

MAP 64

DISTRIBUTION OF SAVARA, SEMA, SHERPA AND SHINA LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Savara, Sema, Sherpa, and Shina 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.

Savara is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and classified under the Austro-Asiatic family of languages. It is mainly spoken in the state of Odisha. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Savara with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Savara as variant. Rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Savara are grouped under 'Others' as they have less than 10,000 population. Savara script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 4,09,549 Savara speakers which constitute 0.03 per cent of the country's total population. This language is mainly spoken in Odisha (2,98,655) with 72.92 per cent, followed by Andhra Pradesh (74,605) with 18.22 per cent and West Bengal (24,915) with 6.08 per cent share in the Savara speaking population of the country. Together they cover 97.22 per cent of the total Savara speakers in India. In other states, Savara speakers have been found in Assam (5,900), Tripura (4,620), Arunachal Pradesh (243), Bihar (125), Jharkhand (94), Karnataka (62), Tamil Nadu (57) and Maharashtra (54), and below 50 in 20 States/UTs. No Savara speaker is recorded in 4 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 159 districts have reported the presence of Savara speakers. The overall picture of 159 districts towards the speakers' strength of Savara shows that their number is 10 and below in 80 districts, 11 to 100 in 42 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 22 districts and 1,001 and above in 15 districts.

Among the districts in Odisha, the highest proportion of Savara speakers is noticed in Gajapati (1,99,284) district followed by Rayagada (81,017), Ganjam (14,905), Kandhamal (1,164), Kendrapara (478), Bhadrak (299), Kendujhar (290), Koraput (287), Sambalpur (262), Nabarangapur (124), Bargarh (97), Khordha (85) and Puri (82) districts and less than 50 in other 15 districts. Outside Odisha, Savara speakers are mainly recorded in Srikakulam (51,840) and Vizianagaram (22,612) districts of Andhra Pradesh; Uttar Dinajpur (8,429), Murshidabad (6,579), Maldah (6,367), Dakshin Dinajpur (1,453), Puruliya (1,180), Jalpaiguri (401), Paschim Medinipur (229), Birbhum (108) and Darjiling (106) districts of West Bengal; West Tripura (2,069), South Tripura (1,887), Dhalai (363) and North Tripura (301) districts of Tripura; Udalguri (1,692), Sonitpur (1,208), Karbi Anglong (518), Lakhimpur (517), Jorhat (478), Nagaon (332), Tinsukia (302), Sivsagar (241), Golaghat (220) and Dibrugarh (174) districts of Assam, ; Kishanganj (121) district in Bihar and Lohit (102) district in Arunachal Pradesh and below 100 in remaining districts.

Sema is a Tibeto-Burman language under Non-Scheduled languages of India. Its alternate name is Sumi/Sumi Naga. Bradley (1997) places Sema (referred to as Sumi), among the 'Southern Naga' languages, which include Angami (also known as Tenyidie) and Ao, in contrast to the 'Northern Naga' languages such as Konyak and Nocte. Burling (2003), offers a more conservative classification, placing Sema (referred to as Simi) in an 'Angami-Pochury' group containing Angami, Chakhesang (Chokri and Khezha) and Mao. Four main dialects of Sema have been identified: - the Western dialect, the Eastern dialect, the Chizolimi dialect and the Central dialect. The Central dialect is the standard dialect used in published works of Sema (Sreedhar 1976: 4-5). In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Sema which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Sema as variant. The language does not have any regular script and uses Roman script.

As per Census 2011, there are 10,802 Sema speakers, constituting 0.001 per cent of the country's total population. This language is mainly spoken in Nagaland (8,268) with 76.54 per cent followed by Assam (1,945) with 18.01 per cent share in the Sema speakers of the country. Together they cover 94.55 per cent of the country's Sema speakers. In Nagaland, Sema speakers share is 0.42 per cent of the state's total population. Besides these, Sema speakers are recorded in Manipur (104), Arunachal Pradesh (93), Maharashtra (68), Meghalaya (66), Karnataka (57) and West Bengal (53), below 50 in the 16 States/UTs and 'nil' in 11 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India 95 districts have reported the presence of Sema speakers. The overall picture of 95 districts towards the speakers' strength of Sema shows that their number is 10 and below in 64 districts, 11 to 100 in 19 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 10 districts and 1,001 and above in 2 districts.

