

**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES  
PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBES  
(A Case Study of National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation)**

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**Abstract**

There are a number of tribes in India, spread over different parts at different levels of socioeconomic development. They live all over the country from the foot hill of the Himalayas to the lands tip of Lakshadweep and from the plains of Gujarat to the hills in the North-East. There are a number of tribes in India, spread over different parts at different levels of socioeconomic development. We hardly find out any difference between minas of Rajasthan or the Bhumaj of West Bengal and their neighbors. Therefore, tribes have been considered as a stage in the social and Cultural Revolution.

*Keywords: Tribal, Development, Scheduled Tribes, Tribal Development Policy, Financial Assistance.*

**Introduction**

The Indian Constitution identifies for special consideration certain ethnic minority groups. India is the home to large number of indigenous people, who are still untouched by the lifestyle of the modern world. These tribal people also known as the Adivasi's are the poorest in the country, which are still dependent on haunting, agriculture and fishing. The Scheduled Tribe population represents one of the most economically impoverished and marginalized groups in India. With a population of more than 10.2crores, India has the single largest tribal population in the world. Most of the tribal communities have their own languages different from the language spoken in the state where they are located. There are more than 270 such languages. Some of the major tribal groups in India include Gonds, Santhals, Khasis, Angamis, Bhils, Bhutias and Great Andamanese. All these tribal people have their own culture, tradition, language and lifestyle. This enables the tourist to get an insight into many different cultures at the same time on the tribal tour to India. Indian tribal people play a key part in constructing the cultural heritage of India. They occupy a major part in the history of India as they are considered as the true habitants of India. The tribal people are scattered in different parts of India. The traditional and cultural distinction of each tribal community has made them distinguishable from each other and their cultural and traditional heritage add colour and variation to the Indian culture as a whole and form a compact culture. Indian tribal people reside in approximately fifteen percent of the country's area. They primarily live in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains, forests, hills and inaccessible areas that perhaps lie dotted in the panoramic Indian terrain. According to Article 342 of the Indian Constitution, at present, there exist 697 tribes as notified by the Central Government. These Indian tribal groups of people have been notified to reside in more than one State. The States such as Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Gujarat concentrates more than half of the Indian tribal population whereas in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh no community has been notified as a specific tribal group. Though the tribal people in the earlier eras were not much forward but in recent times they are seen in some sectors of economical, educational and social development. The history says that India was the abode of various tribal groups since the commencement period of Indian history.

**Objectives**

- To analyze the cash inflow and cash outflow of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC).

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