

## MAP 62

### DISTRIBUTION OF PARJI, PAWI, PHOM AND POCHURY LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages, namely Parji, Pawi, Phom and Pochury 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, 10 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.

**Parji** is a Dravidian language of the Dhurwa tribe. Parji speakers are majorly found in Chhattisgarh, Assam and Odisha. In Census 2011, one mother tongue Dhurwa which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Parji as variant and rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Parji with less than 10,000 speakers are grouped under 'Others'. It has no regular script.

As per Census 2011, 52,349 Parji speakers are recorded which cover 0.004 percent of the country's total population. Out of which, 45,344 speakers are concentrated in Chhattisgarh and account for 86.62 per cent of the total Parji speakers of the country. However, they are only 0.18 per cent of the state's total population. The Parji speakers are also concentrated in Assam (5,693), Odisha (584), Andhra Pradesh (395), West Bengal (151), Arunachal Pradesh (89), Gujarat (36), Uttar Pradesh (21) and Maharashtra (12). In other 8 States/UTs Parji speakers are below 10 whereas no Parji speaker is returned from 18 States/Union Territories during Census 2011.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 43 districts have reported the presence of Parji speakers. The overall picture of 43 districts towards the speakers' strength of Parji speaking populace shows that their number is 10 and below in 23 districts; 11 to 100 in 10 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 6 districts and 1,001 and above in 4 districts.

Among the districts in Chhattisgarh, Parji speakers are mainly concentrated in Bastar (24,963) and Dakshin Bastar (20,351) districts. They are also noticed in Raipur (24), Rajnandgaon and Narayanpur (2 each) and Jashpur and Bijapur districts (1 each). Apart from Chhattisgarh, Parji speakers are recorded in large numbers in Sonitpur (3,086), Udalguri (1,105), Tinsukia (587), Golaghat (477), Dibrugarh (315), Jorhat (82), Sivasagar (22) and Karbi Anglong (19) districts of Assam; Koraput (583) district of Odisha; Visakhapatnam (379) district of Andhra Pradesh; Jalpaiguri (142) district of West Bengal; Lohit (50) and East Kameng (32) districts of Arunachal Pradesh; Tapi (19) and Surat (15) districts of Gujarat; Pune (12) district of Maharashtra; Ghaziabad (11) district of Uttar Pradesh and West Godawari (10) district of Andhra Pradesh states. Parji speakers are reported below 10 in remaining districts.

**Pawi** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Mizoram state. Pawi language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Pawi with 10,000 plus speaker's strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Pawi. No regular script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 28,639 Pawi speakers which cover 0.002 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which 28,624 speakers are distributed in Mizoram state alone. This state covers 99.95 per cent of the total Pawi population of the country and 2.61 per cent of the state's total population. Besides this, Pawi speakers are available in Nagaland (9), Meghalaya (4), Assam and Maharashtra (1 each). In the remaining 30 States/Union Territories not a single speaker of Pawi language is recorded.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 14 districts have Pawi speakers in India. Their number is 10 and below in 6 districts; 11 to 100 in 3 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 3 districts and 1,001 and above in 2 districts.

Among the districts of Mizoram, the highest number of Pawi speakers are available in Lawngtlai (24,710) district followed by Saiha (3,031), Aizawl (428), Lunglei (219), Champhai (112), Mamit (90), Kolasib (20) and Serchhip (14) districts, and below 10 in six districts. Outside Mizoram, Pawi is not spoken significantly in any State/UT. But Pawi speakers are available in Phek (5), Dimapur (3) and Mokokchung (1) districts of Nagaland; East Khasi Hills (4) district of Meghalaya, and 1 each in Goalpara district of Assam and Dhule district of Maharashtra.

