

MAP 66

DISTRIBUTION OF TIBETAN, VAIPHEI, WANCHO AND YIMCHUNGRE LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Tibetan, Vaiphei, Wancho and Yimchungre are shown in four separate maps at the district level according to Census 2011. The speakers of these four languages are categorized as per their absolute number and grouped into four ranges viz. 10 and below, 11 to 100, 101 to 1,000 and 1,001 and above. Districts falling in each range are shaded by colours of different intensities and their number is written within brackets against each range. Remaining districts with 'nil' speaker of particular language are left blank on the map.

Tibetan is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and it is classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is mainly spoken in Jammu and Kashmir. Tibetan is the official language of Ladakh region. In Census 2011, two mother tongues namely, Purkhi and Tibetan which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, are grouped under Tibetan as variants and rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Tibetan are grouped under 'Others'. Indic script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 1,82,685 Tibetan speakers are recorded which cover 0.02 per cent of the country's total population. However, Tibetan speakers in Jammu and Kashmir (1,00,499) constitute 0.80 per cent of the state's total population. In India, Tibetan speakers are mainly concentrated in the states of Kashmir (1,00,499) with 55.01 per cent, Karnataka (27,544) with 15.08 per cent, Himachal Pradesh (21,322) with 11.67 per cent, Uttarakhand (10,162) with 5.56 per cent and West Bengal (8,500) with 4.65 per cent Tibetan speakers of India. Together they cover 91.98 per cent of the total Tibetan speakers of the country. This language is also spoken in Arunachal Pradesh (4,557), Sikkim (2,785), NCT of Delhi (1,900), Maharashtra (1,045), Chhattisgarh (961), Odisha (553), Assam (522), Meghalaya (499), Punjab (436), Haryana (329), Uttar Pradesh (315), Tamil Nadu (249), Nagaland (207), Madhya Pradesh (71), Goa (53), Chandigarh (40), Rajasthan (38), Andhra Pradesh (32), Bihar (20), Gujarat (17) and Puducherry (10) States/UTs, below 10 in Kerala, Jharkhand, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and 'nil' in 3 UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 232 districts have reported the presence of Tibetan speakers. The overall picture of 232 districts towards the speakers' strength of Tibetan shows that their number is 10 and below in 116 districts, 11 to 100 in 72 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 27 districts and 1,001 and above in 17 districts.

Among the districts in Jammu and Kashmir, the highest Tibetan speakers is noticed in Kargil (93,786), followed by Leh (Ladakh) (4,788), Srinagar (1,737), Jammu (96), Punch (27), Badgam (24) and Kishtwar (18) districts and below 10 in other 8 districts. Outside Jammu and Kashmir, Tibetan is spoken significantly in a good number of districts. These are Mysore (12,813), Uttara Kannada (10,573) and Chamarajanagar (3,448) districts of Karnataka; Kangra (12,178), Sirmaur (2,234), Mandi (1,896), Kullu (1,814), Shimla (1,610), Lahul & Spiti (810) and Chamba (663) districts of Himachal Pradesh; Dehradun (9,899) district of Uttarakhand; Darjiling (7,854) and Jalpaiguri (547) districts of West Bengal; West Kameng (1,382), Lohit (917) and Changlang (711) districts of Arunachal Pradesh; East District (1,456) and South District (1,298) of Sikkim; North (1,291) district of NCT of Delhi; Surguja (961) district of Chhattisgarh; Gondiya (728) district of Maharashtra and Gajapati (539) district of Odisha.

Vaiphei is a Tibeto-Burman language and grouped under Non-Scheduled languages in India. It is mainly spoken in Manipur, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram. The dialect spoken in Manipur exhibits the least partial, mutual intelligibility with the other Kukish dialects of the area. The Vaiphei is a Tibeto-Mongoloid group of people, a sub-family of the Chin-Kuki-Mizo race. In Census 2011, only one mother tongue namely, Vaiphei with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Vaiphei. Roman script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 42,748 Vaiphei speakers, which constitute 0.04 per cent of the country's total population. This is mainly spoken in Manipur (39,902) with 93.34 per cent of total Vaiphei speakers in the country and shares 1.40 per cent of the state's total population. Besides this, Vaiphei speakers are reported in Assam (1,094), Meghalaya (960), Mizoram (339), Nagaland (107), Andhra Pradesh (106), NCT of Delhi (90), West Bengal (39), Karnataka (38), Maharashtra (15) and Jammu & Kashmir (12), below 10 in 13 States/UTs and 'nil' in remaining 11 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 93 districts have reported the presence of Vaiphei speakers. The overall picture of 93 districts towards the speakers' strength of Vaiphei shows that their number is 10 and below in 67 districts, 11 to 100 in 14 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 9 districts and 1,001 and above in 3 districts.

