

MAP 55

DISTRIBUTION OF KORKU, KORWA, KOYA AND KUI LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Korku, Korwa, Koya and Kui 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.

Korku is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Korku belongs to Austro-Asiatic family of languages. In Census 2011, two mother tongues namely, Korku and Muwasi with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level are grouped under Korku as variants. Rest of the mother tongues have below 10,000 speakers and are thus clubbed under 'Others. No regular script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 7,27,133 speakers which account for 0.06 per cent of the country's total population. However, in India, the substantial share of Korku speakers in Madhya Pradesh is 4,70,386 (64.69%) which account for 0.65 per cent of the state's total population and in Maharashtra, they are returned by 2,55,772 (35.18%) which account for 0.23 per cent of the state's total population. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra together account for 99.87 per cent of the total Korku population in the country. Apart from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, these speakers are distributed in Goa (362), Chhattisgarh (317), Himachal Pradesh (115), Bihar (98), Rajasthan (46) and Tamil Nadu (12). In 7 States/Union Territories their number is less than 10 and 'nil' in 20 States/UTs as per Census 2011.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 76 districts have reported the presence of Korku speakers. The overall picture of 76 districts towards the speakers' strength of Korku shows that their number is 10 and below in 35 districts, 11 to 100 in 21 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 11 districts and 1,001 and above in 11 districts.

Among the districts in Madhya Pradesh, the highest proportion of Korku speakers is noticed in Betul (1,75,346), Khandwa (East Nimar) (1,27,198), Burhanpur (78,935), Harda (37,202), Chhindwara (36,538), Hoshangabad (11,893), Barwani (1,568), Dewas (1,054) and Khargone (West Nimar) (346) districts. In Maharashtra these speakers are majorly found in the districts of Amravati (2,36,890), Akola (10,766) and Buldana (4,855), Jalgaon (830), Wardha (811), Nagpur (447) and Thane (373). Remaining districts have recorded less than 300 speakers in these states. Outside Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Korku speakers are recorded in North Goa (362) district in Goa; Koriya (136) district in Chhattisgarh; Shimla (115) district in Himachal Pradesh and Katihar (98) district in Bihar.

Korwa is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Chhattisgarh state. Korwa language belongs to the Austro-Asiatic family of languages. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, 'Koraku' which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Korwa as variant and rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Korwa with less than 10,000 speakers are grouped under 'Others'. Devanagari script is reported in use for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 28,453 Korwa speakers which cover 0.002 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which 19,212 speakers are distributed in Chhattisgarh state. This state covers 67.52 per cent of the total Korwa population of the country. However, they are only 0.08 per cent of the state's total population. Besides this, Korwa speakers are available in Jharkhand (2,341), Madhya Pradesh (2,147), West Bengal (2,009), Maharashtra (1,546), Odisha (478), Assam (317), Karnataka (132), Arunachal Pradesh (69) and in the remaining States/Union Territories, their presence is less than 50 speakers.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 147 districts have reported the presence of Korwa speakers. The overall picture of 147 districts towards the speakers' strength of Korwa speakers shows that their number is 10 and below in 86 districts, 11 to 100 in 42 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 16 districts and 1,001 and above in 3 districts.

Among the districts in Chhattisgarh, the highest number of Korwa speakers is noticed in Surguja (17,423) district followed by Jashpur (928), Koriya (365), Korba (259) and Raigarh (145) districts. In other 7 districts of Chhattisgarh less than 100 Korwa speakers have been found. Outside Chhattisgarh, significant number of Korwa speakers are also recorded in Bardhaman (1,669) and Puruliya (103) districts of West Bengal, Harda (1,032) and Chhindwara (952) districts of Madhya Pradesh; Mumbai (717), Mumbai Suburban (459) and Amravati (192) districts of Maharashtra; Garhwa (624),

Khunti (400), Dhanbad (378), Giridih (288), Latehar (168) and Bokaro (104) districts of Jharkhand and Kendujhar (366) district of Odisha. Remaining districts have recorded below 100 or negligible number of Korwa speakers.

