

MAP 58

DISTRIBUTION OF LIMBU, LOTH, LUSHAI/MIZO AND MALTO LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Limbu, Lotha, Lushai/Mizo and Malto 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.

Limbu 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 Sikkim. In Census 2011, Limbu mother tongue which has more than 10,000 speakers in India is grouped under Limbu as variant. Rest of mother tongues returned as variants of Limbu with less than 10,000 speakers are grouped under 'Others'. Sirijangga/Sirijunga script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 40,835 Limbu speakers are recorded which cover 0.003 per cent of the country's total population. In India, Limbu speakers are mainly concentrated in the state of Sikkim (38,733) with 94.85 per cent of the country and 6.34 per cent of the state's total population. It is followed by West Bengal (921), Assam (780), Manipur (169), Arunachal Pradesh (120), Nagaland (32), Meghalaya and Maharashtra (15 each), Himachal Pradesh (7) and NCT of Delhi and Rajasthan (6 each). In Punjab, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Jharkhand, Goa and Tamil Nadu, number of Limbu speakers are upto 5 and 'nil' in 12 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 67 districts have Limbu speakers in India. The overall picture of 67 districts towards the speakers' strength of Limbu shows that their number is 10 and below in 48 districts, 11 to 100 in 10 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 5 districts and 1,001 and above in 4 districts.

Among the districts of Sikkim, Limbu speakers are available in West District (25,357) followed by South District (5,249), East District (4,408) and North District (3,719). Outside Sikkim, Limbu is spoken in Darjiling (640) and Jalpaiguri (278) districts of West Bengal; Tinsukia (476), Udalguri (120), Golaghat (62), Baksa (29), Sonitpur (26), Karbi Anglong (21) and Dima Hasao (11) districts of Assam; Senapati (164) district of Manipur; Lohit (47), Lower Dibang Valley (32) and Tirap (11) districts of Arunachal Pradesh; Dimapur (20) district of Nagaland and Jaintia Hills (13) district of Meghalaya and below 10 in remaining 48 districts.

Lotha 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, Lotha which has more than 10,000 speakers in India is grouped under Lotha as variant. Roman script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 1,79,467 Lotha speakers are recorded which cover 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. In India, Lotha speakers are mainly concentrated in the state of Nagaland (1,77,488) with 98.90 per cent speakers in the country and 8.97 per cent of the state's total population. They are also available in Assam (1,188), Meghalaya (228), West Bengal (124), Manipur (69), Arunachal Pradesh (54), NCT of Delhi and Karnataka (43 each), Jammu and Kashmir (29), Uttar Pradesh (27), Maharashtra (24), Uttarakhand (21), Andhra Pradesh (18), Himachal Pradesh (16), Punjab and Madhya Pradesh (14 each), Tamil Nadu (10), Mizoram (9), Odisha (8), Rajasthan and Sikkim (7 each) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (6). In Tripura, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Haryana, Goa, Chandigarh, Bihar, Kerala, Lotha speakers are upto 5 and 'nil' in 5 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 120 districts have Lotha speakers in India. The overall picture of 120 districts towards the speakers' strength of Lotha shows that their number is 10 and below in 84 districts, 11 to 100 in 25 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 7 districts and 1,001 and above in 4 districts.

Among the districts of Nagaland, Lotha speakers are the highest in Wokha (1,50,506), followed by Dimapur (18,353), Kohima (6,304), Mokochung (798), Phek (411), Peren (312), Zunheboto (246), Tuensang (221), Mon (218), Kiphire (78) and Longleng (41) districts. Outside Nagaland, Lotha is spoken in Karbi Anglong (1,047) and Golaghat (78) districts of Assam; East Khasi Hills (194) and Ribhoi (23) districts of Meghalaya; Puruliya (49) and Jalpaiguri (35) districts of West Bengal; Bangalore (39) district of Karnataka; Chandel (36) district of Manipur; Lucknow (21) district of Uttar Pradesh whereas Lotha speakers are below 10 in other districts.

Lushai/Mizo is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and it is classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. Speakers of Lushai/Mizo language are mainly confined in Mizoram state. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Lushai/Mizo which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India

level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Lushai/Mizo as variant and rest of the mother tongues returned as its variants are grouped under 'Others'. Roman script is used for writing Lushai/Mizo language.