Among the districts in Manipur, the highest Vaiphei speakers are in Churachandpur (26,526) district, followed by Senapati (9,849), Chandel (1,308), Imphal East (874), Imphal West (693), Tamenglong (522), Ukhrul (109), Thoubal (12) and Bishnupur (9) districts. Outside Manipur, Vaiphei

speakers are recorded in Dima Hasao (693), Cachar (333), Kamrup Metropolitan (18), Karbi Anglong (15) and Dhemaji (11) districts of Assam; Jaintia Hills (518), East Khasi Hills (411) and Ribhoi (25) districts of Meghalaya; Aizawl (186) and Kolasib (79) districts of Mizoram; Adilabad (90) district of Andhra Pradesh; Dimapur (69) and Kohima (26) districts of Nagaland; South West (68) district of NCT of Delhi; Bangalore (37) district of Karnataka and Jalpaiguri (23) and Darjiling (11) districts of West Bengal and below 10 in remaining districts.

Wancho is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and it is classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is mainly spoken in Arunachal Pradesh. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Wancho which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Wancho as variant. Wancho script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 59,154 Wancho speakers are recorded which cover 0.005 per cent of the country's total population. However, in Arunachal Pradesh (58,450) they constitute 4.22 per cent of the state's total population and 98.81 per cent to the total Wancho speakers of the country. Beyond Arunachal Pradesh, they are also concentrated in Assam (345), Meghalaya (105), Nagaland (92), Mizoram (57), Manipur (42), Uttar Pradesh (11) and West Bengal (10). The Wancho speakers are below 10 in NCT of Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Karnataka and Kerala States/UTs and 'nil' in 14 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 70 districts have reported the presence of Wancho speakers. The overall picture of 70 districts towards the speakers' strength of Wancho shows that their number is 10 and below in 49 districts, 11 to 100 in 15 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 5 districts and 1,001 and above in 1 district.

Among the districts in Arunachal Pradesh, Wancho speakers are the highest in Tirap (56,925) district, followed by Changlang (770), Papum Pare (355), Lohit (174), Lower Dibang Valley (98), East Siang (33), Lower Subansiri (28), West Kameng (16), West Siang (15), East Kameng (12) and Upper Siang (11) districts and below 10 in Upper Subansiri and Tawang districts. Outside Arunachal Pradesh, Wancho is not much spoken in any State/UT. However, they are recorded in Sivasagar (303) and Dibrugarh (17) districts of Assam; East Khasi Hills (103) district of Meghalaya; Saiha (46) district of Mizoram; Dimapur (32), Mokokchung (23), Mon and Kohima (13 each) districts of Nagaland and Chandel (13) and Imphal East (11) districts of Manipur and below 10 in remaining districts.

Yimchungre is one of the Non-Scheduled languages, mainly spoken by the Yimchunger tribe in Tuensang district of Nagaland. According to Burling (2003) Yimchungre belongs to the Kuki-Naga sub-group of Ao group of the Tibeto-Burman language family. Ethnologically, they are closely related to the Ao Nagas of Nagaland. Yimchungre is a recognized state language and is taught in the primary schools of Nagaland. In Census 2011, three mother tongue namely, Chir, Tikhir and Yimchungre which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, are grouped under Yimchungre as variants and rest of the mother tongues are grouped under 'Others'. Roman script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 83,259 Yimchungre speakers, which constitute 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. This language is mainly spoken in Nagaland (74,156) with 89.07 per cent, Manipur (8,497) with 10.21 per cent and Assam (450) with 0.54 per cent share and they together cover 99.81 per cent of the total Yimchungre speakers in the country. In Nagaland, the Yimchungre speakers share is 3.75 per cent of the state's total population. Besides these, Yimchungre speakers are also recorded in West Bengal (28), Odisha (26), Meghalaya (23), Gujarat (14), NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra (13 each). In 13 States/UTs their strength is below 10 whereas no Yimchungre speaker is recorded from rest of the 13 States/UTs.

