

MAP 65

DISTRIBUTION OF TAMANG, TANGKHUL, TANGSA AND THADO LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Tamang, Tangkhul, Tangsa and Thado 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.

Tamang 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, one mother tongue namely, Tamang which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Tamang as variant. Both Tibetan and Devanagari scripts are used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 20,154 Tamang speakers are recorded which cover 0.002 per cent of the country's total population. However, Tamang speakers in Sikkim constitute 1.92 per cent of the state's total population. In India, Tamang speakers are mainly concentrated in Sikkim (11,734) with 58.22 per cent, West Bengal (3,821) with 18.96 per cent and Assam (2,063) with 10.24 per cent share among total Tamang speakers and together they cover 87.42 per cent of the total Tamang population in the country. This language is also spoken in Arunachal Pradesh (1,057), Himachal Pradesh (584), Manipur (537), Nagaland (135), Maharashtra (58), NCT of Delhi (33), Meghalaya (30), Jammu and Kashmir (23), Uttarakhand (19) and Mizoram and Odisha (17 each), below 10 in Haryana, Karnataka, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh States/UTs and 'nil' in remaining 13 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 95 districts have reported the presence of Tamang speakers. The overall picture of 95 districts towards the speakers' strength of Tamang shows that their number is 10 and below in 47 districts, 11 to 100 in 32 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 11 districts and 1,001 and above in 5 districts.

Among the districts in Sikkim, the highest number of Tamang speakers is noticed in East District (4,221), South District (3,610), West District (2,782) and North District (1,121). Outside Sikkim, Tamang speakers are available in Jalpaiguri (3,051) and Darjiling (707) districts of West Bengal; Tinsukia (697), Karbi Anglong (522), Golaghat (383), Sonitpur (141), Kamrup Metropolitan (88) and Sivasagar (47) districts of Assam; Senapati (500) district of Manipur; Kullu (413) and Kangra (121) districts of Himachal Pradesh; Lohit (325), Lower Dibang Valley (277), West Kameng (226) and Tawang (50) districts of Arunachal Pradesh; Dimapur (44) and Peren (43) districts of Nagaland and Pune (41) district of Maharashtra and below 40 in remaining 73 districts.

Tangkhul 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 Manipur. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Tangkhul which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Tangkhul as variant and rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Tangkhul are grouped under 'Others'. Roman script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 1,87,276 Tangkhul speakers are recorded which cover 0.02 per cent of the country's population. However, Tangkhul speakers are mainly concentrated in Manipur (1,83,091) constituting 6.41 per cent of the state's population and 97.77 per cent to the total Tangkhul speakers in India. Tangkhul speakers are also found in the States/UTs of Nagaland (2,018), Meghalaya (951), NCT of Delhi (310), Karnataka (209), Maharashtra (158), Assam (148), West Bengal (57), Uttarakhand (55), Arunachal Pradesh (50), Tripura (27), Himachal Pradesh (21), Mizoram (20), Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana (18 each), Tamil Nadu (17), Rajasthan (15), Goa (14), Uttar Pradesh (13) and Sikkim (12). The Tangkhul speakers are below 10 in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Gujarat States/UTs and 'nil' in 6 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 126 districts have reported the presence of Tangkhul speakers. The overall picture of 126 districts towards the speakers' strength of Tangkhul shows that, their number is 10 and below in 79 districts, 11 to 100 in 34 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 7 districts and 1,001 and above in 6 districts.

Among the districts in Manipur, the highest number of Tangkhul speakers is noticed in Ukhrul (1,63,582) district, followed by Senapati (11,473), Imphal East (4,208), Imphal West (1,724), Chandel (1,228), Churachandpur (657) and Thoubal (160) districts. In Tamenglong (35) and Bishnupur (24) districts Tangkhul speakers are comparatively low. Outside Manipur, Tangkhul is not spoken significantly in any State/UT. However, Tangkhul speakers are available in Dimapur (1,481), Kohima (261), Phek (103) and Peren (73) districts

of Nagaland; East Khasi Hills (805) and Ribhoi (108) districts of Meghalaya; Bangalore (205) district of Karnataka; South West (93) and South (90) districts of NCT of Delhi; Kamrup Metropolitan (54) district of Assam and Mumbai Suburban (52) district of Maharashtra and below 50 in remaining districts.