As per Census 2011, 8,30,846 Lushai/Mizo speakers are recorded in India which covers 0.07 per cent of the country's total population. However, in Mizoram, they constitute 73.16 per cent of the state's total population. In India, this language is mainly concentrated in Mizoram (8,02,763) with 96.62 per cent, Manipur (6,500) with 0.78 per cent and Tripura (5,639) with 0.68 per cent Lushai/Mizo speakers of the country. Together they cover 98.08 per cent of the total Lushai/Mizo in the country. Beyond these 3 states, Lushai/Mizo speakers are reported in the states of Meghalaya (4,455), Assam (4,006), Arunachal Pradesh (1,431), Nagaland (1,194), NCT of Delhi (715), West Bengal (523), Jammu & Kashmir (521), Punjab (472), Karnataka (453), Maharashtra (406), Andhra Pradesh (274), Uttar Pradesh (228), Himachal Pradesh (197), Rajasthan (185), Madhya Pradesh (181), Tamil Nadu (120) and Uttarakhand (118). In rest of the 12 States/UTs, their speakers' strength is below 100 whereas no Lushai/Mizo speaker is returned from 3 UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 291 districts have Lushai/Mizo speakers in India. The overall picture of 291 districts towards the speakers' strength of Lushai/Mizo shows that their number is 10 and below in 162 districts, 11 to 100 in 81 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 37 districts and 1,001 and above in 11 districts.

Among the districts of Mizoram, the highest strength of Lushai/Mizo speakers is noticed in Aizawl (3,61,526) district, followed by Lunglei (1,16,498), Champhai (1,06,559), Kolasib (63,750), Serchhip (63,473), Mamit (54,073), Lawngtlai (27,394) and Saiha (9,490) districts.

Outside Mizoram, Lushai/Mizo is spoken in North Tripura (5,104), West Tripura (234) and South Tripura (219) districts of Tripura; Churachandpur (5,033), Chandel (544), Imphal West (283), Senapati (243) and Imphal East (203) districts of Manipur; East Khasi Hills (3,991) and Ribhoi (283) districts of Meghalaya; Lohit (666) district of Arunachal Pradesh; Hailakandi (731), Karbi Anglong (592), Cachar (537), Dima Hasao (500), Kamrup Metropolitan (348) and Darrang (233) districts of Assam; Dimapur (433), Kohima (300) and Tuensang (220) districts of Nagaland; South West (421) district of NCT of Delhi; Bangalore (396) district of Karnataka; Gurdaspur (357) district of Punjab and Jalpaiguri (226) district of West Bengal and below 200 in remaining districts.

Malto is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and it is classified under the Dravidian family of languages. Speakers of Malto language are mainly confined in Jharkhand state. In Census 2011, two mother tongues namely, Kulehiya and Paharaiya which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, are grouped under Malto as variants and rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Malto with less than 10,000 speakers are grouped under 'Others'. No regular script is used for writing Malto language.

According to Census 2011, 2,34,991 Malto speakers are recorded which covers 0.02 per cent of the country's total population. In Jharkhand they constitute 0.46 per cent of the state's total population. In India, Malto speakers are mainly found in the Jharkhand with 1,51,565 (64.50%) and Bihar with 75,986 (32.34%). Together they cover 96.83 per cent of the total Malto speakers in the country. They are also concentrated in West Bengal (5,057), Odisha (1,355), Assam (371), Chhattisgarh (198), Madhya Pradesh (196), Tripura (105), Kerala (74), Jammu & Kashmir (49). Their number is less than 10 in 9 States/UTs and 'nil' in 16 States/UTs.