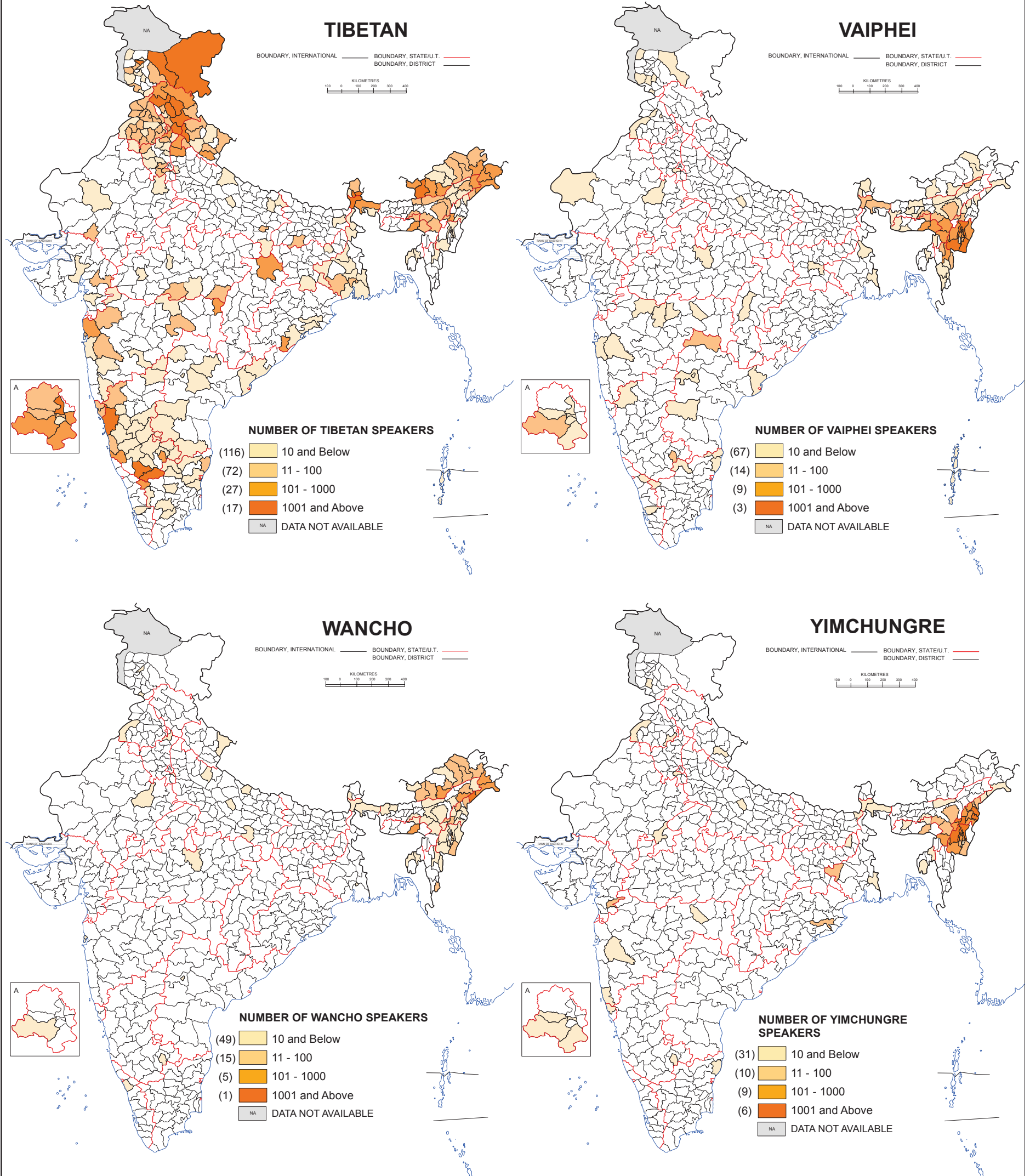
The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 56 districts have reported the presence of Yimchungre speakers. The overall picture of 56 districts towards the speakers' strength of Yimchungre shows that their number is 10 and below in 31 districts, 11 to 100 in 10 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 9 districts and 1,001 and above in 6 districts.

Among the district in Nagaland, the Yimchungre speakers are the highest in Tuensang district (38,461) followed by Kiphire (28,069), Dimapur (4,644), Kohima (1,142), Phek (599), Zunheboto (510), Mokokchung (274), Peren (268), Wokha (124), Mon (47) and Longleng (18) districts. Outside Nagaland, these are mainly recorded in Senapati (5,145), Tamenglong (1,555), Churachandpur (839), Imphal East (589), Imphal West (205), Chandel (98) and Bishnupur (61) districts of Manipur and Cachar (357) and Karbi Anglong (68) districts of Assam.

The distribution of Tibetan, Vaiphei, Wancho and Yimchungre speakers along with the cumulative percentage in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 66 in Annexure-I.

INDIA

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Figures within brackets indicate number of districts in the respective ranges. The districts having no speaker of the respective languages are left blank.