (Gadri), Gaddi, Ghosi (Gvala) 13. Garasia 14. Gavaria 15. Gawaria/Gwariya 16. Gihara 17. Ghosi (Muslim) 18. Jogi, Kanipa 19. Jogi Nath 20. Kalbelia, Sopera 21. Kangigar 22. Kanjar 23. Kooch Band, Kuchband 24. Langa 25. Madari, Bazigar 26. Mang Garudi 27. Mangnyar Muslim 28. Mirasi (Muslim) 29. Mogia (Mogya) 30. Nat 31. Odd 32. Rawal 33. Sanchia 34. Santia, Satia 35. Sindhi Meher (Muslim), Meher 36. Singiwala
Sikkim	Nil	1. Bhujel 2. Bhutia 3. Limboo 4. Rai 5. Sunuwar
Tamil Nadu	1. Attur Kilnad Koravars 2. Attur Meland Koravars 3. Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar 4. Ambalakarar 5. Ambalakkarar 6. Boyas 7. Battu Turkas 8. C.K. Koravars 9. Chakkala 10. Changayampudi Koravars 11. Chettinad Valayars 12. Dombs 13. Dobba Koravars 14. Dommars 15. Donga Boya 16. Donga Ur. Korachas 17. Devagudi Talayaris 18. Dobbai Korachas 19. Dabi Koravars 20. Donga Dasaris 21. Gorrela Dodda Boya 22. Gudu Dasaris 23. Gandarvakottai Koravars 24. Gandarvakottai Kallars 25. Inji Koravars 26. Jogis 27. Jambavanodai 28. Kaladis 29. Kal oddars 30. Koravars 31. Kalinji Dabikoravars 32. Kootappal kallars 33. Kala Koravars 34. Kalavathila Boyas 35. Kepmaris 36. Maravars 37. Monda Koravars 38. Monda Golla 39. Mutlakampatti 40. Nokkars 41. Nellorepit Oddars 42. Oddars 43. Pedda Boyas 44. Ponnai Koravars 45. Piramalai kallars 46. Peria Suriyur Kallars 47. Padayachi 48. Punnan Vettuva Gounder 49. Servai 50. Salem Melnad Koravars 51. Salem Uppu Koravars 52. Sakkaraitamadaai Koravars 53. Saranga palli Koravars 54. Sooramari Oddars 55. Sembanad Maravars 56. Thalli Koravars 57. Thelungapatti Chettis 58. Thottia Naickers 59. Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris 60. Uppukoravars or Settipalli Koravars 61. Urali Gounders 62. Wayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas 63. Vaduvarpatti Koravars 64. Valayars 65. Vettaikarar 66. Vetta Koravars 67. Varaganeri Koravars 68. Vettuva Gounder	1. Andi Pandaram 2. Aranadan 3. Attur Kiland Koravar 4. Attur Melnad Koravar 5. Budaga Jangam 6. C.K. Koravar 7. Changayampadi Koravar 8. Dabi Koravar 9. Dasari 10. Dobba Koravar 11. Dobbai Koracha 12. Domban 13. Dommara 14. Donga Ur. Koracha 15. Gandarvakottai Koravar 16. Gudugudupandi 17. Inji Koravar 18. Irular 19. Kadar 20. Kal Oddar 21. Kala Koravar 22. Kalinji Dabikoravar 23. Kattunayakan 24. Koracha 25. Koravar 26. Kuda Koravar 27. Kuluva 28. Kuravan, Sidhanar 29. Kuruba 30. Kurumbas 31. Lambadi 32. Madari 33. Maha Malasar 34. Malai Pandaram 35. Malai Vedan 36. Malai Vellala 37. Malakkuravan 38. Malasar 39. Maniyattikaran 40. Mannan 41. Monda Golla 42. Monda Koravars 43. Narikoravar 44. Nellorepit Oddar 45. Nokkar 46. Oddar 47. Palleyan 48. Palliyan 49. Palliyar 50. Pamulu 51. Paniyan 52. Panniandi 53. Perumal mattukaran 54. Ponnai Koravar 55. Pusala 56. Sakkaraitamadaai Koravar 57. Salem Melnad Koravar 58. Salem Uppu Koravar 59. Saranga palli Koravar 60. Sooramari Oddars 61. Thalli Koravar 62. Thogamalai Koravar or Kepmari 63. Toda 64. Vaduvarpatti Koravar 65. Varaganeri Koravar 66. Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Koracha 67. Vetta koravar 68. Yerukula
Telangana	Telaga pamular 2 Dandasis 3 Kondaoras 4 Rekkies 5	Are bondhili 2 Balasanthu, Bahurupi 3 Banda, Mondivaru,

