

| 1   | 2                                       | 3    |
|-----|---|------|
| 7.  | Sikkim                                  | 12.1 |
| 8.  | Arunachal Pradesh                       | 5.2  |
| 9.  | Nagaland                                | 4.2  |
| 10. | Manipur                                 | 3.6  |
| 11. | Mizoram                                 | 12.9 |
| 12. | Tripura                                 | 1.7  |
| 13. | Meghalaya                               | 4.5  |
| 14. | Assam                                   | 2.0  |
| 15. | West Bengal                             | 3.0  |
| 16. | Jharkhand                               | 1.8  |
| 17. | Odisha                                  | 1.1  |
| 18. | Chhattisgarh                            | 1.9  |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh                          | 1.9  |
| 20. | Gujarat                                 | 10.8 |
| 21. | Daman and Diu                           | 22.7 |
| 22. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | 4.2  |
| 23. | Maharashtra                             | 15.7 |
| 24. | Andhra Pradesh<br>(including Telangana) | 8.4  |
| 25. | Karnataka                               | 13.7 |
| 26. | Goa                                     | 17.0 |
| 27. | Lakshadweep                             | 10.5 |
| 28. | Kerala                                  | 9.2  |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu                              | 21.1 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 9.5  |

Source: Census 2011

#### **Tribals facing starvation**

2978. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been multiple reports of tribals from the worst affected groups such as the Birjiya dying of starvation in Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry to track such cases, look into the causes of their deaths and to find out the person accountable for the lapses in administering the rights of such tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) No such reports have been received in Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Enhancing HDIs of tribals living in bio-diverse areas**

2979. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of the most bio-diverse areas on the earth are home to indigenous and tribal people including India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India recorded highest malnutrition-led mortality among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups; and

(d) if so, the present status thereof and the steps taken by Government to enhance their Human Development Indices (HDIs) and protect their rights with conservation of their ethnicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) There are reports in the available literature which suggest that 80 per cent of the most bio-diversity areas in the world are home to indigenous and tribal peoples including India (Sobrevila, 2008; Etchart, 2017).

(b) Indigenous people occupy a significant area of the world's natural ecosystem. In India, the North-Eastern Region comprises of seven States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, which is known for high ethnic and biological diversity, and is often referred to as "Biological Hotspot" (Dollo et al., 2009). Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand States are also home to rich biological diversity and support several indigenous population.

(c) No such details have been reported to Ministry of Tribal Affairs in recent past.

(d) Government has been implementing several schemes/programmes aimed at improving human development indices like Integrated Child Development Services