

## MAP 46

### DISTRIBUTION OF ADI, AFGHANI/KABULI/PASHTO, ANAL AND ANGAMI LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Adi, Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto, Anal and Angami 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.

**Adi** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India that falls under the Tibeto-Burman group of languages. Adi is mainly spoken in Arunachal Pradesh. In Census 2011, four mother tongues namely, Adi, Adi Gallong/Gallong, Adi Miniyong/Miniyong and Talgalo with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level are grouped under Adi as variants. Rest of the mother tongues are grouped under 'Others'. Roman script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 2,48,834 Adi speakers which cover 0.02 per cent of the country's total population. In Arunachal Pradesh, 2,40,026 Adi speakers are recorded and constitutes 96.46 per cent of the total Adi speakers in the country and 17.35 per cent of the state's total population. Apart from Arunachal Pradesh, Adi speakers are available in Assam (3,705), Haryana (1,023), Rajasthan (892), Jharkhand (732), West Bengal (527), Madhya Pradesh (426), Meghalaya (390), Maharashtra (168), Karnataka (136), Himachal Pradesh (107) and in other 23 States/UTs, their number is below 100. No Adi speaker is recorded from Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, Adi speakers are available in 259 districts. The speakers' strength of Adi language shows that their number is 10 and below in 179 districts, 11 to 100 in 51 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 19 districts and 1,001 and above in 10 districts.

Among the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, the highest number of Adi speakers are noticed in West Siang (88,295) followed by East Siang (68,185), Upper Siang (26,095), Papum Pare (14,561), Lower Dibang Valley (13,724), Upper Subansiri (12,475), Lohit (11,247), West Kameng (2,005), Changlang (1,136), Tirap (708), East Kameng (588), Lower Subansiri (484), Anjaw (189), Tawang (174), Dibang Valley (81) and Kurung Kumey (79) districts.

Significant number of Adi speakers outside Arunachal Pradesh are found in Tinsukia (1,407), Dhemaji (806), Kokrajhar (370), Sonitpur (344), Dibrugarh (248), Dhubri (146) and Golaghat (137) districts in Assam; Fatehabad (979) district in Haryana, Garhwa (608) district in Jharkhand; Alwar (535) and Pratapgarh (214) districts in Rajasthan; Maldah (486) district in West Bengal; East Khasi hills (338) district in Meghalaya; Neemuch (233) and Balaghat (105) districts in Madhya Pradesh; Bangalore (92) district in Karnataka; Pithoragarh (69) district in Uttarakhand; Thane (44) district in Maharashtra; Dimapur (39) and Kohima (17) districts in Nagaland; Shimla (35) and Solan (29) districts in Himachal Pradesh and Ukhul (41) district in Manipur.

**Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Jammu & Kashmir and NCT of Delhi. Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto belongs to Indo-Iranian family of languages. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto as variant and rest are grouped under 'Others'. Arabic-Naskh script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 21,677 Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto speakers and it covers 0.002 per cent of the country's total population. However, the substantial share of Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto speakers i.e., 17,942 is available in Jammu & Kashmir and it is 0.14 per cent of the state's total population. In NCT of Delhi, it is returned by 1,768 speakers which is 0.01 per cent of the UT's population. Apart from Jammu & Kashmir and NCT of Delhi, these speakers are distributed in Haryana (218), Arunachal Pradesh (202), Himachal Pradesh (176), Rajasthan (174), Assam (173), Uttar Pradesh (171), Punjab (160), Maharashtra (147), West Bengal (118), Chhattisgarh (103), Uttarakhand (90), Gujarat (78), Karnataka (27), Chandigarh (20), Andhra Pradesh (15), Goa and Tamil Nadu (14 each) and Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala (12 each). In 7 States/UTs, the number of Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto speakers is below 10 and 'nil' in 6 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 122 districts have reported presence of Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto speakers. The overall picture of 122 districts shows that their number is 10 and below in 71 districts, 11 to 100 in 37 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 10 districts and 1,001 and above in 4 districts.

Among the districts in Jammu and Kashmir, Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto speakers are the highest in Ganderbal (10,367) followed by Anantnag (4,195), Kupwara (1,691), Shupiyani (506), Kishtwar (421) and Baramulla (294) districts. In NCT of Delhi, Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto speakers are mainly found in the West district (1,404) and South District (202) and below 200 in remaining districts.

