

MAP 50

DISTRIBUTION OF GANGTE, HALABI, HALAM AND HMAR LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages, namely Gangte, Halabi, Halam and Hmar 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 is left blank on the map.

Gangte is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Manipur. Gangte language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. In Census 2011, only one mother tongue namely, Gangte with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Gangte. Roman script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 16,542 Gangte speakers, which constitute 0.001 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which 15,274 speakers are distributed in Manipur which covers 92.33 per cent of the total Gangte population of the country. However, these speakers are only 0.53 per cent of the state's total population. Besides this, Gangte speakers are found in Mizoram (705), Meghalaya (281), NCT of Delhi (83), Assam (54), Jammu & Kashmir (24), Tripura (18), Jharkhand and Maharashtra (16 each) and Nagaland and Karnataka (10 each) and below 10 speakers in other 12 States/UTs. In the remaining 12 States/UTs, not a single speaker of this language is recorded.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 66 districts have reported the presence of Gangte speakers in India. The overall picture of 66 districts towards the speakers' strength of Gangte shows that their number is 10 and below in 48 districts, 11 to 100 in 9 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 7 districts and 1,001 and above in 2 districts.

Among the districts in Manipur, the highest number of Gangte speakers are reported in Churachandpur (11,890) district followed by Tamenglong (1,578), Senapati (608), Chandel (470), Imphal West (408) and Imphal East (301) districts. They are the lowest (5) in Ukhrul preceded by Thoubal (14) district.

Outside Manipur, significant number of Gangte speakers are recorded in Aizawl (479), Kolasib (199) and Lawngtlai (22) districts of Mizoram and East Khasi Hills (272) districts of Meghalaya. They are also found in South West (44) and West (13) districts of NCT of Delhi; Dima Hasao (26) district in Arunachal Pradesh; Samba (19) in Jammu & Kashmir; West Tripura (18) district in Tripura; Mumbai (11) district in Maharashtra and Bangalore (10) district in Karnataka and below 10 in other 46 districts of India.

Halabi is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India classified under the Indo-Aryan family of languages. It is mainly spoken in the state of Chhattisgarh. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Halabi with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Halabi as variant and rest of the mother tongues below 10,000 returned as variants are grouped under 'Others'. Devanagari script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 7,66,297 Halabi speakers are recorded which cover 0.06 per cent of the country's total population. However, Halabi speakers in the state of Chhattisgarh constitute 2.76 per cent of the state's total population. In India, Halabi speakers are mainly concentrated in the state of Chhattisgarh (7,06,304) with 92.17 per cent to the total Halabi speakers in the country. Besides these, Halabi speakers are available in Odisha (31,767), Maharashtra (24,950), Madhya Pradesh (1,985) and Gujarat (1,053). In the remaining States/Union Territories, Halabi speaking population is below 100 or 'nil'.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 107 districts have reported the presence of Halabi speakers. The overall picture of 107 districts towards the speakers' strength of Halabi shows that their number is 10 and below in 51 districts, 11 to 100 in 29 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 15 districts and 1,001 and above in 12 districts.

Among the districts of Chhattisgarh, the highest Halabi speakers are noticed in Bastar (5,66,009), followed by Dakshin Bastar Dantewada (79,415), Narayanpur (25,364), Bijapur (19,812), Uttar Bastar Kanker (12,776), Durg (1,631), Rajnandgaon (635), Dhamtari (207) and Raipur (196) districts.

Outside Chhattisgarh, significant proportion of Halabi speakers are recorded in Nabarangapur (23,193), Malkangiri (8,348) and Koraput (212) districts in Odisha; Nagpur (13,657), Bhandara (2,862), Chandrapur (2,663), Gadchiroli (2,206), Amravati (910), Thane (705), Nashik (606), Gondiya (287), Wardha (275), Pune (242) and Ahmadnagar (134) districts in Maharashtra; Ahmadabad (988) district in Gujarat; Balaghat (795), Betul (740) and Seoni (347) districts in Madhya Pradesh and Koraput (212) district in Odisha.