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

As per Census 2011, there are 38,624 Tangsa speakers which account for 0.003 per cent of the country's total population. However, the substantial share of Tangsa speakers in Arunachal Pradesh is 36,546 which account for 2.64 per cent of the state's total population and 94.62 per cent of the total Tangsa population in the country. Apart from Arunachal Pradesh, Tangsa speakers are distributed in Assam (1,723), Nagaland (151), Manipur (49), Karnataka (39), Meghalaya (37), Kerala (20) and Maharashtra (15) States/UTs. Their number is less than 10 in the remaining 14 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 80 districts have reported the presence of Tangsa speakers. The overall picture of 80 districts towards the speakers' strength of Tangsa shows that their number is 10 and below in 59 districts, 11 to 100 in 16 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 2 districts and 1,001 and above in 3 districts.

In Arunachal Pradesh, Tangsa speakers are significant in the districts of Changlang (29,767), Tirap (6,026), Papum Pare (329), Lohit (275), Lower Dibang Valley (55), West Siang (31), East Siang (14), East Kameng (12) districts and below 10 in remaining 8 districts. Other than Arunachal Pradesh, Tangsa speakers are majorly found in Tinsukia (1,634), Dibrugarh (32), Sonitpur (21), Karbi Anglong and Kamrup Metropolitan (11 each) districts in Assam; Dimapur (91), Kohima (21) and Mokokchung (12) districts in Nagaland; East Khasi Hills (37) district in Meghalaya; Bangalore (23) district in Karnataka; Kasaragod (20) district in Kerala; Imphal East (14), Chandel (12) and Churachandpur (10) districts in Manipur and below 10 in remaining districts.

Thado 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 Manipur. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Thado which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Thado as variant and rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Thado are grouped under 'Others'. Roman script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 2,29,340 Thado speakers are recorded which cover 0.02 per cent of the country's total population. However, Thado speakers in the state of Manipur (2,23,779) constitute 8.71 per cent of the state's total population and 97.58 per cent of the total Thado population in the country. They are also concentrated in Assam (2,540), Meghalaya (1,082), Mizoram (476), Andhra Pradesh (361), Uttar Pradesh (197), NCT of Delhi (165), Nagaland (148), Karnataka (133), Maharashtra (72), Tamil Nadu (69), Arunachal Pradesh (58), West Bengal (50), Jammu and Kashmir (40), Odisha (36), Haryana (25), Sikkim (20), Uttarakhand (19) and Punjab (17) States/UTs. Thado speakers are below 10 in Rajasthan, Tripura, Kerala, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Chhattisgarh States/UTs.