	Paidies 6 Kintili 7 Kailnga 8 Nakkalas 9 Parili Mukkalas 10 Donga yathas 11 Veduraupuka Malas 12 Boyas 13 Nadetti kothalas 14 Reddikas 15 Yanadis 16 Dommaras 17 Yerukulas 18 Anipi Malas 19 Vaddi Upparas 20 Budabukkals 21 Lambadias 22 Vaddaras 23 Komparis 24 Pamula Buda Bukkalas 25 Reddi yanadis 26 Jarugu Malli Madigas 27 Donga Dasari 28 Bandas 29 Donga yerukulas 32. TELANGANA 30 Donga Yerukulas 31 Donga Waddars 32 Donga Dommars 33 Jogulas 34 Yoyalpad 35 Annaboina Malas 36 Pichiguntalas 38 Sugalis 39 Korchas 40 Donga Malas 41 Amegunta palegars 42 Paryas 43 Thota Naicks 44 Bhattu 45 Turakas 46 Pedda Boyas 47 Dobbaka Korchas 48 Donga Korchas 49 Dasari 50 Sakalas 51 Peddigollas 52 Mondri Vagulas 53 Nir Shikaris 54 Donga Ura Korchas 55 Iranis 56 Kayyar Bhatta 57 Jatur Mixed Gang 58 Todnapur Maharatras 59 Donga Boyas	Mondibanda 4 Bavauri 5 Budga jangam 6 Borewale(Muslims) 7 Budabukkala 8 Chenchu 9 Dakkal 10 Desari Dombara,pano 11 Devara 12 Dom,Dombara,pano 13 Dommara 14 Gandla 15 Gangiredkavaru 16 Ganta Sayebuku 17 Ghasi ,Haddi,Relli chachandi 18 Godagali 19 Golala, pedditi 20 Gulla, Yerra 21 Guudu 22 GuddiEkuguvallu 23 Hatkar 24 Holey Dasari 25 Irla 26 Irla 27 Jalakaduguvallu 28 Jalari 29 Jogi 30 Kachi 31 Kaikadi 32 Kanjara- Bhatta 33 Katipala 34 Kattunayakan 35 Kepmare or Reddika 36 Kolam 37 Kommula 38 Dounga Ura Korchas 39 Konarlu 40 Kuruma 41 Maddari 42 Madiga Dasu,Mashteen 43 Mala Dasari 44 Malajangam 45 Mandula 46 MangGurodi 47 Medari or Mahendra 48 Nokkar 49 Odde 50 Pamula 51 Pardhi (Mmirshkari, 52 Peddammavandlu 53 Poosala 54 Rajannalu 55 Sakala Budbudike 56 Sakunapakshollu 57 Samayavallu 58 Sikligar 59 Sindhollu, Chundllu 60 Sugalis 61 Vanjara 62 Donga yerukulas
Tripura	Nil	1. Bansphor 2. Bauri 3. Bhumi/bumij 4. Bhutia 5. Bin 6. Bind 7. Ghassi (OBC)/Haddi/Relli Chanchandi 8. Jogi Nath 9. Kahar 10. Keot 11. Masahar 12. Nat 13. Pangal 14. Patni 15. Sabar
Uttarakhand	Nil	1. Bandhik 2. Badi 3. Baheliya 4. Baiga 5. Bajaniya 6. Bangali 7. Bansphor 8. Basor 9. Bawariya 10. Beldar 11. Beriya 12. Bhuiya 14. Bhantu 15. Domar 16. Dharkar 17. Dusadh 18. Dhar,Dhari 19. Gwal 20. Habura 21. Kalabaz 22. Kanjar 23. Kapariya 24. Korwa 25. Musahar 26. Nat 27. Parahiya 28. Raji 29. Sahariya 30. Sansiya
Uttar Pradesh	1. Aabhiya 2. Aheria(Bahelia), Behelia 3. Audhar 4. Badak 5. Bairiya, Bedia 6. Banjara 7. Bansi 8. Barvar 9. Bavaria, Bawaria 10. Beldar 11. Bhar 12. Bhantu 13. Bhat 14. Bhatri 15. Boria 16. Brijvasi 17. Chamar 18. Chamarmangta 19. Dalesh Kahar 20. Dargi 21. Dom 22. Gadola 23. Ghosi (Hindu) 24. Godnabar 25. Gosain 26. Gujjar 27. Habura 28. Jogi 35. UTTAR PRADESH 29. Kanjar, Kanjad or Kuchbangia 30. Kalandar, Faqir 31. Kaparia 32. Karmangia(Hindu Mahavat) 33. Karbal 34. Kevat 35. Khatik, Khateek 36. Khurpalt 37. Kigiriya 38. Kunkali 39. Lodh 40. Lona Chamar 41. Madari 42. Mahavat Tatha Lungipathan 43. Mallah 44. Mewati 45. Mugia(Mung) 46. Musar (Vanmanush) 47. Nut or Karnatak 48. Palwar Dusadh 49. Parwal 50. Pasi 51. Pighia 52. Santia 53. Tagabhat 54. Vaid 55. Sapera 56. Siknigar 57. Singhiwala	1. Bhantu 2. Bahrupia/Baharupi/Bahurupia/ Behrupia/Bahurupia 3. Bairagi 4. Bajaniya 5. Banjara(Muslim) 6. Bansphor 7. Basor 8. Bhand 9. Bhuiya 10. Charwaha 11. Dafali 12. Dharkar 13. Gaderia 14. Gadhia 15. Gaddi, Ghosi 16. Gandhila 17. Irani 18. Kalabaz 19. Kewat or Mallah 20. Korwa 21. Mirasi 22. Musahar 23. Nalband , Sais 24. Naqqal Muslim 25. Patharkat/Patharkut Kanjar 26. Puliwale 27. Raji 28. Sansiya 29. Sayee/Sai (Muslim)
West Bengal	1. Bediya, Bedia (Beria) 2. Karwal Nat 3. Bhar 4. Dhekaru 5. Maghaiya Domes, Moghaya 6. Gond, Gonda 7. Lodha, Kheria, Kharia	1. Abdal/ Dafali 2. Bagdi,Duley 3. Bahelia 4. Bajkar/ Bazigar 5. Bantar 6. Bauri 7. Bedia,Bediya 8. Beldar 9. Bhind 10. Bhuiya 36. WEST BENGAL S.No. Name of the Communities 11. Birhor 12. Chakma 13. Dhawa 14. Dhimal 15. Doai 16. Fakir, Sain 17. Gareri 18. Ghasi 19. Gond 20. Jhalo Malo, Malo 21. Kadar 22. Kahar 23. Kakmara 24. Kanjar 25. Keot,Keyot 26. Kharia 27. Kharwar 28. Kurariar 29. Lskhera/ Laahera 30. Limbu 31. Malhar 32. Mallah 33. Musahar 34. Nat 35. Oraon 36. Patni 37. Santal 38. Yogi, Nath

