

MAP 48

DISTRIBUTION OF BISHNUPURIYA, CHAKHESANG, CHAKRU/CHOKRI AND CHANG LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Bishnupuriya, Chakhesang, Chakru/Chokri and Chang are shown in four separate maps at the district level according to the 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.

Bishnupuriya is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and is classified under the Indo-Aryan family of languages. It is mainly spoken in Assam, Tripura and Manipur. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Bishnupuriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupuriya which is returned by 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Bishnupuriya as one variant and rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Bishnupuriya with less than 10,000 speakers are grouped under 'Others'. Bengali script is used for writing Bishnupuriya language.

As per Census 2011, there are total 79,646 Bishnupuriya speakers in India and it covers 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. However, the Bishnupuriya speakers in the state of Tripura constitute 0.60 per cent and Assam 0.17 per cent of the state's total population. This language is mainly spoken in Assam (53,864) with 67.63 per cent and Tripura (22,112) with 27.76 per cent among Bishnupuriya language speakers of the country. Together they cover 95.40 per cent of the total Bishnupuriya speakers in India. Bishnupuriya speakers are also available in Bihar (1,616), Manipur (1,288), Meghalaya (332) and Nagaland (125). The population of Bishnupuriya language is below 100 in other 17 States/UTs. No Bishnupuriya speaker is returned from 12 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 101 districts have Bishnupuriya speakers in India. The overall picture of 101 districts towards the speakers' strength of Bishnupuriya language shows that their number is 10 and below in 66 districts, 11 to 100 in 21 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 6 districts and 1,001 and above in 8 districts.

Among the districts of Assam, the highest number of Bishnupuriya speakers is noticed in Karimganj (24,589), Cachar (22,872), Hailakandi (2,834) and Kamrup Metropolitan (2,683) districts. In other districts, Bishnupuriya speakers are comparatively low or negligible in number. Outside Assam, Bishnupuriya is spoken significantly in North Tripura (16,714), Dhalai (4,523) and West Tripura (854) districts of Tripura; Imphal East (1,174) district of Manipur and Purnia (1,093) and Katihar (522) districts of Bihar. Rest of the districts have below 500 Bishnupuriya speaking population.

Chakhesang is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India and classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Chakhesang with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Chakhesang as variant. Roman script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 19,846 Chakhesang speakers are recorded which covers 0.002 per cent of the country's total population. However, Chakhesang speakers in the state of Nagaland constitute 0.91 per cent of the state's total population and 90.29 per cent of country's total Chakhesang speaking population. In India, Chakhesang speakers are mainly concentrated in the state of Nagaland (17,919), Manipur (1,146), Assam (709), Meghalaya (25) and West Bengal (14). In the remaining States/Union Territories, number of Chakhesang speakers is less than 10 in 14 States/UTs whereas no Chakhesang speaker is reported in 16 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, Chakhesang speakers are available only in 47 districts. The overall picture of 47 districts towards the speakers' strength of Chakhesang language shows that their number is 10 and below in 32 districts, 11 to 100 in 7 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 3 districts and 1,001 and above in 5 districts.

Among the districts in Nagaland, the highest number of Chakhesang speakers is noticed in Dimapur (6,820) district followed by Phek (5,701), Kohima (3,272), Peren (1,594), Mokokchung (167), Wokha (129), Tuensang (84), Zunheboto (75), Mon (45) and Kiphire (30) districts and the lowest in Longleng (2) district.

Outside Nagaland, significant proportion of Chakhesang speakers are also recorded in Ukhrul (1,130) district in Manipur; Karimganj (683) and Hailakandi (16) districts in Assam; East Khasi Hills (22) district in Meghalaya and Puruliya (13) district in West Bengal.

