

## MAP 53

### DISTRIBUTION OF KINNAURI, KISAN, KOCH AND KODA/KORA LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Kinnauri, Kisan, Koch and Koda/Kora 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.

**Kinnauri** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India, mainly spoken in Himachal Pradesh. Kinnauri belongs to Tibeto-Burman family of languages. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Kinnauri with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Kinnauri as variant and rest of the mother tongues are grouped under 'Others'. Takri and Devanagari script are reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 83,561 Kinnauri speakers which account for 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. However, the substantial share of Kinnauri speakers in Himachal Pradesh is 82,712 which account for 1.20 per cent of the state's total population and 98.98 per cent of the total Kinnauri speakers in India. Apart from Himachal Pradesh, these speakers are available in Uttarakhand (251), Jammu & Kashmir (237), Chandigarh UT (56), Karnataka (54), Punjab (46), NCT of Delhi (41), Maharashtra (39), Haryana (23), Rajasthan and West Bengal (16 each), Uttar Pradesh (14) and Andhra Pradesh (12). In remaining States/UTs the Kinnauri speakers are less than 10 in 14 States/UTs and 'nil' in 8 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 110 districts have reported the presence of Kinnauri speakers. The overall picture of 110 districts towards the speakers' strength of Kinnauri shows that their number is 10 and below in 79 districts, 11 to 100 in 20 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 7 districts and 1,001 and above in 4 districts.

In Himachal Pradesh, the highest number of Kinnauri speakers is noticed in Kinnaur (60,605) district followed by Lahul & Spiti (12,902), Kullu (3,693), Shimla (3,358), Chamba (575), Solan (468), Kangra (410), Bilaspur (274), Mandi (224), Sirmaur (127), Hamirpur (47) districts and the lowest in Una (29) district. Outside Himachal Pradesh, significant number of Kinnauri speakers is recorded in Uttarkashi (180) and Dehradun (66) districts in Uttarakhand; Kishtwar (56), Kupwara (33) and Anantnag (22) districts in Jammu and Kashmir; Chandigarh UT (56) and Mysore (24) and Bangalore (22) districts in Karnataka.

**Kisan** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India spoken by the Kisan tribe who are a Dravidian ethnic community of Odisha and West Bengal. The Kisan language/mother tongue is a dialect of the Kurukh language. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, 'Kisan' which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Kisan as variant. No regular script is used to write this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 2,06,100 Kisan speakers which covers 0.02 per cent of the country's total population. Odisha recorded the largest number of 1,94,716 Kisan speakers, which forms 0.46 per cent of the state's total population and 94.48 per cent of the total Kisan speakers in India. Beyond Odisha, Kisan speakers are distributed in West Bengal (10,277), Assam (648), Manipur (179), Arunachal Pradesh (101), Jharkhand (59), Maharashtra (44) and Himachal Pradesh (32). In 12 States/UTs namely, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Mizoram, Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Kisan speakers are less than 10 in number. No Kisan speaker is reported from 15 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 71 districts have reported the presence of Kisan speakers. The overall picture of 71 districts towards the speakers' strength of Kisan shows that their number is 10 and below in 44 districts, 11 to 100 in 14 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 7 districts and 1,001 and above in 6 districts.

In Odisha, Kisan speakers are recorded in 20 districts being the largest in Sundargarh (95,759), followed by Sambalpur (51,874), Jharsuguda (36,146), Debagarh (8,132), Anugul (1,201), Bargarh (464), Kendujhar (460), Jajapur (384), Subarnapur (156), Mayurbhanj (37), Khordha (36), Baudh (23) and Koraput (20) districts and less than 10 in 7 districts. Besides Odisha, Kisan speakers are also recorded in Maldah (10,248) and Darjiling (17) districts of West Bengal; Sonitpur (467), Tinsukia (85), Udalguri (66), Karbi Anglong (17) and Sivasagar (10) districts of Assam; Imphal East (178) district of Manipur; Changlang (101) district of Arunachal Pradesh; Pashchimi Singhbhum (28) and Latehar (18) districts of Jharkhand; Chamba (19) and Kinnaur (13) districts of Himachal Pradesh and Pune (13) and Solapur (11) districts of Maharashtra.