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

As per Census 2011, there are 54,416 Phom speakers which cover 0.004 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which 53,674 speakers are distributed in Nagaland state. This state covers 98.64 per cent of the total Phom speaking population of the country and 2.71 per cent of the state's total population. Besides this, Phom speakers are available in Arunachal Pradesh (649), Assam (24), Manipur (16), West Bengal (15), Meghalaya (13), Jammu & Kashmir (12), NCT of Delhi (4), Andhra Pradesh (3), Uttar Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2 each) and Uttarakhand and Maharashtra (1 each). In the remaining 22 States/Union Territories not a single speaker of this language is recorded during Census 2011.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, only 32 districts have Phom speakers in India. Their number is 10 and below in 15 districts; 11 to 100 in 10 districts; 101 to 1,000 in 3 districts and 1,001 and above in 4 districts.

Among the districts in Nagaland, the highest numbers of Phom speakers are available in Longleng district (47,294) followed by Dimapur (2,494), Mokokchung (1,763), Kohima (1,083) Mon (439), Tuensang (371), Peren (100), Wokha (45), Zunheboto (36), Phek (28) and Kiphire (21) districts. Outside Nagaland, Phom speakers are found in Tirap (636) and Changlang (13) districts of Arunachal Pradesh; Karbi Anglong (22), Jorhat and Udalguri (1 each) districts of Assam; East Khasi Hills (13) district of Meghalaya; Reasi (12) district of Jammu & Kashmir; Puruliya (12) and Jalpaiguri (3) districts of West Bengal; Tamenglong (6), Ukhrul (5), Senapati (2), Churachandpur, Thoubal and Chandel (1 each) districts of Manipur; South West (4) district of NCT Delhi; Rangareddy (3) district of Andhra Pradesh; Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh and North & Middle Andaman district of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2 each); and 1 each in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand and Nashik district of Maharashtra.

**Pochury** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Nagaland state. Pochury language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. In Census 2011 one mother tongue namely, Pochury with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified is grouped under Pochury and the mother tongues returned as variants of Pochury 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 21,654 Pochury speakers which cover 0.002 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which 21,446 speakers alone are distributed in Nagaland state which covers 99.04 per cent of the total Pochury speaking population of the country and 1.08 per cent of the state's total population. Besides this, Pochury speakers are found in Manipur (69), Madhya Pradesh (44), Assam (32), Tamil Nadu (15), Uttarakhand (9), Odisha and Karnataka (6 each), West Bengal (5), Punjab, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh (4 each), Gujarat (3), Jammu & Kashmir and NCT of Delhi (2 each) and Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Daman & Diu (1 each) States/UTs. In the remaining 17 States/Union territories not a single speaker of Pochury language is recorded during Census 2011.