Outside Jammu & Kashmir and NCT of Delhi, significant number of Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto speakers are recorded in Changlang (202) district in Nagaland; Faridabad (190) district in Haryana; Lucknow (161) district in Uttar Pradesh; Tinsukia (125) district in Assam; Chamba (115) district in Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (100) district in Madhya Pradesh.

**Anal** is a Non-Scheduled language under the Tibeto-Burman group of languages. The Anal Naga is recognized as a tribe in Manipur since 1951. The Anal tribe is one of the 'sixty-six Naga tribes' of the Naga ancestral homeland. In India, they are concentrated in Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland but more in number in the former state. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Anal with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Anal as variant and rest of the mother tongues with less than 10,000 speakers are grouped under 'Others'. However, Roman script is used for writing this language.

According to Census 2011, the total number of Anal speakers is 27,217 which covers 0.002 per cent to country's total population. Out of which Manipur alone has 26,508 Anal speakers covering 97.40 per cent of the total Anal speakers of the country and 0.93 per cent of the state's total population. Apart from Manipur, Anal speakers are also recorded in Meghalaya (219), Nagaland (184), Uttarakhand (74), NCT of Delhi (42), Assam (35), Punjab (18), Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (17 each), West Bengal and Karnataka (14 each), Madhya Pradesh (13) and Arunachal Pradesh (12). Twelve States/UTs have recorded less than 10 each, whereas 10 States/UTs have no Anal speakers.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 80 districts have reported the presence of Anal speakers. The overall picture of 80 districts towards the speakers' strength of Anal language shows that their number is 10 and below in 62 districts, 11 to 100 in 13 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 4 districts and 1,001 and above in 1 district only.

In Manipur, among the districts, the highest number of Anal speakers are registered in Chandel (25,843) followed by Imphal East (316), Imphal West (251), Senapati (38), Thoubal (21), Ukhul (14), Churachandpur and Bishnupur districts (10 each) whereas they are the lowest (5) in Tamenglong district. Other than Manipur state, Anal speakers are found in East Khasi Hills (171) and Ribhoi (46) districts in Meghalaya; Dimapur (137) and Kohima (31) districts in Nagaland; Almora (69) district in Uttarakhand and South West district (21) in NCT of Delhi.

**Angami** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages; mainly spoken in Nagaland state. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Angami with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Angami as variant. Rest of the mother tongues returned as its variants is grouped under 'Others'. Roman script is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 1,52,796 Angami speakers are recorded in India, which cover 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. Angami speakers are concentrated in the state of Nagaland (1,51,883) and it covers 99.40 per cent of the total Angami speakers of the country as well as 7.68 per cent of the state's total population. Apart from Nagaland, Angami speakers are also found in Maharashtra (164), Meghalaya and West Bengal (89 each), Assam (87), NCT of Delhi (79), Manipur (76), Karnataka (57), Arunachal Pradesh (44), Uttarakhand (29), Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (27 each), Goa (22), Andhra Pradesh (19), Sikkim (16), Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat (14 each), Himachal Pradesh (12) and Mizoram (10). Their number is below 10 in 11 States/UTs, and 'nil' in 5 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 132 districts have Angami speakers. The overall picture of 132 districts shows that their number is 10 and below in 100 districts, 11 to 100 in 25 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 5 districts and 1,001 and above in 2 districts.