Among the districts in Nagaland, the highest Sema speakers are registered in Dimapur (3,867) district followed by Kohima (1,693), Zunheboto (831), Wokha (462), Longleng (376), Kiphire (364), Mokokchung (194), Tuensang (170), Phek (151), Mon (109) and Peren (51) districts. Outside Nagaland, the Sema speakers are significant in Tinsukia (956), Karbi Anglong (816) and Karimganj (84) districts of Assam. In Arunachal Pradesh, Changlang district has registered 61, while Tamenglong district of Manipur has registered 59 and East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya has registered 55 Sema speakers. Sema speakers are reported below 50 in remaining districts.

Sherpa is a Tibeto-Burman language under Non-Scheduled languages of India. Sherpa is predominately a spoken language in Sikkim. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Sherpa which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Sherpa as variant. Although it is occasionally written in the Tibetan or Devanagari script, has no regular script of its own.

As per Census 2011, there are 16,012 Sherpa speakers, which constitute 0.001 per cent of the country's total population. In Sikkim, the Sherpa speakers' share is 2.24 per cent of the states total population which constitute 85.44 per cent share among India's Sherpa speakers. It is mainly spoken in Sikkim (13,681), followed by West Bengal (1,311), Himachal Pradesh (565), Arunachal Pradesh (211) and Assam (124), together covering 99.25 per cent of the country's Sherpa speakers. Besides these, Sherpa speakers are also recorded in Manipur (26), Jammu & Kashmir (21), Andhra Pradesh (19), NCT of Delhi (17) and Nagaland (13), below 10 in 5 States/UTs and 'nil' in 20 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 60 districts have reported the presence of Sherpa speakers. The overall picture of 60 districts towards the speakers' strength of Sherpa shows that their number is 10 and below in 36 districts, 11 to 100 in 16 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 4 districts and 1,001 and above again in 4 districts.

In Sikkim state, the Sherpa speakers are noticed the highest in South District (4,684) followed by West District (4,172), East District (3,240) and North District (1,585). Outside Sikkim, Sherpa speakers are significant in Darjiling (945) and Jalpaiguri (345) districts of West Bengal. In Himachal Pradesh, Kullu district has registered 372 Sherpa speakers followed by Lahul & Spiti (62) and Kangra (51) districts. West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh registered 120 while Tinsukia district of Assam has registered 82 Sherpa speakers. Sherpa speakers are reported below 50 in remaining districts.

Shina is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and it is classified under the Indo-Aryan family of languages. It is mainly spoken in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Shina which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Shina as variant. Rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Shina are grouped under 'Others'. Devanagari is used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 32,247 Shina speakers are recorded which cover 0.003 per cent of the country's total population. However, Shina speakers in Jammu and Kashmir constitute 0.26 per cent of the state's total population. In India, Shina speakers are mainly concentrated in Jammu and Kashmir (32,027) with 99.32 per cent share in country's Shina speakers. The speakers of this language are also found in Assam (103), Himachal Pradesh (48), West Bengal and Maharashtra (12 each), Uttar Pradesh (11) and Haryana (10). The speakers of Shina language are below 10 in Uttarakhand, Punjab, NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala States/UTs. No Shina speaker is recorded in 19 States/UTs.

