

## MAP 60

### DISTRIBUTION OF MISHMI, MOGH, MONPA AND MUNDA LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Mishmi, Mogh, Monpa and Munda 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.

**Mishmi** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages, mainly spoken in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. Mishmi belongs to Tibeto-Burman family of languages. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Mishmi with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Mishmi as variant. Rest of the mother tongues with less than 10,000 speakers returned as variants of Mishmi is clubbed under 'Others'. No regular script is reported for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 44,100 Mishmi speakers which account for 0.004 per cent of the country's total population. However, the substantial share of Mishmi speakers in Arunachal Pradesh is 42,017 which account for 3.04 per cent of the state's total population and 95.28 per cent of the country. Apart from Arunachal Pradesh, Mishmi speakers are found in Assam (1,578), Uttar Pradesh (274), West Bengal (40), Nagaland (33), Meghalaya (30), Uttarakhand (22), Maharashtra (18), Rajasthan (17), Tripura (14) and Manipur (11) states. In 14 States/UTs their number is less than 10 whereas it is 'nil' in 10 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 101 districts have reported the presence of Mishmi speakers. The overall picture of 101 districts towards the speakers' strength of Mishmi speaking populace shows that their number is 10 and below in 79 districts, 11 to 100 in 13 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 4 districts and 1,001 and above in 5 districts.

In Arunachal Pradesh, Mishmi speakers are significant in the districts of Anjaw (15,313), Lohit (12,283), Lower Dibang Valley (8,191), Dibang Valley (5,501), East Siang (185), Papum Pare (183) and Upper Siang (167) and below 100 in other 9 districts. Outside Arunachal Pradesh, Mishmi speakers are recorded in Nagaon (1,434), Goalpara (82), Sonitpur (26) and Tinsukia (18) districts in Assam; Farrukhabad (233) and Varanasi (28) districts in Uttar Pradesh; East Khasi Hills (27) district in Meghalaya; Dimapur (19) and Kohima (13) districts in Nagaland; Kolkata (15) and North Twenty Four Parganas (10) districts in West Bengal; Dehradun (10) district in Uttarakhand and North Tripura (10) district in Tripura and below 10 in remaining districts.

**Mogh** is one of the Non Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Tripura state. Mogh belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Mogh with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Mogh as variant. Rest of the mother tongues below 10,000 returned as variants of Mogh is clubbed under 'Others'. No regular script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 36,665 Mogh speakers, account for 0.003 per cent of the country's total population. However, the substantial share of Mogh speakers in Tripura is 35,722 which are 0.97 per cent of the state's total population and 97.43 per cent of the country Mogh speakers. Besides Tripura, Mogh speakers are also recorded in Mizoram (330), Assam (325), West Bengal (60), Arunachal Pradesh (55), Karnataka (33), NCT of Delhi (24), Maharashtra (21), Odisha (15) and Haryana (13) States/UTs. They are less than 10 in 16 States/UTs and 'nil' in remaining 9 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 80 districts have reported the presence of Mogh speakers. The overall picture of 80 districts towards the speakers' strength of Mogh speaking populace shows that their number is 10 and below in 64 districts, 11 to 100 in 9 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 5 districts and 1,001 and above in 2 districts.

Among the districts in Tripura, the highest proportion of Mogh speakers is in South Tripura (30,433) district followed by Dhalai (4,061), North Tripura (837) and West Tripura (391) districts. Outside Tripura, Mogh speakers are recorded in Lawngtlai (166), Aizawl (110) and Lunglei (51) districts in Mizoram; Karimganj (136), Tinsukia (90), Cachar (34), Sonitpur (18) and Kamrup Metropolitan (10) districts in Assam; Lohit (37) and Changlang (18) districts in Arunachal Pradesh; Bangalore (32) district in Karnataka; Birbhum (31) and North Twenty Four Parganas (13) districts of West Bengal and South West (10) district of NCT of Delhi, and below 10 in remaining 62 districts.