Halam is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India and classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is mainly spoken in the state of Tripura. In Census 2011, only one mother tongue namely, Halam which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Halam as variant and rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Halam with less than 10,000 speakers are grouped under 'Others'. No regular script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 38,915 Halam speakers are recorded which covers 0.003 per cent of the country's total population. However, Halam speakers in the state of Tripura constitute 0.63 per cent of the state's total population. In India, Halam speakers are mainly concentrated in the state of Tripura (23,089) with 59.33 per cent, Assam (8,679) with 22.30 per cent and Uttarakhand (6,001) with 15.42 per cent share. They altogether account for 97.06 per cent of the total Halam speakers of the country. Apart from these states, Halam speakers are also available in Himachal Pradesh (380), Mizoram (375), Meghalaya (108), Rajasthan (92), West Bengal (36), Arunachal Pradesh (31), NCT of Delhi (28), Manipur (16), Odisha and Maharashtra (13 each). In 12 States/UTs, the population of Halam speakers is below 10 and 'nil' in remaining 10 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, Halam speakers are available in 99 districts in India. The overall picture of 99 districts shows that their number is 10 and below in 72 districts, 11 to 100 in 16 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 4 districts and 1,001 and above in 7 districts.

Among the districts of Tripura, the highest proportion of Halam speakers is noticed in North Tripura (9,033) district followed by Dhalai (6,037), South Tripura (5747) and West Tripura (2,272) districts. Outside Tripura, significant proportion of Halam speakers are recorded in Karimganj (6,331), Dima Hasao (1,940), and Hailakandi (355) districts in Assam; Pithoragarh (5,623), Bageshwar (157), Nainital (94), Udham Singh Nagar (38) and Dehradun (37) districts in Uttarakhand; Lahul & Spiti (379) district in Himachal Pradesh; Mamit (234), Aizawl (70), and Kolasib (67) districts in Mizoram; Ganganagar (62) district in Rajasthan; East Khasi Hills (50) and Ribhoi (44) districts in Meghalaya and Changlang (26) district in Arunachal Pradesh.

Hmar is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Manipur and Assam state. Hmar language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. In Census 2011, only one mother tongue namely, Hmar with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Hmar. Roman script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 98,988 Hmar speakers and it constitutes 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. Hmar speakers are mainly concentrated in Manipur (49,081) with 49.58 per cent, Assam (29,323) with 29.62 per cent and Mizoram (17,981) with 18.16 per cent share among total Hmar speakers of India. Together they cover 97.37 per cent of the total Hmar speakers of the country. However, in Manipur, these speakers are only 1.72 per cent of the state's total population, in Mizoram it is 1.64 per cent whereas in Assam it is 0.09 per cent of the state's total population. Besides these, Hmar speakers are available in Meghalaya (1,994), NCT of Delhi (197), Tripura (171), Nagaland (61), Punjab (37), Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka (24 each), West Bengal (23), Andhra Pradesh (16), Arunachal Pradesh (14), Maharashtra (10), Uttarakhand (7), Haryana and Tamil Nadu (5 each), Chandigarh and Sikkim (3 each), Rajasthan, Gujarat and Goa (2 each) and Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh (1 each). In the remaining States/UTs, no Hmar speaker is recorded.