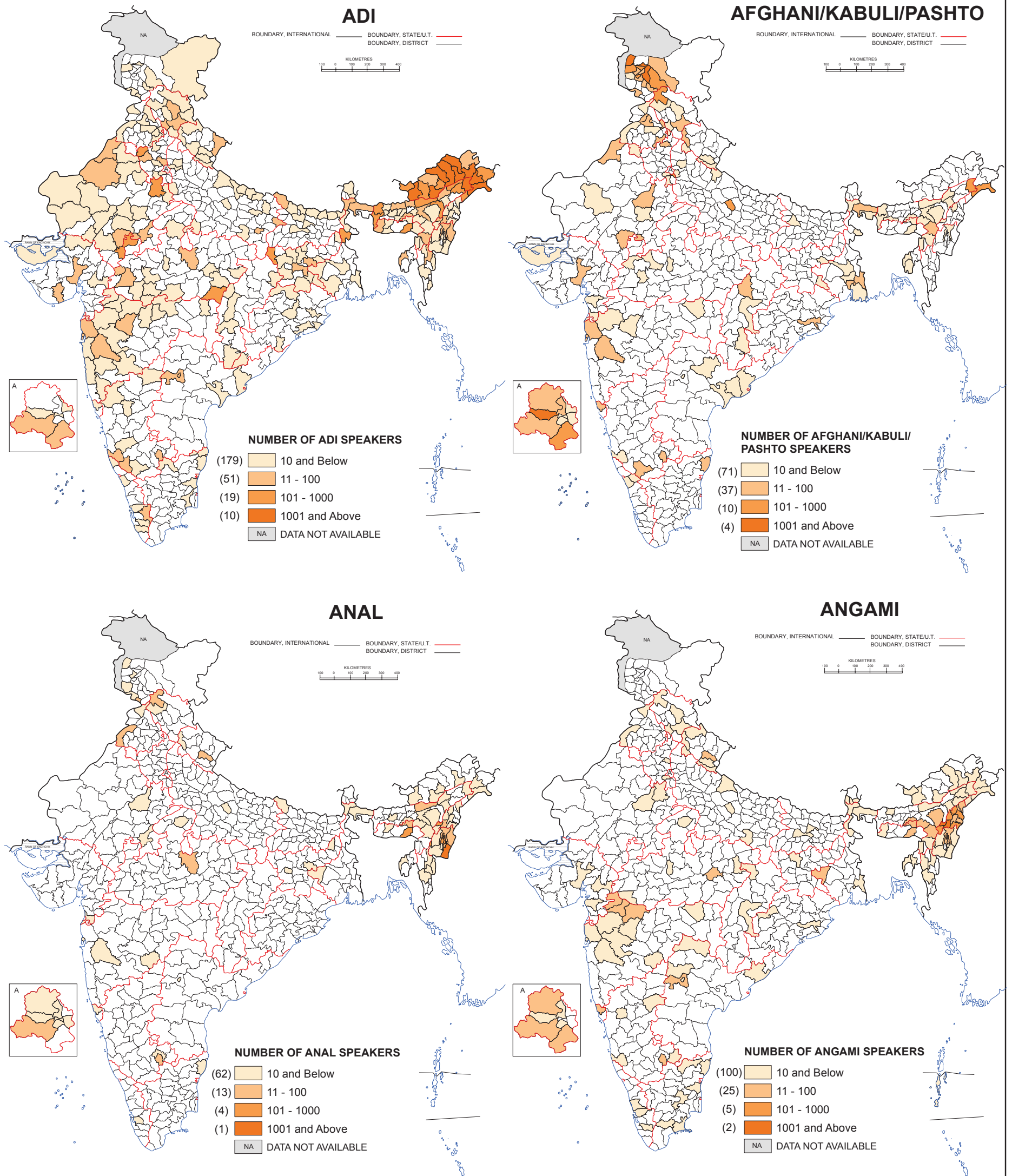
Among the districts in Nagaland, the highest Angami speakers are noticed in Kohima (1,21,517) followed by Dimapur (28,305), Peren (707), Phek (645), Mokokchung (283), Wokha (170), Tuensang (111), Zunheboto (67), Mon (39) and Kiphire (28) districts and the lowest in Longleng district (11).

Outside Nagaland, among north-eastern states, the significant number of Angami speakers is recorded in East Khasi Hills (70) and Ribhoi (16) districts in Meghalaya; Senapati (26), Imphal West (15) and Imphal East (12) districts in Manipur; Karbi Anglong (29) and Dima Hasao (12) districts in Assam. Beyond this, the number of Angami speakers is significant in Puruliya (72) district in West Bengal; Nandurbar (63), Jalgaon (50) and Dhule (21) districts in Maharashtra; Bangalore (41) district in Karnataka and South West district (39) in NCT of Delhi.

The distribution of Adi, Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto, Anal and Angami speakers along with the cumulative percentage in the States/UTs is given in Table 46 in Annexure-I.

# INDIA

## DISTRIBUTION OF ADI, AFGHANI/KABULI/PASHTO, ANAL AND ANGAMI 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.