Chakru/Chokri is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and is classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is mainly spoken in the state of Nagaland. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Chakru/Chokri with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Chakru/Chokri as variant. Roman script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 91,216 Chakru/Chokri speakers are recorded and it covers 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. However, Chakru/Chokri speakers in Nagaland constitute 4.60 per cent of the state's total population. In India, Chakru/Chokri speakers are mainly concentrated in the state of Nagaland (91,010) with 99.77 per cent of the total Chakru/Chokri speakers. Chakru/Chokri speakers are also available in Rajasthan (57), Assam (34), Tripura (29), Meghalaya (17), West Bengal (14), Karnataka (13), Maharashtra (8) and Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (5 each). In NCT of Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand number of Chakru/Chokri speakers is below 5.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 44 districts have Chakru/Chokri speakers in India. The overall picture of 44 districts towards the speakers' strength of Chakru/Chokri are 10 and below in 34 districts, 11 to 100 speakers in 6 districts, 101 to 1000 speakers in 2 districts and 1001 and above in 2 districts.

Among the districts in Nagaland, the highest number of Chakru/Chokri speakers is noticed in Phek (87,847) district followed by Kohima (2,283), Dimapur (673), Peren (153), Mokokchung (24) and Tuensang (22) districts. In Kiphire, Zunheboto, Wokha and Mon districts Chakru/Chokri speakers are below 10 in number.

Outside Nagaland, Chakru/Chokri is not spoken significantly in any State/UT. Chakru/Chokri speakers are available in Alwar (51) and Kota (6) districts of Rajasthan; North Tripura (29) district of Tripura; Karimganj (28) and Dibrugarh (5) districts of Assam; Bangalore (11) district of Karnataka; East Khasi Hills (10) district of Meghalaya; Darjiling (8) district of West Bengal; Pune (7) district of Maharashtra and Dewas, Chennai and South Andaman (5 each) districts of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands respectively.

Chang is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and it is classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is mainly spoken in the state of Nagaland. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Chang with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Chang as variant. Roman script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 66,852 Chang speakers are recorded which cover 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. However, Chang speakers in the state of Nagaland constitute 3.32 per cent of the state's total population. In India, Chang speakers are mainly concentrated in the state of Nagaland (65,632) with 98.18 per cent and to some extent in Arunachal Pradesh (762), Assam (125), Bihar (123), Chhattisgarh (49), Maharashtra (35), Odisha (32), West Bengal (24), Himachal Pradesh (12), NCT of Delhi and Meghalaya (10 each), Uttarakhand and Sikkim (6 each) States/UTs. In Manipur, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Mizoram, Goa States/UTs, Chang language has 5 and below number of speakers.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 73 districts have Chang speakers in India. The overall picture of 73 districts towards the speakers' strength of Chang shows that their number is 10 and below in 55 districts, 11 to 100 in 12 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 3 districts and 1,001 and above speakers in 3 districts.