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

As per Census 2011, there are 4,07,423 Koya speakers which cover 0.03 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which 2,62,560 speakers are distributed in Andhra Pradesh state. This state covers 64.44 per cent of the total Koya speaking population of the country. However, these speakers are only 0.31 per cent of the state's total population. Besides this, Koya speakers are seen in Odisha (1,43,676) covering 35.26 per cent of the total Koya speakers of the country and 0.34 per cent of the states' total population. Both these states cover 99.71 per cent Koya speakers of India. Besides, Koya speakers are also found in Chhattisgarh (740), Assam (363), Gujarat and Karnataka (29 each) and Maharashtra (20). In other 4 States/Union Territories, Koya speakers are less than 5 in number.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 60 districts have reported the presence of Koya speakers. The overall picture of 60 districts towards the speakers' strength of Koya shows that their number is 10 and below in 26 districts, 11 to 100 in 22 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 7 districts and 1,001 and above in 5 districts.

Among the districts in Andhra Pradesh, the highest number of Koya speakers is noticed in Khammam (2,10,027) district followed by West Godavari (35,531), Adilabad (13,913), Warangal (1,434), Visakhapatnam (397), East Godavari (367), Vizianagaram (293), Rangareddy (140) and Krishna (110) districts. In the remaining 10 districts of Andhra Pradesh less than 100 number of Koya speakers are available.

Outside Andhra Pradesh, significant number of Koya speakers are also recorded in Malkangiri (1,43,488) district of Odisha; Dakshin Bastar Dantewada (610) and Raigarh (118) districts of Chhattisgarh and Tinsukia (93), Karbi Anglong (85), Golaghat (84) and Udalguri (54) districts of Assam. Remaining districts have recorded below 50 or negligible number of Koya speakers.

Kui is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Odisha state. Kui language belongs to the Dravidian family of languages. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Kui with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified is grouped under Kui as variant. Mother tongues returned as variants of Kui 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, there are 9,41,488 Kui speakers which cover 0.08 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which 9,39,283 speakers are distributed in Odisha state. This state covers 99.77 per cent of the total Kui speaking population of the country. However, these speakers are only 2.24 per cent of the state's total population. Besides, Kui speakers are also available in Andhra Pradesh (1,549), Assam (518), Madhya Pradesh (93) and Kerala (16). In 8 States/Union Territories, their population is below 10 whereas no Kui speaker is recorded in 22 States/Union Territories.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 50 districts have reported the presence of Kui speakers. The overall picture of 50 districts towards the speakers' strength of Kui speaking populace shows that their number is 10 and below in 15 districts, 11 to 100 in 13 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 8 districts and 1,001 and above in 14 districts.