**Monpa** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages, mainly spoken in Arunachal Pradesh. Monpa belongs to Tibeto-Burman family of languages. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Monpa with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Monpa as variant. Devanagari script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 13,703 Monpa speakers which account for 0.001 per cent of the country's total population. However, the substantial share of Monpa speakers in Arunachal Pradesh is 12,398 which is 0.90 per cent of the state's and 90.48 per cent of the country's Monpa population. Apart from Arunachal Pradesh, these speakers are distributed in Karnataka (767), Himachal Pradesh (94), Meghalaya (90), Sikkim (89), Assam (56), Uttarakhand (37), Manipur (27), Tamil Nadu (24), NCT of Delhi (22), Jammu & Kashmir (21), Haryana and Nagaland (11 each) and West Bengal (10). In 11 States/UTs their number is less than 10 and 'nil' in remaining 10 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 90 districts have reported the presence of Monpa speakers. The overall picture of 90 districts towards the speakers' strength of Monpa speaking populace shows that their number is 10 and below in 66 districts, 11 to 100 in 13 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 7 districts and 1,001 and above in 4 districts.

In Arunachal Pradesh, among districts, Monpa speakers are significant in Tawang (3,929), Changlang (3,295), West Kameng (2,728), Papum Pare (1,108), West Siang (573), Upper Siang (210), Tirap (147), Lohit (134) and East Siang (107) districts and below 100 speakers in remaining 7 districts. Outside Arunachal Pradesh, Monpa speakers are found in Mysore (572), Uttara Kannada (170) and Bangalore (25) districts in Karnataka; Kangra (83) district in Himachal Pradesh; South District (82) in Sikkim; East Khasi Hills (81) district in Meghalaya and Dehradun (33) district in Uttarakhand and below 20 in other districts.

**Munda** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages under Austro-Asiatic language family. It is spoken mainly in the eastern part of India covering Odisha, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Tripura. In Census 2011, two mother tongues namely, Munda and Kol with 10,000 plus speakers are grouped under Munda language as variants. However, mother tongues with below 10,000 speakers returned as variants of Munda are clubbed under 'Others'. No regular script is reported to be used for writing this language.

In Census 2011, there are 5,05,922 Munda speaking populace covering 0.04 per cent of the country's total population. However, share of Munda speakers in Odisha is 0.80 per cent, in Assam is 0.23 per cent, in West Bengal is 0.05 per cent and in Tripura is 0.26 per cent of the state's total population. The Munda speakers are significant in Odisha (3,35,830) followed by Assam (71,903), West Bengal (43,686) and Jharkhand (23,907) totalling 93.95 per cent of the total Munda speaking population in India. The remaining Munda speakers are distributed in the States/UTs of Tripura (9,644), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (3,797), Chhattisgarh (3,105), Rajasthan (2,767), Haryana (1,626), Bihar (1,612), Arunachal Pradesh (1,427), Uttar Pradesh (1,415), Uttarakhand (849), NCT of Delhi (783), Meghalaya (761), Maharashtra (696) and Himachal Pradesh (505). Munda speakers are ranging between 100 and 500 in Nagaland, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu states whereas their number is below 100 in Goa, Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Kerala, Puducherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. No Munda speaker is reported from Lakshadweep UT:

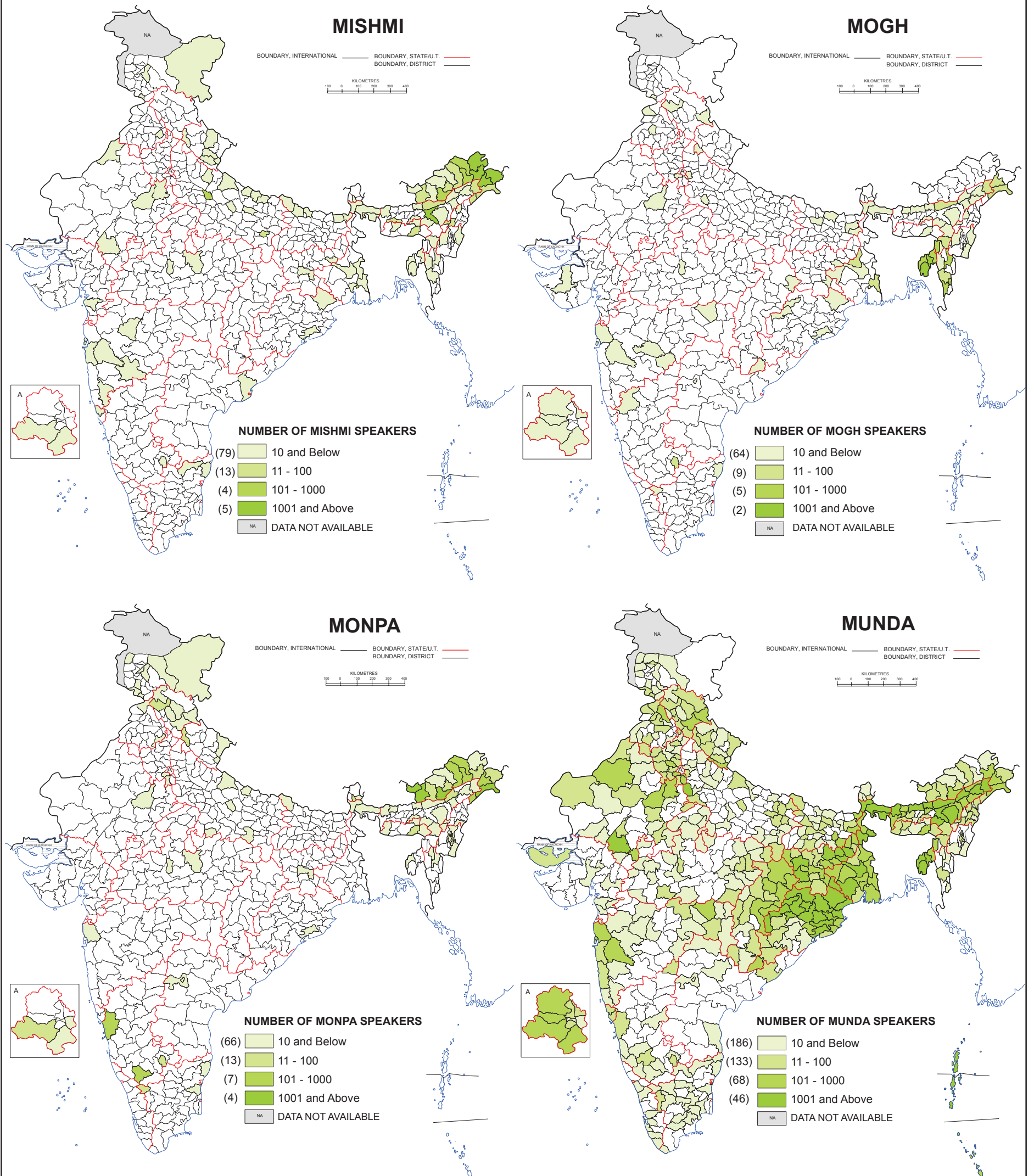
The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 433 districts have reported the presence of Munda speakers. The overall picture of 433 districts towards the speakers' strength of Munda speaking populace shows that their number is 10 and below in 186 districts, 11 to 100 in 133 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 68 districts and 1,001 and above in 46 districts.

Among the districts in Odisha, the highest Munda speakers are noticed in Sundargarh (1,84,514) district followed by Sambalpur (35,781), Kendujhar (29,158), Dhenkanal (14,315), Jajapur (12,644), Mayurbhanj (11,822), Jharsuguda (10,967), Cuttack (9,764) and Debagarh (8,957) districts and they are ranging between 1,001 to 5,000 in 7 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 4 districts and 100 and below in 9 districts. Outside Odisha, Munda speakers are found in Sonitpur (39,824), Udalguri (8,677) and Lakhimpur (5,660) and between 1,001 and 5,000 in Tinsukia, Karbi Anglong, Baksa, Kokrajhar, Dibrugarh and Nagaon districts in Assam; Jalpaiguri (19,031), Dakshin Dinajpur (7,322) and Paschim Medinipur (6,319), and between 1,001 and 5,000 in Darjiling, Maldah, Bardhaman and Cooch Bihar districts in West Bengal; West Tripura (6,360), South Tripura (1,325) and Dhalai (1,045) districts in Tripura and Deoghar (5,627) district followed by Jamtara, Latehar, Dumka, Purbi Singhbhum, Gumla and Giridih (1,001 to 5,000) districts in Jharkhand. Munda Speakers are also ranging between 1,001 and 5,000 in North & Middle Andaman and South Andaman districts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Udaipur district of Rajasthan and below 1,000 in remaining districts.

The distribution of Mishmi, Mogh, Monpa and Munda speakers along with the cumulative percentage in the States/UTs is given in Table 60 in Annexure-I.

# INDIA

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISHMI, MOGH, MONPA AND MUNDA 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.