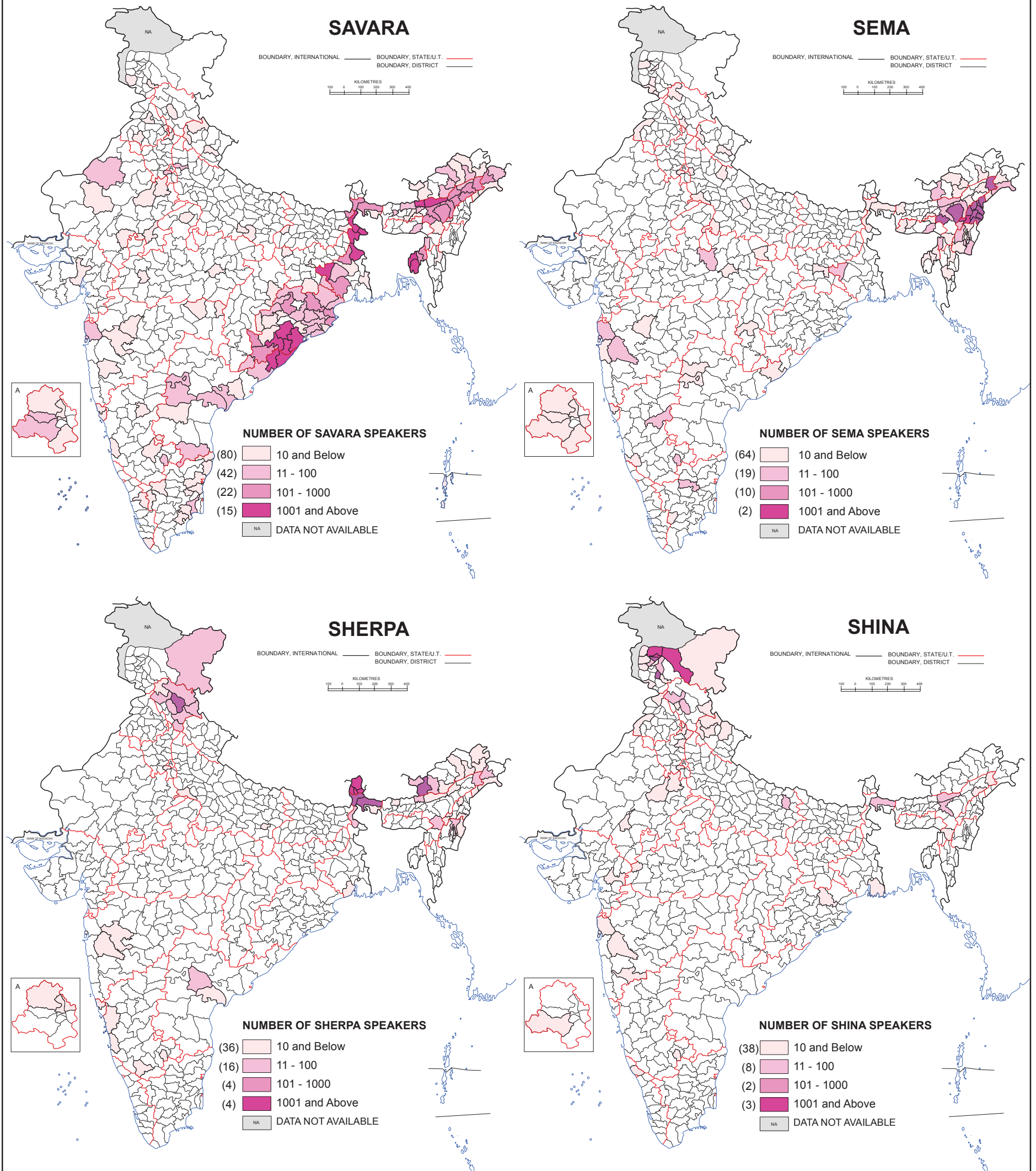
The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 51 districts have reported the presence of Shina speakers. The overall picture of 51 districts towards the speakers' strength of Shina shows that their number is 10 and below in 38 districts, 11 to 100 in 8 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 2 districts and 1,001 and above in 3 districts.

Among the districts in Jammu and Kashmir, the highest number of Shina speakers is noticed in Bandipore (16,407), Kargil (11,796), Ganderbal (2,917), Ramban (611), Srinagar (191), Badgam (54) and Anantnag (26) districts and below 10 in other 7 districts. Outside Jammu and Kashmir, Shina is not spoken significantly in any State/UT. However, the Shina speakers are available in Nagaon (82) and Sonitpur (14) districts of Assam; Kangra (29) and Mandi (16) districts of Himachal Pradesh; Gorakhpur (11) district of Uttar Pradesh and Jalpaiguri (11) district of West Bengal and below 10 in remaining districts.

The distribution of Savara, Sema, Sherpa, and Shina speakers along with the cumulative percentage in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 64 in Annexure-I.

INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF SAVARA, SEMA, SHERPA AND SHINA 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.