**Koch** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages, comes under the Tibeto-Burman group of languages. The influence of both Bengali and Assamese language is reflected in the language. This language is spoken by the Koch who are a Scheduled tribe inhabiting the western Garo Hills of Meghalaya. The term Koch is derived from the words '*Kochimuchi*' which means shrinkage due to shame. They claim that their original home was in the Arbella Hill range of central Garo Hills. They gradually came down to the plain area due to scarcity of agricultural land. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, 'Koch' with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Koch as variant and rest of the mother tongues are grouped under 'Others'. No regular scripts are used for writing this language.

According to Census 2011, the total number of Koch speakers in the country is 36,434 which cover 0.003 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which Meghalaya alone has 23,199 Koch speakers covering 63.67 per cent of the total Koch speakers of the country and 0.78 per cent of the state's total population. Apart from Meghalaya, Koch is spoken in Assam (12,550), West Bengal (427), Bihar (73), Tripura (67), Maharashtra (56), Arunachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh (11 each) and Odisha (10). In 13 States/UTs, Koch speakers are less than 10 in number. No Koch speaker is reported from 13 States/UTs.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 75 districts have reported the presence of Koch speakers. The overall picture of 75 districts towards the speakers' strength of Koch shows their number is 10 and below in 47 districts, 11 to 100 in 11 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 11 districts and 1,001 and above in 6 districts.

In Meghalaya, among the districts, the highest number of Koch speakers is registered in West Garo Hills (21,070) district followed by South Garo Hills (1,160), East Khasi Hills (732), East Garo Hills (193), West Khasi Hills (24), Ribhoi (19) and Jaintia Hills (1) districts.

In Assam, among the districts, the Koch speakers are registered the highest in Goalpara (5,449) followed by Nagaon (1,538), Dhubri (1,439), Kokrajhar (1,295), Dhemaji (631), Baksa (587), Chirang (507), Udalguri (296), Bongaigaon (268), Karbi Anglong (265), Cachar (144), Sonitpur (81), Barpeta (17), Kamrup Metropolitan (14) and Dima Haso (11) districts and less than 10 in another 4 districts. Outside Meghalaya and Assam, Koch speakers are recorded in Jalpaiguri (228), South Twenty Four Parganas (141) and Koch Bihar (55) districts in West Bengal; Purnia (70) district in Bihar; Amravati (42) district in Maharashtra and Hyderabad (10) district in Andhra Pradesh and below 10 in remaining districts.

**Koda/Kora** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages and it is classified under the Austro-Asiatic family of languages. It is mainly spoken in West Bengal. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Koda/Kora with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Koda/Kora as variant. Rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Koda/Kora are grouped under 'Others'. No regular script is used for writing Koda/Kora language.

As per Census 2011, 47,268 Koda/Kora speakers are recorded in India which covers 0.004 per cent of the country's total population. In India, Koda/Kora speakers are mainly concentrated in the states of West Bengal (40,741) with 86.19 per cent of the total Koda/Kora speakers followed by Jharkhand (3,321) with 7.03 per cent and Odisha (2,104) with 4.45 per cent of their states share. Together they cover 97.67 per cent of the total Koda/Kora speakers in India. Apart from these 3 states, Koda/Kora speakers are available in Bihar (468), Karnataka (227) and Assam (110) and in rest of States/UTs; number of Koda/Kora speakers is below 100 in 16 States/UTs and 'nil' in 13 States/UTs.

