

MAP 49

DISTRIBUTION OF COORGI/KODAGU, DEORI, DIMASA AND GADABA LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Coorgi/Kodagu, Deori, Dimasa and Gadaba 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.

Coorgi/Kodagu is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India and classified under the Dravidian family of languages. It is mainly spoken in the state of Karnataka. In Census 2011, two mother tongues namely, Coorgi/Kodagu and Kodava with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level are grouped under Coorgi/Kodagu as variants. Kannada script is used to write this language.

As per Census 2011, 1,13,857 Coorgi/Kodagu speakers are recorded which cover 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. However, Coorgi/Kodagu speakers in the state of Karnataka constitute 0.18 per cent of the state's total population and 97.06 per cent to country's total Coorgi/Kodagu speaking population. In India, Coorgi/Kodagu speakers are mainly concentrated in the states of Karnataka (1,10,508), Odisha (1,341), Maharashtra (634), Bihar (489), Chhattisgarh (198) and Tamil Nadu (179). In the remaining States/Union Territories, their number is less than 100 in 25 States/UTs whereas no Coorgi/Kodagu speaker is returned from 4 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, this language is spoken in 163 districts. The overall picture of 163 districts towards the speakers' strength of Coorgi/Kodagu shows that their number is 10 and below in 99 districts, 11 to 100 in 46 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 15 districts and 1,001 and above in 3 districts.

Among the districts in Karnataka, the highest number of Coorgi/Kodagu speakers are noticed in Kodagu (82,421) district followed by Bangalore (17,596), Mysore (6,627), Dakshina Kannada (996), Hassan (610), Chikmagalur (557), Udupi (272), Shimoga (176), Bangalore Rural (126), Bagalkot (111) and Ramanagara (107) districts. Other districts of this state have less than 100 number of Coorgi/Kodagu speakers.

Outside Karnataka, significant number of Coorgi/Kodagu speakers are recorded in Debagarh (646), Sambalpur (356) and Jharsuguda (315) districts in Odisha; Kolhapur (311), Jalgaon (91) and Mumbai Suburban (71) districts in Maharashtra; Madhepura (204), Katihar (172) and Purnia (74) districts in Bihar; Surguja (189) district in Chhattisgarh and The Nilgiris (58) district in Tamil Nadu.

Deori is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and it is classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is mainly spoken in two states namely, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Deori with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Deori as variant. This language has no regular script.

As per Census 2011, 32,376 Deori speakers are recorded which covers 0.003 per cent of the country's total population. However, Deori speakers in the state of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh constitute 0.09 and 0.35 per cent of the state's total population respectively. In India, Deori speakers are mainly concentrated in the states of Assam (27,441) with 84.76 per cent and Arunachal Pradesh (4,844) with 14.96 per cent. Altogether they cover 99.72 per cent of India's Deori speaking population. Deori speakers are also available in Meghalaya (26), Karnataka (17), Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh (8 each) and Madhya Pradesh (7). In NCT of Delhi, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and Jharkhand states Deori have 5 and below number of speakers. No Deori speaker is recorded from 19 States/Union Territories.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 65 districts have Deori speakers in India. The overall picture of 65 districts towards the speakers' strength of Deori shows that their number is 10 and below in 40 districts, 11 to 100 in 15 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 3 districts and 1,001 and above in 7 districts.

Among the districts in Assam, the highest number of Deori speakers is noticed in Lakhimpur (12,655) followed by Dhemaji (5,872), Tinsukia (4,741), Jorhat (2,276), Sonitpur (1,054), Kamrup Metropolitan (445) and Dibrugarh (151) districts. In Nagaon, Sivasagar, Karbi Anglong, Golaghat, Bongaigaon and Dhubri districts, Deori speakers are below 100. In Arunachal Pradesh, the highest Deori speakers are available in Lohit (2,909) district, followed by Changlang (1,450), Papum Pare (290), Lower Dibang Valley (49), West Siang (35), East Siang (27), Lower Subansiri and Upper Siang (17 each) and West Kameng and Tirap (16 each) districts.