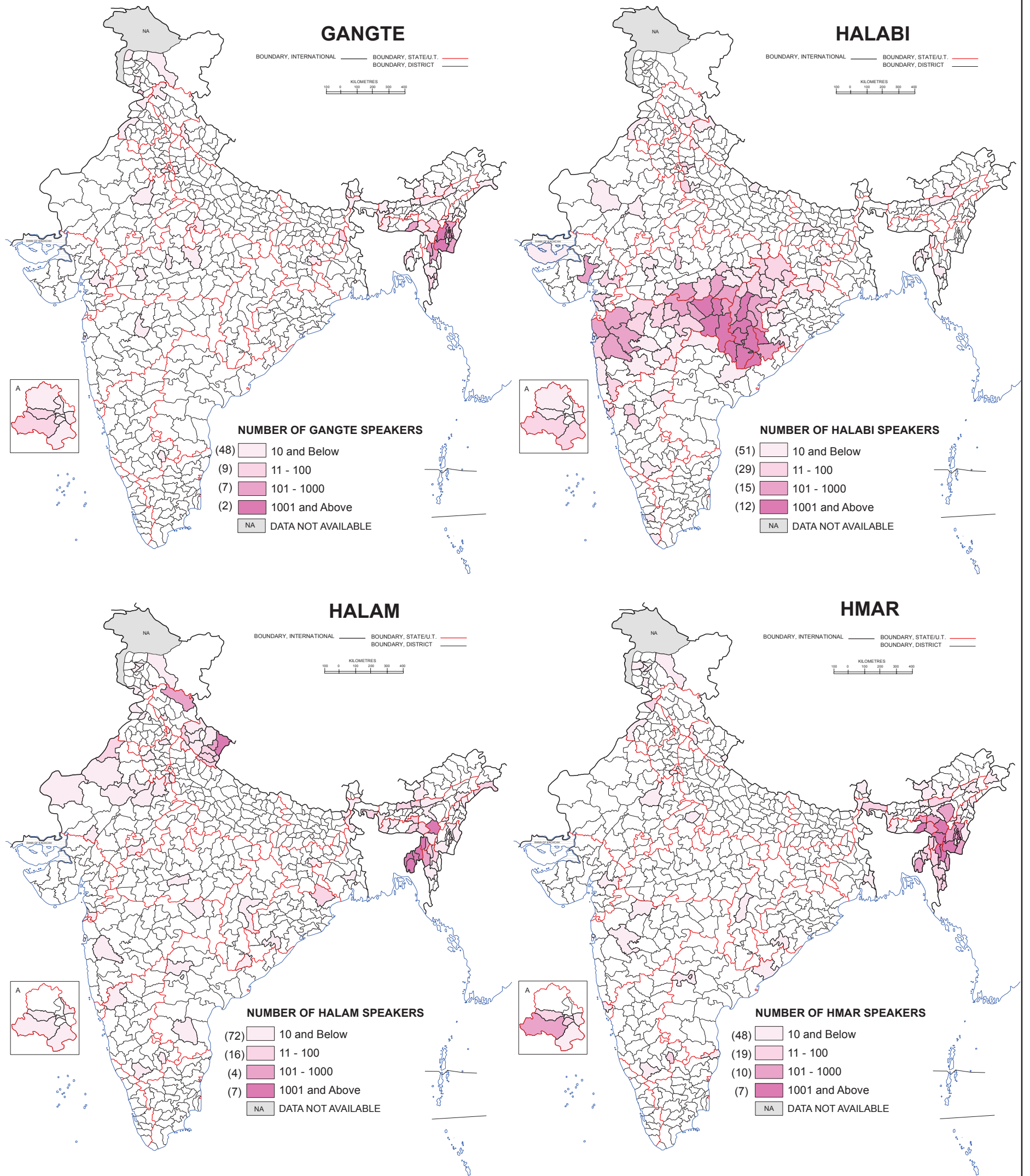
The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 84 districts have reported the presence of Hmar speakers. The overall picture of 84 districts towards the speakers' strength of Hmar shows that their number is 10 and below in 48 districts, 11 to 100 in 19 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 10 districts and 1,001 and above in 7 districts.

Among the districts of Manipur, the highest number of Hmar speakers are available in Churachandpur (43,796) district followed by Imphal East (3,823), Imphal West (655), Tamenglong (460), Chandel (171) and Senapati (142) districts. Remaining districts of Manipur have recorded less than 50 Hmar speakers. Outside Manipur, number of Hmar speakers is significant in Dima Hasao (16,375) district followed by Cachar (12,092) and Karbi Anglong (653) districts of Assam. In Mizoram, significant numbers of Hmar speakers are noticed in Aizawl (11,050), Kolasib (6,351) and Champhai (405) districts. In Meghalaya, Hmar speakers are available in East Khasi Hills (1,299), Jaintia Hills (582) and Ribhoi (107) districts. They are also available in South West (136) district of NCT of Delhi and South Tripura (102) district of Tripura state.

The distribution of Gangte, Halabi, Halam and Hmar speakers along with the cumulative percentage in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 50 in Annexure-I.

INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF GANGTE, HALABI, HALAM AND HMAR 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