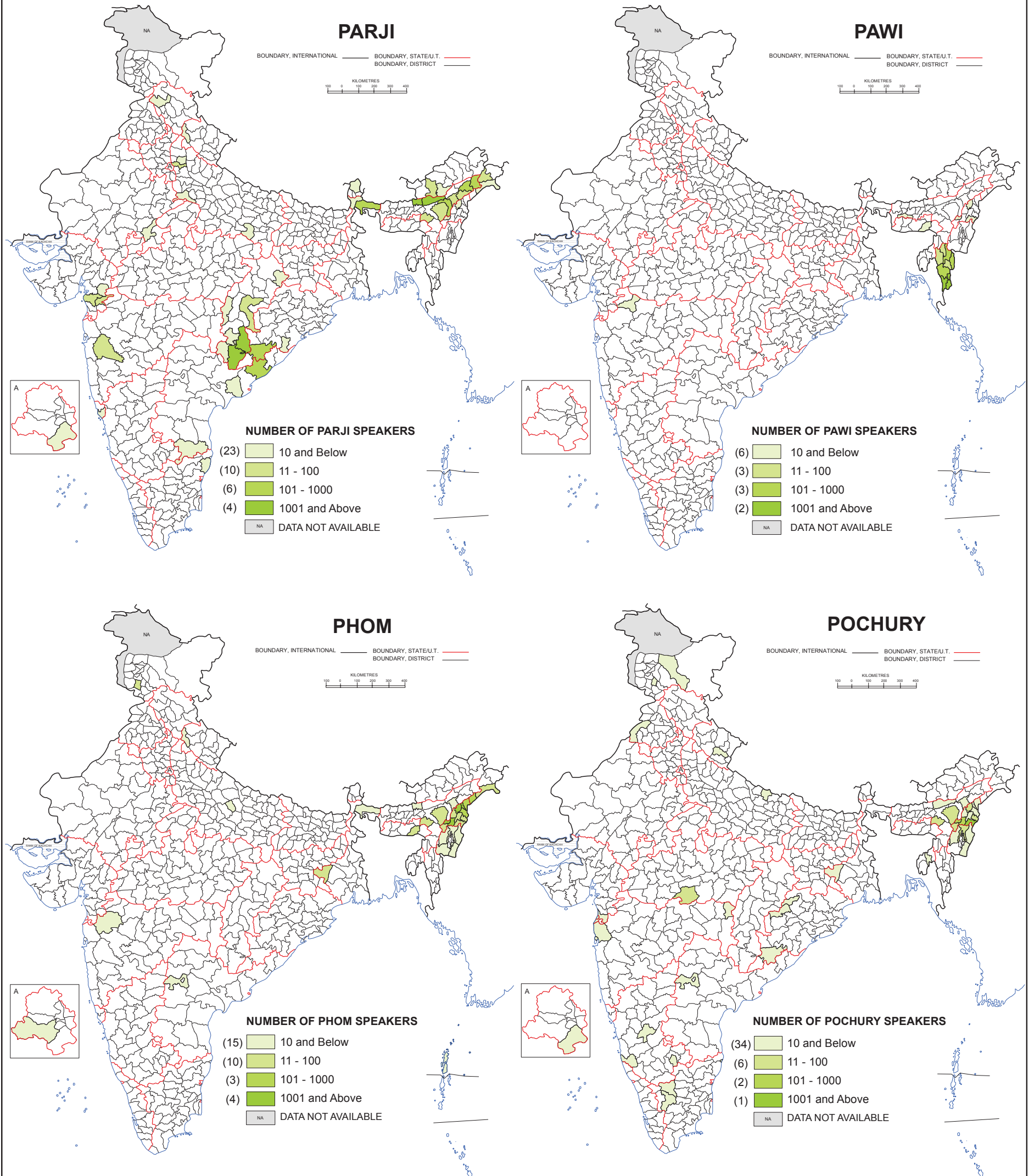
The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, only 43 districts have Pochury speakers in India. Their number is 10 and below in 34 districts; 11 to 100 in 6 districts; 101 to 1,000 in 2 districts and 1,001 and above in 1 district

Among the districts of Nagaland, the highest numbers of Pochury speakers are found in Phek (20,164) district followed by Dimapur (650), Kohima (482), Mokokchung (40), Peren (35), Kiphire (29), Zunheboto, Wokha and Tuensang (10 each), Mon (9) and Longleng (7) districts. Outside Nagaland, Pochury speakers have been registered in Senapati (59), Tamenglong (7), Imphal East, Ukhrul and Chandel (1 each) districts of Manipur; Betul (44) district of Madhya Pradesh; Karbi Anglong (30), Sonitpur and Jorhat (1 each) districts of Assam; Almora (9) district of Uttarakhand; Tiruppur (6), Chennai (5) and Erode (4) districts of Tamil Nadu; Puruliya (5) district of West Bengal; Firozpur (4) district of Punjab; Koraput (4), Bargarh and Jharsuguda (1 each) districts of Odisha; Rangareddy (4) district of Andhra Pradesh; Davanagere (4), Bangalore and Dakshina Kannada (1 each) districts of Karnataka; Valsad (3) district of Gujarat; South (2) district of NCT of Delhi; Mumbai Suburban (2), Gondiya and Thane (1 each) districts of Maharashtra; and 1 Pochury speaker each in the districts namely, Kargil and Ramban of Jammu & Kashmir; Balarampur of Uttar Pradesh; Dhakai of Tripura and Daman of Daman & Diu.

The distribution of Parji, Pawi, Phom and Pochury speakers along with absolute number and the cumulative percentage in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 62 in Annexure-I.

# INDIA

## DISTRIBUTION OF PARJI, PAWI, PHOM AND POCHURY 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.