Outside Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Deori is not spoken significantly in any State/UT. Except in East Khasi Hills (12) and Ribhoi (10) districts of Meghalaya and Belgaum (15) district of Karnataka, the number of Deori speakers is negligible or below 10 in remaining 38 districts of India.

Dimasa is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and it is classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is mainly spoken in Assam. In Census 2011, only one mother tongue namely, Dimasa having 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Dimasa. Mother tongues returned as variants of Dimasa with less than 10,000 speakers are grouped under 'Others'. Bengali-Assamese script is used for writing Dimasa language.

As per Census 2011, 1,37,184 Dimasa speakers are recorded in India which covers 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. However, Dimasa speakers in Assam constitute 0.42 per cent of the state's total population. In India, Dimasa speakers are mainly concentrated in the states of Assam (1,31,474) with 95.84 per cent of India's total Dimasa population, followed by Nagaland (4,871), Meghalaya (284), Arunachal Pradesh (215), Tamil Nadu (51), Manipur and Mizoram (36 each), Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra (26 each), Punjab (21), Karnataka (20), NCT of Delhi and Andhra Pradesh (17 each), Tripura (16), Jharkhand (12) and Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh (11 each). In Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Odisha, Gujarat, Bihar, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim, Dimasa speakers are below 10 in number.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 133 districts have Dimasa speakers in India. The overall picture of 133 districts towards the speakers' strength of Dimasa language shows that their number is 10 and below in 100 districts, 11 to 100 in 20 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 8 districts and 1,001 and above in 5 districts.

Among the districts in Assam, the highest number of Dimasa speakers are noticed in Dima Hasao (76,494) followed by Karbi Anglong (21,764), Cachar (20,579), Nagaon (8,705), Karimganj (857), Goalpara (831), Udalguri (706), Baksa (457), Kamrup Metropolitan (400) and Hailakandi (360) districts. Rest of the districts have below 100 numbers of Dimasa speakers. Outside Assam, Dimasa is spoken significantly in Dimapur (4,803) and Kohima (43) districts of Nagaland; East Khasi Hills (192) and West Garo Hills (79) districts of Meghalaya and Upper Subansiri (149) and East Siang (52) districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

Gadaba is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Gadaba language belongs to the Munda group of Austro-Asiatic family of languages. In Census 2011, only one mother tongue with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Gadaba. Rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Gadaba with less than 10,000 speakers are grouped under 'Others'. Gadaba script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 40,976 Gadaba speakers which constitute 0.003 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which 33,342 (81.37%) and 7,589 (18.52%) speakers are distributed in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh respectively. These 2 states cover 99.89 per cent of the total Gadaba population of the country. Besides these two states, Gadaba speakers are also found in Rajasthan and Maharashtra (9 each), Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka (5 each), Haryana and Tamil Nadu (4 each) and Punjab, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (1 each). In the remaining 21 States/UTs, not a single speaker of this language is recorded.