Developmental Plan:

In the Five Year plan to rehabilitate the Denotified Tribes, the Indian Planning Commission made a stipulation of Rs. 3.5 crores to insure the resettlement of ex-criminal tribes and programs to assist them in integrating into Indian community life. Since the first Five Year plan there have been three more similar attempts to rehabilitate the tribes.

However, the racist approaches to these initiatives continue and the outcomes have inevitability not been successful. In the late 1990s, the government moved to abolish the Habitual Offenders Acts. The judiciary reviewed the custodial death cases of Budhan Sabar in West Bengal and Pinya Hari Kale in Maharashtra. In landmark judgments, the judges found the police guilty, punished responsible police officers, and awarded compensation to survivors. Although a significant incident for accountability by the State, it did not become a turning point in the lives of the DNT's. The decision did not change the attitude of the forces or the administration and no equality or respect for the DNTs were shown by society as remains today.

Cabinet in its meeting held on 30.01.2014 has approved the establishment, through an executive order, of a National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) for a period of three years and framing of an appropriate scheme for grant of pre and post matric scholarships and construction of hostel for DNT students. Accordingly, a NCDNT has been constituted and Dr. Ambedkar Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship for DNTs and Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme for construction of Hostels for DNT students have been framed by the Ministry. As regards the grant of Scheduled Tribe Status to DNTs is concerned the Renke Commission in its report has indicated that around 97% of Denotified and 86% of the Nomadic Tribes come under SC, ST, or OBCs. As per the terms of reference of the newly constituted NCDNT, the commission shall identify the castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes which have not been included in the lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List of Other Backward Classes and to pursue their case for inclusion in these lists depending on the modalities laid down for the purpose.

The Balakrishna Renka Commission in its report in 2008 recommended that a commission be formed for the welfare of these tribes, which are made up of about 11 crore people. It also recommended that given the socio-economic backwardness of people of these tribes, there should be a 10% reservation provision as well. The ministry, in its proposal, has ducked the reservation issue, saying it is the commission that would need to make the relevant recommendation. Today, many governmental and non-governmental bodies are involved in the betterment of these denotified tribes through various schemes and educational programs.

Conclusion:

DNT's are distinguished in relation to their ancestry, their race - this discrimination prejudices their benefit of many human rights – the right to life, liberty and security, the right to equality before law, and the right not to be discriminated against. It is also important that the specific human right violations made by state authorities, including police, against these tribes are accounted for by the State and the colonial view that DNTs have “criminal tendencies” are not used to scapegoat these victims or deny them justice to human right violations that they have suffered. There is also the need for adopting policy measures and ending the existing racial laws in India. We respectfully ask the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to raise these issues with the government of India and ask concerted effort to end all racial discrimination against the Denotified and Nomadic Tribes by ensuring its commitment to international human rights standard and principles.

Semi-Nomadic:

Semi-nomadic could mean they make semi-permanent residences, like they stay on one area for a long time before moving. for example, if a tribe has a large range, and they set up camp in one area for the summer, and then move to another camp for the winter, then return to the summer camp, the next year and so on. In that case they are semi-nomadic. its usually because they survive on one type of economy for part of the year and another for the rest of the year.