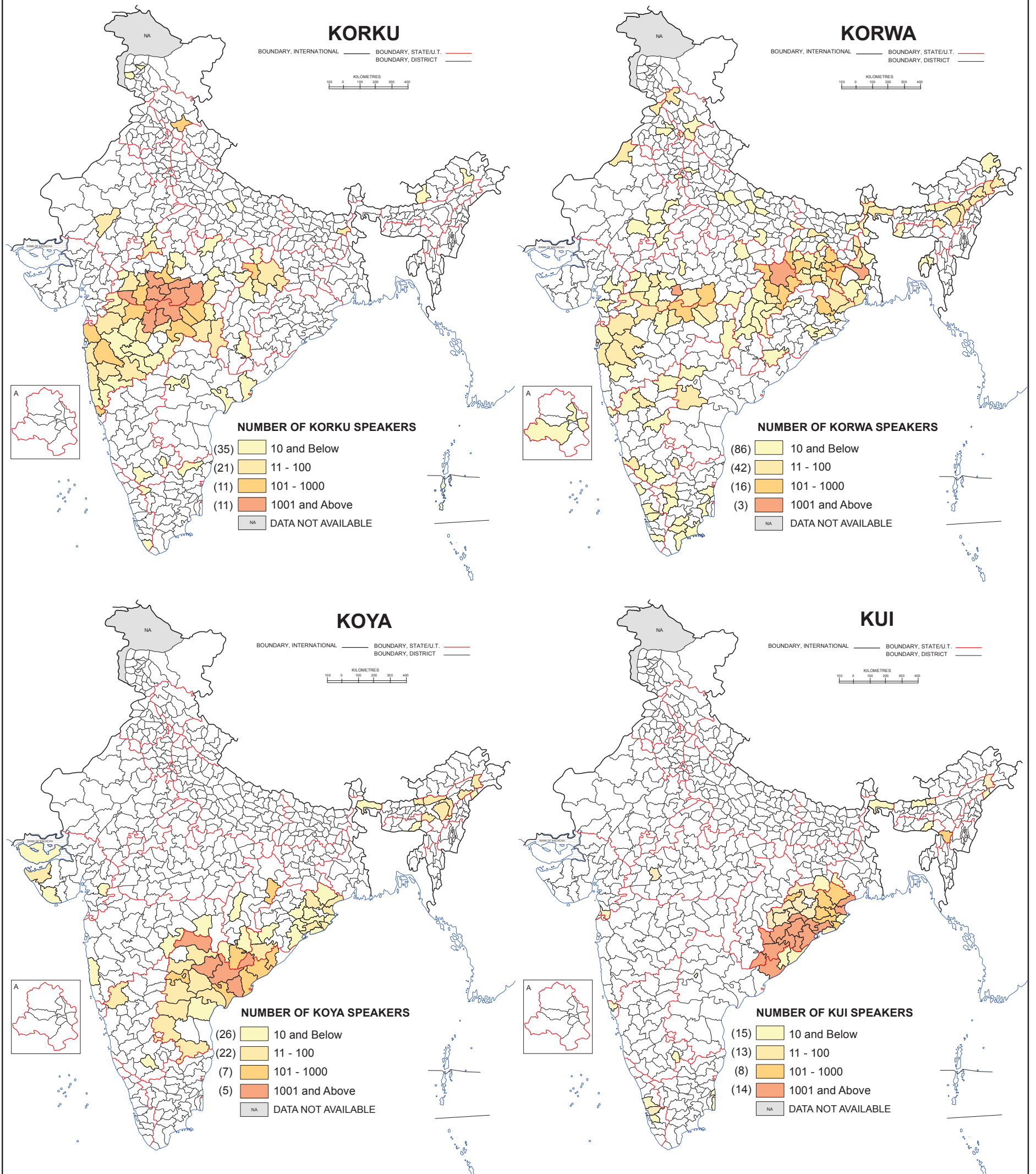
Among the districts in Odisha, the highest proportion of Kui speakers is noticed in Kandhamal (3,34,701) district followed by Rayagada (3,22,905), Koraput (1,40,811), Kalahandi (53,676), Gajapati (32,004), Nabarangapur (19,166), Ganjam (15,372), Nayagarh (5,787), Khordha (3,265), Balেশwar (2,849), Malkangiri (2,411), Baudh (1,650) and Bhadrak (1,348) districts. Remaining 16 districts have recorded less than 1,000 Kui speakers.

Outside Odisha, Kui speakers are also recorded in Visakhapatnam (1,528) district of Andhra Pradesh; Cachar (426) and Tinsukia (62) districts of Assam and Indore (93) district of Madhya Pradesh. Remaining districts have recorded below 50 or negligible number of Kui speakers.

The distribution of Korku, Korwa, Koya and Kui speakers with the cumulative percentages in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 55 in Annexure-I.

INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF KORKU, KORWA, KOYA AND KUI 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