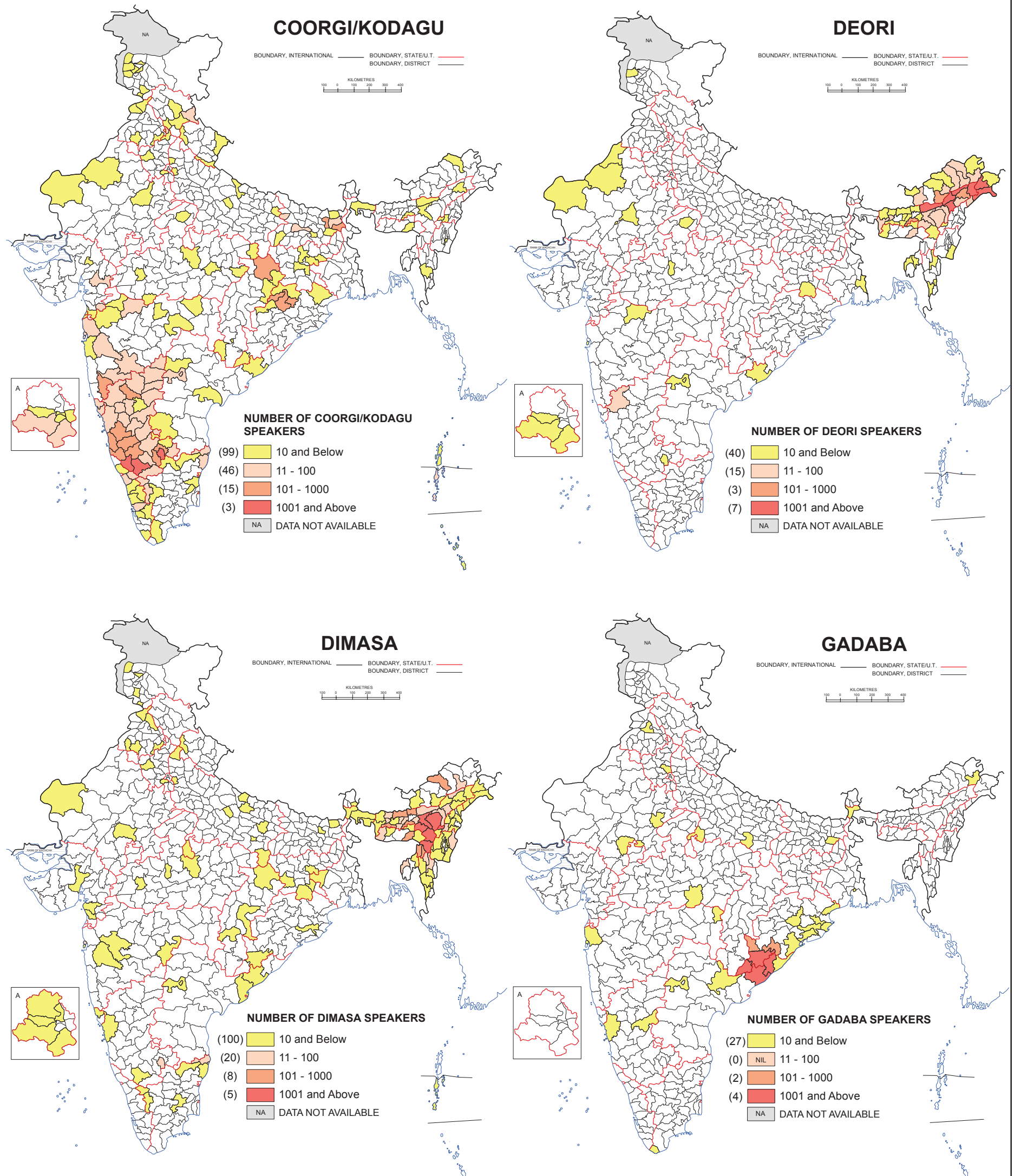
The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, Gadaba is spoken in 33 districts in India. The overall picture of 33 districts towards the speakers' strength of Gadaba shows that their number is 10 and below in 27 districts, 'nil' or no district in 11 to 100 number range, 101 to 1,000 in 2 districts and 1,001 and above in 4 districts.

Among the districts of Odisha, the highest numbers of Gadaba speakers are available in Koraput (28,965) district followed by Malkangiri (3,617), Nabarangapur (583) and Rayagada (166) district. In 7 other districts of the state, Gadaba speakers are below 5 in number. Outside Odisha, significant number of Gadaba speakers are recorded in Vizianagaram (3,819) and Visakhapatnam (3,752) districts of Andhra Pradesh. Other 3 districts of Andhra Pradesh (Khammam, Rangareddy and Srikakulam) have also recorded less than 10 Gadaba speakers. In addition to above, Gadaba speakers are also found in Chittaurgarh (8) district of Rajasthan and below 5 in 24 other districts of India.

The distribution of Coorgi/Kodagu, Deori, Dimasa and Gadaba speakers along with the cumulative percentage in the States/UTs is given in Table 49 in Annexure-I.

INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF COORGI/KODAGU, DEORI, DIMASA AND GADABA LANGUAGES 2011



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

CENSUS OF INDIA 2011