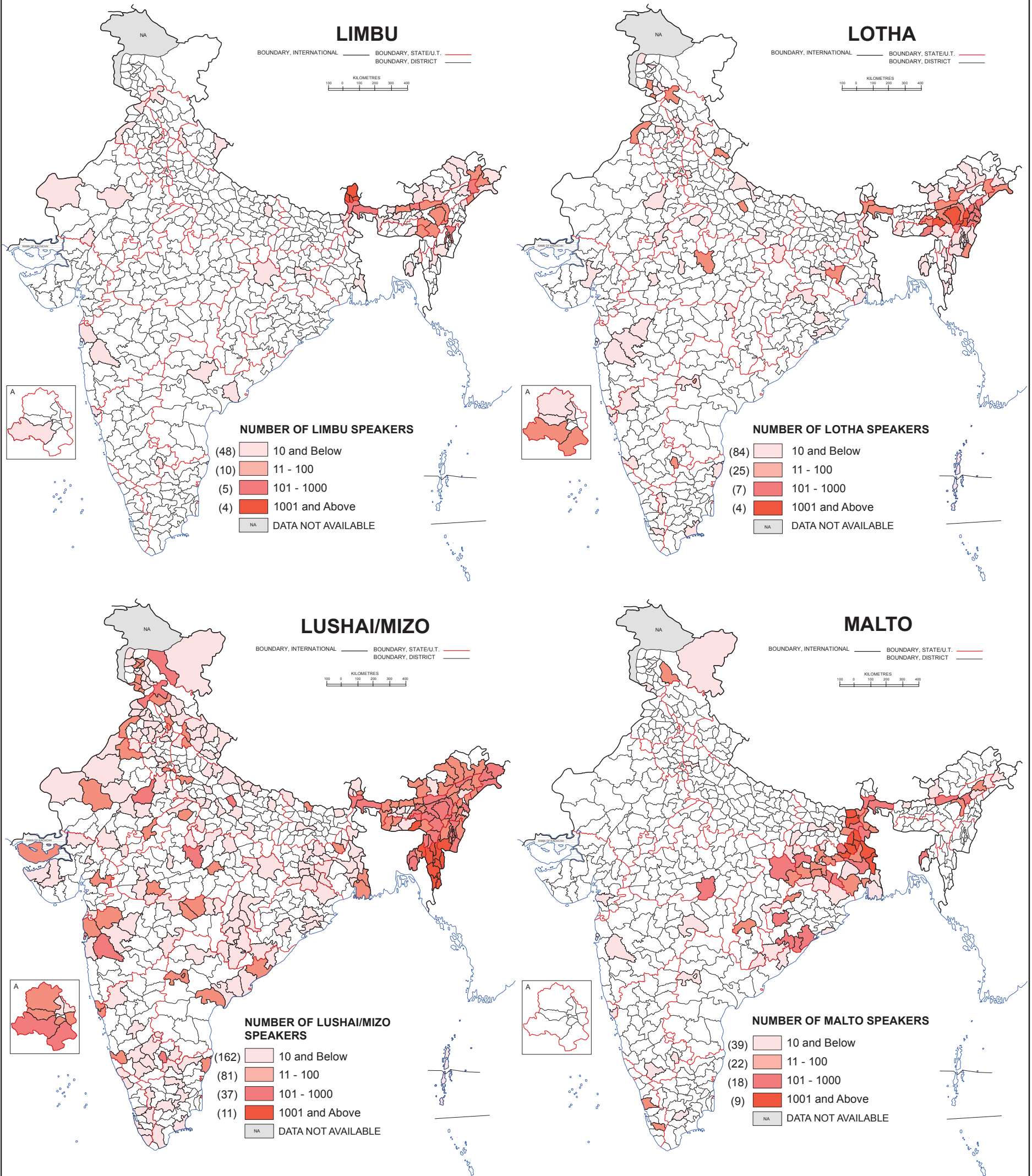
The district-wise distribution that out of 640 districts, 88 districts have Malto speakers in India. The overall picture of 88 districts towards the speakers' strength of Malto shows that their number is 10 and below in 39 districts, 11 to 100 in 22 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 18 districts and 1,001 and above in 9 districts.

In the state of Jharkhand, Malto speakers are available in Pakur (44,154), Sahibganj (42,397), Dumka (31,688), Godda (28,711), Jamtara (2,392), Saraikela-Kharsawan (871), Deoghar (504), Latehar (404) and Purbi Singhbhum (288) districts. In Bihar, Malto speakers are in Araria (59,169), Purnia (15,764) and Katihar (927) districts, and less than 100 in the remaining districts of both the states. Outside these states, Malto speakers are available in Nadia (2,029), Murshidabad (1,670), Bardhaman (404), Darjiling (395) and Maldah (229) districts in West Bengal; Rayagada (797), Ganjam (273), Balangir (128) and Gajapati (126) districts in Odisha; Chhindwara (196) district in Madhya Pradesh; Sonitpur (195) and Jorhat (107) districts in Assam; Surguja (136) district in Chhattisgarh and West Tripura (105) district in Tripura and their strength is below 100 in remaining districts.

The distribution of Limbu, Lotha, Lushai/Mizo and Malto speakers along with the cumulative percentage in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 58 in Annexure-1.

INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF LIMBU, LOTHAN, LUSHAI/MIZO AND MALTO 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.