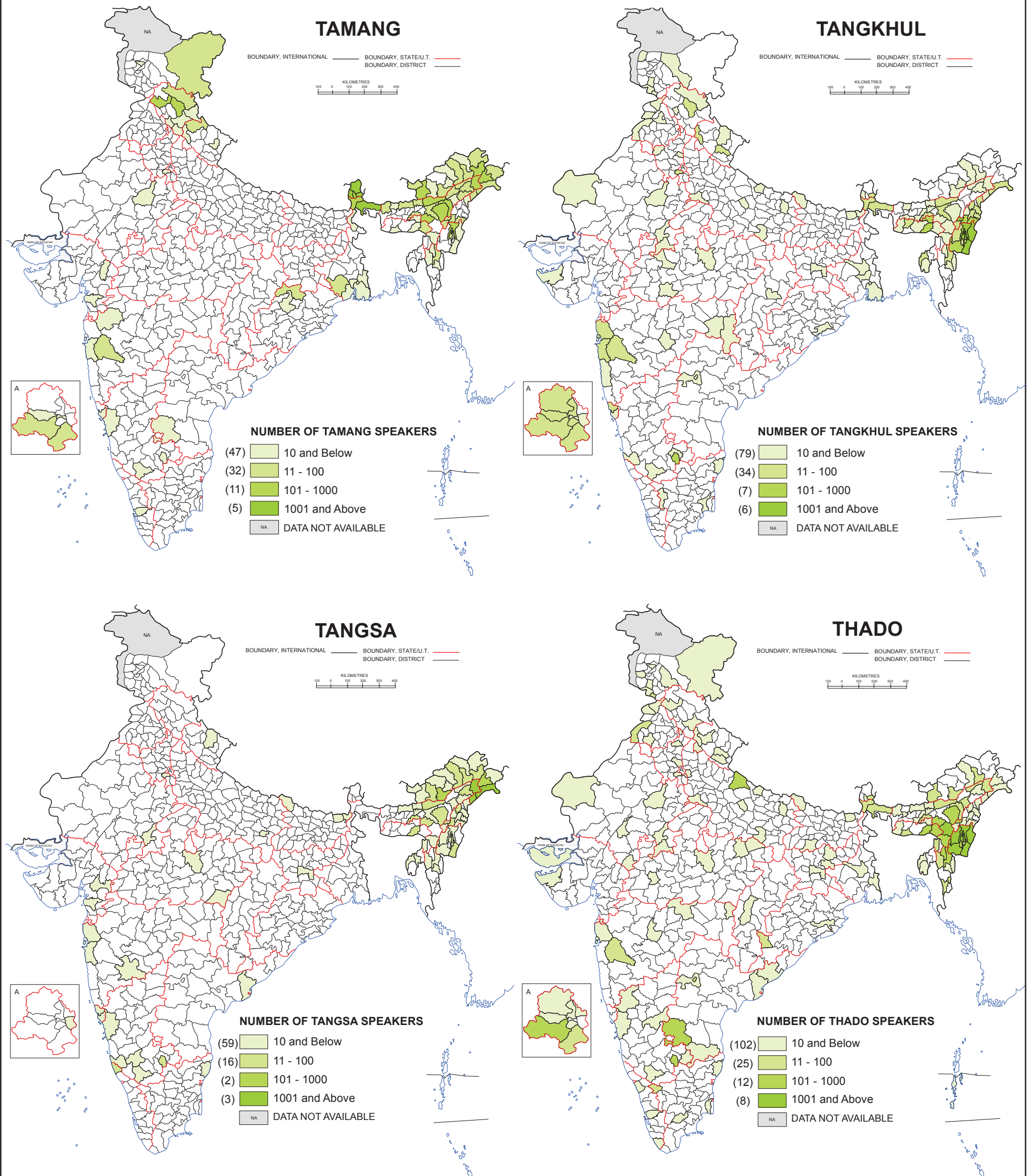
The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 147 districts have reported the presence of Thado speakers. The overall picture of 147 districts towards the speakers' strength of Thado shows that their number is 10 and below in 102 districts, 11 to 100 in 25 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 12 districts and 1,001 and above in 8 districts.

Among the districts in Manipur, the number of Thado speakers is the highest in Senapati (82,049) district, followed by Churachandpur (72,161), Chandel (51,904), Tamenglong (6,242), Ukhrul (6,090), Imphal East (2,622), Imphal West (2,155), Bishnupur (489) and Thoubal (67) districts. Outside Manipur, Thado is not spoken significantly in any State/UT. However, a good number of Thado speakers is recorded in Dima Hasao (1,854), Cachar (354), Karbi Anglong (128) and Kamrup Metropolitan (59) districts of Assam; Jaintia Hills (800) and East Khasi Hills (261) districts of Meghalaya; Anantapur (330) district of Andhra Pradesh; Kolasib (270) and Aizawl (134) districts of Mizoram; Kheri (184) district of Uttar Pradesh; Dimapur (130) district of Nagaland; Bangalore (124) district of Karnataka; South West (104) district of NCT of Delhi and The Nilgiris (59) district of Tamil Nadu. Their number is below 50 in 124 districts.

The distribution of Tamang, Tangkhul, Tangsa and Thado speakers along with the cumulative percentage in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 65 in Annexure-I.

INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF TAMANG, TANGKHUL, TANGSA AND THADO 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.