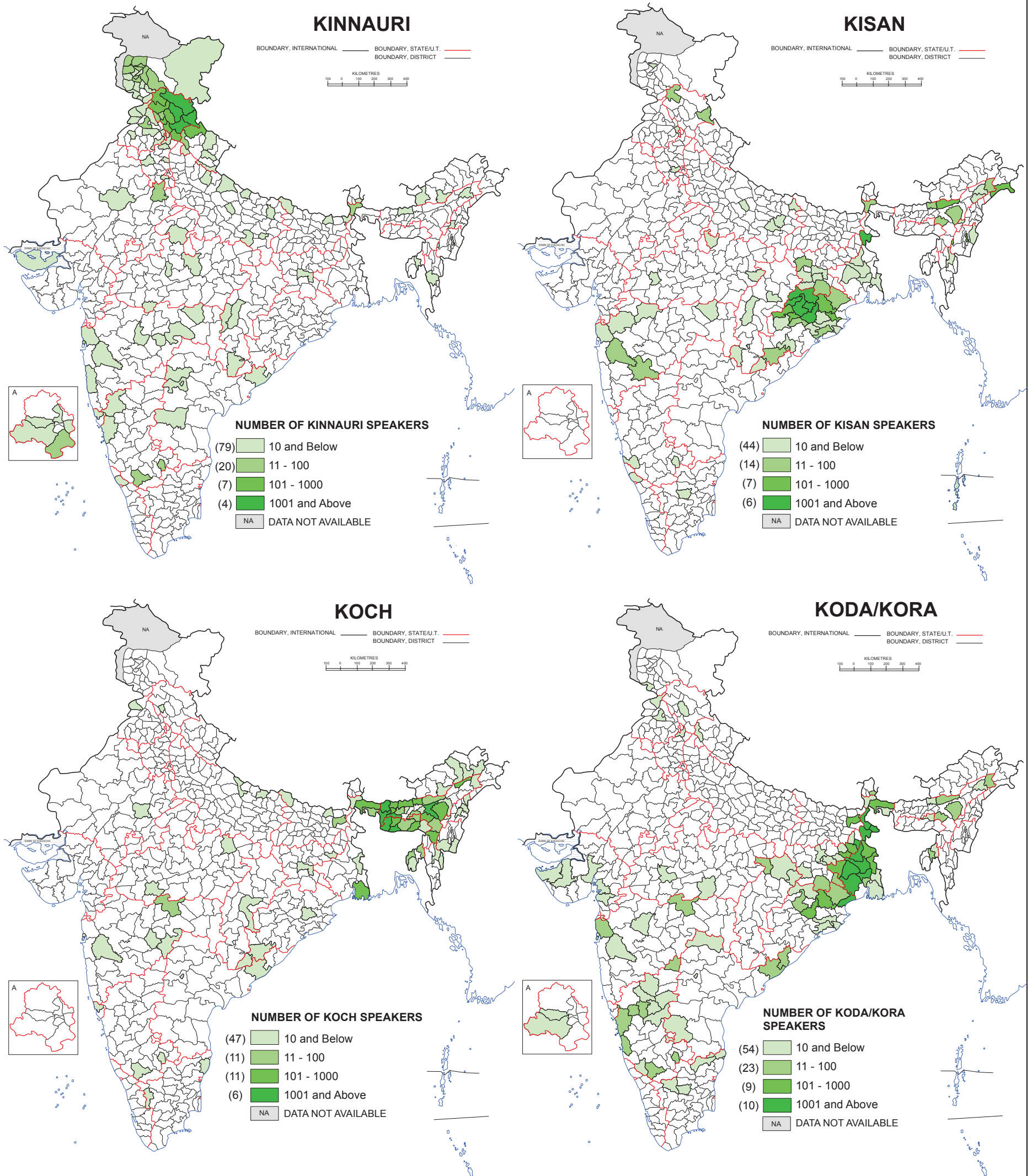
The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts, 96 districts have Koda/Kora speakers in India. The overall picture of 96 districts towards the speakers' strength of Koda/Kora shows that their number is 10 and below in 54 districts, 11 to 100 in 23 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 9 districts and 1,001 and above in 10 districts.

Among the districts of West Bengal, the highest number of Koda/Kora speakers is noticed in Paschim Medinipur (13,219) followed by Bardhaman (11,627), Birbhum (5,657), Maldah (3,752), Hugli (1,506), Bankura (1,335), Dakshin Dinajpur (1,331), Uttar Dinajpur (1,125), Murshidabad (531), Puruliya (230), Jalpaiguri (200), Nadia (165) and Haora (53) districts. In rest 4 districts of West Bengal, number of Koda/Kora speakers is below 5 and 'nil' in 2 districts. Outside West Bengal, Koda/Kora is spoken significantly in Pakur (2,363), Jamtara (788) and Dumka (112) districts of Jharkhand; Baleswar (1,653), Kendujhar (185) and Anugul (110) districts of Odisha and Purnia (468) district of Bihar.

The distribution of Kinnauri, Kisan, Koch and Koda/Kora speakers along with the cumulative percentages in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 53 in Annexure-I.

# INDIA

## DISTRIBUTION OF KINNAURI, KISAN, KOCH AND KODA/KORA 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.