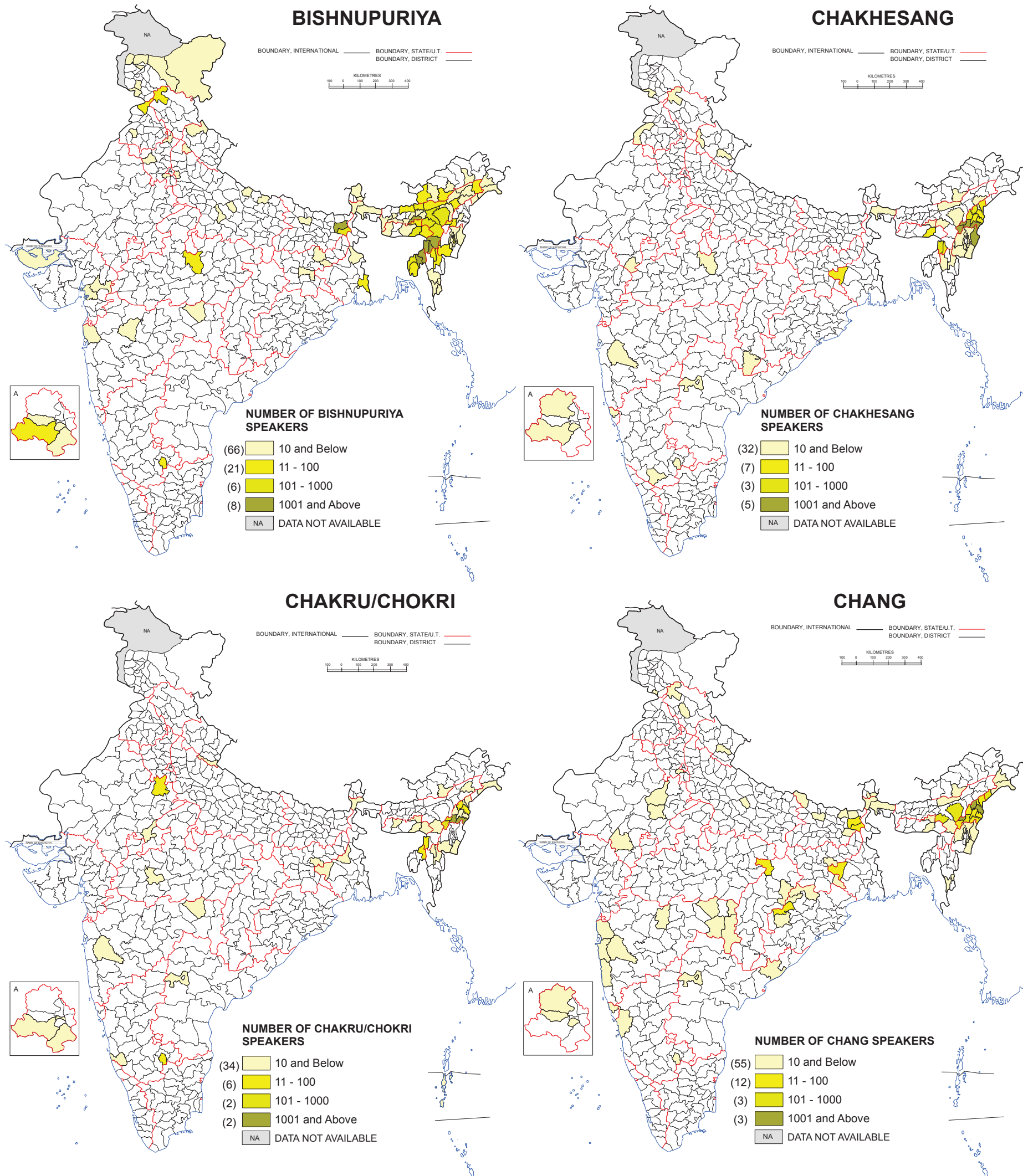
Among the districts in Nagaland, the highest number of Chang speakers is noticed in Tuensang (59,979) district followed by Mokokchung (2,777), Dimapur (1,789), Kohima (762), Peren (78), Zunheboto (57), Phek (55), Wokha (52), Kiphire (40), Mon (29) districts and the lowest in Longleng (14) district. In remaining districts of Nagaland, Chang speakers are not recorded.

Outside Nagaland, Chang is not spoken significantly in any State/UT. Chang speakers are available in Tirap (756), Changlang (4) and Lohit and Papum Pare (1 each) districts of Arunachal Pradesh; Karbi Anglong (113), Dima Hasao (8) and Sonitpur (4) districts of Assam; Purnia (71), Katihar (27), Araria (10), Muzaffarpur (8), Bhagalpur (5) and Supaul (1) districts of Bihar; Koriya (48) district of Chhattisgarh, Bargarh (28) district of Odisha and Puruliya (14) district of West Bengal.

The distribution of Bishnupuriya, Chakhesang, Chakru/Chokri and Chang speakers with the cumulative percentage in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 48 in Annexure-I.

INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF BISHNUPURIYA, CHAKHESANG, CHAKRU/CHOKRI AND CHANG 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